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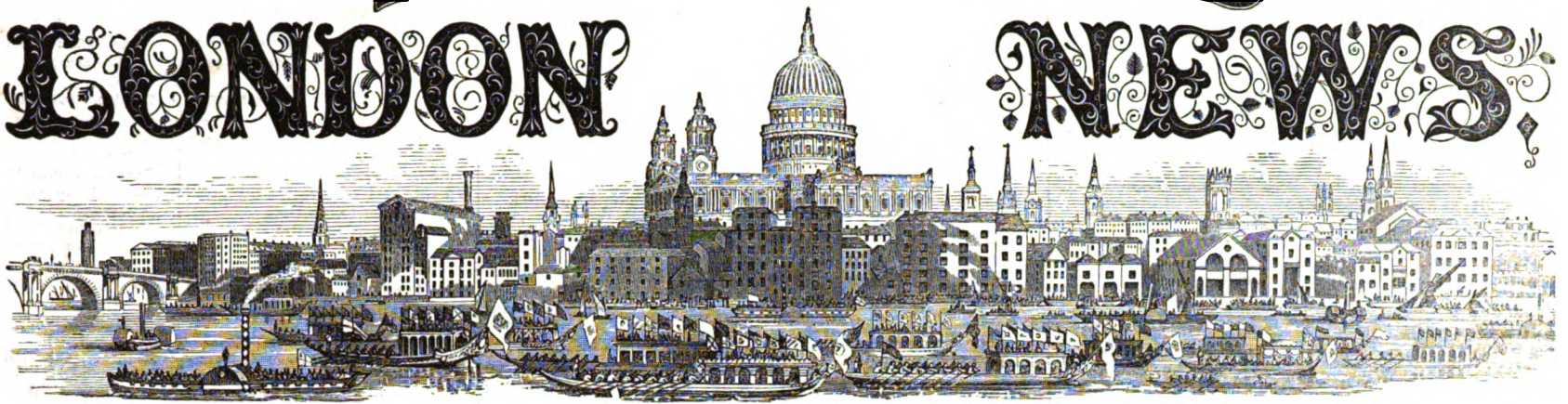
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TO THE BINDER.—The Extra Supplements in this Volume are to be placed as insets in their respective Numbers. The Two-page Engravings should be folded in the ordinary manner and mounted on guards or pasted in at a little distance from the fold of the middle, so that they may be neither stitched through nor gathered in at the back when the volume is bound.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

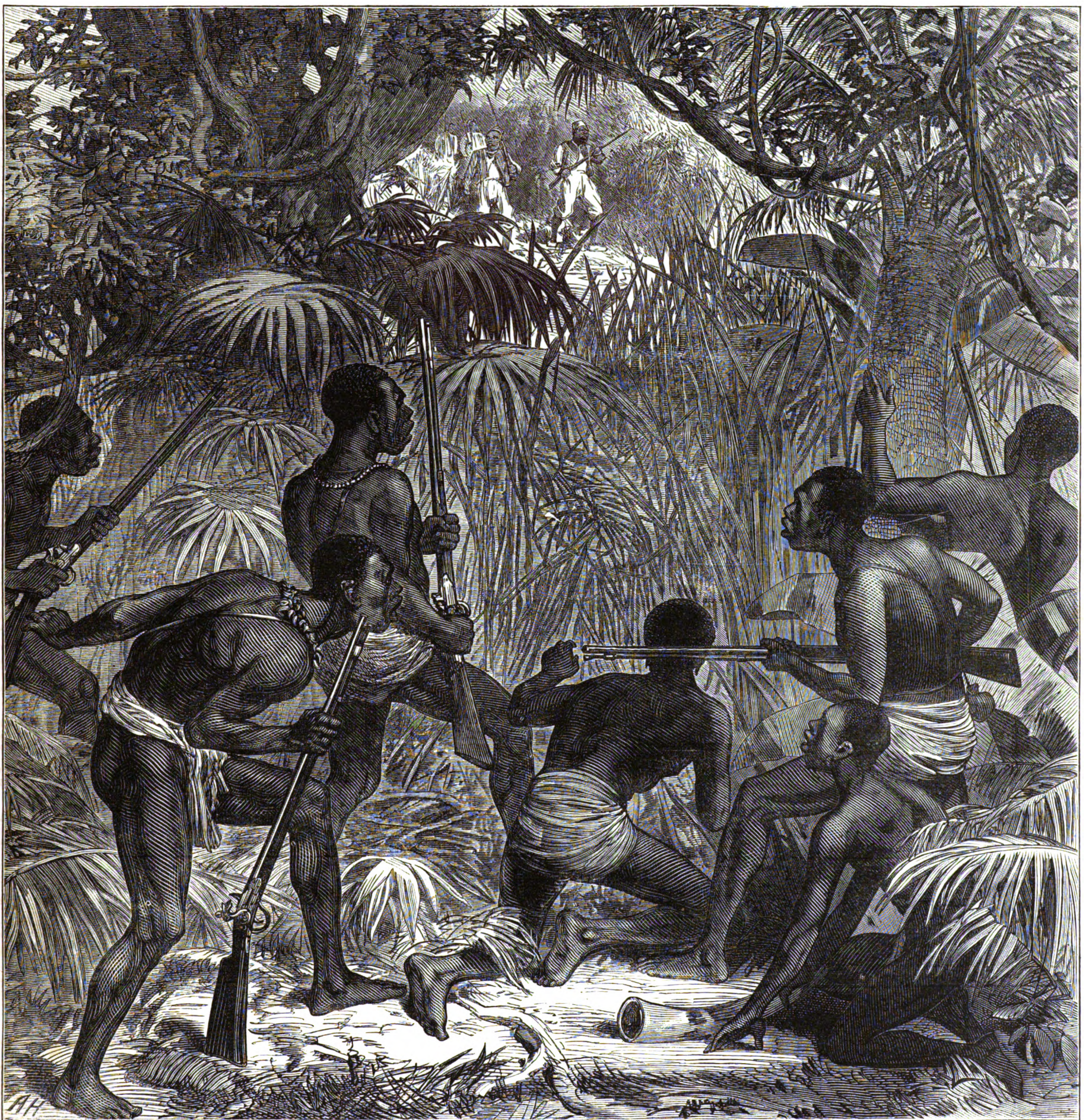


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THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST: ASHANTES IN AMBUSH.

prise, which is usually specially sensitive in view of anticipated troubles, is becoming reassured by existing phenomena. It has to be borne in mind, of course, that winter is not yet past, and that once again the seasons may prove unpropitious. But, on the whole, the outlook of trade is cheerful. The future brightens as we advance towards it, and there is no reason visible which should prevent our moving onward into the unknown without any further distrust of appearances than is required by ordinary precaution.

But what is likely to be our domestic policy this year? What will the Government and Parliament do, or attempt to do? Nay, perhaps there are not a score of men outside the Cabinet, if even there are any inside of it, who can give a precise and trustworthy answer to the question. For ourselves, we cannot say that we are looking forward to a very sensational, still less to a very productive, Session. It is impossible to forget that in all probability it will be the last Session of the present Parliament, and that it will be followed by a general election. Great measures are seldom carried under such conditions—measures, we mean, embodying great principles of permanent policy. Mr. Gladstone, being Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be expected to submit to the country a brilliant Budget, possibly affecting the financial arrangements not of the year only but of some years to come. Beyond this, the country is in the dark. A new Reform Bill, which some people seem to expect, strikes us as extremely problematical. For, a further extension of the County Franchise would logically carry with it a redistribution of seats; and any great experiment in this direction would probably have too uncertain a bearing upon the general election to warrant a trial of it just at this time. A comprehensive and well-digested measure for the adjustment of local to Imperial taxation is more likely, we think, to constitute the *pièce de résistance* of the approaching Session. But this is mere speculation, which facts may presently dissipate into thin air. We must await with patience the Ministerial announcements. We have no clue to what they will be. This, however, we may be permitted to surmise. With a prosperous trade, and the prospect of a rapid acquisition of wealth, nothing in the shape of political agitation is likely to go very deep beneath the surface. The country will have its periods of temporary excitement, but beyond this there would appear to be no present probability of its being stirred.

We relegate such matters to the future. The year upon which we have entered is fraught with events affecting individual interests, which, after all, will come closer to our experience and our hearts than any of the public matters to which we have adverted. Here we are precluded from anticipation by the very nature of the case. But we are not prohibited from the indulgence of good wishes. With heartiest fervour, therefore, we close these observations by expressing a hope that all our readers may enjoy "a Happy New Year."

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Special Artist of this Journal will be at St. Petersburg to attend the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, which is now eagerly anticipated. It has been erroneously said that there is a difficulty about the arrangements for the double marriage. This is stated as being owing to the rite in the Russian-Greek form being performed at night. No authority is given for this; and it may be here stated that when the Czarewitch was married, in 1866, the ceremony was performed about midday. In that case there was no double marriage, for Princess Dagmar was previously baptised into the Russian Church, under the name of Marie Feodorovna. The marriage took place in the chapel of the Imperial Palace, where the Greek rite will, no doubt, be celebrated in the coming marriage. There is a very handsome English church in St. Petersburg, situated on the Angliakaya Naberejna, or the English quay, where the Protestant forms may be gone through; and as the two churches are not more than half a mile apart, there can be no difficulty in arranging the time so as to suit each other. The ceremony in the Greek form occupies about an hour. It does not take place at the altar, but outside of the iconostasis, which is equivalent to the rood-screen in a Latin church. Within this screen the place is considered so holy that a woman cannot enter; so a small temporary altar is erected in front of it, upon which is placed a copy of the four Gospels—these forming, without the Epistles—one book; and at this the marriage ceremony is performed. All monks in the Russian Church are celibates; but it is an imperative obligation, again, with the secular clergy to marry, once in their lives only; which has given rise in Russia to a proverbial saying, "As precious as a priest's wife," to express a value which cannot be replaced. A monk, however high his position in the Church, cannot officiate at the nuptial service; this duty is always performed by a married priest. At the marriage of the Czarewitch the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg at that time was a monk. He received the Imperial party as they entered the church, and blessed the bride and bridegroom, sprinkling holy water on them; but he retired as soon as the marriage began, and the ceremony was performed by one of the secular clergy.

A circular has been addressed by the Local Government Board to the various boards of guardians regarding the education of pauper children. Hitherto the action of the guardians in this respect has been regulated by Denison's Act, which has expired, and it is pointed out in the circular how the instruction of these children is provided for by the Elementary Education Act. Attention is called to the fact that the parents of these children have the right to select the school; and, so long as the children are sent to any public elementary school, the guardians cannot object to it. They are recommended, however, to make provision for ascertaining the number of school attendances, and generally to see that the children really receive a useful training.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continued at Osborne House. On Christmas Eve her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through East Cowes and Newport. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne. On Christmas Day the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Thomas Macnamara officiated. On the following day the Duke of Edinburgh took leave of her Majesty, and left Osborne, previous to his departure for Russia. In the evening the children of Whippingham school sang in the inner hall of the pavilion at Osborne. On Saturday last Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. Lieutenant R. B. Lane (Rifle Brigade) arrived at Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Thomas Macnamara officiated. On Monday Prince Arthur proceeded to Sandringham. Lieutenant R. B. Lane left Osborne. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. Her Majesty took the first and second prizes in the class for deer-hounds at the Aberdeen Dog Show. The Queen has consented to lend various pictures to the Art-Instruction Department of the London International Exhibition for 1874. The Queen has, on the nomination of Earl Cowper, K.G., appointed Major Philip Limborch Tillbrook, late unattached, one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Colonel Henry Hume, C.B., who is appointed an Exon of her Majesty's Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard. Lord Ilchester will succeed Earl Cowper, who has resigned the office of Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Her Majesty's Royal bounty to the poor of the metropolis and its environs was distributed at the Almonry Office, in Middle Scotland-yard, Whitehall, on the 19th and 20th ult., to the clergymen who co-operate with the Lord High Almoner, and the alms were continued to be distributed on Monday and Tuesday in the following week to the applicants previously recommended by the clergy in various localities in and about London. The number of persons who were relieved in sums of 5s. and 13s. exceeded 1000 in the aggregate. The majority of the recipients exceeded sixty years of age, and there were numerous blind men and persons greatly afflicted who were admitted to participate in this bounty. The selections were made by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner, and the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner, assisted by Mr. John Hanby, Secretary and Yeoman of the Royal Almonry in Ordinary.

Her Majesty's New-Year's gifts to the poor of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer, which consist of beef and coals, were distributed to the numerous recipients on New-Year's Day.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales attended Divine service on Christmas Day at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. Their Royal Highnesses were also present at the morning service on Sunday. The Prince and Princess partook of the sacrament at the holy communion. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Arthur have been on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess will come to town early next week, preparatory to their departure for Russia. Their Royal Highnesses' children will remain at Sandringham during the absence of the Prince and Princess upon the Continent.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Monday, over a meeting of the Committee for the Army and Navy Amateur Fine-Arts Exhibition, held at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday the Duke left London en route for St. Petersburg. His Royal Highness travelled from Charing-cross by the ordinary boat-train, at 7.40 a.m., to which a saloon-carriage was attached. Upon arriving at Dover his Royal Highness was received by the chief officials of the garrison. A guard of honour of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Meyers, was in attendance, with the band, and a Royal salute was fired from the castle. The Duke embarked on board the special steamer *Samphire*, Captain Goldsack, and crossed the Channel to Ostend. A large assemblage of the townspeople witnessed his Royal Highness's departure. The Duke arrived at Berlin at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, and was received at the railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince and Imperial Crown Princess of Germany and the British Ambassador, by whom his Royal Highness was accompanied to the Imperial Palace. The Duke resumed his journey north yesterday (Friday), and his Royal Highness is expected to arrive at St. Petersburg in time to pass the Russian Christmas Day (Jan. 6, 1874) with the Russian Imperial family. The marriage of the Duke with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna will be solemnised on the 10th (22nd) inst. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur are expected in Berlin in the middle of the present month, en route for St. Petersburg, in order to be present at the nuptials of their Royal and Imperial Highnesses. On the 18th inst. their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, will leave Berlin for Königsberg. The Crown Prince of Germany will not leave Berlin until the 19th inst., as he is to represent the Emperor at the festival of the Order of the Black Eagle, on the 18th, and give a grand banquet in honour of the anniversary. He will join the Crown Princess, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Arthur at Königsberg, and continue the journey with them to St. Petersburg.

The coming of age of Viscount Maidstone was celebrated on the 26th ult. by a ball to the tenantry and others upon the Eastwell estate. The festivities took place in the school-room at Eastwell, Kent. Presents of game, venison, and wines were sent to contribute to the entertainment by the Earl and Countess of Winchelsea, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, and the Rev. Montague Oxenden.

Major Lyon and the officers of the Royal Horse Artillery stationed at Dorchester military centre gave a ball on Tuesday night, at the Corn Exchange, to the county aristocracy. The room was brilliantly adorned with military trophies. Lord St. Lawrence and about 250 guests were present.

The *City Press* says the total quantity of meat received at the Metropolitan Meat Market on Monday week was 1095 tons, this being nearly 100 tons in excess of the consignments of any previous day. The average daily weight of the meat and poultry received during the year is 500 tons.

A numerous deputation of steam-ship owners on Wednesday waited upon Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Dodson, with reference to the acceleration of mails to the East. Both right hon. gentlemen promised that every attention should be given to the subject.

The Extra Supplement.

"HOMELESS."

This picture, by Mr. H. B. Roberts, was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is a scene of striking pathetic force. The terrified women and girls, driven into the open country by the fierce approach of a public disaster, see the vehicle to which alone they trusted for shelter and carriage, with their household goods conveyed in it, suddenly destroyed by fire. It may have been struck by a random shell from the enemy's field battery on the hill above their native village, where thousands of armed men are engaged in deadly conflict. The aged mother and the anguished wife seem to be overcome with horror at the prospect before them. Destitution, cold, and hunger await them in the coming night. The horse which should have aided their flight to a place of safety has been seized for the uses of war; they cannot travel far, but must lie down and die. They fear this even less than the wanton violence of soldiers who may discover their helpless situation. Only the elder of the two little girls, with the activity of youth, exerts herself to save a bundle of blankets from the burning waggon. Over the hill, to the right, a party of men, attracted by the blaze, are running towards this distressed family. It is to be hoped they come with no evil intent, but the tender mercies of war are sometimes extremely cruel.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The latest news from Cape Coast Castle is to Dec. 15, when Sir Garnet Wolseley, with 500 sailors and marines, had gone up the country, seventy miles towards the river Pra, in pursuit of the Ashantees, who were making a precipitate retreat. The Himalaya had arrived with the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, but they were not yet landed; and it is said the ship was to cruise about a few days for the benefit of their health, which seems rather strange when Sir Garnet Wolseley must be so much in want of soldiers. The Tamar, with the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, was at Sierra Leone on the 7th ult. The 42nd Highlanders were expected. The other portion of the military forces, consisting of the native levies under Captain Glover, R.N., had gone up the river Volta. There was a rumour of the intention of the King of Dahomey to join the King of Ashantee in hostilities against the British settlements on the coast; but this rumour is scarcely believed; it would be alarming, if it were true.

Our illustration on the front page of this paper is a lively representation of the native manner of fighting in the bush or forest. The men are naked, with the exception of a cloth bound over the lower part of the body, from the waist to the thigh; and their nimble movements, under cover of thick underwood, demand the utmost vigilance on the part of our officers to prevent a surprise while on the march. Their weapons are clumsy flint muskets, loaded with slugs, or sometimes with pebbles, and the wounds they inflict are not always mortal.

The shipment of stores at Woolwich is continued; the Elizabeth Martin was to leave this week for Cape Coast Castle and Adlah at the mouth of the Volta, with provisions, muskets, ammunition, glass beads for the payment of the natives up the country, and three hundred pairs of handcuffs for prisoners or mutineers. The additional stores can hardly be yet required on the Gold Coast, where there must be by this time an enormous accumulation, including, at a rough estimate, some 7000 tons of provisions, partly live cattle from England; 2000 tons of ammunition, and 4000 tons of coals. The number of rounds prepared for the 7-pounder mountain gun has been 2000, and the ball and buckshot cartridges exceed 10,000,000.

We may here notice the publication (by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons) of *Fanti and Ashanti*, by Captain H. Brackenbury, R.A., assistant military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Captain G. L. Huyshe, of the Rifle Brigade, also attached to the Staff. This little volume contains three essays, written during their voyage from England, on the topography of the Gold Coast, and on the relations between the European settlements, and the protected tribes, and the kingdom of Ashantee. Much of the same information has been given in two or three articles which appeared in our own Extra Supplements about a month ago. Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, in his small book on *Ashanti and the Gold Coast* (Stanford, Charing-cross), presents a good historical sketch of the origin of the dispute, and of the commencement of this war.

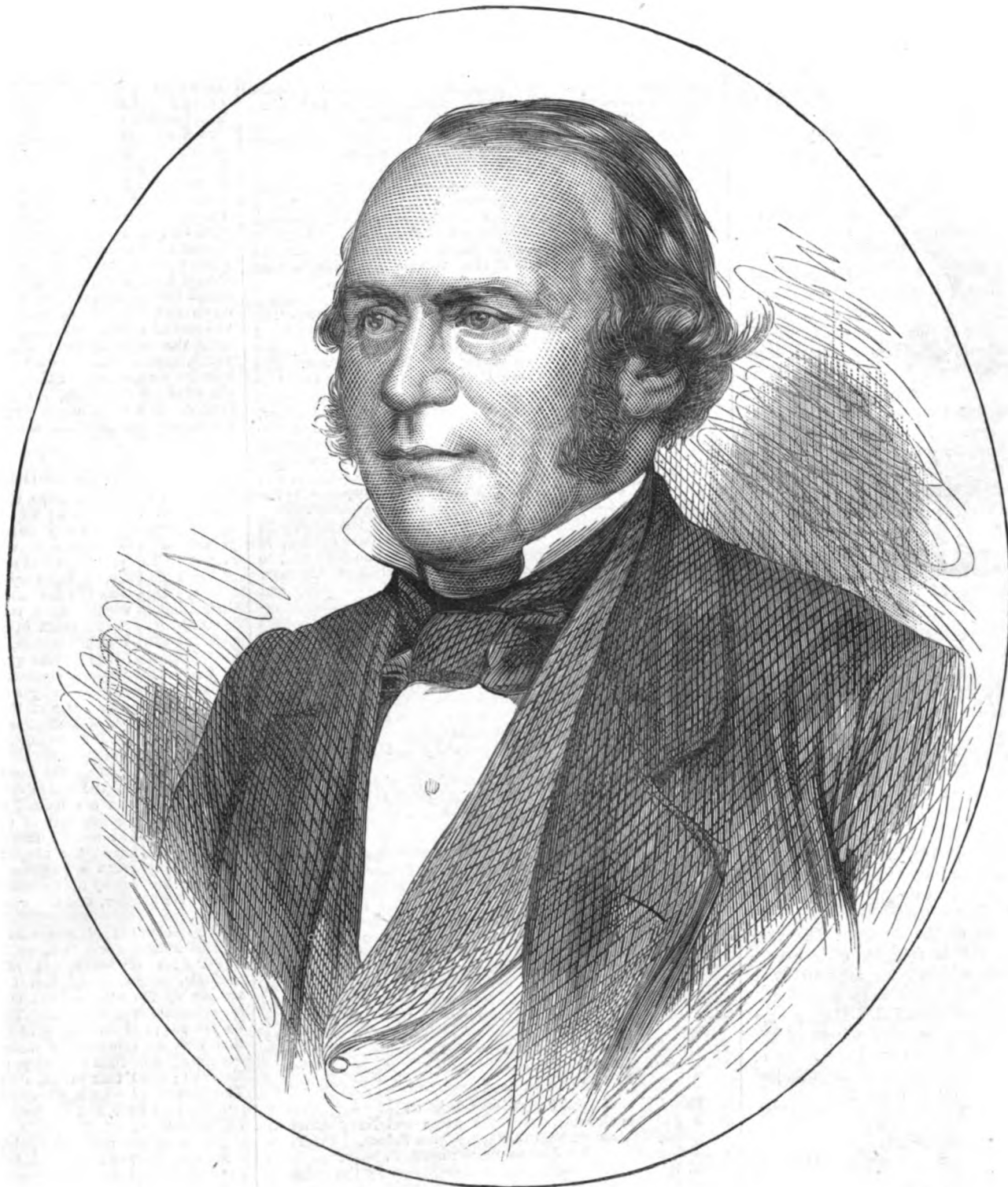
The winter conversazione of the Working Men's College, in Great Ormond-street, was held yesterday. A selection of vocal music by the college choir, an exhibition of drawings by the art-class, and an exhibition of fruits by the Natural History Society, formed the special attractions of this reunion of the old friends, teachers, and students of the college.

According to the monthly report of Dr. Frankland, the river waters distributed by the metropolitan companies during the month of December were efficiently filtered, and were clear and transparent when drawn from the mains; the quality of the Thames waters exhibited in each case a marked improvement upon that which had been supplied during November, whereas the quality of the Lea water supplied by the East London Company had deteriorated.

"The Creation" is to be performed at the concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday next, the 8th inst. The solo singers announced are Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Raynham, and Signor Giulio Perkin, who will make his first appearance in London on this occasion. Dr. Stainer will preside at the organ, and the performance will be conducted by Mr. Barnby.

The total number of paupers last week in the metropolitan districts was 106,579, of whom 36,457 were in workhouses and 70,422 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the two previous years, this was a decrease of 3856 and 17,598 respectively, but this decrease decreased with the year 1870 was 40,286. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 530, of whom 473 were men, 125 women, and 82 children under sixteen.

The Royal Hospital for Incurables has received the following handsome contributions:—From "R. G. T.," £1000; from "A Lady," £500; and also a gift from a lady in Warwickshire of £5 to each of twenty of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent election. The sum of £1000 has been paid by "G. M. E." to the funds of the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; and a similar sum has been paid by "C. H." to the funds of the Queen Charlotte Lying-in Hospital. "V. S. T." has given a fourth donation of £1000 to the British Hospital for Skin Diseases, in Great Marlborough-street. A gift of £1000 has been made, in addition to previous donations, by "T. B. K.," to the Royal Dramatic College. The Skinners' Company has voted £10 10s. to the funds of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road.



THE LATE PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

THE LATE PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

The death of this eminent natural philosopher at New York, which was recorded three or four weeks ago, is a great loss to the world of scientific students. He was a Swiss, who had lived in America during the past quarter of a century, and both countries were justly proud of him. Louis Jean Rodolphe Agassiz was born on May 28, 1807, in the village of Motier, Canton de Vaud, between the Lake of Neuchâtel and Morat. His father was the pastor or parish clergyman there, and afterwards at Orbe, in the same canton. In 1818 Louis Agassiz went to school at the Gymnasium of Bienne, whence he was removed, in 1822, to the Academy of Lausanne. He studied the experimental sciences, medicine, and comparative anatomy, at the Universities of Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich, taking the degree of M.D. He attached himself while at Munich to Spix and Martius, whose travels in Brazil had attracted his interest; and on the death of the former he joined the latter, at his request, in the publication of a monograph of the fishes in that country, comprising nearly 120 species, many of them but little known. The interest awakened in him by superintending this elaborate book through the press was such as to induce him to make further researches into the nature and classification of fishes, and more especially of the salmonidæ and of the fresh-water fishes of Central Europe. He published the first part of an elaborate work on this subject, with illustrations, at Neuchâtel, in 1839; a second and third part following after a few years' interval. His next work in this direction, in which he had the assistance of M. Vogt, was devoted to the embryology of the salmon tribe. He had already devoted much attention to the subject of fossil fishes, and had published the results of his studies in a work entitled "Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles" (Neuchâtel, 1833-41). He next came to England to study the fossil strata of this country and its treasures, issuing, in 1844, an elaborate account of those discovered in the old red sandstone of the Devonian system. The direction of his studies at this period may be traced in the titles of his next publications—"Description des Echinodermes Fossiles de la Suisse," "Monographie des Echinodermes Vivants et Fossiles," "Etudes Critiques sur les Mollusques Fossiles," and "Mémoire sur Moules des Mollusques." From these studies he passed to another branch of natural history—the study of the glacial system of his native mountains; and he published, in 1840, at Neuchâtel, his "Etudes sur les Glaciers," which suddenly made him famous, and opened a subject of philosophical inquiry to which little attention had been directed up to that time. He entered more fully into the subject in a second work, published by him at Paris in 1847—"Recherches sur les Glaciers." Since 1838 he had held the Professorship of Natural History at Neuchâtel, where most of his works were published, and

where he had the assistance of the local society of natural history. About the year 1847 he was invited to Boston, United States, to occupy a similar chair in the Harvard University of Cambridge. In 1852 he was appointed to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College of Charleston, South Carolina; but this post he resigned after two years, and returned to Cambridge. His name was not forgotten on account of his retirement to the other side of the

Atlantic. A prize was awarded to him by the French Academy of Sciences; and about the same time he was invited to come to France in order to hold one of the chairs in the Faculty of Science at Paris, which he declined. While engaged in his professional duties he found time to write several scientific works, including "The Principles of Zoology, for the use of Schools and Colleges;" "Lake Superior, its Physical Character, Vegetation, and Animals;" "Outlines of Comparative Physiology;" and—the *magnum opus* of his life—"Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." In his "Outlines," which, says "Chambers's Cyclopædia," was written in conjunction with Mr. Gould, "the Professor upholds the doctrine of the successive creation of higher organised beings on the surface of the earth." Besides his original labours, Professor Agassiz devoted himself also to the general literature of natural history. Not only was he the author of "Nomenclator Zoologicus," containing the systematic names of all the genera of animals, both living and fossil, with references to the authors of the books where they are described, but he also laid the foundation of the great work, "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," edited by the late Mr. Hugh E. Strickland and Sir William Jardine, in four volumes, published by the Ray Society.

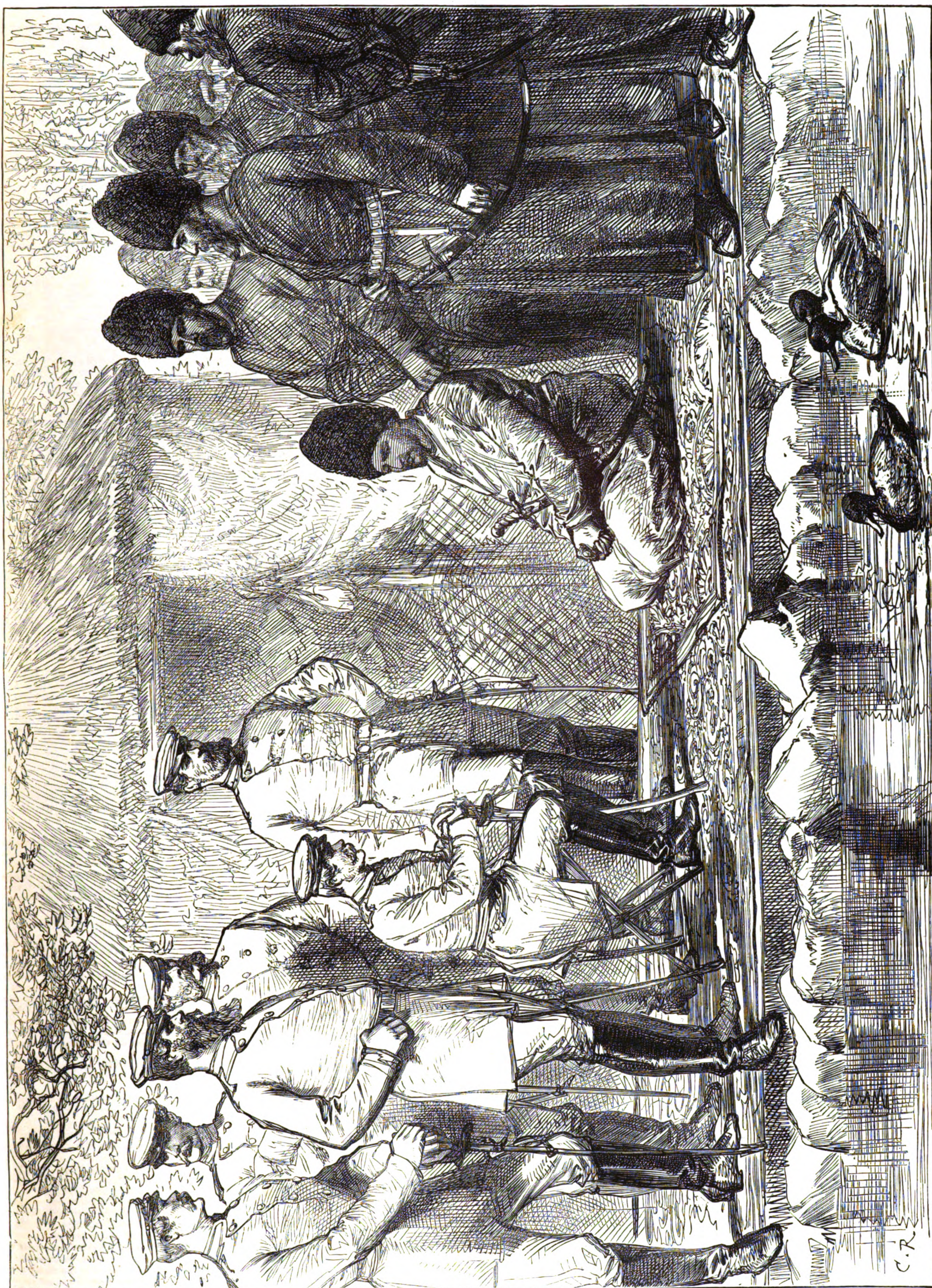
The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.



THE LATE LIEUT. F. H. EARDLEY-WILMOT, R.A.

THE LATE LIEUT. F. H. EARDLEY-WILMOT.

This gallant young officer, of whose late heroic death we must all have read with mingled feelings of enthusiasm and sorrow, was the fourth son of Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, Bart. He joined the Military Academy at Woolwich in January, 1865, and received his commission in the Royal Artillery in July, 1867, when he was appointed to the B battery 4th Brigade, to which his Royal Highness Prince Arthur was attached while undergoing instruction in that branch. Ever ready at the call of duty, he was among the foremost to volunteer for the Ashantee war, and, his services being accepted, he set sail with Sir Garnet Wolseley and his brilliant staff in the *Ambriz*. On his arrival at Cape Coast Castle he was employed in the almost hopeless task of training a small body of natives in the use of the Gatling gun; and finally, towards the end of October, he joined the little garrison at Dunquah. From this place it was determined to make a reconnaissance on Nov. 3, and accordingly Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot, accompanied by Lieutenant Jones and a small detachment of natives armed with rockets, was sent forward, the denseness of the bush not permitting the use of artillery. Coming soon upon a large body of Ashantees, a heavy and well-sustained fire was opened upon them. Early in the fray, Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot received a severe wound, completely disabling the use of his arm; but, retiring for a minute to have it bound up, he was soon again at the head of his



INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL KAUFMAN AND THE KHAN OF KHIVA.

men, endeavouring by the example of his own intrepid conduct to kindle a faint spark of courage in their hearts, and firing the rockets himself with his now sole remaining arm. The Fanjees, however, hung back, and it became necessary to send for assistance. Lieutenant Jones was accordingly dispatched to Colonel Festing with the following lines hurriedly written in pencil on a scrap of paper:—"Dear Colonel,—Please send twenty men; 2nd West Annamaboes dwindled to about eight." Unhappily, the aid came but too late, Colonel Festing arriving on the scene only just in time to see his noble young comrade receive his death wound. A bullet fired from the adjoining bush had struck poor Wilnot in the region of the heart, and, raising his unwounded arm above his head, he fell on his face and instantly expired. Colonel Festing immediately rushed forward, amid a storm of bullets, and bore his body to the rear, receiving in this noble act of self-disregard a severe wound in the hip.

Thus fell Wilnot, the first victim in our Ashantee war, adding one more to that splendid list of England's heroes who have died gloriously, sword in hand and with their face to the enemy, the motto of the Royal Artillery always being engraved on their hearts—"Quò fas et gloria ducunt." Of his personal character we may say that he was loved and respected by all who knew him; his manly heart won golden opinions in that noble branch of the service to which he had the honour to belong; while his cheery smile and genial manner carried sunshine into every home he entered; for

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. Bassano, of Piccadilly.

THE RUSSIANS AT KHIVA.

The military expedition of General Kaufmann, in the early part of last summer, to subdue the Tartar principality of Khiva, has been illustrated by several sketches engraved for this Journal. They were drawn by officers of the Russian army, and were obtained by us through the agency of Mr. McGahan, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, the only newspaper reporter allowed to join the expedition. He will shortly publish a complete narrative of the whole campaign. The illustration we now present is one that shows the scene in the garden of the Khan's palace, after the surrender of Khiva, when the General had an interview with Mohammed Rehid Khan to arrange the terms of a treaty of peace. "This treaty," says a Russian official writer, "is intended to obviate future disagreements between the various Central Asia principalities, which could only lead to mutual destruction and anarchy. Clauses 2 and 3 lay down a line of frontier which is to hinder the predatory inroads of the Turcomans, and to secure to us safe caravan routes by land and by water. The cession to Bokhara of a portion of the territory on the right bank of the Amou Darya, or Oxus river, and of the southern confines of the Steppe between that river and Turkestan, as provided for in clause 4, aims at placing the caravan routes under the guardianship of the Ameer of Bokhara, who will be responsible for their safety. The restrictions enacted in clause 5 with reference to the navigation of the Amou Darya are indispensable as long as the Khiva and Bokhara nomads are addicted to robbery and in the habit of profiting by the river for the furtherance of their unlawful practices. Clauses 6 to 15 refer to commerce, and are based upon the principle of mutual rights. Past experience showing how easily Khiva can be made an asylum for Russian criminals advised the enactment of clause 16. Clause 17 prohibits slavery and the traffic in human beings. Clause 18 finally stipulates for the payment of an indemnity, which is not only to refund to us our expenses, but also to serve as a severe penalty upon the inhabitants. If we thus succeed in pacifying the Turcomans, if we convert them to orderly and steady habits and render them powerless to attack the Khan, we shall have solved the difficult task of guarding our frontiers, developing commerce, and preserving the independence of Khiva."

In order to guard the newly-acquired territory, as well as to see to the collection of the imposed war indemnity, General Kaufmann decided to build a fort, with a strong garrison, on the right bank of the Oxus. But soon after the Russians had crossed to the right bank of the river the Turcomans returned to Khiva from the deserts, where they had been driven by General Golovachev, and demanded of the Khan to lead them against the foreign invaders. Their request being refused, they began to plunder and oppress the native inhabitants. They laid siege to the town of Pitnyak, and tried to carry the place by storm, but failed; and, on the report that the Russians were about to attack them, they raised the siege and dispersed. It is needless to add that whoever dares to oppose the Turcomans is instantly massacred. The unhappy Khivese are in a deplorable condition. Overloaded with taxes by the Khan, on the one hand, in order to satisfy the demands of the Russians, and robbed or murdered by the Turcomans, on the other, they are on the verge of despair, and loudly pray to Russia for protection. It is just possible that their prayers will not remain long unanswered, and that in a short time we shall hear of the annexation of Khiva to Russia.

Mr. Henry Deane, a local solicitor, was, on Tuesday, elected without opposition Coroner for the northern division of Leicestershire.

The gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, resumed their studies, on Monday, at the close of a short vacation of ten days for Christmas. The next examination of candidates for admission to the Academy will begin on the 20th inst., at the London University.

The Edinburgh School Board, on Monday, resolved to apply to the Education Department for building grants towards the erection of the seven new schools which it has been agreed to erect throughout the various districts of the city. A motion made by Mr. Blackburn, proposing that plans should be procured for the two schools to be erected in Leith-walk and Fountainbridge, was also unanimously adopted.

At a large and influential meeting at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch, resolutions moved by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Lord Shand, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, the Bishop of Edinburgh, and others, were unanimously carried, approving of a proposal for combining with some ecclesiastical architectural design a statue of the late Dean Ramsay, in token of the affectionate regard in which he was held by all classes and denominations of his countrymen. In connection with the movement the Bishop of Edinburgh read the following extract from a letter which he had received from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone:—"The experience of life seems to show me that there have been in our generation, as doubtless in others, a certain very limited number of individual types of persons, peculiarly formed and gifted, to whom no other person approaches (I speak of them in their own kind) or can be compared. Such was Dean Ramsay. In this rare and deep sense it is true that we have known and shall know nothing like him."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

Versailles was all alive this afternoon with the customary State reception of the Jour de l'An, observed with precisely the same ceremonial as during the presidency of M. Thiers—the members of the diplomatic body, the grand officers and functionaries of State, together with numerous deputations of the Parisian clergy and magistrature, being received by the Marshal-President in the grand salon of the Hôtel de la Présidence. No speeches were made, the Marshal merely exchanging complimentary phrases or shaking hands with the leading members of each deputation.

The National Assembly voted about 80,000,000*fr.* of the new taxes yesterday, and adjourned until the 8th inst. On its reassembling, discussion of the bill relative to the nomination of mayors will have precedence. Throughout the week it has occupied itself with examining the different clauses of the Budget, and rejecting hosts of amendments one after the other. Among the few that have been adopted is one moved by M. Ganivet, who noticed as an indefensible anomaly in the postal service that printed matter sent by book post in France cost twice as much as if it came from Belgium or Switzerland, the obvious consequence being that it would be advantageous for many French merchants and tradesmen to have their circulars and catalogues printed abroad, to the prejudice of home industry. M. Chesnelong, on the part of the Budget Committee, opposed M. Ganivet's amendment, but it was eventually carried against the Government by 350 votes to 302. The deficit in next year's estimated receipts amounts to £5,755,000*fr.* for which the Assembly are endeavouring to provide by increasing the taxes on sugar, oil, and salt. It is rumoured that a proposition will shortly be made by the Government to increase the land tax—a proceeding which can only heighten its unpopularity among the agricultural classes. The new year will be ushered in by a batch of interpellations. General Du Temple, for instance, wishes to inquire into the Italian policy of the Government; M. Haentjens is indignant that the Bonapartists are persecuted, and wants to know the reason why; while M. Ricard is about to raise once more the question of the state of siege and the continued suppression of provincial newspapers.

The burial of François Victor Hugo, the second son of the illustrious author of "Les Misérables," furnished the Parisians with the pretext of making a grand Republican demonstration on Sunday last. From an early hour the approaches to the street where he died were blocked by a dense crowd, the house itself being thronged with friends, while the Boulevards, along which the procession had to pass, were lined with serried masses of spectators. It is estimated that no less than 8000 people followed the hearse, among whom were numerous Republican deputies and journalists, the procession being so long that when the hearse reached the Porte St. Martin the last mourner had proceeded no further than the Boulevard Montmartre. The burial was performed without any religious rites, Victor Hugo having previously announced that both he and his son believed in God and the immortality of the soul, but not in the necessity of priesthood; and when the coffin had been lowered into the grave, Louis Blanc delivered an elaborate oration, which, in spite of the sanctity of the place, elicited frequent bursts of applause. After quoting the verses written by Victor Hugo after the death of his eldest son, a couple of years ago, in which the illustrious poet touchingly refers to the loss he has sustained, and says that he is almost alone in the world, M. Louis Blanc proceeded to remind his hearers of the life and works of the deceased, whose translation of Shakespeare is the best in the French language, his essays on the plays of our great dramatist revealing a perfect acquaintance with all the subtleties of the English language. "Victor Hugo believes in God and in the immortality of the soul," said Louis Blanc, in conclusion; "and that belief will enable him, borne down by affliction as he is, to live for that other family which belongs to great men—humanity." Scarcely had the speaker finished than a stentorian shout of "Vive la République!" burst forth, and a crowd of people pressed round Victor Hugo to shake hands with him. M. Gambetta, having been recognised by the bystanders, received an overwhelming ovation, and the ordinary solemn stillness of the cemetery was disturbed by a succession of boisterous *rires*.

Marshal Bazaine left Trianon-sous-Bois for the Ile Ste. Marguerite on the evening of Christmas Day. The Government appears to have feared a manifestation, and, instead of the prisoner being openly conducted through Paris to the Lyons Railway station, he was conveyed in a closed carriage, escorted by a detachment of gendarmes, to Villeneuve St. Georges, on the same line of railway, and distant some twenty miles from Versailles. The night express to Versailles was here intercepted, and the Marshal, arriving at Antibes late on Friday, was immediately conducted across to the Ile Ste. Marguerite, his appointed place of detention. Madame Bazaine and her family have arrived at Cannes, where a villa had been previously engaged for them. They will have every facility for visiting the prisoner, who, according to the Bonapartist journals, is occupied in drawing up a grand scheme for the reorganisation of the French army.

Christmas Day was enlivened in Paris by an Asiatian juvenile fête, held in the dancing-hall of the Elysée Montmartre. A gigantic Christmas tree, covered with toys and brilliantly lighted up, with Alsatian mould clinging to its roots, had been given by Madame Kestner, wife of the deputy of that name. A couple of orchestras were in attendance, and upwards of 2000 children received presents, those requiring it having not merely toys and cakes, but substantial winter clothing given to them. M. Coquelun, of the Théâtre Français, and M. Siebecker recited, amidst frantic applause, some verses stigmatising Marshal Bazaine as a traitor, and somewhat imprudently hinting at revenge, and the celebration of Christmas at no very distant time on Alsatian soil.

An explosion, which resulted in great loss of life, occurred the other day at a percussion-cap factory in the Cours de Vincennes, at Bel-Dir. Six women at work were killed on the spot, and of five others who were grievously injured one has since died in the hospital, while the other four remain in an almost hopeless condition. The premises are entirely destroyed. The eleven women killed or wounded were the only persons in the building at the time of the accident. The noise of the explosion was heard far and wide, and alarmed the entire St. Antoine quartier.

SPAIN.

A complete rupture between Senors Castelar and Salmeron was the result of a fresh conference, on Wednesday, at Madrid, and all negotiations for a modification of the Cabinet are at an end.

Nothing definite can be stated of the Carlist war in the north, or of the siege of Carthagena.

HOLLAND.

The Government has received news from Penang that a serious engagement was fought on the 26th ult., and that the

object aimed at by the Dutch was accomplished. The Dutch troops lost sixteen killed and sixty wounded. The Rajah of Pedir had reinforced the Kraton with a body of 1500 men, and the Dutch squadron had sailed for his territory to chastise him. The bearer of General van Swieten's letters to the Sultan had been imprisoned, and the letters were destroyed without being delivered to him. The populace (it is added) had obtained supreme power. The cholera is reported to be decreasing, and the weather is favourable.

A law which came into operation on Thursday repeals almost entirely the Customs' duties on various iron and steel articles—iron rails, machinery, and agricultural implements.

GERMANY.

The health of the Emperor of Germany, according to the official bulletin, continues to improve. Prince Bismarck had an interview with his Majesty on Monday, and on Tuesday he received the Minister of his household.

A *Times* telegram from Berlin states that Mr. Sim, the chairman of the Berlin Waterworks Company, in conjunction with Mr. Gill, the Berlin director of the company, has sold the waterworks to the municipal authorities.

There was a panic on the Berlin Bourse on Tuesday, the cause being the failure of a large firm.

Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Federal Council a scheme for establishing at Hamburg a geographical and meteorological observatory for the benefit of navigation. Its direction will be intrusted to the Imperial Admiralty.

The Minister of War has ordered the immediate destruction of the present fortifications of Cologne, and the erection of a new girdle of forts round that city.

RUSSIA.

A treaty containing eighteen articles has been concluded between the Emperor and the Ameer of Bokhara. By this treaty the territory recently annexed by Russia on the right bank of the Amou Darya is ceded to Bokhara. There are various stipulations with a view to promote commercial intercourse between the two States, and articles 11 and 12 state that the subjects of each are permitted to exercise all trades in the territory of the other, and to acquire landed property, subject to the laws of the country. The Bokhara Government undertakes not to harbour refugees or other fugitives from Russia, and will abolish the slave trade.

AMERICA.

The Virginian affair is at an end so far as concerns the vessel herself. She is stated to have foundered in a gale off Cape Fear on the 26th ult., and the United States frigate Ossipee, which should have brought her to New York, arrived without her. The survivors of her crew were, on landing, examined by the New York authorities and released. Before this news arrived, it was announced that the Spanish Government had followed up the advantage it gained by the decision of the American law officers, and required the restitution of the Virginian and the payment of an indemnity.

Mr. Caleb Cushing is to replace General Sickles as Minister in Madrid.

We learn from New York that an extensive strike of engineers has taken place on the Western Railway, by which the traffic has been impeded.

INDIA.

A telegram to the Secretary of State for India, from the Viceroy, states that the crop prospects are generally the same, and are still dependent upon the winter rains. Prices were for the most part unchanged. The Chief Commissioner of Oude reports, under date of Dec. 27, that the rain had been pretty general, and that the prospects were much brighter.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs, under Wednesday's date, as follows:—"There has been again a slight rain at Behar, promoting heavy dews. Prices are moderate. Double advances are offered to cultivators. The relief works in Saran and portions of Purneah, Rajshaye, and Dinajepore are busy, but not elsewhere, all planters and a few of the zemindars helping. The Bhagalpore zemindars have informed the authorities that they will neither take advances nor help the tenantry. The poor in Shahabad are using unripe crops. Districts with a surplus are exporting new rice. The non-agricultural classes are anxious. The rain has saved the crops in Rajpootana, except a small district in Mulernee." Nearly 70,000 tons of grain have been stored by the Government in Bengal.

The same correspondent reports that the Ameer of Afghanistan has formally announced Abdool Jan as his heir.

Bombay papers describe the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow. He was cordially welcomed by the Talookdars and the ex-Royal family of Oude. The former gave him a fête and presented addresses, in reply to which he announced the appointment of Sir G. Cooper as General Barrow's successor.

Mr. Carlyle has been chosen to succeed Count Manzoni on the Prussian order Pour le Mérite (civilian class).

Navigation in the Baltic was on Wednesday closed by the ice.

The Oriental Society of Italy has elected the Princess Dora d'Istria a Fellow of the society.

The Valparaiso University council has decided on admitting ladies to the University examinations.

The *Indian Daily News* says that Major Beresford has been elected Master of the Madras Hunt for the ensuing season.

A liberal offer is made by the New Zealand Government to English farm labourers who are willing to emigrate to that colony.

An important section of the South American submarine telegraph system—that between Pernambuco and Bahia—has been completed.

The Emperor of Morocco, who lately ascended the throne, has defeated the army of a pretender before Fez, and taken him prisoner.

His Excellency F. G. C. Due, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Sweden in Berlin, is about to be transferred to a similar post in St. Petersburg.

A new Bourse was opened, last Saturday, at Brussels; and the event was celebrated, in the evening, by a grand ball, at which the King and Royal family were present.

The testamentary executor of the late Duke of Brunswick has ordered of the Italian sculptor, Vincenzo Vela, the monument which the city of Geneva proposes to erect to the memory of the deceased Duke.

The Macao coolie trade has been abandoned by the Portuguese Government; and the measure has caused great excitement at Hong-Kong, as it will, in effect, deprive a large number, both of Portuguese and Chinese, of employment.

An official notice has been issued by the Post Office announcing that, from the 3rd inst., a mail will leave Liverpool every Saturday morning for the West Coast of Africa, instead of on fixed days of the month as hitherto.

We learn from *Nature* that, on Monday last, the French Academy of Sciences named Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., one of its correspondents, to fill the place rendered vacant in the astronomical section by the death of Encke.

A conference at Demerara of the West India Bishops has resulted in a federation of the West India dioceses into a separate province, the Provincial Synod to consist of Bishops only, and the Church Council in each diocese to consist of bishop, clergy, and lay representatives. Bishopric endowment and general sustentation and endowment funds are to be formed.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras at the Court of London has received instructions to present a strong protest against the bombardment of Omoa by H.M.S. Niobe, which is described in the despatch as "a very grave violation of international law and an abuse of force by a strong Government against a weak one." A request is made that a full inquiry should be instituted into the conduct of the captain of the Niobe, against whom very serious charges are made.

Destructive gales have been blowing on the coast of the Isle of Man, and have been attended by several disasters, the most lamentable of which happened on Tuesday night, when the schooner Gertrude, of Liverpool, went down off the Cliff. Two children of the captain, who were on board, were drowned, together with three sailors. The captain and his wife, taking to a small boat, drifted about at the mercy of the waves for fifteen hours, and were washed ashore, alive, at Kirkmichael.

Money orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom payable at any place in Egypt. The commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on money orders issued on the British colonies—viz., on sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 4s. No single money order will be issued for a higher sum than £10. Arrangements have been made with the Egyptian Post Office for the issue of money orders in Egypt payable at money-order offices in this country.

The collector of customs at New York has received from Gibraltar sixteen packages, containing the effects of B. S. Briggs, master of the missing brig Mary Celeste, and of his wife and child. The vessel was found derelict on the high seas, uninjured, and with the effects of all on board apparently undisturbed, on her voyage from New York to Genoa, the master, his wife and child, and the crew all having mysteriously disappeared, leaving no trace. They have never been heard from since, though every effort has been made by the Government to ascertain their fate.

We learn by a Reuter's telegram that the first cricket-match between the English Eleven and Eighteen of Victoria was begun on the Melbourne Cricket Ground on Saturday last. The weather was fine, and the attendance on the ground very numerous. The Victorians went first to the wickets, and play closed with ten wickets down for 244 runs. Play was resumed on Monday, the Victorians in the first innings scoring 267 runs, against the English total of 110, Mr. W. G. Grace being not out for 51 runs. The English team went again to the wickets, Mr. Grace being bowled for 33. The Victorians thus won the match in one innings by 20 runs.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Banister, Edmund D., to be Perpetual Curate of Whitechapel, Lancashire.
Banks, S., Rector of Cottenham; Rural Dean of Chertiston.
Bennoch, A. J., Incumbent of St. Luke's, Woodside.
Benyon, John M., Vicar of Goldcliff, Monmouthshire.
Botnamley, H., Rector of Petherparrow, Surrey.
Bromfield, George Henry, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth.
Broughton, Henry Vivian, Rector of Polebrook; Rural Dean.
Buckley, William Louis, Rector of Alderford with Attlebridge.
Bunting, Anthony, Vicar of Kilsby, Northants.
Collins, William Lucas, Rector of Lowick, Northants.
Currie, Maynard Wodehouse, Rector of Hingham, Norfolk.
Danson, J. N., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen.
Drake, Hinton, Vicar of Torrington, near Lynn Regis.
Elliott, Charles John, Honorary Canon in Christ Church, Oxford.
Fraser, William F. C. S., Rector of Offham, near Maidstone.
Holthouse, Charles Scrafton, Vicar of Helidon and Cateby; Rural Dean.
Horsburgh, J., Vicar of Waterlooville, Hampshire.
Hudson, W., Vicar of St. Peter's, Mountgate, Norwich.
Hunter, J., Vicar of Arkholme, Lancashire.
Jones, Thomas Evan, Vicar of St. John's, Treberth, Anglesea.
Lowe, Edward Clarke, Canon of Ely.
Lumley, W. F., Curate of Moulsham St. John's, Chelmsford.
Mammatt, A. S., Private Chaplain to the Countess of Loudoun.
Metcalf, Abraham, Rector of Trimmingham, Norfolk.
Millington, William, Vicar of St. Paul's, Southport.
Mills, B., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leeds.
Pavey, Alfred, Rector of Scarrington; Vicar of St. Peter's, Mansfield.
Price, J., Vicar of Kilnsey, Vicar of Mollington, Oxfordshire.
Raymond, J., Incumbent of St. Mungo's Episcopal Church, West Linton.
Reynolds, W. P., Vicar of East Molesey, Surrey.
Sandford, William, Rector of Edlington, Derbyshire.
Sayce, A. B., Perpetual Curate of St. Katharine's, Felton Common Hill.
Sewell, Henry, Vicar of Aldsworth, Gloucestershire.
Smith, John Thomas Henry, Rector of Kissingbury, Northants.
Sullivan, Eugene, Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Portsea.
Tonn, Edward Nicolls, Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton-cum-Upton.
Unwin, J. W., Curate of Dolestone; Vicar of Frankby, Birkenhead.
Watson, William, Rector of Water Newton, Hunts.

The Tuesday evening lectures to men at St. Paul's Cathedral will be resumed, on the 13th inst., by Canon Liddon.

Special prayers were offered up on Christmas Day, in the garrison churches throughout the United Kingdom, for the officers and men engaged in the Ashantee Expedition.

Dean Stanley preached his annual sermon to children last Saturday, which, being St. John's Day, naturally led him to dwell upon the life of the Beloved Apostle.

Mr. Wait, member for Gloucester, has given to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral a cheque for £100 towards the restoration of the noble pile.

The parish church of St. Nicholas, Kelvedon Hatch, near Brentwood, was reopened recently, after a thorough restoration. A sermon was preached by Bishop Piers Claughton.

The *Rock* states that the Archbishop of Canterbury has convened a meeting of Bishops, to be held at Lambeth Palace, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., to consider divers weighty and important matters connected with the Church.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Sittingbourne, which has been rebuilt on a greatly enlarged scale, and which now contains 640 sittings (half of them free and unappropriated), was consecrated a short time ago by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The executors of the late Charles Dickens have erected a mural tablet in Rochester Cathedral, the chief object of which is to connect the memory of Dickens with the scenes in which his earliest and latest years were passed.

The parish church of St. Gwendoline, Talgarth, Breconshire, was reopened a few weeks ago with full choral service, after undergoing a thorough restoration. The Bishop of Hereford preached and celebrated on the occasion. The church is seated to hold 400 persons, and has been restored from a condition almost ruinous under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, the diocesan architect.

The Church of St. Mark, Myddelton-square, has been recently undergoing a process of renovation, which was very much needed, to adapt it to the wants of the parish, and which has cost the friends of St. Mark's upwards of £1000.

On Sunday afternoon Canon Liddon, in concluding an eloquent sermon at St. Paul's, made a brief reference to the losses of eminent men which have been sustained not only by England, but by Europe, during the past year, and which he brought forward as an appropriate illustration of the truth of his text, that man's life was, at the best, but transitory—that he faded away like the grass.

The Earl of Devon has written a letter condemning the prosecution of the Dean and Chapter in respect of the reredos in process of completion in Exeter Cathedral, remarking that it appears to him worthy to fill the most important place in the great work of restoration in the cathedral, and suggesting that a subscription be opened to defray the expenses of the Dean and Chapter in defending themselves.

The committee of the Society of Schoolmasters, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is president, has this winter granted assistance to distressed masters of endowed proprietary and boarding schools, their widows and orphans, to the amount of £252, in sums of £30, £20, £15, and £10, according to the circumstances of each case; and no deserving applicant has failed to obtain relief. The grants are strictly private, and are administered with the most delicate consideration for the feelings of the recipients.

On Thursday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new parish church of St. Mark, East-street, Walworth, in the presence of a large assembly. The site, which has been presented, is valued at £1500, and the building itself has cost £4778. It is to accommodate 659 persons—£300 is still required to complete the structure. The district, which contains 7000 souls, has lately become an ecclesiastical parish, and has been endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £200 a year, and upon the consecration a further endowment of £100 per annum and £1500 for a parsonage will be granted.

Last week the Bishop of Gloucester reopened the church of Bourton-on-the-Water. At a subsequent luncheon speeches were made by the Bishop, the Archdeacon, Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., the Rector, the Rural Dean (Hon. H. P. Cholmondeley), the Revs. E. F. and Broome Witte, and by Mr. Moore, the churchwarden. The original church consisted of chancel, central tower, nave, and south chantry. All but the chancel was pulled down ninety years ago, and a miserable building was put up in its stead. Through the unwearied exertions of the Rector, however, it has been restored. The unseemly gallery and fittings of the present building have been removed, and replaced by benches of good and plain design, intended eventually for the new church, which it is intended as soon as possible to build. The works have been under the direction of Mr. T. G. Jackson.

The chancel of Sympson church, Bucks, was lately reopened, after thorough restoration by Mr. Augustus Brown. The ceiling and square east window have been removed, and a paneled roof, handsomely decorated, and a three-light window, filled with cathedral glass, relieved by neat designs in coloured glass, have been substituted. The chancel has been laid with Staffordshire, the sanctuary with Minton, tiles; handsomely carved oak altar, sedilia, and choir seats have been provided. Major W. E. Hamner, of Stockgrove, has borne the whole expense of the above. At the same time, the north and south transepts have been restored by Miss Bidwell, sister of the Rev. G. S. Bidwell, Rector. A handsomely carved oak pulpit and reading-desk have been provided by funds contributed by the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell; and the parishioners and some other friends have repaired the arch leading from the nave to the central tower, which was in a very dangerous state.

The Bishop of Winchester paid his first official visit to Southampton on Tuesday week for the purpose of consecrating a chancel and vestry which has been added to the Church of St. Luke. There was a large gathering of the clergy of the neighbourhood. The works consist of a chancel 33 ft. long by 23 ft. broad, built of Portland stone, and a chamber for organ and vestry about 20 ft. square. The whole of the fittings are of wainscot oak. The brass altar rails, a gift, are very massive and handsome, the twisted pillars branching off on both sides into passion flowers. In harmony with these are two large brass standards with which the chancel is lighted. The east window is a triple lancet, supported by red granite shafts tied in by brass bands. This has been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Hardman, a gift from Mr. J. Bernard in memory of his only child, who was drowned in Southampton Water about sixteen months ago. The *Guardian* states that the result of the whole alterations, which have been in the hands of Mr. St. Aubyn, has been to transform a structure, which was before painfully cold and unecclesiastical, into a modern and almost beautiful church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Mathematical Moderators have issued the following Class List:—I. L. Fletcher, Balliol; W. Foord-Kelcey, Exeter; M. G. Glazebrook, Balliol; C. C. Lacaita, Balliol; F. B. W. Phillips, Balliol. II. G. E. Buckle, New College; H. E. Clarke, Pembroke; R. R. Corkling, Magdalen; A. A. Knollys, Brasenose; W. Quayle, Balliol. III. G. Jones, Jesus; R. W. de L. Maude, Magdalen; W. R. Smith, Christ Church; J. W. B. Sproule, unattached.

Mr. Henry Nettleship, Fellow of Corpus Christi, has been appointed Classical Lecturer at Christ Church.

On Christmas Day the University sermon was preached in the cathedral, Christ Church, by the Rev. R. G. Faussett; and, in addition to the full choral service with the sermon, a second and equally impressive celebration was held in the afternoon, when there was a very large attendance. At Magdalen and New there were also full musical services, both in the morning and evening, which attracted large congregations; while at the numerous churches with which the city abounds the day was solemnised in the most appropriate manner, the decorations at many places of worship being of the most elegant kind. The annual custom of serving up a boar's head in the hall of Queen's was duly observed in the evening. The monster head, weighing upwards of 60 lb., was bedecked with bays, rosemary, laurels, holly, and mistletoe, and was served up on a massive silver dish, surmounted with flags and a gilt crown, and was borne on the shoulders of two of the attendants, who were preceded by the Rev. Sackett Hope, who sang the solo part of the Boar's Head song, the college choir and singing-men joining in the chorus. The custom of serving up the boar's head at Queen's has been observed for about 500 years, one authority quoting 1350 as being the probable year of the first festival; but its origin is somewhat obscure. The ceremony attracted an unusual number of visitors, many being unable to gain admission to the college hall.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vidil prize at Trinity for proficiency in French language and literature has been adjudged to Edgar Cesar Foa, of Trinity Hall.

The election to minor scholarships and exhibitions at Trinity was held last week:—Senior Mathematical Scholar, £100 per annum—J. E. A. Steggall, City of London School. Classical Scholarships, £75 per annum—J. G. Fraser, Glasgow University; S. R. James, Haileybury College; C. B. Labatt, St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and private tuition; R. T. W. Ritchie, Eton College. Classical and Mathematical Scholarship, £50 per annum—S. E. Spring-Rice, Eton College. Exhibitions, £40 per annum, for Mathematics—L. W. Jones, Clifton College; B. J. Levenson, University College, London; A. J. Wallis, St. Paul's School. For Classics—H. C. F. Mason, Harrow School; C. F. M. Mundy, Eton College.

The election to open scholarships and exhibitions at St. John's was held last week, when the following were the successful candidates:—Minor Scholarships, £70—English, Shrewsbury School; Morris, City of London School; £50 for three years—Yate, Shrewsbury School and private tuition; £40 for four years—Crompton King's College, London; £40 for three years—W. C. Burville, Hereford School; £30 for three years—R. M. Kennedy, Owens College, Manchester, and private tuition. Minor Scholarships, £50—G. Allen, Wellington College, and Gunston, St. Olave's, Southwark. Exhibitions of £30 for two years were awarded to E. Gepp, Felstead School, and Mann, Wellington College. Bond, private tuition, and Boyce, Beccles School, obtained exhibitions of the value of £33 6s. 8d. each. The Natural Science Exhibition, tenable for three years, was awarded to J. Allen, Clifton College.

Special Examination in Law and History for the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—Examined and Approved.—Law: Class I. Waugh, John's; Graves, Trinity. Class II. Barton, Clare; Best, Pembroke; Brabant, King's; Carapet, Trinity; H. B. Dickinson, Trinity Hall; Dryden, Trinity Hall; Gwatkin, John's; Hall, Queens'; H. C. Howard, Trinity; J. A. James, Trinity; Lamplugh, Downing; Roche, Trinity; Wastneys, Trinity; Weverell, Sidney; Woosnam, Caius. History: Class I. Close, Trinity. Class II. J. D. Briscoe, Catherine; Hollams, Trinity; Stanley, Sidney. Thomas Webster, M.A., Trinity, and A. C. Humphreys, M.A., Trinity, examiners.

The examination for the mathematical tripos will begin on Monday next. The first portion of the examination will conclude on Jan. 8, and the list of those approved for mathematical honours will be published on Jan. 17. The further examination in the higher branches of mathematics of those approved will be resumed on Jan. 19 and concluded on Jan. 23. The final list, arranged in order of merit, as wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes, will be published in the Senate House on the morning of Friday, Jan. 30.

At the last Previous Examination, or "Little Go," one of the students of the Ladies' College at Gorton, near Cambridge, passed the examination in such a manner as to deserve a first-class. Another student passed the additional subjects, which embrace mechanics, trigonometry, and algebra.

Dr. Hayman, it is stated, has given notice to the Governors of Rugby School that he intends moving the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, or seeking such other remedy as the law may afford, for what he holds to be his wrongful dismissal.

The Rev. W. P. Robinson, Head Master of Foyle College, Londonderry, has been appointed Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond. The Rev. Dr. Thornton, on resigning the wardenship of this college, has received from the students in the theological department who are in college, and those who have been under his care, some silver plate, and a copy of Dr. Pusey's "Daniel;" and from the boys of Trinity College, a silver epergne.

The West Classical and Wilton Mathematical prizes at Malvern College have been adjudged to Harrison and Sanders, the Chance to Healey, and the Galley to Colt, Andrews, and Atkinson. The house scholarships have been adjudged to Hadow, Harrison, Johnson first, Johnson second; White, of Malvern College; J. Browne, and R. Tickell, Etonhurst School, Great Malvern. The Exhibitions to H. Roden, Etonhurst School; T. Sanders, Berkhamstead Grammar School; T. Hauxwell, private tuition; J. Hawtayne, Trent College; W. Merland, Bath College; E. Back and R. Ecte, of Malvern College. There were twenty-three candidates.

The Rev. H. D. Moore, the Head Master of Burford Grammar School, has accepted the wardenship of Bishop's College, Maritzburg.

Mr. W. M. Furneaux, one of the masters of Clifton College, has been appointed a sixth-form master at Marlborough College. Mr. Furneaux, who was educated at Marlborough, was a scholar of Corpus College, Oxford, where he gained a classical first-class both in moderations and final examination.

The Rev. George Musgrave, of Borden Hall, has founded in perpetuity a yearly gift of two silver medals to the Clergy Orphan School at Canterbury, for the two best essays penned, in the presence of the prepositors, on a thesis, intended to elicit extensive acquaintance with the truths of Divine revelation; the text-books for such reading being "Pearson on the Creed," "Butler's Analogy," and "Paley's Evidences."

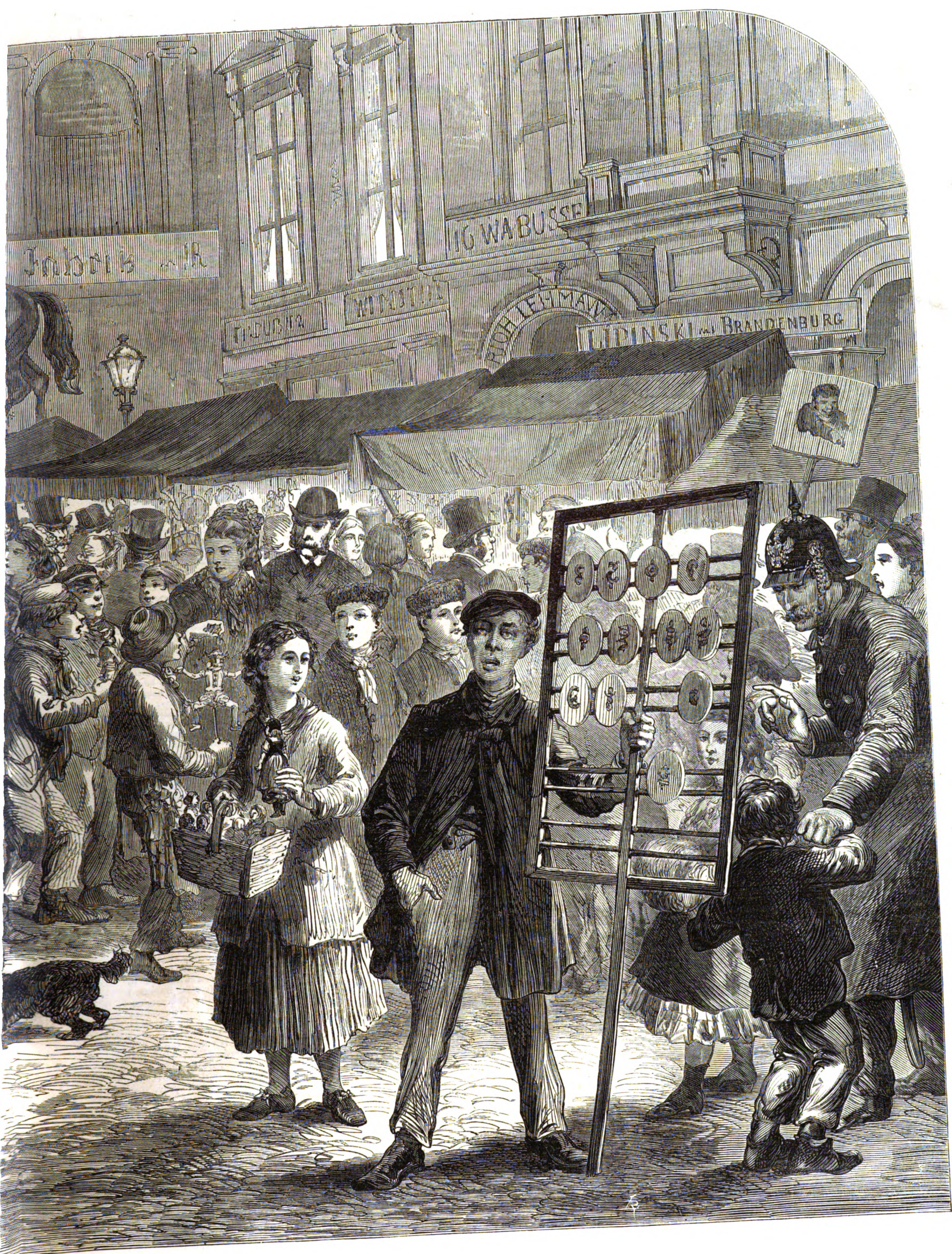
The Christmas distribution of prizes at Newton Abbot College took place on the 22nd ult., in the presence of a numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The Earl of Devon, president of the council, occupied the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Stantial has been presented with a massive silver candelabrum by the boys, past and present, of Chatham House School, Ramsgate, on his retirement from the head mastership, which he held for over eleven years.

The clever sketch of a masquerade at the Buddhist Monastery of Hemis, in Ladak, Middle Tibet, which appeared in our last week's paper, was one of those drawn by Captain E. F. Chapman, R.A., who accompanies Mr. Forsyth in the diplomatic mission to Yarkund and Kashgar.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between, and the loss of, the Lochearn and the French mail-boat Ville du Havre on Nov. 22, commenced on Tuesday, at the Greenwich Police Court, before Mr. Maude, and Captains Harris and Wilson, nautical assessors. Mr. Hamel, in opening the proceedings, said the inquiry was not ordered with a view of finding cause of blame upon any side, but to investigate the facts which led to such a lamentable loss of life, and to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of such a catastrophe. A presentation was made at Bristol, on Monday, to Captain Unquhart and the officers of the American ship *Trincomine*, in which the eighty-five survivors from the *Ville du Havre* were brought to this country. The testimonial consisted of a silver salver worth £25, a cheque for a similar amount, and a binocular glass, the total value being about £70. The presentation was made at the Merchant Venturers' Hall by Mr. Powell, the master of that guild.





MARKET. BERLIN.

BY THE WAY.

The rehabilitation of the dodo was to have been one of the topics of the new year. Faith in this strange creature had lingered in some few constant bosoms. One of the most learned of our humourists pathetically sang some years ago—

But don't deny the dodo :
That wounds my very heart.

Still, the majority of us believed in the extinction of the bird, and, moreover, had private doubts as to whether the dingy old picture of it which hung near a window in the old British Museum (we know not where it is now) had not been evolved from the depths of somebody's immoral consciousness. But the other day we were informed that a real live dodo had been captured, and was coming over to be purchased at any price for the Zoological Gardens. The directors of that establishment, though sorrowing in their hearts for the death of Miss Betsy, the interesting but ill-conditioned she-monster rhinoceros, a friend of twenty-four years' grunting, roused themselves for a noble bidding for the stranger. We should see the dodo again. Selecting the morning of the new year for the blow, Professor Owen comes forth with a brief but crushing letter. Something may have been caught, but it is no dodo—only a dodlet. He knows all about the animal. The word has gone forth.

Philosophy would clip an angel's wings :

and we cannot expect her to be more merciful to those of a dodo. But we should like to hear the other poet on the subject, which might support a threnody worth the listing.

Every reader of books will rejoice that the German Emperor has conferred upon Mr. Thomas Carlyle the Order of Merit vacant by the death of Manzoni. Any honour to the philosopher of Chelsea will delight the intelligent part of his countrymen, if not the class he has described as "mostly fools;" but it is especially right that he should receive this distinction from Germany. His whole life has been passed in making us English better acquainted with German literature and with the German nature, of which the former, in all its completeness and thoroughness, is the genuine outcrop. Mr. Carlyle's criticisms, in days long gone by, introduced thousands, and in the directest manner, to Goethe and Schiller, and Jean Paul and other illustrious; and in many of his more original essays he was palpably teaching us Germanism without professing to do so. Then, in later life, came his grand History of Frederick the Great, for which Prussia owes him a debt that can hardly be said to be liquidated by the bestowal even of the honourable decoration just conferred. He has been the interpreter between us and our kinsfolk, and has undeniably brought us closer together by his practical insistence upon the Scots maxim that blood is thicker than water. With sincerest pleasure we record the gift of this Order.

Heroism in humble life is, we fear, growing scarcer and scarcer. The many now adopt the wise course proposed by a soldier in one of the comedies—"Right, Jack, we'll argue in platoons." Therefore, when we read of some instance of individual exertion, or even of self-denial—as when an artisan insulted by a remonstrant wife nobly abstains from knocking her down and stamping on her—a sensation of pleasure passes through our frame, and we enthusiastically ask, with a great man, "Are they not our own flesh and blood?" So we felt, the other day, when reading that a brave young servant-girl in a country house had been stricken down by a burglar, from whose hands she had been devotedly trying to save a valuable article belonging to her mistress. The ruffian had felled her as she clasped the silver plate, and had escaped, leaving marks of blood on the window-sill. Testimonials and subscriptions instantly poured in from admiring employers of labour, and even Christmas extortions did not tend to close the hand of the liberal that maketh rich. We suppose that the flow of gold had ceased; or shall we be more charitable, and say that some importers have less brass and power of endurance than others. This girl might have gone through life with her laurels on her chignon; and, even had her story been doubted by a few sceptics, the many would have long credited it. Alas! that one who was so strong to invent has been so weak to persist! The heroine of domestic life has admitted that there was no burglar at all, that the story was of her own creation, the proofs were of her own furnishing, and that, on the whole, she would like the tale to be forgotten and herself to be forgiven. We would intercede for her but for the shock she has caused to those who are only too generously-eager to believe in kitchen heroines.

The theatres are now in full swing, to use a colloquialism pardonable at pantomime time, and though "there are degrees"—as was unkindly said by a Judge to a notorious French author who claimed to be of the same calling as Racine—we suppose that the entertainments of the season are of average goodness, and at all events quite good enough for the non-critical audiences of the present day. They are excellent judges of scenery and of costumes, and are almost as gifted as the ordinary butcher boy in selecting the taking melody from a batch of tunes. Beyond this the persons that fill the theatres do not go, and the extraordinary applause which they lavish upon what is either old, or bad, or both, might be called ridiculous, if it were not improper to think of erring fellow-creatures except with pity. But there is one thing which ought to be pointed out. As soon as a piece is established in popular favour, and it must be either very atrocious or very intellectual not to obtain that distinction, it is launched for as long a term as possible. One hundred nights are nothing, a couple of seasons is something, but pieces have run longer still. We have not a word to say against managers for this. They keep shops, and so long as the public will come in and buy, it would be Quixotic, not to say impertinent, to alter arrangements. It is hard, however, upon the artists, who have no chance of improving themselves, and who must become weary and sick of the monotony; but then, if the public do not demand better acting, it would be absurd to strive for it. The tragedian who, for Othello, blacked himself all over that he might enter the deeper into the spirit of the part, was considered over-zealous. On this we say nothing. But we owe, on the part of the Londoner, a word of acknowledgment to the manager who is good enough to remember that a London audience need not be entirely made up of Philistines and railway travellers, and that there are some educated folk in town who like to go to the play, but who will not attend to see the same pieces a dozen times. We say a special word for the Gaiety, whose director changes his bill incessantly, and is rewarded by the attendance of the best class of spectators. We forestall the taunt that one person's money is as good as anybody else's. In the case of a person who moves in society, and whose good opinion of a piece sends twenty others to see it, his money is worth twenty times as much as that of a stupid nobody whom no one would consult about anything. The Gaiety finds its reward; and its rapid production of the old comedies and other works is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Hollingshead. That the art of comedy acting does not greatly flourish among us is not his fault; he does the best in his power, and some of it is very good indeed. We have long owed him acknowledgments of his recognition of the fact that there are such people as cultured Londoners.

A CHRISTMAS MARKET IN BERLIN.

This market is for the sale of toys to amuse the children, or to hang upon the boughs of the illuminated Christmas-tree. Dolls for the little girls, soldiers in Prussian or French uniforms for the little boys, animals of different kinds, enough to stock a Noah's Ark, drums and trumpets, spring-guns and tin-bladed sabres, with a variety of other playthings, here tempt the youthful fancy to a fierce desire of possession. The Christmas-tree itself is here to be bought; in some instances, we see, it appears reduced to a mere stand or stool, covered with evergreen foliage and furnished with numerous hooks to hold up the gifts of the bounteous festival. The little dog barks with delight, as the little children crow or shout, amidst the joyful bustle of the juvenile pleasure-fair. We are glad also to see, among the elder customers, a few burly and bearded heroes of the late war. Three years ago, on the same day of the year, they were at the siege of Paris.

FINE ARTS.

The historical portrait-picture by Mr. Rudolf Lehmann, designed to commemorate the ratification of the Persian concession to Baron Julius de Reuter, is completed, and the picture has just been placed in Baron de Reuter's gallery. This large portrait composition presents unusual claims upon attention, if regarded solely from an art point of view, without reference to the certainly peculiar interest and importance of the event it memorialises. But the act of formally resigning for many years great part of the whole resources of a once mighty and rich Asiatic empire, for *exploitation* by a representative of modern European capital, enterprise, and civilisation, is surely an event which addresses itself so picturesquely to the imagination that it should also afford some scope for artistic celebration, if only by bringing into juxtaposition and contrast the chief actors of East and West who effected such a gigantic transaction. A rumour was, by-the-way, put afloat some time back to the effect that the Persian concession to Baron de Reuter had been withdrawn, but the rumour has been officially contradicted as devoid of all foundation; on the contrary, the Baron has, we understand, already made an energetic commencement of the great enterprise, in which he must, of course, expect to have, like M. de Lesseps before him, to contend against many sinister reports and unfavourable prognostics. We have, however, in this column, not to do with the political bearing of the concession, but with its pictorial memorial. The picture represents an apartment of the Persian Embassy, with about a dozen life-size full-length portraits of the chief contracting parties, mostly grouped around a table spread with papers, a map of Persia, a despatch-box, &c. A painting of the Shah hangs against the wall, forming an apex to the composition. The deed of the concession is being read before the witnesses. Baron de Reuter sits thoughtfully at the table to the left, holding a pen in readiness to sign the document. His son, Mr. Herbert Reuter (a youth near manhood, to whom, in the course of nature, the concession must descend), stoops over the father's chair, intently following the reading of the deed. On the same side are Baron von Donop, M. Cotte (Baron de Reuter's agent in Persia), and Mr. Lynch, now the Persian Consul-General here, who spent fifteen years in Persia and neighbouring countries, who started his own steamers on the Euphrates (since managed by a company), and who was with Mr. Layard during his researches, and brought home the Assyrian antiquities in one of his ships. On the other side are the Persian Minister, Mohsen Khan, since transferred to Constantinople; General Mahomed Aga, brother of the Minister who now supervises the projected works in Persia, acting as Minister of Works, both to the Shah and Baron de Reuter; and General Neriman Khan, Aide-de-Camp of the Shah. There are also two Secretaries of Legation, and behind all the artist has introduced a portrait of himself—following the example of many other painters of historical portrait pictures. As in all good portraiture, the fidelity of the portraits throughout is self-evident: the Oriental character of the Persians in particular is most felicitously caught. The tone is subdued, the colouring generally, if not entirely, harmonious, and the effect is broad, the light being skilfully concentrated on the heads of the principal figures without apparent artifice. Above all we must praise the natural, unstudied, grouping—the spectator feels that the ceremony is presented precisely as it may have occurred, and the figures are quite free from the stiffness and self-consciousness which ruin nearly all similar works. The finished excellence of Mr. R. Lehmann's single-figure portraits is well known; but he has here brought to bear the knowledge acquired from a thorough artistic training, combined with the fruits of long experience as a painter of foreign-life and fancy subjects. The work belongs to a class not often attempted in our school, and very rarely with any measure of success. We have had pictures of hunting meets, of the House of Commons, of Royal marriages, and other State ceremonials, by Sir Francis Grant, Messrs. Leslie, Philip, Frith, and others; but the portraits in these have been on a small scale. Very seldom, indeed, have we seen in recent English exhibitions even a passable picture with several portraits on the scale of nature. We hope, therefore, that Baron de Reuter will allow this really creditable example of the neglected art of historical portraiture to appear at the next exhibition of the Royal Academy. The public taste is shamefully abused by the ordinary run of "portrait pictures," which are painted merely to the order of a speculative print-publisher, and often are no better than, or not nearly as good as, so many coloured photographs stuck together without taste or judgment.

The private view of the exhibition of the works of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, at the Royal Academy, takes place to-day. The exhibition will be open to the public on Monday next.

M. N. Chevalier has been commissioned by her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, to proceed to St. Petersburg, to execute sketches of the ceremonies at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Archduchess Marie, and of the spectacles of interest in connection therewith. It may be remembered that M. Chevalier was also commissioned by the Queen to execute pictures of the interior of St. Paul's and of the procession on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Her Majesty has graciously consented to lend nine pictures by Wilkie—"The Blindman's Buff," "The Penny Wedding," "The Siege of Saragossa," "The Guerrillas' Departure," "Guerrillas' Return," "Guerrillas' Council," and others—to the Art-Instruction Department of the International Exhibition of 1874.

The financial success of the fine-art exhibition in Dundee has been so considerable that the free library committee have authorised the conveners of the exhibition committees to expend £300 on the purchase of pictures towards the formation of a permanent art-gallery in Dundee.

Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, sailed from Marseilles on the 12th ult., on his way to Troy, to inspect the objects dug up by Professor Schliemann, which the Professor believes include the treasures of King Priam.

M. Charles Blanc has been removed by the French Government from his post as Director of the Fine Arts, which he had held since the fall of the Empire; and is, it is said, to be succeeded by the Marquis de Chennevières. M. C. Blanc is an avowed Republican, and a brother of M. Louis Blanc, the Republican historian; but if these facts could furnish sufficient reasons for his removal there can be no others.

Vice-Admiral P. Ryder, chairman of the Captain memorial committee, has favoured us with photographs of the design for the window in the north transept of Westminster Abbey to commemorate the lamentable loss of "H.M.S. Captain, on Sept. 7, 1870, when Captain Hugh Burgoyne, V.C., Captain Cowper Coles, C.B., with 49 officers and 402 men and boys, perished off Cape Finisterre in the service of their country." These are the words of the inscription, on brass, beneath the window in the Abbey. The names of the lost are recorded on memorial brasses in St. Paul's, the designs for which, as well as for the window, were made by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The following subjects are represented on the window:—The Sea giving up its Dead, Building the Ark, The Passage through the Red Sea, The Fleet of Solomon, Building the Ships of Tyre, Jonah Delivered from the Whale, Christ Stilling the Tempest, Christ Walking on the Sea, Christ Teaching from the Ship, The Miraculous Draught, and the Shipwreck of St. Paul.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

In the *Cornhill* we have to note the conclusion of "Zelda's Fortune," and the commencement of a new serial fiction, entitled "Far From the Madding Crowd," relating, as its name imports, principally to rural life. The most prominent characteristic of this story is, so far, its extreme minuteness of detail, evincing carefulness of composition rather than the glow of inspiration, and challenging respect rather than sympathy. The slapdash execution of "Young Brown" appeals to neither sentiment. In the present instalment the scene is transferred to India, and the action is prosecuted among the incidents of the mutiny, with which the writer has so little acquaintance that he is glad to eke out the details of an Indian battle-piece by borrowing from the history of the Crimean campaign. The real attraction of the story, for readers who find such things attractive, consists in its unsparing personality. Far different in spirit is the elegant tribute rendered by Miss Thackeray to Landseer—adding, indeed, little to our knowledge of the painter, but conferring a grace even on insignificant details by delicacy of treatment and kindness of feeling. The most intrinsically valuable part of the essay is a selection from Landseer's correspondence, very characteristic of the simplicity which Landseer shared in common with so many great artists. Mrs. Webster's poetical address to the swallows, if somewhat academical in composition, is dignified and harmonious. Mr. Ralston's South Siberian stories are a very interesting contribution to the popular mythology of the Turanian race. While the groundwork is the same as that of similar legends everywhere, there is a noticeable want of fancy and sentiment, and a perceptible infusion of elements derived from the more civilised nations with whom the Siberian Tartars have from time to time been brought into contact.

The current number of *Blackwood* witnesses the conclusion (practically complete, though fragmentary in form) of Lord Lytton's brilliant, sagacious, and worldly "Parisians"—a work which deserves remembrance as the nearest approach to a disclosure of the genuine nature of a most accomplished actor in the world of letters. "The Story of Valentine" is well written, but not particularly interesting. "Forms" contains some amusing examples of the flowers of Oriental diplomatic style. The regular monthly assault on the Government is chiefly remarkable for affording symptoms of a disposition to be reconciled to Mr. Disraeli, whose offences are, apparently, held to be expiated by the cheers of a Scotch crowd. The reviewer of Mill's autobiography harps mainly on the author's education, which he maintains to have unfitted him for sympathy with ordinary men and the conduct of practical affairs. This being the case, we should very much like to know how he happened to be so frequently in the right when differing from *Blackwood* on propositions admitting of the test of actual experiment. If our contemporary will re-peruse his own lucubrations on the American Civil War, and compare them with Mill's splendid essay in *Fraser*, he will, with his present lights, be at no loss to determine which side excelled in political wisdom.

There is nothing very original in Mr. Morley's review of Mill's autobiography in the *Fortnightly*, which, however, deserves the praise of being a clear and just delineation of the philosopher's intellectual character, dwelling more especially on those very points of candour, impartiality, and circumspection, the imitation of which is principally to be recommended to the eloquent but frequently prejudiced and passionate writer of the notice. Mr. Bowen-Graves indites an apology for a very different person—Marat. The obloquy due to this remarkable man has probably been exaggerated, and it is impossible to refuse him the credit of sagacity, spirit, and consistency. But the crime of having systematically familiarised the public mind with the idea of wholesale slaughter on political grounds is inexorable. Viscount Amberley has been among the Spiritualists, not without justification, for really the imbecility of his entertainers must have been witnessed to have been believed. Examining "the effect of increased wealth on wages," Mr. Fawcett arrives at the discouraging conclusion that it has hitherto been very slight. The causes he considers to be "the increase in population, the displacement of labour by machinery, and the export of capital."

The most important paper in *Fraser* is one on the recent Home Rule conference in Dublin, pointing out that the moderation assumed to recommend the measure to the people of England is the very feature which renders it indifferent to the people of Ireland. Mr. T. G. Bowles labours to prove the Ashantee war unnecessary and unjust, but seems only to establish that it would have been so if our treaty with the Dutch had never been made. A vindication of Archbishop Laud against Macaulay's disparaging strictures certainly seems to prove that the latter must be classed among the ill-considered deliverances of an historian always prone to sweeping judgments, and especially embittered against the ecclesiastical who had forced episcopacy upon Scotland. It must be owned that in proportion as Laud becomes respectable he becomes odious. Mr. Baring Gould contributes another curious elucidation of obscure ecclesiastical history in his paper on the Milanese Patarines of the eleventh century, a remnant of the Manichaeans, who suddenly found themselves patronised by the higher ecclesiastics on account of their opposition to the marriage of the clergy. Nothing more dismal and revolting than the religious struggles of that age can well be conceived. "An Artist's Dream" is a very pretty vision of the world of art-criticism, with, as the awakened dreamer observes, "a good deal of truth in it." There is a capital hit at the "school" who choose to employ technical musical terms to convey their ideas about painting, in which they display about as much sense as would a musician who spoke of the middle distance of a sonata.

Macmillan begins with the new year the publication of a series of reminiscences of Mendelssohn, by his intimate friend the eminent composer Ferdinand Hiller. There is nothing of surpassing interest in the first instalment, but the subject is ever fresh and ever welcome. The Ashantee campaign has suggested the communication of some of Sir Samuel Baker's experience of "savage warfare" in Africa, the substance of which is decidedly encouraging. "Little Jack," by Frances Martin, is a simple and pathetic tale; and the exposition of the game of ombre, as played in the "Rape of the Lock," will provide entertainment for many New-Year circles. The paper on national education seems designed to prove that denationalists can be fully as unreasonable as secularists. The cool proposition for the repeal of the Cowper-Temple clause, thus permitting creeds and catechisms to be taught in board schools, needs only to be named to be scouted in the present condition of public opinion. It might assume an unpleasantly practical shape in the event of the Conservatives coming into office with a strong majority. "Expectancy," a descriptive sonnet in blank verse, is exquisite in feeling; and, save for a tendency to lapse into rhyme, is modulated with a skill not unworthy of Mr. Tennyson.

The *Contemporary* has a long roll of interesting contributions. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens's discussion of the elements of the English Constitution conducts to the really valuable suggestion of a decided improvement of the status and emoluments of the permanent Civil Service. The writer has evidently profited largely by his Indian experience. Still greater interest attaches to a paper, by Sir Henry Thompson, on the disposal of the body after death, cremation being recommended in lieu of inhumation. The sanitary advantages of the proposal are obvious; but, as Sir H. Thompson foresees, the force of custom will long operate to prevent its being carried into operation. Mr. A. S. Murray forcibly and ingeniously contends for the antiquity of the Homeric poems on the ground of the perfect agreement of the references to art contained in them with all we know of the condition of the arts at the period to which they are traditionally ascribed. Many interesting affinities are noted between the Assyrian reliefs and the design of the shield of Achilles. The Rev. James Davies contributes a valuable study of the works of a remarkable writer, the late authoress of "Paul Ferroll." Readers who find Mrs. Browning's correspondence with Mr. R. H. Horne disappointing may safely impute the fault to their inability to take an interest in the concerns of a small literary coterie. Mrs. Browning's observations on matters of deeper interest are worth having, but these have not, so far, been very numerous.

Temple Bar will be principally read for the continuation of Major Melville's "Uncle John;" but there are other good contributions, especially the first instalment of an able paper on Chateaubriand. The *Argosy* is exceedingly readable; but *London Society* has not for the present gained in brilliancy by its change of publishers. *Saint Pauls* produces a new and promising fiction by John Saunders, a wildly-picturesque poem by George Macdonald, tales from the Russian of Pushkin, and a good collection of miscellaneous articles after its usual pattern. The most interesting among the appropriations of the *Transatlantic* is the sequel of Mr. Welles's defence of President Lincoln, with its revelations of the jarrings in the Washington Cabinet during the early days of the civil war. The *Popular Science Review* has an able plea for Darwinism by Mrs. Stebbing, an important article on the geology of London, by Mr. Horace Woodward, and other valuable scientific contributions. It is difficult to say anything of the *Monthly Packet*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Sunday at Home*, except that they are all well adapted to their especial public.

The new volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine* holds out the promise of several novel features, one of which is already presented in Mr. Francillon's fiction, "Olympia." In this the author of "Earl's Den" appears to have recovered his force and freshness; the incidents are interesting, without being melodramatic, and the style, without over-elaboration, is polished and terse. "Clytie" is spoiled, for our taste, by its undisguised personality; the hashing up of painfully notorious law cases to amuse the readers of fiction is equally an offence against art and manners. Mr. Sala's "Home of the Czarevna" is a good specimen of the better class of his descriptive papers. *Tinsley* makes a bold bid for popularity with three new novels at once. Two of these, Mr. Farjeon's "Jessie Trim" and Mr. Justin McCarthy's fiction, promise to prove excellent representatives of the class of fiction which deals with the sensational, yet not unreal, aspects of modern life. We can discover nothing specially worthy of note in *Belgravia*; nor is the *Atlantic Monthly* so noteworthy as usual. "Gunnar," however, continues as interesting as ever; Mr. Disraeli has found an enthusiastic admirer in Mr. Jennings; and Miss Zina Pierce describes "the externals of Washington" in a manner so convince us that, as regards purity of municipal administration, that capital has little call to look down upon New York. The most important contribution to *Scribner's Monthly* is the sequel of the interesting paper on the present condition of Louisiana. The illustrative woodcuts are really exquisite. The *Saint James's Magazine* has a good story by Mrs. Townshend Mayer, "Three Times;" another by Miss Meteyard, "The Hall of Perfumes;" and a very pretty little poem by Miss Julia Goddard. *Good Words* is signalled by the commencement of "My Mother and I," a new serial story by the authoress of "John Halifax," belonging to the thoroughly domestic class of fiction, to which her powers have recently been confined. Two fresh series of papers of much interest are also commenced in Mr. Augustus Hare's "Days near Rome," and Professor Wyville Thomson's letters from the expedition of the Challenger; and there are pleasing poetical contributions from Mrs. Craik, Miss Betham-Edwards, and Mr. F. Locker. The *Sunday Magazine* and *Golden Hours* present no especial features, but may be described as creditable productions on the model of *Good Words*, and, like it, adapted for a numerous public. *Town and Country* and the *Churing Cross Magazine* are new adventures—neither, we fear, destined to be prosecuted for very long.

The Corporation of Glasgow are to entertain Sir Bartle Frere to luncheon on his arrival in the city next week.

A discussion took place in the Aberdeen Town Council, on Monday, as to whether there should be a public display of fireworks at the expense of the Corporation on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess of Russia. On a division it was resolved, by sixteen to eight votes, to expend £150.

By direction of the Master of the Mint, a circular has been issued to bankers asking for information upon the following questions:—Whether florins only should be continued to be coined, and half-crowns gradually withdrawn from circulation; whether half-crowns only should be issued, with a view to the eventual withdrawal of the florin; or whether it was desirable to issue both coins concurrently. The circular states that the number of florins in circulation is 41,500,000, and of half-crowns 36,800,000.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Court reassembled, on Monday, after the Christmas vacation. Before Dr. Kenely resumed his speech for the defence, he alluded to the desire expressed by the Lord Chief Justice at the last adjournment—viz., that the learned counsel would be enabled to finish his observations within a working week. Dr. Kenely assured the Judges that, while he would use every reasonable means to confine his remarks within proper limits, it was impossible for him to pledge himself to six or any other number of days. The Lord Chief Justice said the Court would exercise its discretion. A good deal of time had been wasted in dealing with trifling topics, but, as long as the learned counsel dealt with important facts and material issues, there would be no disposition to curtail or abridge his address. After some further discussion on this point, Dr. Kenely continued his speech, returning to the Wapping witnesses for the Crown, who, he contended, had no sufficient opportunities of knowing Arthur Orton, and ought not, therefore, to be relied upon by the jury. He also argued that the evidence of Donna Maria Hayley, of Melipilla, who recognised the defendant as Orton, had been coloured by the handsome sum she had received from the prosecution, and was in other respects unsatisfactory. The learned counsel then dealt with the other witnesses called to support the Orton theory; in most instances quoting their evidence, and pointing out where it was open to doubt or suspicion. Passing next to Mr. Purcell, he said he did not say anything against that gentleman, as great allowance was to be made for him, as, being a stranger in Melipilla, and knowing hardly anything of Spanish, he was at the mercy of the people by whom he was surrounded, and naturally fell into grievous errors. Regarding the personal appearance of Orton, he reminded the jury that he had produced forty-nine witnesses who deposed to his having high cheek-bones, ears like those of a kangaroo, and bored for earrings, none of which peculiarities were to be found in "our fat friend," as he styled his client.

Most of Tuesday's sitting was occupied with reading tables compiled by Mr. Cooper Wyld, showing how many witnesses had sworn to the extreme size of Orton's hands and feet, his pockmarks, his height, and his slovenly appearance. Dr. Kenely next read abstracts of the evidence of each witness, and illustrated them with running comments. Except one brief remark from Mr. Hawkins, and one or two almost as brief from the Judges, the learned Doctor was uninterrupted during the whole day, save by the somewhat pertinent queries and observations of one or two of the jury, who follow with the closest attention all that is said. The Lord Chief Justice was absent in consequence of a severe cold.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was again absent on Wednesday through indisposition. Dr. Kenely continued his speech for the defence, his observations during the greater part of the day being directed to an analysis of what is known as the Orton evidence in this case. Dr. Kenely reverted to the foreman's statement about ear-ring marks being eradicable, when the foreman stated that his own ears had been pierced and showed no marks. In referring to his client the learned counsel instanced his independent treatment of his friends as a proof of patrician recklessness. "Though," exclaimed the Doctor, "I have worked for that man as I should work for my own flesh and blood he has never said 'Thank you!'" "You should take that for granted," interposed the Claimant.

Dr. Kenely began on Thursday by wishing "a happy new year" to all, and to his client "a good deliverance." He then proceeded to deal with the evidence of the witnesses who identified the defendant as the person they knew in Australia as Castro; and at the end of his summary claimed an absolute victory for the defendant, as a matter of right, upon the Orton theory, against which, he said, the testimony was as overwhelming as the waves of the Atlantic. Next he criticised the French witnesses. Passing on to the Stonyhurst witnesses for the Crown, he generally argued that it could not be relied on as telling against the identity of the defendant with Roger Tichborne. The family and military evidence was then reached, and the remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied by comments on the Irish evidence. The Lord Chief Justice took his seat on the bench shortly after eleven o'clock.

Two hundred and fifty pounds damages have been granted in the Greenock Sheriff's Court, in the action by Mr. Andrew Weir against the Caledonian Railway for £1000, as compensation for the death of his wife, killed in the collision at Houston a year ago.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, acting as referee for the Bank of England and the claimants of the rewards offered for the discovery of the bank forgers, has made an apportionment of the sums at issue. The chief recipient is Miss Green, the private hotel-keeper, in St. James's-place, who gets £250 on account of George Bidwell, and £200 for Macdonnell. Mr. Gardner, the Edinburgh bookseller, receives £150 for George Bidwell; and the other £100 goes to the manager at Parkins and Gotto's. Of the Macdonnell reward Mr. Jesse White gets £150, and the remainder is distributed in sums of £50.

Mr. Ramaden, a coffee merchant, was sued in the Lord Mayor's Court for the maintenance of his wife, from whom he finally separated nine years ago. The lady, who appeared as a witness in the case, gave a romantic account of herself and her antecedents. She was an Italian Jewess, the widow of a physician to the Pacha of Egypt, and had married the defendant at the British Consulate at Cologne. When she first separated from him she set up a lodging-house in Bloomsbury-square. There he rejoined her, and at his instigation she commenced business as a beautifier and rejuvenator of ladies, in the Madame Rachel style. She is now living with the plaintiff, at Forest-hill, a short distance from her husband's house. The jury gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

Remanding a prisoner who was charged with being drunk while in charge of a van, and driving over a foot-passenger, the Lord Mayor observed that the prevalent idea among a certain class of men intrusted with horses is that people attempting to cross a roadway on foot are mere trespassers, but that this fancy is a complete hallucination. In the present case his Lordship declined to take bail.

At the Mansion House, on Saturday, William Henry Blackburn, formerly a clerk in the telegraph department of the Manchester Post Office, was further examined on a charge of having made a false declaration in applying for a commutation of his pension. He was committed for trial; and the Lord Mayor consented to take bail.

George Herzfeld was charged at the Mansion House, on Saturday, with embezzling over £900 of the moneys of his employer, Mr. Holthaus, of Rousdorf, in Prussia. One Mendel Wertheim, not in custody, is implicated in the same charge, he having been engaged by Mr. Holthaus as his London agent and Herzfeld as traveller. Subsequently the two had commenced trading in their own names, and had paid cheques belonging to Mr. Holthaus into their own account. He was remanded.

Alderman Besley had before him at Guildhall, on Tuesday, a shoemaker named Michael Hill, who, though extremely poor—and, indeed, homeless—seems to take a warm interest in theological controversy. An ultra-Protestant, named Stone, who keeps a coffee-shop in Bishopsgate and who labours under the painful impression that there are now "15,000 women in dungeons in England, pining and dying for their liberty," has adorned his windows with certain placards denunciatory of convents, and also highly offensive to the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood. Of these Hill is one, and he has demonstrated his feelings towards Mr. Stone by breaking his windows. The prisoner was fined 1s. for the offence and £3 for the damage, or, in default, a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Abraham Hagetoran, a Dutchman, was charged at Bow-street, on Monday, with embezzling diamonds and other precious stones and jewellery to the amount of £3000, belonging to his partner, Alexander Bernard Roap, diamond merchant, of Clerkenwell. The prisoner entered into partnership with the prosecutor in April, 1872. It was arranged that the former should go to the Cape for three years, accompanied by Mr. Roap, jun., for the purpose of purchasing diamonds. He was to forward them to the prosecutor, who was to remain in London to polish and set the stones. These were then to be sent back to the prisoner at the Cape, where he was to sell them and account for the proceeds to his partner. This was done until last July, when the prisoner sent a letter stating that he was going again to the diamond-fields to try to sell the last two or three consignments of jewellery, but, owing to the slackness of the market, he did not think he should be able to do so profitably. After that nothing more was heard of him until the prosecutor received information that a ship called the *Walmer Castle* had arrived at Liverpool with the prisoner on board. The prosecutor went to Liverpool with a detective, who arrested the prisoner with two passenger tickets in his possession—one from Havre to New York and the other from Liverpool to New York—both taken in the name of Bernard Harvey. A remand was granted. The prisoner denied the charge entirely.

Mr. Edwin Gillespy Kemp, living at Addison-gardens, South Kensington, was charged, on remand, at Bow-street, on Monday, with forging a deed of conveyance. It is alleged by the prosecution that the prisoner has obtained sums of money on mortgage by producing forged deeds. Evidence having been given to support two charges of this nature, relating to property at Clevedon and Gordan, in Somersetshire, Mr. Flowers committed the prisoner for trial. The prisoner reserved his defence.

M. Julius Mosenthal, a merchant, who was arrested in the Haymarket for brandishing a sword, to the danger of the lieges, when taken to Vine-street police station, demanded medical evidence as to his condition. The doctor who was sent for pronounced him drunk, and the magistrate, being of the same opinion, fined him 6d., plus 7s. 6d. for the doctor's fee.

Mr. Walters, of Red Lion-street, Holborn, has obtained, at Clerkenwell, a magisterial decision adverse to cabmen who charge for conveying more than the number their vehicles are licensed to hold. The principle of the ruling was that even a cabman could not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong.

For assuming, together with the outward semblance of a gorilla, the playful manners of one, to the great terror of women, children, and nervous people, a soldier, on furlough from the 12th Foot, was brought—in his monkey dress, complete from head to tail—before Mr. Benson, at Southwark, on Saturday last, and was ordered to find security for a month's good behaviour.

In a case of attempted burglary in the Trafalgar-road, which was heard at the Lambeth Police Court on Tuesday, testimony was borne to the courageous conduct of a constable, and he was recommended for a reward.

A servant-girl of the period, who refused to remove a tray, pulled her mistress about by the hair, and slapped a police-constable's face on her way to the station, excused herself before the magistrate at Wandsworth on the ground that a fortnight's previous abstinence had aggravated the effect of her Sunday's beer. She was condemned to a further abstinence of two months, with hard labour.

Four milk-sellers, living at Crouch-end and Hornsey, and whose names were Osborn, Gardener, Thornton, and Walker, were summoned before the Highgate magistrates, on Monday, for selling adulterated milk. Dr. Theophilus Redwood testified that in Osborn's case there was 20 per cent of water, in Gardener's 10 per cent, in Thornton's 12 per cent, in Walker's 24 per cent. In each case the milk was paid for at the rate of 5d. per quart, the full price. The Bench fined Osborn and Gardener £1 and 9s. costs each; Thornton £3 and 9s. costs; and Walker, £2 and 9s. costs.

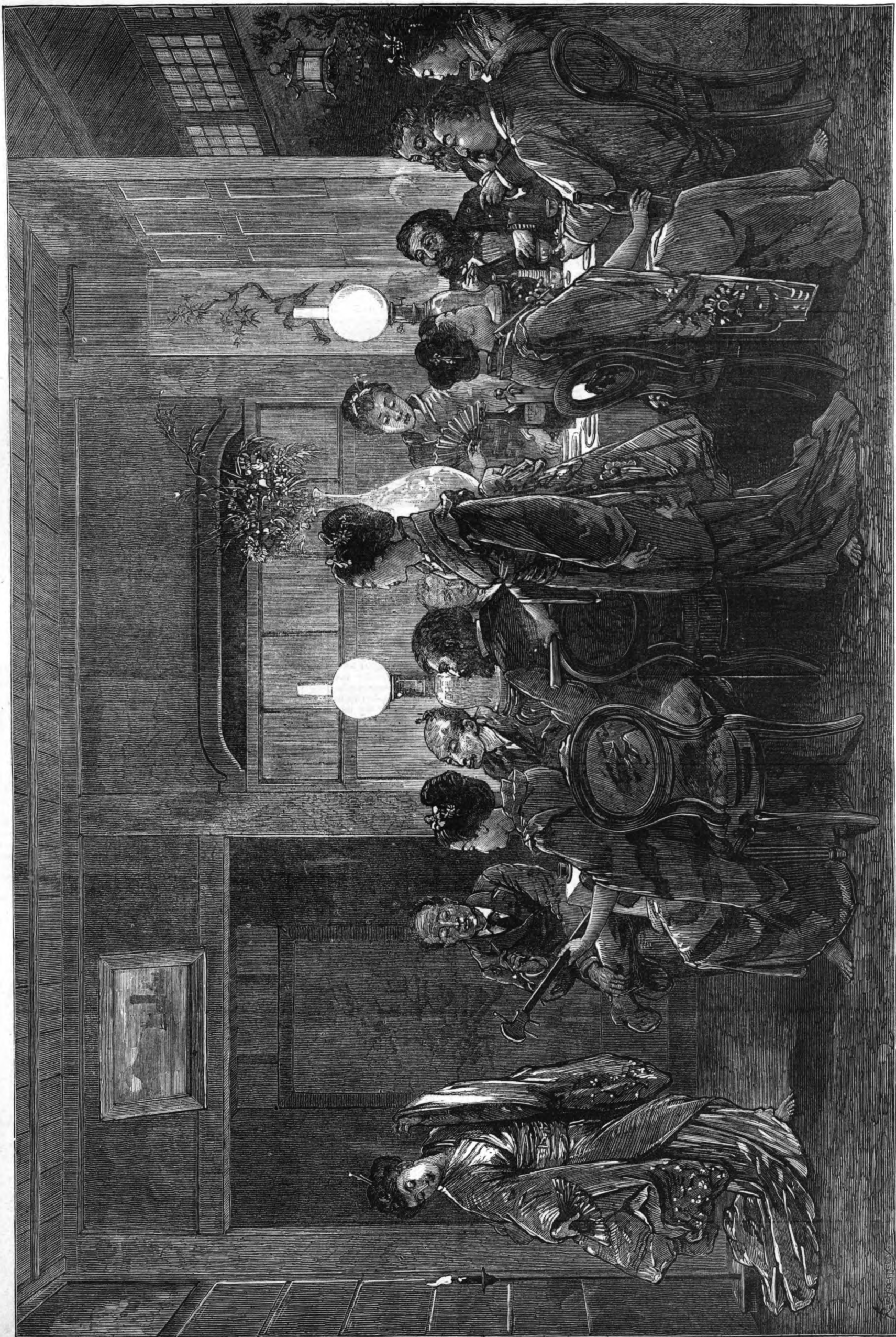
For knocker-wrenching and lamp-smashing, at Notting-hill, and for resisting the police, Mr. Frank Foster and Captain Courtenay have been fined each £7, besides having had to pay a considerable amount as compensation.

After having received the admiring tributes of many persons, for a supposed act of courageous fidelity, Mary Reeves, a domestic servant in the household of the Rev. William Kendall, of Castle Town, Stafford, has confessed that the burglar who knocked her down three times, and who left a portion of his blood behind him on a window-sill, was a fictitious character, evolved from the depths of her moral consciousness.

A gang of counterfeit coiners was brought up at the Birmingham Police Court on Monday. They all lived together in the Vauxhall-road. The police found three of the prisoners in the garret, polishing counterfeit shillings. The room was fitted up as a workshop, and contained melting ladles, moulds, an electric battery for silvering the coins, and all the tools and requisites for carrying on the manufacture of base coin. A large packet of finished plated shillings was found ready to be circulated. There were moulds for other coins.

More than ordinary brutality having been proved against Christopher Collis, cab proprietor, of William's-mews, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and Edward West, a driver in his employ, both these persons were, last Saturday, sentenced by Mr. Knox to hard labour for a month.—An inquest is being held at Mile-end on the body of a young carman, who was found on the pavement in Jubilee-street, stabbed through the heart. He had been going home with some companions, when he got into a scuffle with several strangers, who had the appearance of being sailors. One of these was seen to stab him and another youth, who is now in the hospital. Afterwards they ran off, and, though pursued, they escaped. The inquest was adjourned.—An inquest has been held on the young Tipperary farmer, Dwyer, who was savagely slaughtered for attempting to pass along a lane the right of way through which is disputed; and a verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned against the two brothers Quin.

The revenue tables for the year, and for the quarter ending Dec. 31, were published on Wednesday evening. The total revenue for the year was £77,712,677—a net increase of £23,757.



A JAPANESE DINNER PARTY.



ROYAL ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL GROUP, BY WILLIAM WHITE.

A JAPANESE DINNER PARTY.

The clever artist long resident at Yokohama, Mr. Charles Wirgman, who has so often contributed to this Journal his sketches of Japanese life and manners, writes as follows upon the subject of our illustration:—

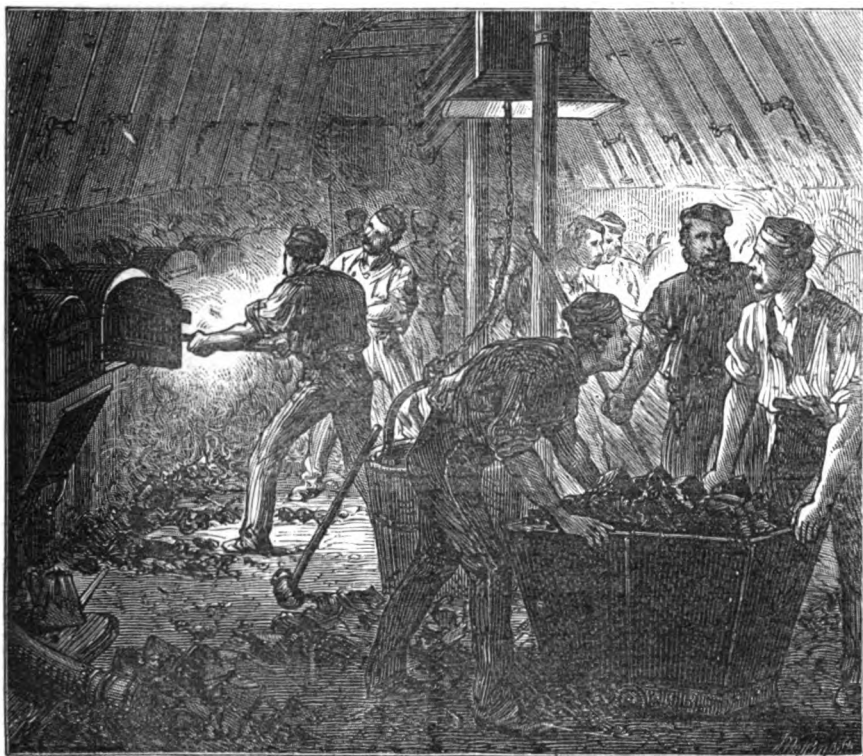
"We were asked by some Japanese at Kiyoto to a banquet, followed by a ball. The appointed evening came, and we were ready. Conducted by our hosts, who were most of them dressed in European costume, we were taken to the house called Nakamura, at the top of Gién-street. A row of slippers made of carpet stuff, laid at the entrance-door, showed us that we had to take off our boots. The floor was carpeted, and a table in the European style occupied the centre of the dining-room. The dinner was à la Russe: the European lamps and bouquets of flowers gave a cheerful appearance to the room. But the hosts and native guests were not at first influenced by these enlivening tokens of festivity. They sat down to the magnificent and well-arranged dinner in moody silence. It was in vain that we attempted to cause their grave faces to lighten up with a smile. Even the libations of claret and pale ale failed to produce any effect. They only picked their teeth and looked at their noses. Not the beautiful sucking pig, roasted whole, had charms for them. The turkey, and the 'faisan à la belle alliance,' with new potatoes, did not excite them to expressions of pleasure. The silence was painful,

attempts at wit fell dead before such an audience. At length I could stand it no longer, and proposed a smoke. At the bare mention of it their faces lighted up. The conversation so long restrained now found vent, and we were happy. Champagne was proposed, but we all refused to be poisoned by that vile fabrication. Sweets were now served, and the claret was handed round by male servants. It was followed by coffee and liqueurs. Presently I became aware that seated at table with us were some gorgeously-dressed singing and dancing girls; their faces painted ghastly white, their lips green, and their teeth black, they were indeed lovely. The style of dress was quite different from that of the same girls in Jeddo; their language, too, was that of Kiyoto, a soft and beautiful speech, different in accent from that of the provinces near Jeddo. This was very pleasant. The tablecloth was removed, and saki replaced the claret. A new feast was brought in; we pledged each other in tiny porcelain cups, and then the dancing began. Diverse graceful attitudes were assumed by the performers; sometimes all the corps de ballet would join in, at other times one single girl would dance a story to the tune of a song, reciting the story with a guitar accompaniment. Then two very little girls would play, each her two drums, one held on the shoulder and the other in front, on the left side, giving unearthly yells every now and then which were painful to hear. Dance followed dance and song followed song. The girls then asked me to dance; I did so, and great was the delight of the

company. The entertainment went on till past twelve, when we bade the girls good-by, leaving them to enjoy their supper. We went home through the now almost deserted street. The bright full moon shining made the town look beautiful. At the corner of the street called Kujamachi we took leave of our hosts, thanking them for a most delightful evening, though it had begun with an hour of dulness."

LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP.

The sketches by Major W. O. Carlile, R.A., representing the ordinary scenes and incidents of daily habit among the soldiers of our army, when embarked on their voyage to a distant field of service in foreign or colonial lands, are continued by two more illustrations. They were taken on board H.M.S. Himalaya, a Government troop-ship, and it is not unlikely that the regulations are different in some respects on board a hired transport-vessel. The troops conveyed by the Himalaya upon this occasion were required to work as assistant stokers, bringing the coal from the bunks in a "skid" for the engine fires. Four men were so employed at once, taking their turn during four hours; twelve men were daily told off for the service, and were ranged in three divisions, each working its two four-hour turns, with an interval of eight hours. Their extra pay for this duty is a shilling a day while at sea, ninepence while in harbour. The



LIFE ON BOARD A TROOP-SHIP: THE STOKEHOLE.



EVENING AMUSEMENTS.

ship provides them with oatmeal and water, a good and safe thing to drink in a hot climate. The evening amusements on deck, where a large audience is frequently assembled around the foremast to hear the best comic singer in the regimental company, or perhaps a sailor of the ship's crew, who is gifted with the talent of musical mimicry, present a good example of the soldier's life when at sea. An old coat of civilian fashion or livery, a battered old hat and cotton umbrella, breeches or trousers tucked up in a ludicrous manner, with a coloured neckerchief, make up the regular stage attire for one of those droll character songs, which excite much laughter when skilfully performed.

ROYAL ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL GROUP.

To the group we have engraved was awarded the gold medal for sculpture in the recent biennial competition of the students of the Royal Academy. The medal also carried with it a prize in books for the "best composition in sculpture," and a scholarship of £25, to be held for two years. The subject selected by the Academy for competition was, "Ranthea stabs herself over the Dead Body of her husband, Abradates"—the pathetic story told in Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, book vii., chap. 3. The group was to be in the round, baked or cast in plaster, and to the scale of 3 ft. The reader may form some idea from our Engraving of the symmetrical composition and artistic treatment of the subject. The prize-winner was Mr. William White, a young sculptor of great promise. He was born at Kilburn, in 1845; studied under the eminent sculptor Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., from 1864 to 1869; entered the Royal Academy in 1866; and carried off the first silver medal in the antique school, and the Restoration Medal in 1869.

CHRISTMAS AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

The patients, officers, and servants of the Middlesex Hospital were entertained on Christmas Eve with a pleasant social party, in which there was a Christmas-tree, bearing on its branches a variety of little gifts from ladies who feel an interest in the hospital. A numerous company of friends, both ladies and gentlemen, shared in the seasonable festivity upon this occasion: tea was provided in the board-room. We wish particularly just now to recommend the Middlesex Hospital to public support, which it really wants: the annual subscriptions amount to not more than £2353, while the expenditure has been increased by some necessary works of improvement. The number of inmates received throughout the year is more than 2000, while the out-patients exceed 20,000, suffering from accidents or illnesses of various kinds. There are 310 beds for the accommodation of patients. A special department is that of the female cancer wards, in which thirty-five patients, afflicted with a disease almost hopeless of cure, find either some relief or a permanent refuge. The Middlesex Hospital was first established, in 1745, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, for sick and lame persons, and for lying-in married women. It was removed, in 1755, to its present site at the top of Berners-street. Since 1807 the midwifery patients, instead of being received as inmates, are attended at their own homes by the medical officers of the hospital, to the number of nearly a thousand yearly. The cancer wards were founded by a gift of £4000 from Mr. Samuel Whitbread, in 1807, to which other gifts and legacies were added. A remarkable incident in the history of the hospital is that in 1793 it became a refuge for many of the French Royalist emigrants driven from France by the Jacobin Reign of Terror. The buildings were enlarged by new wings constructed in 1775, and again in 1834. The late Lord Robert Seymour, a zealous and munificent friend of this institution, obtained for it the Royal patronage of George IV., which is continued by her present Majesty. The medical school, established in 1835, enjoys a high reputation: it is furnished with a museum of valuable collections. The chief physicians are Dr. Henry Thompson, Dr. Greenhow, and Dr. Lavington, with Dr. Hall Davis, physician-accoucheur, and three assistants. The surgeons are Messrs. De Morgan, Nunn, Hulke, and Lawson, with assistants. Mr. R. H. Lucas is the resident medical officer, and Messrs. F. W. Lewis and Hammond Smith are the house surgeons. The remaining staff is numerous and complete, under the direction of an efficient medical committee.

At a meeting of the Brentford board of guardians on Wednesday attention was called to the fact that nearly £14 had been expended in snuff for the inmates of the workhouse during the year. The master was requested to keep his eye on the paupers' boxes to see that none was wasted.

In view of the Ville du Havre disaster, the New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a memorial to be presented to Congress asking that body to take measures for the appointment of an international committee, to be composed of delegates from the maritime nations of Europe and America, whose duty should be to draw up a map upon which the pathways of inward and outward bound ships and steamers shall be marked out so clearly that there shall be no possibility of a collision. The memorial states that the managers of one line have already laid down the tracks which their steamers should follow.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.
A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Mr. George Lyall, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, was unanimously elected the deputy chairman of the committee of management, and the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., one of the trustees of the institution in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £54 were afterwards voted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. Various rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments to the amount of £2142 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Several contributions and legacies were announced. New life-boats have been forwarded by the institution during the past month to Seaton Carew, Durham, and to Skerries, in the county of Dublin. The British and Irish Steam-Packet Company had kindly granted the last-named boat a free conveyance to Dublin. It was decided to form a new life-boat station at Lydd, near Dungeness, not far from where the Northfleet foundered with such a terrible loss of life. The boat is to be named after Mr. David Hulett, of Holborn, who has undertaken to defray the cost of the life-boat establishment. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coasts.

"SEASONABLE APPEALS."

To Effie, Alice, Annie, Emily, Augusta, Louisa, Florence, Fanny, Marian, Minnie, Rose, Lillian, May, Georgina, Janet, and Eleanor: Don't flit.
To George, Henry, Arthur, Hubert, Harold, Ernest, Frederick, Philip, Percy, Charles, Claud, Robert, Reginald, and Walter (in jackets): Don't eat too much.
To M.P.s whose misfortune it is to be obliged to address their constituents at this festive season: Don't make too long speeches.
To her Majesty's Ministers, when they assemble again after the holidays: Abolish the income tax, increase salaries, pay off the National Debt, keep up the Army and Navy in the highest state of efficiency, satisfy the licensed victuallers and total abstainers, and please everybody.
To boards, vestries, parochial authorities, and district dignitaries: Try and keep the streets and pavements a little cleaner.
To Ritualists: Don't make yourselves too ridiculous.
To all punsters, jokers, and purveyors of riddles, conundrums, and acrostics: Don't tax the patience and forbearance of your friends too far.
To amateur vocalists of both sexes: The same appeal is addressed to you as to your last-mentioned contemporaries, with this addition: Don't make excuses.
To amateur dramatic performers: Don't be too ambitious; and learn your parts before you appear on the stage of the "Theatre Royal Back Drawing-Room."
To all persons who have received Christmas gratuities: Don't relax in your attention and civility now that Boxing Day is over.
To tradesmen and others: Don't be in a hurry to send in your accounts.

At an early hour on Friday week, at North Shields, the Gipsy Queen, a small steamer with four hands, was taking a number of dredgers to their work, when the steersman ran her on a sunken wreck. She went down in five minutes. All the crew were drowned, as well as fourteen of her forty-two passengers. The scene was a terrible one. The cries of the drowning could be heard for a great distance. A man who was going up the water in a small boat to dredge for coals picked up six men, and the dredgers' boat put off and saved ten. The accident occurred in a lonely part of the river, away from where ships are moored, and there was little chance of help; but it was so sudden that, even if there had been vessels near, they could have rendered little assistance. For five or ten minutes after the accident the boat that had saved six men pulled round the scene of the catastrophe, but, except some loose wood washed off the steam-boat's deck, nothing could be observed. Four of the men who are saved, though they burnt their hands very much by doing so, held by the boat's funnel until they were taken off by the Commissioners' boat; and another man, John Dunn, was rescued by the master's (St. Nay) retriever dog. The dog headed towards the shore, and Dunn clung to it, but so as not to force it under water and drown it, helping it as they went along with his feet—indeed, using the dog as a life-buoy. They were both saved by the dredging-boat. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict that the Gipsy Queen was run on a sunken hopper by bad navigation. Sixteen widows and fifty-six orphans are thrown on the world by this event.

Last week 1702 births and 1540 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 352, and the deaths 156, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The Christmas holidays have doubtless to some extent delayed the registration of both births and deaths. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the

three previous weeks had been equal to 23, 27, and 23 per 1000, declined again last week to 24. The unfavourable effect upon the London mortality exercised by the low temperature and fog which prevailed during the week ending the 14th ult. appears to have passed away. In the large provincial towns, where the same cold weather was unaccompanied by fog, the increase in the mortality was slight compared with that which occurred in London. The 1540 deaths included 2 from smallpox, 107 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 7 from diarrhoea. Thus, to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 217 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 232 to 314 in the four preceding weeks. These 217 deaths were 71 below the corrected average numbers from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from measles were again excessive, while the fatal cases of each of the six other zymotic diseases were below the average. The weather was comparatively mild throughout last week, and the mean temperature exceeded the average in each of the seven days; the mean for the week was 42.9 deg., and 5 deg. above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the three previous weeks had been 520, 764, and 1112, declined again last week to 642, and only exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 56. Of these 642 deaths 352 were returned from bronchitis, 138 from phthisis, 87 from pneumonia, and 32 from asthma. To different forms of violence 50 deaths were referred; 44 were the result of negligence or accident, including 16 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 8 from drowning, and 13 from suffocation, including 12 of infants under one year of age. Five cases of suicide and 1 of infanticide were registered. Five of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.—During last week 4250 births and 3556 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 721. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 25 deaths annually to every 1000 persons living. The annual rate was 20 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 23 in Glasgow, and 17 in Dublin.

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NEWSBOYS' DINNER IN MANCHESTER.

The trade of selling newspapers in the streets, which gives employment to so many poor children in the metropolis, has been extended to all the principal towns of the kingdom. In Manchester especially many poor families are partly supported in this way. Boys and girls who were formerly sent out to beg, or perhaps to do worse, now have an opportunity of earning a few shillings a week by the sale of the evening paper. A clever active lad, it is said, can easily manage to keep himself by this employment; the least skilful are enabled to contribute something to the slender gains of the family. The proprietors of the *Evening News* of Manchester, with whom most of these children deal, have always shown a kindly interest in the welfare of their little customers. Last year they invited the children to a Christmas dinner, and this in its results, immediate and remote, was found to have been the occasion of much practical good. It was therefore arranged to repeat the experiment. The Christmas dinner of 1873 forms the subject of our Illustration. It took place in the spacious hall of the Royal Exchange Restaurant, situated under the fine new building of that name, which now approaches its completion. The Bishop of Manchester and a great number of ladies and gentlemen were present, by invitation. Amongst the company were also the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Alfred Watkin, and the Mayor of Salford; Mr. David Chadwick, M.P., and other gentlemen of local rank and influence. About 400 boys and girls sat down to dinner. The children were at first a little awed at the sight of the visitors, but soon grew uproariously merry. They were readily hushed to reverential silence when the Bishop said grace. They were then served with a substantial meal of roast beef and plum-pudding; and in the much-needed interval of rest between the beef and the pudding the Bishop made a few practical and rather humorous remarks. It was ascertained, by the old-fashioned expedient of a show of hands, that a large number of the children attended Sunday-school, and that a fair proportion of them knew something of two, at least, of the "three R's." During the dinner the band of the 1st Manchester Rifles played a selection of popular music, and whenever an air struck their fancy the children joined in, keeping excellent time and tune.

THE BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton, which was commenced in 1841, and has been established—partly, at least—in its present buildings since 1846, is one of the most important medical charities in London. It has given relief to more than 200,000 patients suffering from the malady which is most fatal to working-class people of this crowded city, and which is the cause of prolonged misery through loss of earnings from interruption of their daily labour. The ordinary number of in-patients is about 200, some of whom remain two months in the hospital; there are above 12,000 out-patients during the year. Additional room has lately been provided by the opening of the south branch building, which enlarges the total space to the accommodation of 247 in-patients. On Tuesday week the beautiful little church or chapel of St. Luke, belonging to this hospital, was the scene of a solemn and touching ceremony. This church was consecrated in the year 1850, and has accommodation for about 200 people. It was founded by the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., in memory of his sister, and is cruciform, consisting of a chancel, nave, and transepts. It is seated throughout with carved oak open seats, cushioned for the patients; all the windows are of stained glass, and are either gifts or memorials of benefactors. It is well worth a visit. On the day named the Bishop of London administered the holy rite of confirmation to between thirty and forty candidates, nearly all of whom were patients. The nave of the church, behind the candidates, was filled by the other patients; but room had been provided in the south transept for a few friends and others interested in the hospital. The Bishop was received at the entrance-hall by Mr. T. P. Beckwith, vice-chairman of the committee of management and churchwarden. The Rev. Arthur Brook, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton, officiated as chaplain to the Bishop. The candidates were presented by the Rev. J. Hughes Owen, the chaplain of the hospital; the Rev. E. B. Allen, B.A., for twenty-three years chaplain of the institution, was also present. A peculiar incident of this ceremony was the fact of the Bishop being obliged to confirm, in her own seat, one of the candidates, a young girl, who was too ill to advance to the altar rail, and who was obliged, after the rite, at once to retire, assisted by one of the nurses.

The *Standard* states that Mr. Gerard Noel has resigned the office of Conservative Whip. It will be remembered that Mr. Noel, at the commencement of the last Session, offered his resignation, but that the leaders of the party prevailed upon him to withdraw it, and that Colonel Taylor kindly came forward to undertake his duties. Mr. Noel, although his health has much improved, does not feel equal to the very hard work of the position, and he has therefore felt it necessary to definitely retire.

The executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met at Leamington on Monday. Mr. Arch, the president, was, with three other delegates, appointed to confer with Mr. Walter, M.P., and other influential Berkshire landowners, with a view to arrive at a mutual understanding as to questions respecting agricultural labour in the county. The National Union contemplate the adoption of the co-operative farming principle, and they appointed a committee to examine a Warwickshire farm of 300 acres, on which they hope to try the co-operative system. It was reported that in various districts farmers threatened a reduction of wages, which the union ordered should be resisted.—In the circus at Liverpool, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Arch and Mr. Picard addressed a large meeting on topics of vital interest to agricultural labourers. The first of these speakers objected to strikes, and said he hoped to see the time when they should be accounted things of the past.

Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. for Hackney, chairman of the London School Board, presided, on Monday night, at the annual soirée of the Leeds Young Men's Christian Association, for distributing the prizes to the successful students of the science and art classes. He said that Christian young men had the greatest advantage in pursuing scientific studies, because they were best able to make those researches which were calculated to bring their due reward. Scientific education in this country had been greatly neglected, and they were now paying the cost of generations of neglect. At last, however, the country had awakened to a proper sense of its duty, and had put upon a fair and satisfactory footing, by means of school boards, the elementary education of the rising generation. What was now wanted was that youths should be assisted in acquiring technical education and scientific instruction. These, in his opinion, must, to be successful, be based upon religion and the recognition of the authority of God—without which there could be no solid or lasting knowledge.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

That which with fear and trembling it may be ventured to call the mania for out-of-Parliament prolixions was never more rampant than lately. Up to the very eve of, and at least in one case the day after, Christmas, members have been addressing, some their constituents, some other audiences. From amongst numerous dissertations a few extracts more or less elegant may be made. Touching on them chronologically, there has been one from Mr. Jacob Bright, who, perhaps, interested if he did not enliven (for enlivening is not his way) a Liberal club at Chorlton. Seemingly as sententious and didactic as ever, he gave out his ideas with no uncertain sound. He professed to discover that municipal and parliamentary elections are fast assimilating—are now nearly equally governed by party considerations; and that the strongest party in the municipalities invariably monopolises offices, with their honours and powers. He appears to think that this is as it should be, and, of course, he is a potential authority. He rejoiced over the success of the ballot, so far as it has quieted elections; but, in an easy, pick-tooth manner, he said that he supposed there is still a good deal of bribery. Stern, ironside politician as he is, even he, by implication, admits that your free and independent Briton still considers a vote a chattel in which he can traffic at his will. With some of the proceedings recently of Parliament he seems puzzled, confessing that in those respects the Legislature was inscrutable. Altogether, we can fancy that he delivered his address with that melancholy manner that generally characterises his elocution.

According to two usually malcontent members of the House, who used to be alternately furious and desponding while Mr. Childers was First Lord of the Admiralty, the interests of the Navy are safe in the hands of Mr. Goschen. Doubtless he won this admission by his having, in dealing with his department, undone most, if not all, that had been done by his predecessor, and impliedly professing that he would be guided by the advice of his naval council. At any rate, by a sage admixture of conciliation and firmness, as far as outward observers can ascertain, he is in a position of as much popularity as a First Lord can hope to attain. A few days ago he made a tactical speech on the new naval volunteer system, at the head of which is Mr. T. Brassey, and which is becoming something more than embryo. In the present Government it is so strange a thing to find any department giving anything except oracular replies to deputations, that Mr. Goschen should promptly set apart a gun-boat for the naval volunteers to drill, on the Thames between the City and Westminster, must have been as much a surprise as a gratification. It may fairly be supposed that by the time the present Ministry breaks up Mr. Goschen will have become a master Minister of Marine.

A somewhat terrible catastrophe has occurred in Edinburgh. In all the pride and consciousness of being a Parliamentary influence and even a power, Mr. M'Laren has appeared before his constituents in the modern Athens. The theme of his speech was one it would have thought likely to catch the sympathies of a Scottish audience, of whom it is supposed that in political as in religious matters they are never so happy as when they are very miserable; for he dwelt emphatically, statistically, and arithmetically on the wrongs of Scotland, especially those wrongs which appeal, so to speak, to the pocket. If we have construed his statements aright, since the time when Scotland annexed England and Ireland, the conquering country has been paying a most undue share of the taxation of the United Kingdom. Those who know Mr. M'Laren's style of rhetoric can well understand how he impressed all this on his hearers with mingled dogma and lachrymoseness, how sage he looked, and with how much humility he exhibited the pride that is in him. Sometimes Scotchmen are merciless; for what he said produced an effect contrary to that which, of course, he expected; for, instead of being borne in triumph on a whirlwind of applause, however it may have been he was speaking, when he concluded, and cast himself upon the sympathy and gratitude of his electors, the response was "a vote of no confidence" in him! Oh, what a falling off was there! How did the mighty collapse! The contemplation is too dreadful. In the meantime, cozy, jog-trot Mr. Miller, the other member for Edinburgh, who does not aspire to genius as a politician, but is an assiduous, watchful member, severely practical, and often suggestive, and who never made a speech a quarter of an hour long in the House, obtained the recognition for his services which they deserved.

Some day in July Mr. Henry Richard, who is or was secretary to the Peace Society, and M.P. for Merthyr-Tydfil, obtained a small majority for a motion of his, which went to ask the sanction of the House that efforts should be made by the Government of this country to induce foreign Powers to assist in the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration, to which all disputes between the States of the world should be submitted. Considering that the proposal implied the going very far into the millennium, the Ministry might very well have acceded to the motion, which would then have fallen into that limbo in which so many abstract resolutions of the House lie peaceably. But Mr. Gladstone made a temporising speech, and took a division, in which Mr. Richard won. Since then Mr. Richard has been on a pilgrimage through Europe, clucking over the little egg he has laid with all the usual fondness of the parent of a very small production. Last week his momentary abiding-place was Paris, and there he was fortunate enough to get together some seventy Frenchmen who are for peace at any price—a wondrous sight, a curious anomaly! The triumph of the British senator was thought worthy of being celebrated by two orators, who divided the subject between them; and then, with all his blushing honours thick upon him, Mr. Richard presented himself to an audience whose admiration of him must have been very abstract indeed. For, having uttered so much French as enabled him to state that he could not speak the language, he proceeded not to enlighten his audience in English. It would have been just as well if he had addressed it in Welsh, because he would have been equally intelligible, and it would have been a fine opportunity of showing, by sound at least, how copious, how independent of vowels, and how rich the tongue of the ancient Britons is. However, it is not doubtful that what he said in the less liquid and balder English language was forcible and suggestive, and couched in resonant phraseology; for, barring a little drone and a little twang, Mr. Richard is an elocutionist of no common order.

Mr. Walpole, as a military critic, would seem to be oddly placed. But he has been presiding over a volunteer festival, and pronouncing his blessing on the army of England; for, be it understood, almost every sentence he speaks sounds like a blessing, or at least like an extract from a homily. But he went out of his usual line this time in order to censure the Government for having got the country into the Ashantee war. He spoke of it as "a miserable mess." Now, everyone will admit that upon "miserable messes" in administration, and particularly in times of popular tumult, no one is by experience a greater authority than the right honourable gentleman himself.

Although he has not obtained actual prominence in the House, Mr. Illingworth is a personage amongst the independent and very free-and-easy Liberals below the gangway. He seems

to have made up his mind very decidedly on every question, and speaks, as it were, from between his clenched teeth on all of them, thus giving an idea of his thoroughness and tenacity of opinion. Though he represents Knaresborough, he is Bradford born and bred, and is, perhaps, acceptable in a meeting, on occasion, to his townsmen, who are of his own political faction, and so he was addressing them a day or two ago. In a dogmatic way he lectured the Government on what they must do peremptorily if they do not mean to break up the Liberal party; which means that the Radicals, who, "uncertain, coy, and hard to please," now, will assuredly desert them altogether, and indirectly, if not by intention, bring in a Conservative Ministry.

MUSIC.

The past week's musical doings have offered but little to call for comment. The last three days of the old year were blanks as regards public music. The first three days of the new year comprised two performances. On the evening of New-Year's Day "The Messiah" was to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, with Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi as principal vocalists. This (Saturday) afternoon the London Ballad Concerts are to be resumed, with the fourth of the eighth series.

On Monday week the Popular Concerts will recommence, and Dr. Hans von Bulow will reappear as pianist. On the following Saturday the Crystal Palace concerts will be resumed. On Jan. 22 the British Orchestral Society will begin its second season; and on the same evening the sixth subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will take place. On Jan. 23 Dr. Crotch's oratorio, "Palestine," will be revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the third concert of the Wagner Society will take place.

The competition for the Westmorland Scholarship and the Potter Exhibition was recently held at the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, the examiners having been the Principal (Sir Sterndale Bennett), Mr. F. R. Cox, Mr. H. C. Lunn, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Mr. Walter Macfarren, and Dr. Steggall. The results were as follow:—Westmorland Scholarship, Miss Emma L. Beasley, re-elected. Five pounds each (from the Academy funds) towards the cost of a year's instruction in the institution, awarded to Miss M. A. Williams, Miss Rhoda E. Barkley, and Miss Henrica van Senden. Potter Exhibition, Mr. Walter Fitton, elected.

THEATRES.

A few particulars yet remain to be related concerning the West-End houses at this festive season—at least, at one of them, the Lyceum, under the indefatigable management of Mr. Bateman. On Friday se'night was here presented, for the first time, a slight piece, derived from the French, entitled "A Husband in Clover." This piece is an adaptation from a lively vaudeville called "Un Mari dans du Coton." Mr. John Clayton supports the part of the husband, one Horace, who grows discontented with his wife (Miss Virginia Francis) because she makes life too pleasant. He desires a change in the even tenor of his happiness, and goes so far as to register in his diary his opinion of his wife as compared with other women. To cure him of this folly she determines to personate other characters, and introduces herself in disguise to him with such skill and effect as to disabuse him of his strange fancies. She brings matters to a climax by pretending jealousy, and so works on his feelings that he is anxious for a reconciliation. The dialogue of this play is smart, and the two characters are exceedingly well acted.

Miss Helen Faucit appeared recently at the Haymarket, in the character of Rosalind, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Miss Henrietta Hodson performing Celia, for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which stands in need of assistance, in consequence of the increasing claims made upon its resources. Miss Faucit's representation of Shakespeare's witty heroine is simply exquisite and perfect; nor was she at all inferior to herself on this interesting occasion. The whole of the pit was converted into stalls, and the brilliant audience assembled testified their admiration by repeated plaudits.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEW GALLERY, ARGYLL-STREET.

Mr. F. C. Burnand has commenced at this place a series of readings from his "Happy Thoughts" and other works. For this purpose he has tastefully decorated the gallery, which was numerously attended on Monday. Mr. Burnand has many qualifications for a public reader, a strong voice and much expressive gesticulation. With him we may now revisit the Frasers at Furze Cottage, and enjoy a trip on board the Sylphide yacht. His impersonation of characters, whether singly or in groups, is strikingly accurate and prodigiously suggestive. We could have dispensed with the incident of the sea-sickness, which has been so frequently described that it presents no novelty to counterweigh its unpleasantness. On the other hand, Mr. Burnand is not afraid to represent himself, as an actor in the scenes he delineates, in many ridiculous phases; and thus involves his own personality in the events of the drama with an air of self-sacrifice which conciliates respect while it secures amusement.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

A brilliant and crowded audience on Boxing Night in the large hall of St. James's testified to the increasing popularity of this coloured troupe of minstrels. We stated some time since, and we yet hold to the opinion, that the period has arrived when the colouring might be dispensed with, and the singers might appear to greater advantage as Saxon minstrels, without any colour at all. The programme on the occasion referred to included several new songs, of which the palm must be given to "Tis but a little faded flower," composed by J. B. Thomas, and sung with charming effect by Little Willie. Another song by the same composer, "The dew is on the flowers," was admirably rendered by Mr. E. Bruce; while a new ballad, "Robin, say you'll not forget me," received full justice at the hands of Mr. Vernon Reed. As usual, the comic element was not lost sight of in the entertainment, the new ditty, "Glycerina," written by Nelson Leo the younger and sung by Mr. Walter Howard, eliciting much laughter. But the crowning triumph was reserved for Mr. G. W. Moore, in a new comic song, entitled "Before the baby wakes," the leading points of which, especially certain allusions to the Claimant and the approaching Royal marriage, were received with the most unmistakable signs of approbation by the audience. A variety of entertainments followed, amongst which "The Intercommunicable Chorus," a burlesque, written by H. S. Leigh, upon the "Chœur des Incroyables," is deserving of especial commendation.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

This institution puts forth many seasonable novelties; amongst them a new *pièce de résistance*, entitled "Raleigh's

Queer Dream," written by Dr. Croft, and read by Mr. Oscar Hartwell. The vocal portion of the performance is ably supported by Messrs. Fuller and Marsden and Misses Kate Brooks, Lillie Burkett, and Westbrook. It is accompanied with appropriate and carefully-executed scenery. Here we are shown the manner in which Queen Elizabeth breakfasted and Raleigh pursued his Oxford studies. The latter, dissatisfied with his treatment at Court, goes, by desire of the Queen, on a voyage with Admiral Drake, and the spectator is introduced to the incidents of the Spanish Armada and the fate of Drake; followed by a warning to smokers, in the Cavern by the Spirit of Gold, to which it will be well for them to attend. The jealousy of the Royal Elizabeth is awakened by a maiden named Cicely, to whom Raleigh is attached, and incurs in consequence her threats. Mr. J. L. King, the lecturer, gives a description of the passage "to Brighton and back for a Shilling," and, by means of a number of photographs, explained the Brighton Aquarium. Mr. W. H. Robinson delivers a lecture on the Ashantees, and Mr. Percy Vere assists at an entertainment called The Christmas Party. The lecture by Professor Gardner on "The New Silber Light and Lighting," is very interesting, illustrated as it is by a lamp reflecting the light of what is equal to that of a thousand candles. On the whole, the Polytechnic has lost none of its old attractions and has added many new ones.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

A novel experiment has been made in connection with this colossal edifice by Mr. John Reeves, who has found in its capacious area the means of representing a Christmas Fair—a fair, such as fairs were in the olden time, when the fine old English gentleman was a power in the State. The fair here established includes a bazaar, a collection of wild beasts, and the shows that once were so common in the festival assemblies of the people,—giants, dwarfs, prodigies of all kinds, huge horses, and performing fishes. An event, too, has added popularity to the exhibition—the lioness on Christmas Day gave birth to two cubs, and on Friday great numbers were attracted to the place. There is also a steam-circus, round which all may ride on a wooden horse. Altogether, the scene is one of great excitement, somewhat trying to the nerves of timid sightseers. The sounds that meet the ear are most discordant, the sights that address the eye are truly bewildering. The vast arrangements for the complete fulfilment of the design are not yet carried out; it is hoped that these will be speedily supplied.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

One of the most valuable works appropriate as gift-books at this—or, indeed, at any other—season is the new edition of the whole of Beethoven's solo sonatas for the pianoforte, just brought out by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. Notwithstanding the many editions of these works already in existence, there is ample room, and there should be a large demand, for this, which has its distinctive merits and specialties. The size is but little below that of the full music form; the engraving and printing are remarkable for beauty and clearness; and the whole of the extensive series of pieces named are brought within the compass of a single volume, which is important enough in appearance to take the best place on the library shelf, while yet not being cumbersome on the pianoforte-desk. In addition to the thirty-two well-known sonatas, the six additional pieces—belonging to Beethoven's youthful period—are included. The task of editing has been admirably executed by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, who has contributed some excellent prefatory remarks on various doubtful passages in former editions, and has, moreover, supplied plentiful indications of fingering throughout the work. The task of correcting the proofs has been performed with an amount of care that is seldom exercised.

Very acceptable gift-books, also, are the volumes of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s "Octavo Editions of Operas," which now comprise a large selection of the classical and popular works that are most frequently performed by our two great Italian opera establishments. The most recent issue of this series is Verdi's "La Traviata," the musical portion of which has been carefully edited by Mr. Berthold Tours, the original Italian text being associated with an English version prepared by the practised hand of Madame Natalia Macfarren.

Similar in size, form, cheapness, and good qualities of print and paper are the volumes of Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s "Royal Edition of Operas." This collection now comprises between thirty and forty operas, including some of the principal works of Auber, Beethoven, Bellini, Donizetti, Flotow, Gounod, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Rossini, Verdi, Wagner, Weber, &c. These are given with English and Italian texts, and are prefaced by a summary of the plot. Each of the editions of operas referred to has its distinctive characteristics and merits.

Admirably suited for presents to vocalists of appreciative taste are two handsome volumes recently published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., one containing the whole of the large collection of Mendelssohn's songs, the other being the first portion (forty-one pieces) of those by Robert Schumann, which latter are now beginning to be recognised as placing him on a level in this respect with the greatest song-composers. The volume first named includes several songs that were only published within recent years, one of them ("Der du die Men chen") having originally been destined as one of the numbers in the oratorio of "St. Paul." Both collections are edited, with prefaces, by Madame Macfarren, who has supplied a careful English adaptation of the original German words.

The newly-established firm of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. is adding some valuable works to its publishing catalogue. Robert Schumann's "Bequiem für Mignon," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, has just been issued, neatly printed, in portable large octavo form, at a price (two shillings) which renders it available for extensive use by choral societies. Similar in form and price are the editions of Ferdinand Hiller's cantatas, "Spring-time," for chorus and orchestra, and "Lur-line," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. Each of these works is given with the original German text, and an English translation by Madame Macfarren, the orchestral score being represented by a well-arranged pianoforte accompaniment.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have also issued some miscellaneous vocal music. "Myrrha," a serenata, by Berthold Tours, and "The Maiden's Rose," by J. L. Hatton, will be found pleasing in effect and not difficult in execution. Some excellent pianoforte music, too, has just been published by the same firm, among which may be particularly distinguished the admirable series of five pieces constituting the "Suite" (in E minor), op. 72, of Joachim Raff. Among the multitude of works by this composer the suite referred to is one of the best. Each division—preludio, toccata, minuetto, romanza, and fuga—is marked by beauty, power, or science; and the whole will be found valuable and interesting in practice. They have always produced a marked effect in public performance by Dr. Hans von Bülow, who has revised this edition; as likewise that of Gottard's "Gavotte," also published by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.

Some vocal pieces recently issued by Messrs. Metzler and Co. will be found to contain both interest and variety. "Day is dying" (words from George Eliot's "Spanish Gipsy") is a pleasing song by Miss Virginia Gabriel. A ballad, "Not long ago," bears another well-known name, that of Ciro Pinsuti, who here again proves that he knows how to write for the voice with simplicity yet with effect. Other agreeable songs, issued by the same publishers, are:—"The Brooklet," a setting of Longfellow's lines, by A. O. Smith, who has also put forth a song of a more pensive cast, "Away from thee," words by G. T. Metzler; "Golden Youth," a song in saltarelle style, by J. Cohen; and Offenbach's lively barcarolle, "Star upon Star," from "The Bridge of Sighs." Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew's "Slow Movements for the Organ or Harmonium" are a series of original pieces that will be found useful and interesting by students of those instruments.

In the light, drawing-room style of music, Metzler and Co.'s "Opera Bouffe Series" will be acceptable to many. For one shilling we have here, in each number, the libretto and music, with stage directions, of a complete operetta, easy of representation wherever there are a pianoforte and two or three vocalists. The "Popular Musical Library" is another shilling serial issued by the same publishers. The nine numbers of this work contain a varied collection of songs, secular and sacred, and dance pieces suitable for all times and seasons.

NEW BOOKS.

In a few pages of noticeably well-written description, savouring of freshness and originality and provocative of interest and expectation, the reader is made acquainted with the prominent characters of *Hester Morley's Promise*, by Hester Stretton (Henry S. King and Co.). The main incident, unfortunately, is not characterised by originality; on the contrary, it has been a little overworked of late years, and lady-writers have incurred at least their full share of responsibility for having rendered it hackneyed. That incident is, of course, adultery; and, as it occurs early in the first volume, it would have been easy and advantageous, so far as maintenance of the reader's attention is concerned, to complete the story in fewer than three volumes. But three is a mystic number; and though the tale is undoubtedly spun out, the spinner performs the operation with a cunning hand and in a sufficiently attractive manner, introducing some scenes indicative of pictorial skill, some of dramatic power, some of womanly insight and experience, some of a quietly satirical spirit. As for the heroine, who is charmingly conceived and delineated, she is angelic enough for adoration, and human enough for love and marriage; and as to the idea which is at the bottom of the romance, and which is developed so as not only to afford a vivid and startling picture of human life, but also to point a moral and teach a lesson, it is probable that opinions will differ: some will be more struck with its bright side and others with its dark; to the former it will appear full of grace, tenderness, and Christian-like doctrine; and to the latter scarcely less loathsome than the conception on which the myth of *Œdipus* was founded and scarcely less mischievous in tendency than the theory of "affinities." It is a pity to think that a story which has a decided line of beauty may suffer in general estimation from the fact that an ugly incident has been injudiciously handled.

Truth is notoriously stranger than fiction, as is abundantly evident from *Lottie Darling*, by John Cordy Jeaffreson (Hurst and Blackett), a story which, so far as its chief marvels are concerned, is founded on "true domestic history": fiction has merely expanded truth in order to make it fill the three volumes; and very agreeably for the reader is the expansion accomplished. The first volume is exceedingly bright and pleasant, with just sufficient twaddle to give the dialogue an air of lifelike reality; and from the first page to the last, from Lottie Darling's renunciation of school to her splendid victory over a bevy of fair toxophilites, all is sunshine, lighting up the unwonted, and of course delusive, spectacle of true love running on smoothly. Early in the second volume, just as days of happiness are about to culminate in nuptial bliss, the clouds gather, the storm bursts, and the crash comes in the rather trite form of bankruptcy, forgery, pecuniary ruin, flight of the guilty, apoplectic seizure and death of the suspected but innocent, and so on. The impending marriage, it is scarcely necessary to state, is adjourned *sine die*; and the second volume ends with an incident preparatory of what there is marvellous in the story. The marvels, which, as they are founded upon truth, are, consequently, utterly incredible, make the third volume uncommonly interesting; and that volume concludes with what may be called a resurrection of the dead, with a restoration of lost character, and with the union of two long and, as there was reason to fear, for ever separated hearts and hands, one of those hearts and one of those hands belonging to the lovely and lovable Lottie Darling. It is probable that some readers will put the hero very low down, if at all, in the scale of high-minded men; will be shocked at the flippant heartlessness of the bargain struck between the hero and the dying Bohemian, and of the tone in which the scenes appertaining thereto are described, and will be anything but satisfied with the manner in which the prophecy of Lottie Darling's mother is fulfilled; but all readers must admit that the story, which is a straightforward narrative, without any plot of the enigmatical and apocalyptic sort, is written with no small power and with great buoyancy. The portions which are connected with the assumption of an impenetrable personal disguise will, no doubt, have a special charm for those who have already committed, or purpose at some future time to commit, offences against the laws of their country. It is possible, however, that an outlay of four thousand francs may be more than they can afford; and our author's transformation-scene cannot be done for less.

A very pretty introductory scene prepossesses one in favour of the story contained in the volume entitled *Margaret and Elizabeth*, by Katherine Saunders (Henry S. King and Co.). A fishing village always suggests something fresh, and briny, and healthful; and when it is a beautiful morning, and the early sun looks down upon a poor but well-favoured, virtuous, and pious young woman starting her two little trots of rosy children for a run upon the sands whilst she is preparing their simple breakfast, a very pleasant, cheerful, and wholesome picture is presented to the reader's mental vision. But the two children come upon a thing that does not harmonise with the rest of the charming sea-piece; and there is something half pathetic and half ludicrous in the description of how they are found by their mother trying to bury, beneath the sand they scoop up with oyster-shells, a corpse—apparently. For it is not really a corpse; nor throughout the story is anybody really dead who is supposed to be dead. Three individuals undergo a sort of resurrection; an unhappy bride is rescued from the jaws of death; a victim of a husband's vengeance turns out to have been only seriously injured, but not killed; and a husband who has long been mourned as drowned returns home, after a long and unsatisfactory absence, in a robust state of health. The tale is well and powerfully told in parts; though the incidents, being for the most part related at second hand, are thereby weakened in interest.

In *Gabriel Denver* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a young author, who is also a painter, has set the most powerful incidents of human passion in a framework of luxuriant description, principally derived from the sinister grandeur of conflagration and famine and the majestic loneliness of southern oceans. The general effect is exceedingly impressive, though sometimes oppressive, as well from the unflagging intensity of the feeling and the elaboration of descriptions on a large scale, carefully finished to the minutest detail. More thought and work have rarely been put into a one-volume novel, while the author's youth must be held to excuse the absence of psychological analysis and his reliance upon incident and description.

Rightly ascribed to the billows seems Miss Helen Zimmern's *Told by the Waves* (Virtue and Co.), with its silvery music and delicate spray-like fancies respecting the mermaid inhabitants of the deep. The minor tales appended are in the same poetical vein, and evince much ability in the personification of inanimate nature, more particularly the vegetable world. The characters of the Palm and the Aloe are especially well conveyed. The prettiest story in the book, perhaps, is that of the four-leaved shamrock, which endows the little maiden into whose shoe it has accidentally found its way with the power of witnessing the revels of the fairies.

THE FRENCH COMMISSION OF THIRTY.

The weekly letters of our Paris correspondent on the political aspects of France contain frequent references to the pending deliberations of these gentlemen, who are appointed by the National Assembly at Versailles to examine the existing constitutional laws of France, under the modifications introduced by the Empire and by the Republic, with a view to consider what should be retained during the period of Marshal M'Mahon's Presidential government. The following is a list of the thirty:—Messrs. Batbie, Dufaure, Laboulaye, Daru, De Kerdrel, Chesnelong, Talhouet, Vacheron, D'Haussonville, Delsol, Combar, Merveilleux Devigneux, Vingtain, Tarteron, De Sézanne, Tallon, Waddington, Lacombe, Pradier, De Cumont, De Meaux, Lucien Brun, Tailhaud, Paris, De Sugny, D'Andelarre, Lefebvre, Portalis, Lambert de St. Croix, and Keller. They appear, seated around the table, in our illustration. Two of the most influential, Comte Napoléon Daru and M. de Chesnelong, are standing in the middle foreground, conversing with M. Lucien Brun, who rises from his chair and turns to speak with them. On the opposite side of the table the President, M. Batbie, stands in the attitude of a speaker; his little hand-bell lies before him, ready to sound the signal of attention to the order of debate. M. de Kerdrel, one of the vice-presidents, sits at his right hand; the other, M. de Talhouet, sits at his left. The three secretaries, De Sézanne, Tarteron, and Tallon, are next the vice-presidents on that side. Standing behind a corner of the table, and shown to the left-hand of the Engraving, are two distinguished members of the Commission, M. Dufaure, the eminent lawyer, who was lately Minister of Justice, and M. Laboulaye, a good writer upon subjects of moral and social reform. M. D'Haussonville is also an historian of good repute; he sits at the other end of the table. The walls of this room in the Palace of Versailles are adorned with paintings, one large picture representing a scene at the Restoration of Charles X., others showing Bonaparte's victories in the south of Europe and in Egypt, with an equestrian portrait of Louis Philippe in military uniform. All the members of the Commission are inclined to a revival of the monarchy with constitutional guarantees.

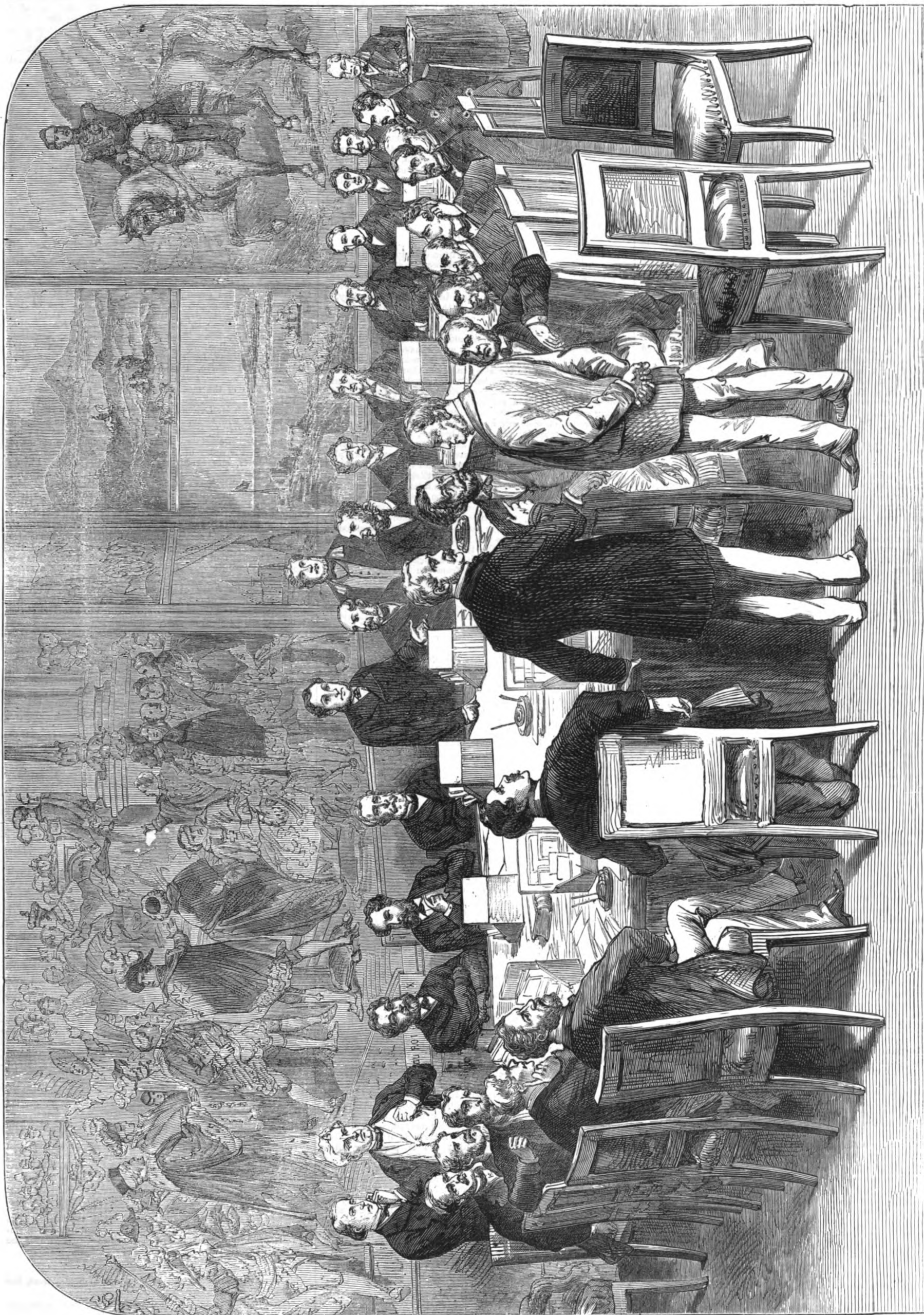
THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Thomas Dugdale, in his reply to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to the Board of Trade circular, states that his board do not complain of her Majesty's Government for calling attention to these important matters, and will continue to avail themselves of every improvement which they believe will promote the increased safety and comfort of the travelling public. Locking-signals are being introduced as rapidly as the few firms who undertake such work can execute orders. Much of the blame of unpunctuality Mr. Dugdale lays upon the erratic fondness of the working man for a holiday, which sometimes swamps a train with hundreds of extra passengers. For any inefficiency which may exist in the staff of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway the working man is also held responsible, as he is now difficult to secure in adequate numbers, even at increased wages and with reduced hours of labour. He expresses a hope that her Majesty's Government will not fail to remember the great boon that railways have conferred upon the public, and take into their serious consideration the claim of the companies to be relieved from the burdens which operate oppressively upon their enterprise.

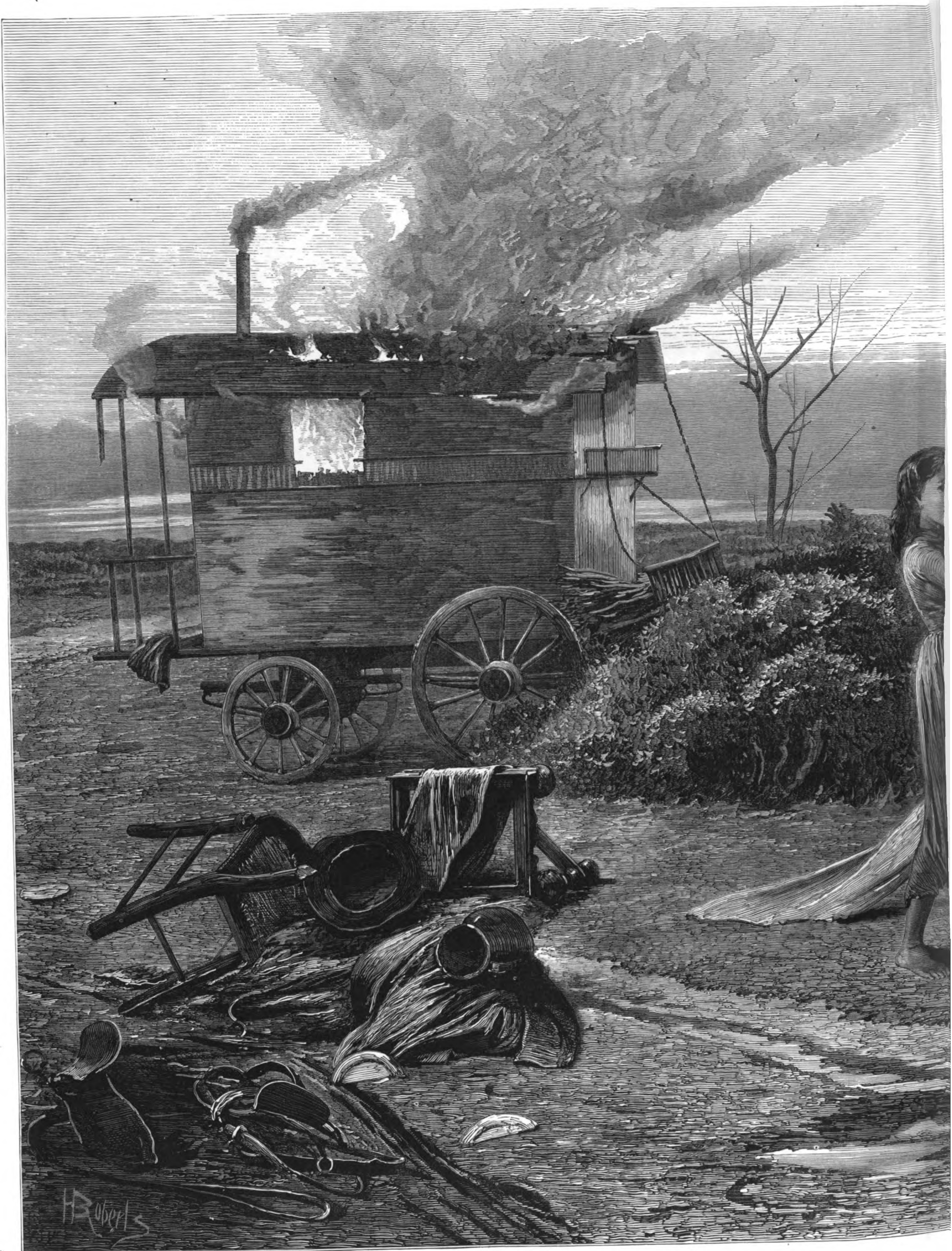
The great English railway companies having nearly all replied to Mr. Chichester Fortescue's circular, the directors of the Scotch railways are having their say. The chairman of the North British line has recorded the views of his company on the several points raised. It is contended that both plant and permanent way are now in a condition very superior to what they ever have been, and that the directors spare neither pains nor expense in procuring the best material for the manufacture of the axles used in the company's rolling stock. Of the several inventions for the secure fastening of tires to wheels there appear to be three which have met with general approval, and all of these the company have adopted. Other points are then dealt with, such as the improved coupling of vehicles in trains, signal arrangements, the increased use of the block telegraph, siding accommodation, continuous brakes, and the unpunctuality of trains. As to accidents, it is shown that the North British line is 836 miles long, and that there were two collisions officially recorded in 1872. The Board of Trade is also reminded that from a return of the amounts of compensation for personal injuries paid by the company during the five years from 1868 to 1872 inclusive it appears that the average amount paid per annum under this head was £6543. The number of passengers carried during that period was upwards of 46,000,000, exclusive of season-ticket holders, who are daily travellers, and of whom there were 38,000. During the past seven years the average dividend upon the ordinary stock of the company has been 5s. 8½d. per cent per annum, and for some years many of the preference stockholders even were without a dividend. Notwithstanding this, a sum of not less than £445,000 has during that period been expended in the construction of sidings, signals, extensions of stations, block telegraph, and other works designed to promote the convenience of the public and to facilitate the safe and expeditious working of the traffic. The block telegraph, though costly to lay down, work, and maintain, is either in operation or in course of construction over the North British Railway for 253 miles of its length.

The British Museum will be closed to Thursday next, the 8th inst.

Lord Robert Montagu has written to Mr. Butt specifying his reasons for not supporting the Home-Rule movement, and declining to sign the requisition for the recent conference.



MEETING OF THE FRENCH COMMISSION OF THIRTY AT VERSAILLES.



H O M E
BY H. B. F.

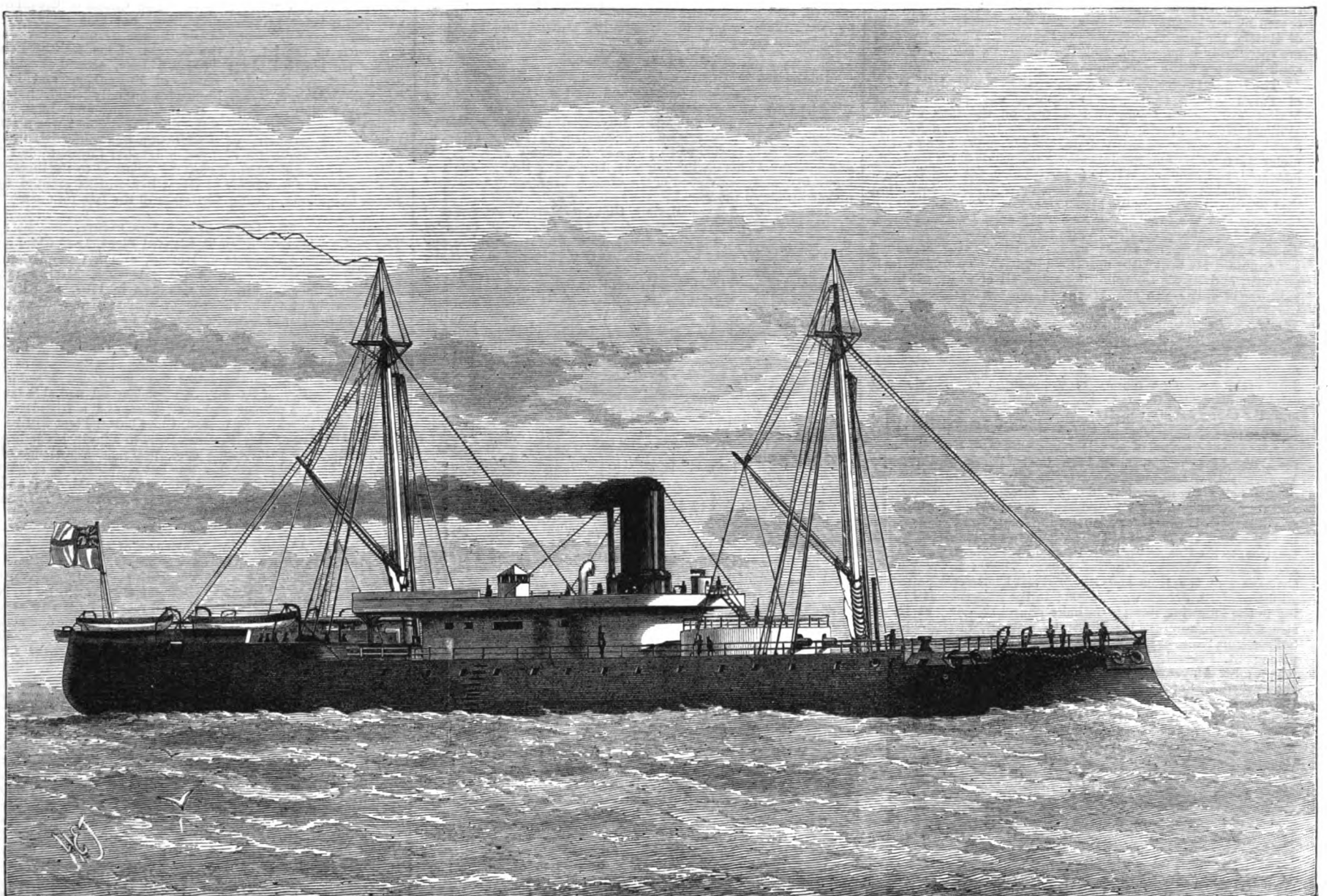


LESS.

ROBERTS.



A CHRISTMAS-TREE AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.



H.M. IRON-CLAD RAM RUPERT.

HMS. RUPERT.

This ironclad ram and turret-ship, which is a twin-screw steamer, was launched at Chatham Dockyard in March of last year, when we gave an illustration of the scene as she floated off. She has since been fitted at Portsmouth Dockyard, and has, during the past month, made her trials of speed with fair success, doing twelve knots an hour. The Rupert was designed by the Department of the Controller of the Navy, Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson being then Controller, and Mr. E. J. Reed Chief Constructor. She has the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 250 ft.; breadth, extreme, 53 ft.; depth of hold, 19 ft. 10 in.; draught of water, forward, 21 ft. 6 in., aft, 23 ft. 6 in.; displacement, tons, 5358. The armour on the side is 11 in. thick in the wake of the water line, backed with 12 in. of teak and 1½ in. of iron as an inner skin. The armour-plating extends to 5 ft. below the load water line, the lower strake of armour being 3 ft. wide and 9 in. thick. The breastwork which protects the lower parts of the turret and funnel, and the hatchways to engines and boilers, is about 96 ft. long, and 39 ft. 6 in. broad, and extends 7 ft. above the lower deck. It is made up of twelve armour-plates, on a backing of teak 12 in. thick and an iron skin 1½ in. thick, with 10-in. angle-iron frames. From the lower deck, where the upper edge of the side armour terminates, the side of the ship is completed to the upper deck by means of thin skin plating, so that on the lower deck there is a space between the breastwork and the sides of the ship, which is made available for berthing part of the crew. Twelve feet above the top of the breastwork is the flying deck, a light structure 116 ft. in length, on which the boats are stowed, and from which the ship can be steered. The turret, which is placed just abaft the foremast, is 22 ft. 4 in. internal diameter, and is made up of two thicknesses of armour and two of teak backing. The aggregate thickness of armour plates is 14 in. in front and 12 in. in the rear. The whole is backed with 1½ in. of iron and 10½ in. angle-iron frames. The lower-deck beams are covered with 3 in. protective deck-plating. The total weight of armour, including the protecting deck-plating, worked into the ship, is over 1600 tons. Her armament consists of two 10-inch 18-ton muzzle-loading rifled guns placed in the turret, and two 64-pounder 64 cwt. guns at the after part of the upper deck. The 64-pounders may be fought either on the broadside or right astern. The total weight of one broadside is 684 lb. The ship is very lightly rigged on two masts, the rig being fore and aft, and the total area of sails is 8600 square feet. The engines, of 4200 estimated indicated horse-power, by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, are of the ordinary horizontal type, fitted with surface condensers, and working at 30 lb. pressure.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and five codicils of the Right Hon. Charles Philip Earl of Hardwicke, of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, and of Sydney Lodge, Hamble, Southampton, who died on Sept. 17, were proved on the 21st ult. by Susan, Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, the relict, the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell, the Hon. John Manners Yorke (the son), and George Henry Wickes, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator's widow gets a jointure of £2200 per annum, and amongst the other provisions made for her may be mentioned the gift of a policy in the Hand in Hand Office for £5000, a town residence with the furniture absolutely, and the Hamble Cliff estate for life: after her death this estate is devised to the Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke. Testator's eldest son, the present Earl, takes the settled estates, and there are some annuities and legacies to servants of the family; the residue of his real and personal property he leaves upon trust for his younger children. The several articles (including gold snuff-boxes and a statuette) presented to deceased by her Majesty the Queen, the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, the late King William of Prussia, and other persons, are specifically bequeathed, and the diamonds taken from the snuff-boxes are made heir-looms.

The will and two codicils of the late James Heald, J.P., D.L., of Parr's Wood, Didsbury, Lancashire, was proved at her Majesty's Principal Court of Registry, on the 15th ult., by William Norris Heald, James Wood, and Thomas Walton Stead, the executors named therein, the personality being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves the whole of his freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estates to his nephew, the said William Norris Heald; also furniture, pictures, and plate, including that presented to him by the Manchester and Liverpool Banking Company and the Manchester Fire Assurance Company; also the valuable Bible presented to him by the electors of Oldham. To his sister, Margaret Heald, he leaves an annuity of £1000 per annum. He bequeaths numerous legacies to relatives and servants, and leaves the following sums, all of which are to be paid free of duty:—To the Wesleyan Missionary Society and to the Wesleyan Theological Institution, £5000 each; to the Wesleyan Education Fund, Wesleyan Chapel Fund, British and Foreign Bible Society, and Manchester Royal Infirmary, £1000 each; to the Stockport Infirmary, £500; and the Stockport Ragged Schools and the Stockport Town Mission, £100 each, &c. One moiety of the residue of his personal estate he bequeaths to his said nephew, William Norris Heald, and the other moiety equally between his nephews James and Peter Frederick Wood, and his great-nephew, Alfred Heald.

The will and codicil of Mrs. Harriet Semper, of No. 14, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, have been lately proved by Thomas William Allies and Anthony Norris, the executors, the personality being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 upon trust to pay the dividends for ever to the Sts. John and Elizabeth Hospital for Females in Great Ormond-street, to be applied for the benefit of two patients to be nominated by her trustees; to the Roman Catholic Female Poor School, Orphanage, and House of Mercy, Blandford-square, £1000; to the Female Orphanage of the Hon. and Rev. Gilbert Chetwynd Talbot, in Alpha-road, St. John's-wood, £200; to the poor schools belonging to the following Roman Catholic churches—viz., at Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Upper Ogle-street, Fitzroy-square; Saffron-hill; Stratford, Essex; Commercial-road East; Spanish-place; St. Bridget, Leopard's-court, Gray's-inn-lane; Mary-lebone; St. Aloysius, Somers Town; at Union-street, Barnet; the Cathedral, Southwark; at Broadway, Worcestershire; and the Bavarian Roman Catholic Church, thirteen in all, £100 each;—to the Boys' Roman Catholic Poor School, Richmond-street, St. John's-wood; the St. Mary's Orphanage School at North Hyde, near Southall; the Female Orphan School at the Convent, Norwood; to the Institution at Nazareth House, Hammersmith; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Porto Bello-road, Notting-hill; the chairman of the Catholic Poor School committee, to promote the charitable objects of the said committee; the Providence-row Night Refuge; the Aged Poor Society, Bloomsbury; the Roman Catholic London Secular Clergy Common Fund, the Secular Clergy New Fund, the Associated Catholic Charities, the Benevolent Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Poor, St. Mary's Orphanage at Greenwich, the Poor School belonging to the Institution of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent of Paul, the

Female Poor School belonging to St. Joseph's Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, in Cadogan-place, and the St. Patrick's Schools and Asylum for Female Orphans, Tottenham-court-road, £100 each;—to be applied in decoration of Our Lady's Chapel, Grove-road, £100; and the sum of £50 and the proceeds of the sale of her large old-fashioned purple enamelled watch surrounded with pearls testatrix directs to be distributed among poor Roman Catholic persons in the district of St. John's-wood: all these are to be free of duty. There are numerous other legacies. The remainder of her personal estate is to be invested, and the dividends applied every year for ever in or towards the maintenance, support, and education of students intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood, in such manner as Archbishop Manning or his successors shall appoint.

The will of George Robbins, of No. 21, Montagu-square, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Maria Catherine Robbins (the relict), the sole executrix, the personality being sworn under £25,000. At the death of his wife testator bequeaths to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £1000, and to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, £500, both free of duty. Subject to some other legacies, testator gives the remainder of his property, of whatever description, to his wife absolutely.

In our report of the will of the late George Crawshaw, on the 20th ult., we inadvertently omitted the name of his son, Mr. Walter Crawshaw, from the number of the residuary legatees; he takes an equal share, with his brothers, George, Edmund, Sydney, and Herbert, of the residue of testator's real and personal property.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

WILL OF PINEDO, THE PORTUGUESE JEW.

This remarkable Israelite, well known in Amsterdam for his enormous wealth and liberal donations, died about the middle of the last century. His will, testifying to a noble and generous nature, and disposing of the very large fortune he had made, in the most magnanimous and tolerant spirit, is to be found (in Schutt's "Memorabilia Judaica," lib. iv. cap. 18) as follows:—

"I bequeath to the city of Amsterdam the sum of five tons of gold."

"I lend to the said city for ten years, and without interest, the sum of a million and a half of florins."

"I give to the Christian church at Amsterdam and at the Hague the sum of 10,000 florins each, and to the church at the southern part of Amsterdam 20,000 florins."

"I give to each Christian orphanage in the two towns the sum of 10,000 crowns."

"I give to the poor of Amsterdam forty shiploads of peat."

"I give to the orphan who shall first quit the orphanage 1000 florins, and to the one who shall follow, 600 florins."

"I give to the synagogue at Amsterdam two and a half 'tons' of gold."

"I give to the Portuguese orphanage 30,000 crowns."

"I lend to the Government at 3 per cent interest, ten 'tons' of gold on condition that the interest shall be paid to the Jews domiciled at Jerusalem: the capital to belong to the Government in perpetuity."

"I give to the German synagogue 5000 florins."

"I give to my nephew Ovis thirty-one 'tons' of gold, with all my houses and appurtenances."

"I give to my widow ten 'tons' of gold."

"I give to my other relations in equal portions 10,000 crowns."

"I give to each of my neighbours who shall assist at my funeral 100 ducats."

"I give to every unmarried person of either sex who shall be present at my burial 100 florins, and to every Christian priest at Amsterdam and at the Hague 100 crowns, and to every sacristan 50 crowns."

AN ORIENTAL WILL.

Interesting to record is the last will and testament of the celebrated Saladin, born in 1136 and died in 1193, after filling the two continents of Europe and Asia with his fame.

Sultan of Egypt, he conquered Syria, Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, and took possession of Jerusalem in 1187. His conquests suffice to enable us to judge of the extent of his power and wealth; at his death, however, he showed that no one was more intimately convinced of the utter hollowness of the riches and greatness of the world.

He ordered, by his will, first, that considerable sums should be distributed to Mussulmans, Jews, and Christians, in order that the priests of the three religions might implore the mercy of God for him; next he commanded that the shirt or tunic he should be wearing at the time of his death should be carried on the end of a spear throughout the whole camp, and at the head of his army, and that the soldier who bore it should pause at intervals and say aloud, "Behold all that remains of the Emperor Saladin! Of all the States he had conquered; of all the provinces he had subdued; of the boundless treasures he had amassed; of the countless wealth he possessed; he retained, in dying, nothing but this shroud!"

Nature proclaims ambition most absurd in man
By pointing to his origin and end!
Milk and a swathe at first, his whole demand;
His whole domain, at last, a turf or stone,
To whom, between, a world had seemed too small.

* The "ton of gold" is valued at 100,000 florins (£10,000).

By the Bank Act of 1871 Thursday (New-Year's Day) was kept as a Bank holiday in Scotland.

Major Tullock's visit to Twickenham respecting the sewage difficulty has terminated in the local board adopting a scheme prepared by its own surveyor, and estimated to cost £25,000.

The new park presented to the town of Eastbourne by the Duke of Devonshire is fast approaching completion. The cricket-ground, which is six acres in extent, is being prepared for next season's matches.

The village properties of Duntocher and Faifley, with gas-works, feu duties, and public works, extending over an area of 42 acres, with an annual rental of about £1500, which were offered for sale at Glasgow at an upset price of £34,000, have been bought by Mr. Robert Black, of Glenarubuck, Bowling.

A gold medal and a diploma of the first order of merit, handed by the King of the Belgians to William Wood, master of a Hastings fishing-boat, for saving life at sea, was handed to him last week, by Mrs. Brassey, in the Pier Pavilion, in the presence of a numerous assembly.

The council of the Statistical Society has given effect to the views of the president, Dr. Guy, F.R.S., regarding John Howard, and his claim to be considered at least as much a statistic as a philanthropist, by establishing a Howard medal. This medal is to be given every year to the author of the best essay on some subject in social statistics, giving a preference to those in which Howard himself was most interested.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY KING.

The Right Hon. Hester, Lady King, died on the 17th ult., the very day on which she completed her eighty-ninth year, having been born Dec. 17, 1784. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, by his wife, Hester, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister to George, first Marquis of Buckingham, and was thus sister to Hugh, second Earl Fortescue, K.G., father of the present Earl. She was married nearly seventy years ago—viz., on May 6, 1804—to Peter, seventh Lord King, by whom she had, with three daughters, two sons—viz., William, who succeeded as eighth Baron King in 1833, and is now Earl of Lovelace (being so created June 30, 1838), and the Hon. Peter John Locke King, M.P. for East Surrey. Lady King was left a widow June 4, 1833. Two years afterwards her eldest son, then Lord King, married the Hon. Augusta Ada Byron, only child of Lord Byron, the poet.

SIR WILLIAM R. CODRINGTON, BART.

Sir William Raimond Codrington, fourth Baronet, of Dodington, in the county of Gloucester, died on the 17th ult., at his residence, the Château de la Boullaye, Montfort, Brittany. He was born Jan. 25, 1806, the only son of Sir William Codrington, third Baronet, who was disinherited by his father in favour of his cousin-german, Christopher Codrington, Esq. The Baronet just deceased succeeded to the unendowed title in September, 1816; and married, May 20, 1828, Mary Ann, daughter of J. Lefer de Bonaban, previously to the French Revolution Lord of Bonaban, near St. Malo, by whom he leaves, besides three daughters (the eldest married to Count Alexandre de la Mousaye), two sons, of whom the elder is now Sir William Codrington, fifth Baronet, born March 12, 1829, and married to Mary, daughter of Robert Roskell, Esq., of Park House, Fulham. The Codringtons, originally of Codrington, Gloucestershire, held for many years the first position in the island of Barbadoes. Sir William Codrington of Dodington, created a Baronet 1721, was nephew of Christopher Codrington, Captain-General of the Leeward Isles.

SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, BART.

Sir James Colquhoun, of Colquhoun and Luss, in the county of Dumbarton, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of that shire, and its M.P. from 1837 to 1841, was accidentally drowned in Loch Lomond, on the 18th ult. He was born in 1804, the eldest son of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., M.P., by Janet, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

The great and ancient house he represented has held from a remote period a large proportion of the territory of Dumbartonshire by charter from the Crown, as well as the hereditary office of Coroner of the county; and its history, written by Mr. Fraser, under the title of "The Chiefs of Colquhoun," was printed for private circulation, not long since, by the Baronet whose lamentable death we record. Sir James succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Feb. 3, 1836. He married, June 14, 1843, Jane, second daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog, and by her (who died May 3, 1844) he leaves an only child, now Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Colquhoun and Luss, born March 30, 1844. In politics the deceased Baronet was a staunch Liberal. A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred, in 1825, on Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, a devoted Loyalist; but long after, in 1786, some disputes having arisen as to the limitations of the patent, a baronetcy of Great Britain was granted to Sir James Colquhoun, great-grandfather of the late Baronet.

THE LORD CHIEF BARON PIGOT.

The Right Honourable David Richard Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and a Commissioner of National Education, died at his residence, Merrion-square, Dublin, on the 22nd ult. He was born in 1797, at Kilworth, in the county of Cork, the son of a physician of that place. Called to the Bar in 1826, he obtained a silk gown in 1835; was made Solicitor-General in 1839; and was promoted to be Attorney-General, and created a Privy Councillor, in 1840. From 1839 to 1846 he sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Clonmel, and in the latter year succeeded Mr. Maziere Brady as Lord Chief Baron. A most learned and able lawyer, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and a friend beloved in the circle in which he moved, Chief Baron Pigot will be long and deeply deplored. Conscientious to a fault, his judgments were marked by painstaking care, profound knowledge of the law, and keen sagacity. He was left a widower a short time since. One of his sons, David Richard Pigot, M.A., is an Irish barrister; and one of his daughters is married to Dr. Lyons, of Dublin.

SIR R. A. GLASS.

Sir Richard Atwood Glass, Chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, died on the 22nd ult., at Moorlands, Bitterne, Southampton. He was born at Bradford, Wilts, in 1820, the son of Mr. Francis Glass, of that town, by his wife, Mary Canning, of Marlborough, and received his education at King's College, London. Largely engaged in wire-rope making, he supplied half the first Atlantic cable, and the whole of that employed in the cable of 1866, and was knighted for his services in connection with that great international undertaking. From 1868 to 1869 he sat in Parliament for Bewdley. Sir Richard married, in 1854, Anne, daughter of Thomas Tanner, Esq.

SIR JOSEPH COWEN.

Sir Joseph Cowen, M.P. for and Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, died at Stella Hall, his residence, near Blaydon, on the 19th ult. He was born in 1800, the eldest son of Mr. John Cowen, of Winlaton, Durham, and raised himself by a career of integrity and enterprise to position and fortune. At the time of his death he was a considerable coalowner, and head of one of the largest fire-brick and gas-retort works in the kingdom. He was, besides, Chairman of the River Tyne Improvement Commission, and for his gratuitous services in that office had received the honour of knighthood in 1872. He represented Newcastle from the year 1865, in the Radical interest.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BIRD AND WISKER.—A third match between these champions has just been concluded, the victory this time falling to the latter, who scored ten games to his opponent's eight. Three games were drawn. Since the above was written, another contest has commenced, we hear, of which Mr. Wisker has won three games and Bird two.

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HOWARD'S PATENT. Wood Tapestry can be applied to all even surfaces, being an adaptation of real wood, in lieu of painting or paper-hanging; beautiful in effect and exceedingly durable.
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[25, 26, and 27, Berners-street, London, W.

£4 4s.—THE "PRIMA DONNA" LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE, by hand or foot, unequalled. A great variety for all kinds of work. Lists free.
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NOTICE.—VIENNA EXHIBITION.

TWO FIRST-PRIZE MEDALS THE LITTLE WANDER SEWING-MACHINE, for its superiority over all others. Vide "London Gazette," Aug. 26, 1873.

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WEIR'S 55s. SEWING-MACHINE.

Improved and Patented (Prize Medal), Works by Hand or Foot. Five years' guarantee. Free trial allowed. Weir's old pattern 55s. Machine is now sold as "The Globe" Family Sewing-Machine. Reduced Price, £2 2s., complete. Illustrated Price-Lists and Nine Samples free. Jas. G. Weir, 2, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, London.

COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING

LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOL can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoots accurately, and with great force. Price 30s. New supply of superior Cartridges. Colt's New Breech-Loading Central-Fire Revolvers have the Boxer Cartridge. Address: Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

GRAPEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.

"MANUFACTURE OF COCOA."—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London. See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by Grocers in packets only, labelled. **JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEPATHIC CHEMISTS,** 45, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly. Works for Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road, London. EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUBBERS for Throat Irritation.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE (Limited), Wholesale Manufacturers of and Dealers in CHOCOLATE, COCOA, COFFEE (as in France), CONFECTIONERY, &c. Thirty Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded. Every Article warranted pure, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible price. To be obtained of first-class Grocers, Confectioners, and others. Factories: Bernersley New-road, London; and in Paris.

BENNETT'S WATCHES.—Cheapside.

BENNETT'S GOLD PRESENTATION

WATCHES, 10s., 20s., 30s., 40s.

BENNETT'S LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS

WATCHES, from 10s.

BENNETT'S SILVER WATCHES, with

Keyless Action, from 6s.

BENNETT'S HALF CHRONOMETERS,

compensated for variations of temperature, adjusted in position, with improved Keyless Action.

BENNETT'S 18-Carat Hall-Marked CHAINS

and Choice JEWELLERY. Free and safe for Post-Office order.

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BENNETT, having just completed great alterations in his Clock Show-Rooms, is enabled to offer to purchasers the most extensive stock in London, comprising Clocks for the Drawing, Dining Rooms, and Presentation, of the highest quality and newest designs.

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MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL-CASE WATCHES. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1862; PARIS, 1867. 65, CORNHILL; 220, REGENT-STREET; and 76, STRAND.

SILVER WATCHES, from 23s.; GOLD, from 45s. An extensive Stock of high-class Repeating, Chronometer, Centre Seconds, and Chronograph Watches always on hand. Price-List sent free.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBONNET'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus, from 22s. Book of Instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARRE, and CO., 60, Regent-st., London.

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42, Piccadilly, London, W. Dressing Bags, 25s. to 50s. Envelope Cases, 21s. to 25s. Jewel Cases, 10s. 6d. to 25s. Inkstands, 5s. to 25s. Handkerchiefs, 10s. to 25s. Candelabra, 42s. to 510s. Flower Vases, 21s. to 42s. Card Trays, 21s. to 42s. Caskets (oxidized, &c.), 16s. to 42s. Pillar Post Letter Box, from 75s. Writing-Table Sets, of new and elegant designs, 21s. 6d. to 410s. Rodrigues' 10-guinea silver-plated Travelling Dressing Bag. Rodrigues' 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver-plated. And a Large and Choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 2s. to 410s.

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PRETTY PRESENTS.

PRETTY PRESENTS at PIESSE and LUBIN. adapted for New Year's Gifts, Bridal Gifts, Souvenirs of affection and esteem. Ornamental Boxes of Soaps, 7s. and 10s. each, containing three varieties. One Guinea's worth of selected Sweet Soaps delivered free to any railway station in the kingdom.—Piesse and Lubin, 2, New Bond-street, London.

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THE PRESENT for 1873.

THE GUINEA BOX.

THE GUINEA BOX contains a bottle of Hungary water, a bottle of lustral hair oil, a box of toilet-powder, a china jar of lip salve, a cut bottle of smelling-salts or aromatic ringlets, a cake of rose soap, a cake of almond soap, a bottle of Frangipanni perfume, a bottle of essence of opoponax (or any others), and a box of incense, inclosed in a most elegant case. By rail to any station in the Queenstown.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London, W.

DUCHESSE OF EDINBURGH.

PIESSE and LUBIN, with consummate skill, have produced a new and exquisite Bouquet Perfume in honour of the Duchesse of Edinburgh.

" Woods and groves are of thy dressing, Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. Thus we salute thee with our early song, And welcome thee, and wish thee long."—Milton.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. to 21s. each, in all parts of the globe. Piesse and Lubin. Royal Perfumers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PESTACHIO-NUT HAIR OIL.—PIESSE

and LUBIN'S.—The beauty of the raven tresses of the Spanish ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hair-dressing fluid is used but the EXPRESSED OIL of PESTACHIO NUT, which is at once more pure and more fragrant than any other hair oil. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Vermaun on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. O. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

POPONAX.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S

NEW PERFUME. Thus I wave my perfumed kerchief, Where untried odours dwell; Now the subtle essence spreading, Folds us like an Eastern spell. Poponax, the Royal Hunt, and the true Jockey Club Perfume, 2s. 6d. each; or the three, 7s. Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Vermaun on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. O. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

DENTOCRETE, or Soluble TOOTH

POWDER TABLETS. 6d. per box (containing more than half a gross). All Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, BARCLAY and SONS, and E. C. RUBY, Proprietors, 26, Riding-house-street, W. If by post, two stamps extra.

SEDADENT.—CURE for TOOTHACHE.

Price 1s. 11d. post-free, 1s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists; and by the Inventors, Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists, 72, Ludgate-hill, City; and 56, Harley-street, W.

PETER ROBINSON'S

COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE

is the Cheapest and the Largest Warehouse of its kind in England.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful,

and inexpensive Black Dress Material (silks on both sides), pronounced to be the best yet introduced.

Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 254, 255, 256, 257, Regent-street, London.

THE WAVERLEY CLOTH, in Black.

At the request of many of his customers, PETER ROBINSON is reproducing this beautiful and useful Material (first originated by him). It is silks on both sides, and quite inexpensive. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON'S General Mourning Warehouse, 254 to 257, Regent-street, W.

VIENNESE BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK.

at 2s. 11d. per yard (43 3/4 in. for 20 yards), and a cheap lot of Rich Black Poul de Soie and Cashmere Silks, from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard—much under value.—at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 254 to 257, Regent-street, W. Patterns free.

DEGOVE'S BLACK SILK, a further

important consignment of this celebrated Silk in New Shades of Black to suit any taste or occasion. The qualities at 23 1/2s. and 5s. for 14 yards (any length cut) are very good and remarkably cheap.

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FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK

COSTUMES. Made from Degove's Silk, at 2s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. guineas. PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 254 to 257, Regent-street, London, W.

GRAPES.—A LARGE STOCK of

COURTAULD'S GRAPES, and GROUT'S GRAPES, are being sold much under value, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

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DRESSES. A Large Variety of the most novel and recherché description is now being shown at Peter Robinson's New and Spacious Show-Rooms. Pretty Tulle Dresses for Young Ladies at a guinea. Brussels Net at 2s. 6d. and upwards, fully trimmed. Materials for Bodices given with all.

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"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New

Mourning Fabrics, 2s. to 5s. guineas.

CHAPMAN'S GREAT CLEARANCE

SALE, from MONDAY, Jan. 5, to SATURDAY, Jan. 11, inclusive. Stock Value—Twenty Thousand Pounds. In order to reduce my enormous Stock of Winter Goods, I have decided to have a genuine GREAT SALE. Every piece of Goods will be offered at cost price. I have nothing in stock but what is perfectly new and in good condition. As I always make it my rule never to advertise anything but what is strictly correct, my patrons may rely on my invariable integrity that the present is an unusual opportunity for securing some Cheap Goods, my Stock being one of the richest and best assorted in the metropolis.

SILKS.

Black Silks, Ten Thousand Pounds Worth. Black Silks, Imperial make, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Black Silks, Bonnet's, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Black Silks, Rich Lyons, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Black Silks, Good Quality, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Coloured Silks, Rich Gros Grain, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Japanese Silks, a Large Variety, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Japanese Silks, Rich Quality, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Japanese Silks, Rich Figure, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Japanese Silks, Striped, very Rich, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Silk Velvets, Superior, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Silk Velvets, very Rich, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Silk Velvets, Lyons, 11s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard.

DRESSES.

Velvet Black, Matchless, 2s. 6d. per yard. Velvet Black, New Patent, 2s. 6d. per yard. Velvet Black, Double Dyed, 2s. 6d. per yard. Granville Twill, 1s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Satin Diagonal, 1s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Satin Cloth, Superior Quality, 1s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. French Merinos, Finest Quality made, 2s. 6d. per yard. French Merinos, Second quality, 42 in. wide, 1s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Corded Cloth, Good Medium Dress, 1s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Crisp Cashmere Berge, 1s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Silk Remnants, various, suitable for Children's Dresses, at half cost price. Sealskin Jackets will be sold at cost price, from 43 1/2s. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

Established in

Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS

are invited to inspect the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.

Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

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J. PARTON and SON beg to announce that the whole of their STOCK will be OFFERED on MONDAY, JAN. 5, and until further notice, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. During the Sale a Discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on all parcels above 20s.

41 and 43, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly, S.W.

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS, the richest

quality, Wide Width, offered at 6d. the yard.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns free.

JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied

Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices hitherto unknown, beginning at 10d. the yard—the same has been sold at 2s. 6d.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free.

BLACK and COLOURED VELVETEENS.

Widest at 2s. 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. The quality at 2s. 6d. is bright and silky. This form the first to place velveteens before the public have sold many thousands of dresses, and never heard a complaint. Patterns post-free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

MERINO.—After all, there is no dress

which gives such entire satisfaction as FRENCH MERINO. Softest wool, very fine and wide, in brilliant colours. All at 2s. the yard. The quality has been scrupulously kept up, and can be had only at Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free.—HARVEY and CO. Established 50 years.

CASHMERE HATS for LADIES.

Registered. "The Novelty of the Season."

JAY'S. "Some of the black Hats, ornamented with the new drooping feathers, are eminently picturesque"—The Queen.

FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK

COSTUMES, 4s. each. Ladies in search of this useful material will find a choice selection at Messrs. JAY'S for 45s. the Dress, or 7s. 6d. the yard. Costumes from the best French Models made to price and order with the additional cost of trimmings.

"It would be impossible to give a detailed description of all the novel costumes imported by Messrs. Jay; but the black silks made with square tunics, velvet sleeveless jackets, and velvet sashes looped up with jet buckles, the delicate grey silks trimmed with crimped platings and silver buckles, the violet silk and velvet costumes with steel buckles, are quite masterpieces in composition."—Messrs. Jay's Autumn Fashions, from "The Queen."

MOURNING.

Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced Dress-makers and Milliners, who act as Travellers, so that in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be dispatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent-street.

JAY'S.

MOURNING for LADIES.

Messrs. JAY, anxious to remove an impression which they find has gained undue circulation, that none but the richest materials in Made-up Skirts, Mantles, and Millinery are sold at their establishment, deem it a duty to themselves and the public to assure all families who have not yet dealt at Jay's Mourning Warehouse that they sell an excellent Family Mourning Dress, full length, for the small sum of One Guinea and a Half. Good work and materials are cut from the piece, and at more than an equivalent for the price which is from One Shilling per yard upwards.

JAY'S.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

243, 244, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, 242,

REGENT-STREET; 26 and 27, ARGYLL-STREET.

ALLEN and CO'S usual ANNUAL

SALE of SURPLUS FANCY STOCK commenced MONDAY (29th ult.), and will continue for a few weeks. An inspection is respectfully solicited. Patterns free.

HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE beg

to announce that their ANNUAL WINTER SALE of Goods at reduced prices will commence on MONDAY,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1794.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6d.



THE IMPENDING FAMINE IN BENGAL: A BENGALIEE BENIAH OR GRAIN-SELLER.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 50, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of John Fair, of a son.

On the 25th ult. (Christmas Day), at Rosemount, Helensburgh, Dumfriesshire, the wife of James Brown Fleming, solicitor, Glasgow, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at South Audley-street, Lady A. Russell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., by special licence, at St. Mark's Church, Jersey, by the Rev. Daniel Douglas Bennett, B.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. M. C. Price, M.A., Incumbent, Adolphus Orange Balleine, Esq., of Millbrook, Jersey, and late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Ada, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Harrold Bennett, Esq., Captain Royal London Militia. No cards.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Artom, Chief Rabbi of the Portuguese Jews, Daniel Kisch, Esq., of Natal, eldest surviving son of the late M. Kisch, Esq., of Spunston, near Norwich, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. A. Spier, of 14, Westbourne Park-terrace.

On Nov. 27, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Toronto, by the Rev. Alexander Williams, M.A., Newman Wright Hoyle, Esq., eldest son of Sir Hugh Hoyle, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, to Georgina Martha, second daughter of Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Toronto.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Rosemount, Helensburgh, Dumfriesshire, Christian Margaret, infant daughter of James Brown Fleming, solicitor, Glasgow.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, Brookland-villa, Malda-vale, deeply regretted, Henry Taylor, Esq., of the firm of Taylor Brothers, 211, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, in the 67th year of his age. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 4th inst., at 18, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Jane, wife of Wm. Masius, Esq., of Bangkok, Siam.

On the 3rd inst., of congestion of the lungs, Rachel, widow of Charles Whitaker, Esq., of Melton Hill, and daughter of the late Horner Reynard, Esq., of Sunderlandwick, aged 82.

On the 8th inst., at Whitmoor, Notts, after a sudden illness, John Horncastle, Esq., in his 72nd year.

Mrs. Best, of Eastbury Manor House, Guildford, Surrey. This lady, whose lamented death, after only a few days' illness, occurred at Eastbury Manor House, near Guildford, on Nov. 6, 1873, was the eldest surviving daughter of the late General Loftus, M.P., Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), and Lady Elizabeth Loftus, daughter of George, first Marquis Townshend, and Lady Charlotte Compton, Baroness Ferrers. Mrs. Best was born March 24, 1803; married, June 26, 1834, George Best, Esq., J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Surrey, who died Aug. 8, 1870. She leaves four sons and a daughter to deplore her loss—George Hollings Best, late Captain 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders; Henry Compton Best, Commander, R.N., commanding H.M.S. Nimble, Knut India station; William Grosvenor Best; Nathaniel Loftus Best; and Ruffie Jane, married to Colonel F. R. Elrington, late Rifle Brigade, commanding Rifle Depot, Winchester.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 17.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11.
First Sunday after Epiphany. Hilary Term begins.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Charles Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Dean of Rochester.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Heesey.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Sir John Hubert Seymour.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the Speaker.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Minister at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Saoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, quarterly general court, London Tavern, noon.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly general court, Freemasons' Hall, noon.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Oxygen and Carbon).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).
Medical Society of London, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Captain Douglas Galton on the Sanitary Aspects of House Construction).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Douglas Forsyth on the Yarkund Mission; Professor Leone Levi on Paraguay).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.
Royal School of Mines: evening lectures to working men begin, 8 p.m. (Dr. Percy on Metals).

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.
Cambridge Lent Term begins.
Sheriffs' Fund Society, special meeting, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on Respiration).
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, Election at Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. E. Peal on the Nagas and Neighbouring Tribes; Mr. Blak, the President, on a Samolede Skull; papers by Mr. C. B. Clarke and Commander Telford).
Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature: Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Annual Address of the President, Mr. T. H. Harrison).
Royal Medical and Surgical Society, 8 p.m.
St. Paul's, lectures to men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Liddon).

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Persons of any Age, however bad their writing, may in Eight easy Lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; Arithmetic, Shortland, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. Smart, at his Sole Institution, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street. West of England Insurance Agency.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBONNET'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus, from £2. Book of Instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street, London.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole L.-see and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. Last Seven Weeks.—JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand (Comic) Pantomime will be performed Every Evening, supported by Madame's Vaudeville, S. Vassallo, W. Condon, Annie, Sylvia Hodson, A. Murray, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jock, C. Sanders, S. Harvey, Amy Rosalind, and Harriet Cussey; Messrs. B. Wright, Cullen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans; Levantine, the American Wonder; Brothers Eshale, Aerobala; Sisters Heister and Silken Skaters; Piero, the One-Logged Dancer. Preceded by the Farce of HIDE AND SEEK. Doors open at Half-past Six; commences at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Doors Open at Half-past One, commences at Two. Children and Schools at Reduced Prices to First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Due notice will be given of the revival of "Amy Robert." Box-offices open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Gilbert's New Play, entitled CHARITY, every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Chippendale, Kendal, Howe, Teasdale, Backstone, Clark, Madames Robertson, Rosella, and Woolgar. And the Melodrama RAYMOND AND AGNES; or, The Bleeding Nun of Lindenberg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight. RICHIELEU—Cardinal Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; and Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, Conway; Miss Le Thiere and Miss Isabel Bateman. After which, the new Comedy, A RUSSIAN IN CLOVER. Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis, J. F. Wood, at Seven, by SIMPSON, L. Condon, Bertrige, Carter, Miss Fancourt, &c. Box-offices open from Ten till Five. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, by John S. Lougher, Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, to which Children under Ten years of age half price. The Paymen from Covent Garden Theatre in the Pantomime.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.

On TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1874, in the afternoon, at Three, in the evening, at Eight, TWO EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCES.

will be given on the occasion of the NINTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. FREDERICK BURGESS, when an entirely new and most delightful Programme will be presented. Every Song, Ballad, and Chorus comprising the musical portion of the entertainment has been composed expressly for these entertainments by W. M. Lata, A. Nish, and J. R. Thomas. The words written by Henry S. Leigh, Esq., Frank Stainforth, Esq., John Thomson, Esq., and Charles Dunphy, Esq.

Patrons, &c.; Stalls, &c.; Balcony, &c.; Area and Gallery (in Large Hall) 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at Austin's Ticket-office daily from Nine a.m. till Seven p.m.; at the Cashier's Office of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels' Hall, from Seven p.m. till Half-past Ten p.m.; at Mitchell's, 33 Old Bond-street; Olliver's, 25 Old Bond-street; Hopwood and Crew's, 43 New Bond-street; Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Freme, and Co.'s, 25, Chancery; and at Hays & Co., Royal Exchange-buildings.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

During MESSRS. MOORE AND BURGESS occupying the Great Hall at Christmas, their own Hall has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, STALLS REARRANGED, AN ENTIRELY NEW SCHEME, &c., PAINTING BY MR. RICHARD DOUGLASS, rendering it the most commodious and elegant public place of amusement in London. The new Private Boxes are capable of containing eight persons, the other four, which can be secured for any day or evening throughout the coming week.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Newly Decorated.

THIRD WEEK OF THE EXTRAORDINARILY-SUCCESSFUL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

which will be continued throughout the present week, EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT;

and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at THREE ALSO. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in securing the most unqualified encores on the present delightful Programme, which cannot possibly be presented after the 14th inst., in consequence of the production of an entirely new Repertoire of Songs, Ballads, &c., on the following day. Private Boxes, 43 1/2d. and 51 1/2d.; Fronts, 1s.; 50s. Stalls, 2s.; Area Balcony and Chaperon's Vale, 2s. given for Police after three years. Doors open at 3.30 for the Day Performances; at Seven for the Evening. No Fees of any description. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places may be secured at the Hall daily, from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. No fees for booking.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS. ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, at Eight o'clock. Full particulars will be immediately announced. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall, and Boscary and Co., Holles-street.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—ANNUAL GRAND BALL. ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY NEXT, JAN. 15. Double tickets, 10s.; single tickets, 10s. 6d., refreshments included. 67, Fleet-street, January, 1874. ALFRED L. ASSETT, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Head Office—London, 10, Cornhill, E.C. ASSURANCES FOR BENEFIT OF WIFE AND CHILDREN, free from Probate Duty, in terms of Married Women's Property Act, 1870. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES and Assurances by a LIMITED NUMBER of PREMIUMS, each Premium securing a paid-up Policy. BURNING VITAL VALUE given for Policies after three years. FOREIGN RESIDENCE and TRAVELLING allowed under liberal conditions. BONUS EVERY FIVE YEARS. The result of the last valuation was an addition to the Policies of 41 per cent per annum, varying from 25 to 33 per cent of the Policy. Assurance effected prior to Jan. 31 will rank for an additional Year's Bonus at the next Division over those opened subsequently. W. P. CLARKSON, Manager and Actuary.

WELLINGTON HOUSE, GREAT MALVERN.—This long-established SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES REOPENS for the Spring Term on JAN. 15. For Terms address Mrs. JAY, Wellington House.

ST. OLAVE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Tooley-street, Southwark.—This School, which has been most successful in the Oxford Local and Government Examinations, will REOPEN on MONDAY, JAN. 12. Fee, 20s. per annum, or 25s. per Term. Prospectus on application to the Secretary, at the School.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The aid of the Charitable and Benevolent is urgently solicited to enable the Committee to meet the expenditure for the quarter just ended, which, in consequence of the high price of provisions, fuel, &c., is very heavy. Contributions for this purpose are much below the average of former years. DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received by Edward Esdaile, Esq., Treasurer, 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; and at the Hospital, JANUARY, 1874. HENRY J. KELLY, B.N., Secretary.

TO DESIGNERS and ARTISTS.—Wanted, by a large Firm of ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, and COLOUR PRINTERS, a CHIEF DESIGNER, to take the Superintendence of the Artistic Department in their Works. It is requested that no one will respond to this advertisement as an advertisement, but that the application to Colour Printing. Liberal terms will be offered. Apply, with full particulars (in confidence), to Messrs. HARRILL and CO., care of Mr. Appleby, 85, Faringdon-street, E.C.

CHEAP FRAMES for GOODY TWO-SHOES. Handsome Gilt Frame, Glass, and Back, 2s. 6d.; or, per dozen, 24s. All kinds of frames in stock.—GEO. REES, 41, 43, 45, Russell-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

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THE WIZARD'S BOX OF MAGIC.—Full Instructions and Apparatus for Performing Ten Capable Conjuring Tricks, sufficient for one hour's amusement. Post-free 16 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street.

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CLARKE'S MINIATURE STEAM-BOATS.—The smallest Steam-boat in the world. Warranted to propel by station fifteen minutes. Post-free, 21 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

MACMILLAN'S NOVELTIES IN RAISED RUSTIC MONOGRAMS and Ladies' Christian Names. Five copies which Note and 100 Envelopes containing names in four colours, with Christian name or Monogram of two or three initials in rustic letters, for 5s. Specimens free.—Macmillan, Stationers to the Queen, 307, King's-road, S.W.; and 45, South Audley-street, W.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—H. J. CAVE and SONS, Railway Basket Makers, by Special Appointment to H.E.H. the Princess of Wales, Manufacturers of Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, English and Foreign Basket-work, &c., have REMOVED to much larger premises, No. 40, WIMMORE-STREET (between Walbeck-street and Wimpole-street). N.B.—New Illustrated Catalogues for 1874, free by post for 2 stamps.

THE late DR. HUNT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the CURE of STAMMERING, Knowles Bank, Tunbridge. Conducted by his brother-in-law, the Rev. H. F. RIVERS, M.A., F.R.S.L. A limited number of Boys taken, whose education is also carried on. The next Term commences Feb. 2, 1874. Mr. Rivers attends at 4 St. Martin's place, London, W.C., on the first and third Thursday of every month, from Eleven to Three.

STEAM for INDIA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DIGITAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE.

It is intended to dispatch the following Steamers from the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, and 31st Docks at the undiminished dates. Each steamer will carry a surgeon and stewards.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	—
* Duke of Sutherland	2015	Edward	Calcutta (direct)	Jan. 17
James C. Stevenson	2007	T. S. Peal	Calcutta, Madras, and Cal.	Jan. 14
Duke of Argyll	2015	Barrie	Ditto	Jan. 26
Sultan	2202	J. Macdonald	Ditto	Feb. 14
Viceroy	2477	J. H. Taylor	Ditto	March 14
Duke of Buccleuch	2015	—	Ditto	March 28
Duke of Lancaster	2015	—	Ditto	April 14
Duke of Devonshire	2015	Whitlie	Ditto	April 30

* This vessel will load in the Victoria Docks.

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, tea-house, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and are furnished and provided with all necessaries. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Carlyle and Co., No. 78, Pall Mall, or to F. Green and Co., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'Diarmid, Greenhalgh, and Co., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; or 1, East India-square, London, E.C.

MONEY, TIME, and LIFE are lost in the event of ACCIDENTAL INJURY or DEATH.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS of the late Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dark), One Shilling. Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Eighth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. One on dark days. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FARVEY, Secy.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRACHUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Franciscus of Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Two to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a. m. next morning	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a. m. next morning
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 a. m.	Minimum, read at 10 p. m.					
Dec 31	29.640	44.4	40.4	87	1.35	50.1	SW. WSW.	191	000		
Jan.	1	29.642	41.0	37.2	88	2.34	46.0	WSW. SW.	460	070	
	2	29.880	45.9	41.8	87	8.38	50.5	SW. WSW.	255	020	
	3	29.139	42.8	37.6	85	9.18	48.1	SSW. SW. W.	375	122	
	4	29.550	37.7	31.0	79	34.1	41.5	WSW. WNW.	311	005*	
	5	30.073	36.0	29.7	80	33.8	39.7	W. WNW.	148	000	
6	30.345	37.1	32.7	86	7.20	42.7	WSW. SW.	160	600		

* Misted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.364	30.170	29.377	29.378	29.242	29.364	30.346
Temperature of Air	38.5	40.5	44.5	34.5	34.5	37.5	34.5
Temperature of Evaporation	44.5	37.7	45.9	44.2	34.5	34.5	35.0
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 17 17	11 48 5	12 2 27	12 45 10	12 57 11	1 0 1	12 58 19

THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

Our Special Artist with the Expedition to the Gold Coast has arrived at Cape Coast Castle, and has sent us several Illustrations, which will appear in succeeding Numbers of this Paper.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

Since the issue of our last Number the coup-d'état at Madrid has furnished the public with the main topic of talk. Senor Castelar's Dictatorship has been brought to a sudden close. The Cortes have been dissolved. Marshal Serrano is now at the head of affairs, as President of the Executive Power of the Spanish Republic. A new Ministry has been appointed, under his authority; and another page of Spanish history has been turned over.

How this sudden incident has been brought about remains a secret for the present. The public steps which led to it are, it is true, open to the sight of all men. The intrigues of which they are but the outward expression, and which must have been some time past in active operation, it will be for the future to disclose. The immediate occasion of the military explosion which has once more shaken political society in Spain to its centre was the unpatriotic impracticability of the Cortes. The members reassembled on Friday week, after a four months' adjournment, to which they had been persuaded by Castelar's eloquence to give their assent. They listened to the message of the virtual Dictator, in which he described with glowing force the difficulties with which he had had to grapple, the measure of success which had attended his efforts, the steps which still remain to be taken, and the hopes he cherished in regard to the future Republic. A motion was thereupon submitted expressing approval of Castelar's past work, and confidence in his administration. The motion was negatived by a considerable majority, twice expressed in varied form. Senor Castelar forthwith resigned his post. Meanwhile, however, the proceedings in the Cortes got wind, and a report of them was carried to General Pavia, Military Commandant of Madrid. Without losing a moment, that officer marched a strong force of the garrison under his authority to the

steps of the building occupied by the Cortes. He took with him some pieces of artillery, the mouths of which he turned towards the Hall. Then, sending in to the President of the Cortes a message by his aide-de-camp, he bade him dissolve the Assembly, or it would be dissolved by force. Of course, there was no little consternation. Some, indeed, talked of resistance; but two shots were fired in the air, and the order of the day, instantly acted upon with entire unanimity, was *saute qui peut*. The Hall was cleared, its gates were closed, and General Pavia, calling around him the principal leaders of parties, left it to them to form a Government capable of carrying on the political affairs of the Republic. Against this high-handed act Senor Castelar has since vehemently protested. He describes it as "the brutal act of violence committed against the Constitutional Cortes by the Captain-General of Madrid," and he declares that "while he cannot associate with demagogues, he cannot, on the other hand, identify himself with a condition of affairs which has been created by the force of bayonets."

We are glad that Senor Castelar has thus publicly cleared himself of all connivance at the plot which has upset his own authority. It cannot but be admitted, however, that the intractable temper of a majority of the Cortes, although it cannot justify this forcible intervention of the Captain-General, presented an almost irresistible provocation thereto, even to patriotic minds. We are the less surprised, therefore, that the coup-d'état has been accepted with a show of readiness by the provinces. There have been slight disturbances, it is true, in a few of the great cities, but they have been very easily suppressed. The truth is, the conduct of the Cortes reduced matters to the single alternative of utter ruin to the country or illegal suppression of the existing Constituent Assembly. There seems reason to believe—at any rate, it was generally believed—that the majority had made up its mind to undo all that Castelar, with infinite labour and with some success, had already done towards the restoration of order throughout the Peninsula; that it had a secret understanding with the Intransigentes of Carthage, whose rebellion it intended to condone; that it was deeply tainted with the divided principles represented by that party; that it was even pursuing its ends in concealed concert with the Carlists; and that it was prepared to throw the country into utter confusion, with a view to the ultimate accomplishment of its ends. There may be—there probably was—no little exaggeration in these surmises; but they seemed to be corroborated by the proceedings of the Cortes. Immediately on the revival of their power General Pavia took upon himself the responsibility of interpreting the national will. There can be no doubt that he has acted *extra vires*, and has introduced the element of military coercion into a system based upon civil law and authority. His conduct will be judged rather by the event than by the rules of technical propriety; and, even should history absolve him from crime, it will probably have to recognise countless inconveniences which have resulted from his precipitation.

The entire transaction, from beginning to end, has been hard upon Senor Castelar. To a certain extent, undoubtedly, the host of difficulties with which he has had to contend were the offspring of his own earlier exertions. He helped to make the rule of King Amadeus impossible. He exulted over the abdication of that Constitutional monarch. He attached supreme importance to a Republican form of Government. He was more conversant with political speculations than with human nature. He was too impatient of results. There is no reason in the world for doubting the purity of his motives. That he is a genuine patriot will be admitted even by his foes. But he seems to have trusted too much to the surpassing power of his oratory—too little to the gradual development of sound principles. When, therefore, supreme office was confided to him, it became his inevitable lot to find himself baffled by that impatience which, unconsciously perhaps to himself, he had done but too much to excite. It remains to his enduring credit that he did not shrink from trying a fall with his own theoretic conclusions. For several months he had been heroically intent upon restoring public order without violating the forms of political liberty, when he found himself overborne by the less patriotic factions with which he had been once associated. Some progress he had made towards the realisation of his designs. Some considerable hold he had got upon the sympathy and respect of his countrymen. But he had neither succeeded as yet in quelling the insurrection at Carthage nor in putting an end to the Carlist risings in the north. He might have done both if he had been loyally seconded even by his own political party. He may even yet figure in history among the great men of Spain. But for the present he is superseded. Other men have "entered into his labours." We only hope that their motives may prove to be as honest as his, and that they will carry to success the work in which he has failed.

The Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke, brother of the late Earl of Hardwicke, has resigned the chairmanship of the Cambridge-shire Quarter Sessions, which he filled for thirty-four years.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford has begun a "crusade" against intemperance, and the inaugural service was held in the cathedral on Sunday. The Bishop appeals to the whole body of Catholics, clergy as well as laity, to join in a "holy crusade" against the vice of intemperance.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. On New-Year's Day her Majesty presented gifts to all the servants of the household. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and attended by the Marchioness of Ely and Lady Waterpark, at six o'clock entered the steward's room, where there was a Christmas-tree, and distributed the presents to the servants assembled there; after which her Majesty proceeded to the servants' hall, where there was also a Christmas-tree, and where the gifts were in like manner handed to each servant. The Prince of Leiningen arrived at Osborne. The Queen's dinner party consisted of Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, Prince Leiningen, the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Waterpark, Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros. On the following day the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia and Earl Granville arrived at Osborne and had an audience of her Majesty. His Excellency presented his credentials as Ambassador from the French Republic. Lady Elizabeth Adeane also arrived at Osborne, and was presented to the Queen on her appointment as Bedchamber Woman to her Majesty. The French Ambassador, Earl Granville, Lady Elizabeth Adeane, and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. On Saturday last Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, Earl Granville, and Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros left Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth. On Monday Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N. (first cousin to Prince Louis of Hesse), visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived at Osborne and dined with the Queen. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Princess and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at Osborne. On Thursday the confirmation of Princess Beatrice took place. The rite was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family. Her Majesty, with the Royal family, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise. The Queen, upon receiving intelligence of the death of Lieut. the Hon. Alfred Charteris, telegraphed to Lord and Lady Elcho, expressing in affecting terms her deep sympathy with them under their great loss. Lady Elizabeth Adeane has left, and Lady Caroline Barrington has arrived, at Osborne. Lady Churchill and the Hon. Harriet Phipps have also arrived. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has succeeded Colonel Gardiner in waiting on the Queen. Lord Monson will succeed Lord Poltimore, who has resigned the Treasurership of her Majesty's household.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur, and other guests, were present at the "meet" of the West Norfolk Hounds on Harpley Dams on New-Year's Day. Their Royal Highnesses drove from Sandringham House in a wagonette and four to the rendezvous, the "field" numbering some 300 equestrians, including many ladies, and also a large company in carriages. On Saturday last Prince and Princess Christian took leave of the Prince and Princess and returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. Prince Arthur left Sandringham for Osborne, Isle of Wight. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham. On Tuesday the Prince was installed as Master of the Prince of Wales Lodge of Freemasons. Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., arrived at Marlborough House from Portsmouth on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went to the Holborn Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince went to Osborne on a visit to the Queen, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg. Prince and Princess Christian travelled with his Royal Highness to Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses, upon arriving at Portsmouth, drove in Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy's carriage to the dockyard, where they were met by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, the two Princes having previously visited the Serapis, Indian troop-ship, on board which the 13th Hussars were embarking. The Royal party embarked on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta* and crossed to Osborne. Prince Louis of Battenberg left Marlborough House for the Continent. The Prince unveiled the statue of the Prince Consort on the Holborn Viaduct yesterday (Friday), and was afterwards present at the déjeuner given at the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor and Corporation were in attendance in state.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday. His Royal Highness was received by the Czar and the Grand Dukes, who wore naval uniforms, and by the British Ambassador. A guard of honour was drawn up at the station, the band playing the English National Anthem. The Duke was received with great enthusiasm by the people. The Duke has been appointed a Colonel of the Prussian army, attached to the 95th Infantry Regiment of Coburg-Gotha.

THE BENGAL GRAIN-SELLER.

The newspapers present for our reading a sorrowful controversy among writers of Indian experience upon the sufficiency of the measures for relieving the terrible distress presently expected from the failure of the rice and grain crops in Bengal. We are anxious to contribute our part to direct public attention to the subject, with a view to such efforts for a partial mitigation of this vast amount of human misery as may be found within the reach of voluntary beneficence; while we hope that the British Government of India will be wisely advised to use its fullest powers with the utmost activity and in the most judicious manner. The first of a series of Illustrations, from the pencil of an Artist who resided and travelled during two years in India, appears in our front-page Engraving. It represents the common Baniyah, or grain-seller, weighing out a small quantity of corn for his poor customers in the street or market. Rice is the chief article of food only in Lower Bengal, and in some other districts along the coast, or where the fields can be overflowed, in ordinary seasons, with such an abundance of water from great rivers as is needful to produce this crop. The inhabitants of the Upper Provinces, and of Central India, subsist upon other kinds of grain, such as wheat, barley, maize, and peas, or the cheaper grain called *bajira*, which is much used by the labouring classes. They seldom taste any kind of flesh-meat, though it is an error to suppose that animal food is entirely prohibited by the Hindoo religion. Sugar, curdled milk, and boiled butter or ghee, may be used by those who can afford such luxuries to flavour their rice or porridge. As a rule, they are water-drinkers, but are fond of smoking tobacco and chewing the betel-leaf. Such are the simple habits of the people, leaving them no lower scale of provisions to fall back upon, in case of a scarcity of their usual articles of diet.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The voyage to the Gold Coast of West Africa in the mail steam-packet *Volta* has been accomplished by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who writes to us from Cape Coast Castle, and sends a number of sketches of that place, and of the preparations for Sir Garnet Wolseley's campaign. We shall give some of them next week; in the mean time, we present a view of Free Town, Sierra Leone, carefully drawn by our Artist, from on board the steamer while detained the usual time at that port. A description of Sierra Leone was recently given in this Journal; it is a rather new settlement, founded by the British Government some half-century ago, for the reception of negroes taken out of the captured slave-trading vessels along the West African coast. The place itself was known to the Portuguese navigators four centuries ago, and was named by them from the imagined resemblance of the neighbouring mountain to the shape of a lion. It is a hilly peninsula, about twenty miles long and twelve broad, at the mouth of the river Roquette: the town is built on the river-shore, and on the slopes of the hill. The steam-ship *Volta* is shown, in our Engraving, as she lay off the town in the river. To the right, where the high ground falls gently down, by Wilberforce and Signal Hill, is the entrance to the open sea. An English-looking church, with a square tower, in the upper part of the town, is the cathedral of Sierra Leone, which has its Bishop and other clergy. The Wesleyan chapel, or one of the two English Methodist places of worship, is near the cathedral on the right hand. A large and many-windowed pile of building, like a factory, close to the water's edge, is that for the Commissariat Stores; behind it are the Custom House, and the Wilberforce Testimonial Hall. Barrack Hill, with its extensive range of buildings for the habitation of the military, has an open and airy aspect, but they are not so healthy as they ought to be. The picturesque conical summits of the hills above—Sugar Loaf Mountain, Leicester Hill, and others—must at once strike the eye of a stranger at Sierra Leone. Their sides are richly wooded, or cultivated and adorned with hamlets and villas. One building which is seen there, amidst the surrounding mass of foliage, is called Heddle's Tower. The East Battery is to the extreme left of our view, at the mouth of a creek which runs behind part of the town. It has been repeatedly mentioned that Sierra Leone is now the seat of general government for all the British possessions in West Africa, including the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos. The town, nevertheless, has a bad reputation in every way, and the negro population here are most disagreeable folk to deal with. Our Artist took the opportunity to sketch a party of the overdressed black ladies and idle gentlemen of African race who came on board the steamer during its stay at Sierra Leone. He also made a sketch of the appearance and attitudes of a gang of "Sierra Leone boys," engaged to work in unloading the cargo or shipping stores, when they had a dispute about an addition to the stipulated wages, and took to using their tongues.

There is little fresh news of the progress of the war, or the preparations for it. A despatch of the 18th ult., from Cape Coast Castle, states that a bridge had been constructed over the river Prah. The troops on board the *Tamar* and *Himalaya* were to land on the 8th inst. Their health was good, and that of Sir Garnet Wolseley had much improved. The death of a promising young officer, the Hon. Alfred Charteris, is noticed in our obituary record.

The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and the Government military factories at Portsmouth and elsewhere are still busied with the preparation of stores. The screw steam-ship *Nebraska*, now about to receive her cargo at Portsmouth, is the fifteenth hired transport employed in this service for the Ashantee war.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PANTOMIMES.

DRURY LANE.

The skill of Mr. E. L. Blanchard in the composition of pantomimes has been so fully recognised, and his facility of execution so much enhanced by practice for the whole of a quarter of a century, that the first place is due to him in his capacity of author, as well as to the theatre with which he has been so long identified. We are glad, moreover, to be able to recognise the merits of Mr. F. Evans, who sustains the part of Jack-in-the-Box, and whose exit from the chest is represented in our Illustration. His spring into the air from the trap bespeaks the skilful acrobat, and his demeanour afterwards abounds in sportive suggestion. Humorous gesture and movement are multiplied and increased, until "children of a larger growth" roar as vociferously as the tinier infants to whom laughter is as natural as it is sudden. Men and women become as excited as girls and boys. The attitudes of Mr. Brittain Wright and Miss Harriet Coveney, as Cockalorum the Great, King of Cockaigne, and Prince Felix, are suggestive of the wonder provoked by the startling apparition with which they are so unexpectedly greeted. We know not that we have anything to add to our notice of the performance, except to bear testimony to the general elegance of the arrangements, and the success which has attended the production. Mr. Chatterton has most sedulously provided for his public a decidedly good Christmas entertainment.

COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Charles Rice, the successful manager, of Bradford, has striven hard to convince the world that he has not miscalculated his power in undertaking the conduct of Covent-Garden Theatre. Depending on his pantomime, he has thought that no one could do the work better than himself, and has determined, at any rate, that it shall be well done. Red Riding Hood and her sister Little Bo-Peep find in him their laureate, who has furnished them with verses and lyrics that truly adorn the fairy-tale, and shed around the performance a poetic lustre of the very pleasantest kind. Mr. Rice's pantomime has a tragic scene, the story of which we have already told, which forms the subject of our Illustration. The pictorial surrounding is of itself very charming. The Lily Dell in the Glow-worm Glen is worthy to be the home of the loveliest elves, but is really the haunt of a voracious dragon. It is the destiny of Marmion, the brother of Red Riding Hood (Miss Lizzie Marshall), to wound the Wolf that pursues her to the place, but, offending fairy law by drawing blood in the enchanted dell, to perish himself of his heroic act. The transformation scene transports all into a better world, where beauty and virtue are eternal co-mates. There is a curious tendency in these days to give solemn morals to the slightest fictions, and make of the drama a kind of sermon.

It was mentioned by us three weeks ago that the head of Mr. Walter's prize heifer, Lady Flora, killed on her removal from the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, was preserved and mounted for an ornamental trophy. We should have named Mr. Edwin Ward, naturalist, of Wigmore-street, who treated in this manner the head of the Chillingham white bull, killed by the Prince of Wales. It was by mistake that we attributed this work of art to Mr. James R. Ward, of Piccadilly, whose treatment of the old lion from the Zoological Society's Gardens was so much admired.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.



SCENE FROM "JACK IN THE BOX," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "RED RIDING HOOD AND HER SISTER LITTLE BO-PEEP," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.



THE MISSION TO YAKUND: CROSSING THE SHAYO BELOW THE KHARDUNG PASS.

BY THE WAY.

The name of Wolseley does not now come to the front for the first time as the name of a British officer, distinguished for his brilliant deeds against savage enemies. Irish history records the fame of a Colonel Wolseley. In 1689 he was sent to rescue the Enniskilleners from the terrible danger that then menaced them. The Popish party in Dublin had resolved that an attack should be made upon them from several quarters at once, and the Enniskilleners sent off to pray for succour from Kirke. He could spare no soldiers, says Lord Macaulay; but he sent arms, ammunition, and some experienced officers, of whom the chief were Colonel Wolseley and Lieutenant-Colonel Bury. The whole population came down to the shore to greet them. "It was with difficulty that they could make their way to the castle through the crowds that hung on them, blessing God that dear old England had not quite forgotten the Englishmen who were upholding her cause against great odds in the heart of Ireland." Wolseley, says the historian, seems to have been in every respect well qualified for his post. He was a staunch Protestant, and had proved his zeal for liberty and true religion by causing the Mayor of Scarborough, who had made a speech in favour of King James, to be brought into the marketplace and well tossed in a blanket. Though regularly bred to war, he had a remarkable aptitude in drilling irregular troops. Wolseley lost no time in advancing upon a portion of the Irishry, and he speedily came up with Hamilton's army, which nearly twice outnumbered his own. "Shall we advance or retreat?" he asked of his small force, chiefly composed of "gentlemen and yeomen fighting, not for pay, but for their lands, their wives, their children, and their God." "Advance!" was thundered in response. Wolseley gave the word, "No Popery!" and the battle of Newton Butler followed, the Irish were utterly routed, and for a long time no quarter was given by the avengers. Fifteen hundred of the vanquished fell, and five hundred more were driven into Loch Erne and drowned. All the drums and all the colours of the P.ists were taken. Wolseley also distinguished himself at the Boyne. Sir Garnet has made his own omens, in a long course of noble services; but it is pleasant to read that under a Wolseley England has already inflicted terrible castigation upon savage and superstitious foes.

That her Majesty the Queen of England and the Empress of India will gladly do anything in her power to gratify the reasonable wishes of her Oriental subjects, none of them can entertain a doubt. But whether ours and their Sovereign will be advised to grant their last request, and proclaim that she is to be known in future as *Shahan-Shah-i-Hind, Zili-Sabhani*, which we are informed is the title which her Majesty ought to bear in Asia, is a question for the Duke of Argyll, and we hope that he will consider it well. Perhaps, as a Highland chieftain, he will not think the name so appalling as it seems to the Saxon, whose tendency is to abbreviate all titles, and who affectionately calls his very father a *guv*.

"I have no more to say. I die for her I love." Surely, no final utterance can be more simple and touching. A knight of old days rescuing his lady at the cost of his life, or the troubador who

Fell beneath the foeman's glaive, could not have expressed himself more beautifully. Rolla, we think, when he has delivered Cora's child, falls with some such words. But there are circumstances. The last time the sentiment was used was on Monday last, at Durham, when it fell from the lips of one Charles Dawson. It would not seem to a reader of the line that the man who spoke it had murdered the woman of whom he spoke, and that he was in the hands of the executioner. The perversion of the meaning of words has seldom been more curiously illustrated. Among heroes, to die for a person is to die to save her; among the lower orders it means to be hanged for killing her. Mr. Disraeli's theory of two nations is certainly supported by the fact that we have two languages.

The Tichborne case is going on so pleasantly—at least up to the time at which we write—that it is quite delightful to read the advocate's speech and the gentle interpellations of the Court and the jury. The sensation is like that described in Melville's most remarkable novel, the "Whale," where the hero mentions the exquisite repose that flowed into his soul while his hands were engaged in breaking up the odoriferous lumps of fresh spermaceti. We hope that there is no contempt of Court in saying that the proceedings have an interest entirely apart from the "miserable business" itself. Instruction and amusement mingle in the reports. On Monday, for instance, we had a pleasant historical reminiscence of Napoleon I., with a keen annotation by the Chief Justice, who favours no "comparisons with long tails," as Perrault says. Then came an excellent repartee from a jurymen, who, hearing the defendant compared to a champagne-bottle, said it must be a *magnum*. Dr. Kenealy happily introduced Fielding's masterly picture of Tom Jones, who, solely out of grief for the loss of his benefactor, indulged in drink; and we had also the famous passage from Moore's Byron, wherein the poet is described as having spared on the day of his mother's funeral. The learned doctor mentioned that everybody had one weak point, and a jurymen demanded which was Dr. Kenealy's. "If I knew I would not tell you," laughed the advocate. Then we had a quotation from Lady Blessington's beautiful poem on the old man who remembered the voice of the young wife he had lost for so many years; a passage from Lord Brougham, who denounced flippant witnesses as those who meant to tell falsehood; a hint that there could be such a person as a female Pope; and, finally, a celebrated line from "Hamlet." All this interfusion of literature and wit helped to make a rather dull day's work a very interesting one. Has Dr. Kenealy, who has read almost everything, become acquainted with a poem in "Thro' the Looking Glass," the continuation of "Alice in Wonderland"? There is a verse therein which he might use in his peroration, and it is the piteous representation made by the little oysters to the carpenter and the walrus, when the two latter cease to be playful.

Leicester-square will probably be improved and beautified ere long, but when is anybody going either to beautify the Colosseum or to improve it off the face of Regent's Park. The huge pile seems a monument of ill-directed energy and enterprise. We speak without book, but we suppose that at no time in its history was it remunerative to the extent of a decent dividend. For years it has been a solitude. It has never had any romance for those who are still young, but, to adopt Macaulay's manner, "men, now past middle age and crowned with such glory as comes of grey hairs, are reminded of the time when on the supposed bench of the captive of St. Helena, and by the side of the cataract imitated from the Alpine torrent, they, watched by the melancholy eagle, pleaded not hopelessly at the ear of beauty." Such gentlemen have, however, outlived sentiment, and would like to know why something is not done with so valuable a site. The success of the Victoria-street flats seems to invite a similar experiment in the purer air and pleasanter scene of the park, and there is a railway station close to the place.

THE YARKUND MIS-ION.

We have engraved another of Captain E. F. Chapman's sketches of the journey of Mr. Forsyth's diplomatic mission to Yarkund and Cashgar. The road was through Ladak, or Middle Tibet, which is the upper valley of the Indus, north-east of Cashmere, and where the English official party were entertained, at the Buddhist Monastery of Hemis, with a comical masquerade, depicted in one of Captain Chapman's sketches. From this country they proceeded northward, by the Chang-Lung Pass, above the city of Leh, into the valley of the Nubra and the Shayok, whence they marched up the course of the Shayok river to the foot of the Karakorum mountain range. It was in the second week of October that they made their way through this wild highland country, and the cold in their tents at the nightly encampment was severe; but they enjoyed robust health. Our illustration shows the party, after crossing the Kardung, when descending the glacier by which they entered the Shayok valley, at an elevation of 10,000 ft. For this descent into the valley they had to change their ponies for yaks, or Tibet oxen, the safest beasts for riding down a glacier—stolid creatures that positively decline to be hurried. The riders, mounted on these shaggy, grunting animals, and muffled up in all the warm clothes that could be found, were helped forward by their attendants on foot. The beasts were pulled and encouraged up the steep zigzag by ragged Tartars, whose constant cry of "Oitch—kok—kok—kok;" proved that their practised lungs were not affected by the thinness of the air. As for the European travellers, their breathing was considerably affected by this circumstance, from the altitude of the position. There was great fear that the baggage would be drenched and spoiled, but the yaks faced the water bravely, and the Tartars (forty or fifty in number) did not hesitate to plunge in up to their waists, though it was nearly at freezing temperature. So they managed to carry everything safely over. The arrival of Mr. Forsyth's party in Yarkund has lately been announced.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 8.

The National Assembly resumes its sittings to-day after the brief holiday which it has allowed itself to take, and enters on the discussion of the proposed new municipal law for completely abolishing local self-government, which will certainly give rise to an animated, and possibly to a stormy, debate. Five Conservative Deputies have announced their intention of speaking in favour of the measure, which will be opposed by MM. Louis Blanc, Christophle, Pressensé, and Waddington, in the name of the Republican party. The Constitutional Committee finds itself in an embarrassing dilemma with regard to the proposed changes in the electoral law; no less than twenty-four different projects have been submitted to its consideration, but it will adopt none until the Government has made known its opinion. Several Cabinet Councils have been held with the view of deciding the point, but the Ministers are unable to agree among themselves, and it is probable that some time will elapse before the question receives a solution.

Not long ago a report was current to the effect that Count d'Arnim had remonstrated with the French Government on the violent language made use of by certain Bishops against Germany in their pastoral charges. M. de Fourtou, Minister of Education and Religion, has, it seems, addressed a circular to the prelates in question, in which he reminds them of the difficult circumstances in which the country is placed, and of the necessity which exists for maintaining friendly relations with foreign Powers. He reminds them that "it is by showing themselves to be animated by a spirit of moderation that they will the most efficaciously augment their own legitimate influence and contribute to that work of appeasement and general pacification which should be the object of their and the Government's joint efforts."

Not content with doing their utmost to gag the Paris and provincial press, the Government is now busy seizing Liberal foreign newspapers at the frontier. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, two Belgian, and five Swiss journals are seized regularly every day. There seems to have been some ground for refusing admission into France of two of the Swiss papers, which are directed by Communist refugees; but the confiscation of the other journals, the tone of which is invariably moderate, is certainly a most arbitrary proceeding.

The Ministerial organs comment, with manifest delight upon the recent coup-d'état at Madrid, and institute comparisons with regard to it between France and Spain. Several of the Royalist journals are now urging the Government to throw aside the semblance of legality with which they have hitherto invested their many arbitrary measures, and to hasten to dissolve the Assembly and place the Comte de Chambord on the throne. An extremely restrictive electoral law would, in their opinion, ensure the re-election of the present majority, and prevent that of most of the Republican deputies.

The Parquet of Rambouillet is now actively engaged in investigating a series of horrible murders, of which the neighbourhood of Angerville has been the scene during the past year. It seems that in January last a garde-chasse and his wife were found assassinated in their cottage at Angerville, with their heads beaten in and almost separated from their bodies. A rigorous, but fruitless, search was made to discover the perpetrator of the crime, and the excitement caused by the event was dying out when, one evening in October, the servant of the curé of the neighbouring village of Vaugrigneuse, on answering the door of the presbytery, found herself assaulted by an individual who beat her about the head, but at once took to flight on her crying for help. Four days afterwards an old man named Bunet was found dead between the two mattresses of his bed, having been struck over the head with a hatchet. A fowling-piece, a small sum of money, and several *titres de rente* had been stolen by the murderer, whom the police were unable to discover. At the end of the month following an individual named Duval, residing at the hamlet of Forges-lès-Bains was assassinated in the same manner as Bunet, the murderer carrying off all the valuables in the house. The last crime was committed on the night preceding Christmas Eve, when two elderly unmarried ladies residing at St. Maurice were murdered in a similarly barbarous style, their money and jewellery being stolen. The whole district, as may be supposed, is panic-struck; houses are barricaded at night-time, and no one dares to venture out after six o'clock. The Paris detective police have charged themselves with the affair, but as yet have failed to discover the criminal.

The Second Council of War is trying three commissioned and three non-commissioned officers of the Francs-Tireurs de la Marne, who, regardless of the armistice of Jan. 28, 1871, continued hostilities against the Prussians subsequent to that date, and who, having arrested a carter named Fritz, formed themselves into a court-martial, condemned him without proof as a Prussian spy, and had him summarily shot.

The ex-King Francis II. of Naples has arrived here, and will take up his residence in the suburb of St. Mandé.

On Monday the Admiralty Court gave its verdict in the inquiry it has instituted into the loss of the steamer *Ville du Havre*. The Court declares that the conduct of the captain and crew of that vessel was irreproachable, and that the whole blame of the collision rests with the *Lochearn*, which, it says, was worked contrary to every rule of the International Maritime Code.

SPAIN.

As had been anticipated, a Ministerial crisis has at length occurred in Spain, accompanied by the resignation of Senor Castelar, the dissolution of the Cortes by General Pavia, and the assumption of the presidency by Marshal Serrano. The Cortes were reopened on Friday week, when Senor Castelar read a message from the Government. The debate which followed lasted from two o'clock on Friday afternoon until four o'clock on Saturday morning. Senor Castelar was defeated by a majority of 120 in two consecutive divisions, and the Cabinet resigned; whereupon General Pavia, the Captain-General of Madrid, sent a letter to Senor Salmeron calling upon him to dissolve the Cortes. After a vain attempt to induce Senor Castelar to resume office, a company of Guards entered the House and ejected all the deputies. General Pavia declared the Cortes dissolved, on the plea that thus only could the country be saved. The General then summoned the most eminent men of all parties, except the Carlists and the Intransigentes, with a view to the formation of a Cabinet.

A new Ministry has been formed, under the presidency of Marshal Serrano, as chief of the Executive power of the Republic. It is composed as follows:—Senor Sagasta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Zavala, Minister of War; Senor Figuerola, Minister of Justice; Senor Becerra, Minister of Agriculture; Senor Echegaray, Minister of Finance; Senor Garcia Ruiz, Minister of the Interior; Senor Topete, Minister of Marine.

The new Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the governors of the provinces, in which he describes the dissolution of the Cortes by General Pavia as the worthy commencement of the high and difficult mission undertaken by the Government. That mission is principally to re-establish order, and to show that order is compatible with a Republic and liberty.

Senor Castelar has addressed a letter to his countrymen, in which he protests, "with all the energy of his soul" against "the brutal act of violence committed against the Constituent Cortes by the Captain-General of Madrid."

There were disturbances at Valladolid and Saragossa, but order was speedily re-established. Tranquillity prevails in Madrid.

The siege of Carthage continues, and in the north an encounter with the Carlists is believed to be imminent.

The Spanish representatives in Paris, Brussels, and Lisbon have sent in their resignations in consequence of the change of Government.

PORTUGAL.

Yesterday week the King opened the Cortes in person, the Royal family being present in a tribune splendidly decorated for the occasion. His Majesty's speech ended with a congratulation of the Chambers on the tranquil and prosperous condition of the country.

HOLLAND.

According to advices received from Acheen, the Dutch batteries had been established within range of the Kraton, and were to commence bombarding that position on the 3rd inst. unless the Acheenese surrendered. Cholera and other diseases are reported to prevail in the Dutch camp, causing great mortality, chiefly among the native troops.

DENMARK.

A Ministerial movement at Copenhagen has given great offence to the Radicals. A Cabinet Council, at which the King presided, was held on Monday, when it was decided, in spite of the vote of want of confidence, to retain the entire Ministry.

GERMANY.

On New-Year's Day the German Emperor was able to receive congratulatory visits from the Crown Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal family. After their departure his Majesty showed himself at the window of the palace, and was warmly cheered by the crowd which had assembled outside. For the first time since his indisposition, the Emperor-King drove out on Wednesday.

Dr. Foster, Bishop of Breslau, one of the most resolute opponents of the Falck laws, has had his salary stopped from New-Year's Day. His offence consists in refusing to comply with the new provisions for ecclesiastical appointments.

AMERICA.

The official correspondence respecting the seizure of the *Virginian* has been laid before the United States Congress, together with a message on the subject from President Grant. He maintains that the capture of the vessel and the execution of the crew were violations of international law and treaty obligations. Spain, by surrendering the *Virginian*, admitted these principles; and the President considers the settlement of the question a just one, and calculated to promote good relations between the two countries.

The trial of ex-Mayor Hall, of New York, for alleged complicity in the municipal frauds, terminated, on the 24th ult., in a verdict of acquittal.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India continues his weekly telegrams respecting the scarcity in India. Under date of Calcutta, Jan. 2, he describes the condition of the various districts, and states that the arrangements for storage and distribution are advancing. Much of the anxiety on account of Oude had been removed by the rainfall.

A Calcutta telegram of Wednesday's date reports a considerable increase in the number of people applying for relief employment. The large exportation of grain from districts where the crop had not failed is now producing a rise in prices.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that famine is raging in the Government of Samara, lying between the Ural and the Volga.

A Melbourne telegram states that the Australian summer is unusually hot and dry—an evil omen for the wheat crops.

It is announced that Russia has consented to take part in the Universal Postal Congress.

The cable between Shanghai and Amoy is repaired, and communication with Hong-Kong is restored.

Mount Vesuvius is again showing premonitory symptoms of an eruption. Smoke issues in dense quantities, and subterranean sounds are heard.

Accounts of the Challenger show that the officers are fêted at every port in which the good ship anchors. Having been the lions of Capetown for a period of six weeks, they have left for the Antarctic regions.

The Extra Supplement.

"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

The picture by Sir Edwin Landseer which we engrave for our Special Supplement (by permission of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., Pall-mall) may be accepted as an appropriate Fine-Art illustration on the occasion of the Landseer Exhibition at Burlington House, although the original forms part of the Sheepshanks Collection at the South Kensington Museum. The picture is a type of those characteristics in Sir Edwin's works which have won for him the distinction of being regarded as "the Shakespeare of the world of dogs." A Scotch terrier has just returned to the barrel which has been adapted to form his kennel, and he raises a whine of satisfaction as he recognises the old familiar home. A snail crawling over the stone at the entrance to the kennel, and carrying "home" with it on its back in its shell, further suggests lifelong attachment to the dwelling-place of early associations. Some dogs do, in point of fact, both bark and whine, as well as prick up their ears, and wag their tails—that great vehicle of their emotions—on recognising formerly familiar places as well as persons; and Sir Edwin has seized on the whine to suggest an analogy between it and the beautiful old song, "Home, Sweet Home," that a human being might sing under corresponding circumstances. When we remember how some dogs whine on hearing music the comparison may seem less far-fetched. A dog, when it whines, too, turns up its head and its eyes, and one can fancy all sorts of sentimental meanings in the bright, peculiarly sagacious eyes of a Scotch terrier when upturned. It was doubtless to this power of indicating resemblances to man in the lower animals—real in some instances, though purely imaginary, it may be, in most cases—that our pictorial *Æsop* owed his wide popularity. It is probably not difficult to transfer expressive attitudes, gestures, and expressions from human beings to animals where they could hardly be found except accidentally. But no painter had ever attempted this to nearly the same extent, or with a tithe of Sir Edwin's success, before; hence the great human interest in his works, and their strong appeal to that love of animals which is a national characteristic; and hence, by a natural consequence, his originality and unrivalled popularity as a painter of animal life. The picture was exhibited at the Old British Institution in 1842.

Mr. William White, the recipient of the Royal Academy gold medal of 1873 for sculpture, received his instructions in art from Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Esher.

During the past year 1026 informations were laid by the Liverpool School Board against parents or guardians for neglecting to send children under their care to school, and in four fifths of the cases fines ranging from 3s. 6d. to 5s. were imposed.

The Earl of Devon, chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company; Mr. Lightly Simpson, chairman of the Great Eastern; and Mr. Thompson, chairman of the North Eastern, have replied to the Board of Trade circular of Nov. 18, in defence of their respective companies.

The relation of trade unionism to the law of the land was discussed at a large trade demonstration held at Dundee on Saturday. Twenty-seven speeches were made from three platforms, and a resolution was passed protesting against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the criminal clauses of the Master and Servant Act, and the application of the law of conspiracy to questions of labour.

A recent telegram from Australia informs us that the English cricketers have in some measure atoned for the unexpected defeat they received from the Eighteen of Melbourne. In a match against Twenty-two of Ballarat the Eleven made 470, of which number Mr. W. G. Grace scored 126. Their opponents made 274 in their first innings, and the match ended in a draw, there being no time to finish it in the three days.

A thunderstorm of great severity was experienced on Friday night and Saturday morning last week in the north and north-west of Scotland. The accounts state that the sky was lighted up for several hours by incessant flashes of lightning. Communication between the mainland of Shetland and the west and north-islands has been cut off, and postal and telegraphic communication with Mull interrupted on account of the storm.

Owing to the high prices of provisions and coal, Miss Marsh is constrained to make another earnest appeal on behalf of the Blackrook Convalescent Hospital, Brighton, and the Orphan Home, late of Beckenham, but now of Nonington. Contributions will be gratefully received either by her sister, Mrs. Chalmers, or herself, at Nonington Vicarage, Wingham, Kent; or by Mr. J. W. Hornbuckle, London Hospital.

The Exchequer accounts published in the *Gazette* supply some particulars which were not included in the quarterly and annual revenue returns issued last week. It appears that while during the first nine months of the financial year the national receipts amounted to £52,788,593, the expenditure in the same period was £56,440,802. The balance in the Bank of England on the 31st ult. was nearly three millions and a half.

Mr. Arthur Arnold having made a representation to the Premier that the Nonconformists of Huntingdon are aggrieved at the exclusion of all members of their body from the county magistracy, Mr. Gladstone has stated, in reply, that the case seems to be one giving much ground for complaint as to the exercise of the powers of the lord lieutenant; but he is unable to say whether it will be in the power of the Lord Chancellor to suggest any method of relief.

After a long and careful inquiry into the circumstances of the disastrous collision in the Atlantic, Mr. Maude yesterday week announced the unanimous decision of the Court, which was that no blame attached to the officers of the *Lochearn*. (It will be seen that the French Admiralty Court has arrived at an entirely opposite conclusion.) Captain Robertson, master of the sailing ship, stated publicly that none of the stories which had got about concerning the French captain had emanated from him, and that the last thing he should have thought of would have been to take away the character of so brave a man.

The Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke has succeeded his brother, Viscount Royston, now Earl of Hardwicke, as Conservative M.P. for Cambridgeshire. The official declaration of the poll at Stroud shows that the Conservative candidate, Mr. Dorington, gained a majority of 391 over the Liberal, Sir Henry Havelock, the respective numbers being 2817 and 2426. Mr. Bright's election expenses on the occasion of his unopposed return as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster are officially given at £29. The expenses of Mr. John Jaffray, the Liberal candidate at the recent contest for the eastern division of Staffordshire, are returned at £3549 10s. 3d. The Liberals of Exeter have resolved to petition against the return of Mr. A. Mills, and the Sheriff has received notice of the filing of the petition, which alleges bribery and treating.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 4½ per cent, to which it was lowered on Dec. 11, to 4 per cent.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will take place at St. James's Hall on Thursday next, the 15th inst.

The *Mirror* states that during the last year it has recorded the distribution of eighty donations of £1000 each, and one of £5000, to London charities.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday evening at the opening of a new board school in York-road, Islington. The building accommodates 512 boys, 354 girls, and 532 infants.

The post of high constable of the city of Westminster has become vacant by the death, at the age of seventy-five, of Mr. Foster Owen, who held it many years.

The vacancy in the second mastership of the Islington Proprietary School has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. R. W. Genesee, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and eighth wrangler.

The Post-Office Library in St. Martin's-le-Grand was reopened, on Thursday week, by a conversation; and on the occasion Dr. Playfair, the Postmaster-General, delivered a brief address on matters connected with the departments. Interesting apparatus were exhibited in the various rooms.

Mr. Gilmore Evans, a barrister, of Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, shot himself with a revolver yesterday week. He had just received a Government appointment of £800 a year (the magistracy to the Royal Commission), and it is suggested that his brain had given way under the pressure of a severe examination which he had just undergone.

Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, yesterday week, mentioned incidentally that it was thought in England that the people of Bengal depended entirely upon rice as their food; but this was not so. A large proportion of the population of Bengal were eaters of wheat, and the wheat crops this season were both good and ample.

The subject of providing "cabmen's rests" for the purpose of supplying a place of shelter to the drivers upon the stands having been brought before Colonel Henderson, he has replied that the statutory powers possessed by him of appointing stands for hackney carriages do not extend to the proposed erections. While, however, he cannot either authorise or sanction them, he is advised that no duty is thrown upon him of proceeding against those who erect such places.

The arrangements at present made by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress for festivities at the Mansion House include the following:—A conversation on behalf of the Home for Little Boys, to take place on the 13th inst.; the household banquet on the 12th inst.; the banquet to the Court of Aldermen on the 20th inst.; a juvenile ball on the 22nd inst.; and a banquet to a section of the Common Council on the 27th inst. Great preparations are also being made for the ball to be given in March to the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride.

A New-Year's dinner was given, yesterday week, at the Boys' Refuge, Great Queen-street, to seven hundred and fifty protégés of that flourishing institution. Some came from the training-ship *Chichester*, others from the farm school, but most of them from the London refuges. After a substantial meal, the boys were marched to the Freemasons' Hall, where a public prize distribution took place, under the presidency of Alderman Sir R. Carden, acting as substitute for the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in January, 1874, was 105,795, of whom 36,226 were in work-houses and 69,569 were in receipt of outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 4056, 16,852, and 44,681 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 601 of whom 435 were men, 133 women, and 33 children under sixteen.

A discussion of some length took place, on Tuesday's meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, upon the propriety of removing the asphalt pavements in the City. Several memorials had been presented to the Commissioners urging them to do so, on the ground that the slippery nature of the material caused a large number of serious accidents to horses, and a consequent stoppage of the traffic. A motion was adopted referring the matter to the streets committee, and authorising them to try experiments with a view of ascertaining whether some plan could not be devised for rendering the asphalt less dangerous.

At a meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, held at Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge—Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., in the chair—the silver medal and a pecuniary reward were given to George Randall, chief mate, and four of the crew of the steam-ship *Sardinian*, for their gallant exertions in manning the jolly-boat and, after two attempts, saving W. Littlefield and W. Tucker, two of the crew of the British *Banner*, of London, which had been run down in a strong wind and heavy sea off Winterton, on Oct. 23 last, by the steam-ship *Hibernia*, when the captain and five men were drowned. The secretary, Captain Symons, R.N., reported that 4635 widows, orphans, and aged parents had been relieved, and five silver medals and £56 5s. had been voted for assisting at the saving of twenty-one lives during the past year. The sum of £1000, being a fourth donation of a like sum, had been paid to the society's bankers by "H. D. Y."

There were 2592 births and 1842 deaths registered in London last week, which were respectively 538 and 146 above the average. This excess both of births and deaths, the Registrar-General observes, is doubtless to a considerable extent due to the delay in registration caused by the Christmas holidays in the previous week. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 38 and 24 per 1000, was last week 29. Excepting two cold days at the beginning of the week, the temperature was considerably above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis were 721, and exceeded by 138 the corrected weekly average; 351 resulted from bronchitis, 175 from phthisis, 132 from pneumonia, and 25 from asthma. It is more than probable that but for the Christmas holidays a considerable proportion of these deaths would have been registered in the previous week. The fatal cases of measles were 108, exceeding the average by 64. The deaths referred to fever were 31 last week: 22 were certified as enteric or typhoid, 3 as typhus, and 6 as simple continued fever. There were 4 deaths from smallpox, 18 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 12 from diarrhoea, and 5 from fractures and contusions resulting from negligence or accident, caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The widow of a baker died, on the 28th ult., in Britannia-street, Hoxton New Town, who is stated to have been born in Edinburgh, on Nov. 5, 1773, and would, therefore, be aged rather more than one hundred years.

The Swedish Government has presented to the Reichstag of that country a bill to augment by 30 per cent the salaries of all the functionaries and employees of the State.

A protest against the expulsion of the Papal Nuncio from Switzerland has been sent to the Federal Council by the Swiss Catholic Bishops.

December exports from the three principal ports in Australia comprise 66,700 bales of wool, 16,000 quarters of wheat, and 3400 tons of copper ore.

The Post Office notifies that all correspondence for Queensland, not otherwise specially addressed, will be forwarded via Singapore and Torres Strait.

Mr. William Oswald Charlton, Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, is appointed a third secretary in the diplomatic service.

The Council of the town of Bâle has decided upon the construction of a music-hall, and has with this view granted a sum of 60,000f. The total cost is estimated at 500,000f., which will be raised by subscriptions and shares.

By the South American mail intelligence is brought of the passing of a new penal code in Chili, of the failure of the wheat crops in the Argentine Republic, and of the cable from Pernambuco to Bahia having been laid.

At Antwerp, on Wednesday, the captain of the British *Queen* received, in token of gratitude for his conduct in saving the crew and passengers of the *Lochearn*, when the latter was sinking in consequence of her collision with the *Ville du Havre*, a gold chronometer, presented on behalf of the *Lochearn's* owners, Messrs. Aitken and Tilburn, of Glasgow.

The Canadian Government has decided immediately to dissolve Parliament, and to issue writs for a general election. A telegram has been received at Wentworth House, the residence of Earl Fitzwilliam, announcing the total destruction of Lord Milton's residence in Canada. Everything valuable is reported to have been destroyed, and a domestic servant, a young woman from Wentworth, has perished in the flames.

By the arrival of a mail from the Cape of Good Hope we have news up to Dec. 4. The tribe of Zulus, which had risen against the Government of Natal through a dispute about the registration of arms, had fled inland, whither an expedition of natives and volunteers was about to follow them. Large numbers of women and children belonging to the rebel tribe have been captured and apprenticed out a distance from their former homes.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barrington, Y. A., to be Chaplain of Maidstone Gaol.
Brierley, J. Henry, Vicar of Womersley.
Gaul, William T., Curate of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, S. Africa.
Giolma, Alfred F., Rector of Ponce, Porto Rico, West Indies.
Jones, Charles E. G., Vicar of St. Mary's, Newton-in-Mottram, Cheshire.
Knight, J. L., Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, New Southgate.
McGrath, N., Vicar of Bampton, Yorkshire.
Moeran, T. W., Vicar of Bacton, Norfolk.
Molesworth, R. F., Rector of St. Mary's, March, Isle of Ely.
Polshampton, E., Chaplain to Earl Delawar and Baron Buckhurst.
Powell, Edwin Palmer, Senior Curate of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.
Raikes, F., Rector of Barnham Broom, Norfolk.
Vernon, E. H. Harcourt, Rector of Grove, Notts.
Wilson, Cyril FitzRoy, Vicar of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds.

Mrs. Jackson, the wife of the Bishop of London, died, on Tuesday, at Fulham Palace, after four hours' illness. She was fifty-six years of age.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church and aisle at Christ Church, Stoke-next-Guildford, on Thursday week, and was afterwards present at a public lunch.

The inquiry into the legality of the erection of a reredos in the choir of Exeter Cathedral was begun on Wednesday, at the Chapter House, Exeter, before Mr. Justice Keating, who has been appointed assessor by the Bishop of Exeter.

In reply to the anti-Ritualist memorial, signed by 12,000 persons in his diocese, the Bishop of Exeter assures the memorialists that they cannot desire more earnestly than he does himself to check Romanising tendencies in the Church.

It has been decided to hold the commemorative festival of St. Paul's Cathedral on the 26th inst., instead of on the 25th, St. Paul's Day. There is to be a repetition of the selection from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," with full band and chorus.

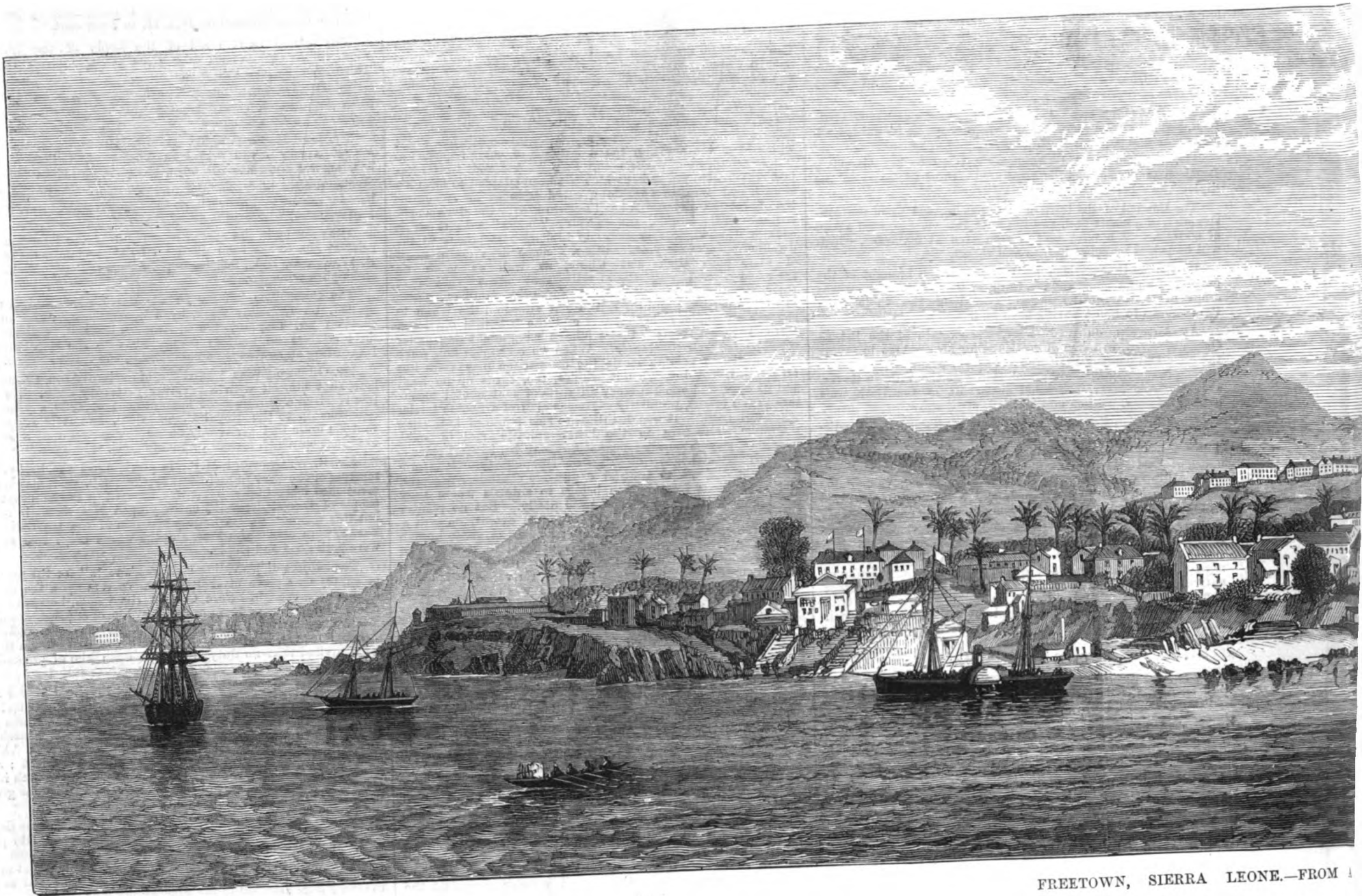
A handsome stained-glass east window has been erected in Bildestone church, Ipswich, by the subscriptions of officers who served under the command of the late Rear-Admiral Cockburn, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and the workmen in her Majesty's dockyard, Trincomalee, to the memory of that gallant officer.

The restoration of Salisbury Cathedral in several parts is being prosecuted, a legacy of nearly £5000, under the will of the late Mr. Holmes, a London merchant, having been received during the last year. Attention has been bestowed on the eastern transepts and the aisles of the choir, and the Lady Chapel and the Audley Chapel, several fresh works having been recently ordered.

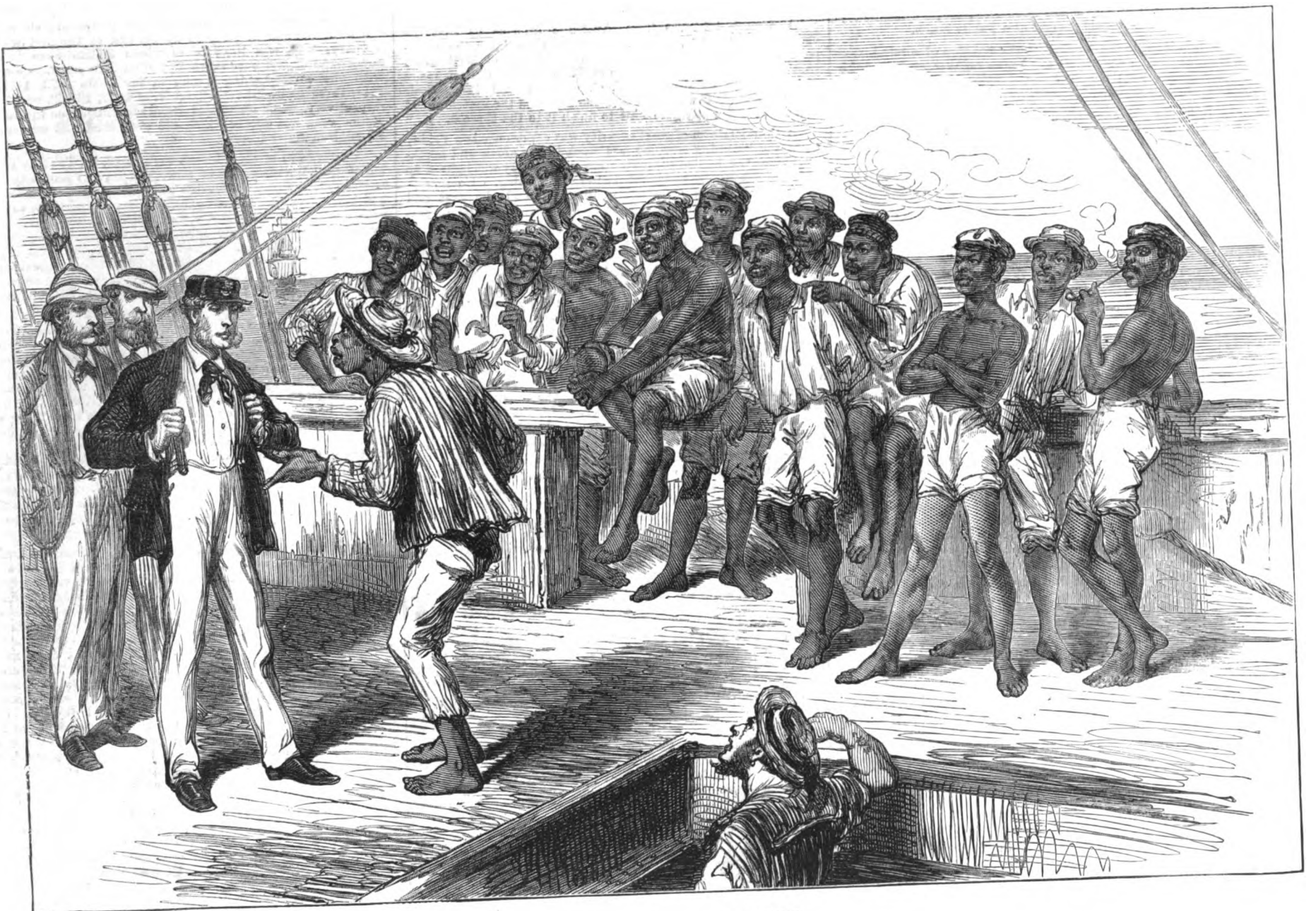
Earl Fitzwilliam has received from the Archbishop of York an answer to the resolutions sent to him from the recent meeting at York on the subject of "private confession." His Grace says that anyone who holds the opinion that Christ has instituted in His Church a special means for the remission of sin after baptism, and that the special means consists in the application of the power of absolution to individual souls after private confession, must needs confess that the Prayer-book is very badly framed for such a system.

The Bishop of London, in the course of his sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday night, made a protest against a form of religion much in vogue among the educated classes at the present day. It is, said his Lordship, a kind of sentimental religion, which loves to dream over devotional books, over what may be termed the poetry of Christianity; which makes much of the beauties of architecture and music, and longs for a gorgeous ritual such as primitive Christianity never wanted, and such as is not required now. This religion, said the Bishop, knows nothing of the stern realities of life, for mere religious sentiment by no means necessarily involves self-denial. It is not even connected with the doing of God's will, while it may exist with grosser sin. It often leads to irreligion and vanity; it seldom leads to Christ.

The life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution saved 469 persons from drowning last year. During the same period the institution granted rewards for saving 197 lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 666 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, the institution has contributed, from its formation, to the saving of 22,151 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 936 gold and silver medals and £41,374.

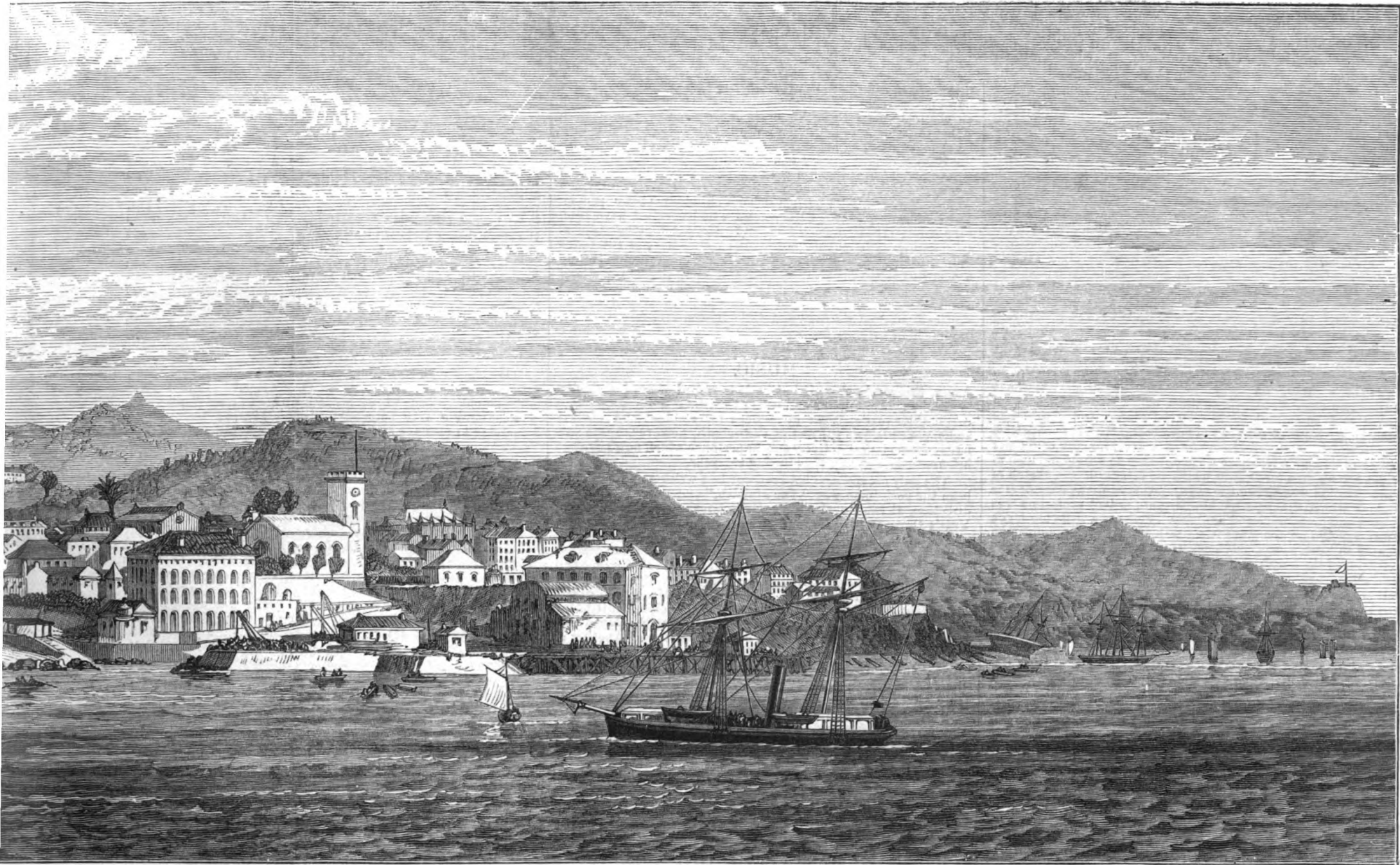


FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.—FROM A



A NEGRO STRIKE AT SIERRA LEONE

TO THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.



A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



NEGRO VISITORS ON BOARD THE VOLTA.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Probably, to mankind in general, the mystery of the Druids of Oxford is as unknown as the mystery of the prehistoric Druids of Britain. Whatever may be the secret mission or purpose of the Oxford fraternity, there is one act of theirs which the public in a manner is invited to witness—namely, an annual feast to the members of that ancient city. For some years the Druids have had the advantage of exhibiting before the world a full-grown Secretary of State in an hour, ostensibly of ease, but probably in fact rather troubled, because obliged to perform that rhetorical feat—necessary to all responsible Ministers—of speaking a great deal and saying as little as possible. With him, hitherto, has been a very rising statesman, who, in the comparatively short period that he has been a member of the House of Commons, has made a decided mark. This gentleman, having expanded or subsided, according to opinion, from a very free and independent Radical into a Solicitor-General, the Druids had the satisfaction of having the Government doubly represented on a recent occasion. Since that memorable night when, in propounding his great scheme of Army reform, he, for the first time in his Parliamentary career, enchaind the attention and almost charmed the ear of the House, Mr. Cardwell has exhibited new powers as a rhetorician. In his speeches now there is always, apart from their serious matter, variety, even to a dash of humour, which, issuing from him in the same dry, drony tones in which he utters statistics and prediction, are therefore the more irresistibly taking. At Oxford, on New-Year's Day, he was in excellent vein. Without abandoning the reticence incumbent on a Cabinet Minister, he almost told something of Ministerial doings and Ministerial intentions. Nothing could have been better than the coquettish way in which, while admitting that a Government could not expect to be appreciated, let them act ever so wisely, he insinuated a strong case for that to which he belonged. A sketch of what taxation was before the inauguration of that policy of free trade of which the present Ministry are ardent professors was at once comprehensive and amusing. Perhaps a little too much stress was laid on one point when he said that if an Englishman wanted to wash himself his soap was taxed, because, unless the extension of the franchise has brought about a social and personal revolution, two thirds of the population of this country are still content to be called "the great unwashed," and therefore free soap would probably not address itself powerfully to their sympathies. But in the long list of articles which have been relieved from fiscal burdens by those conductors of public affairs of whom Mr. Gladstone was originally one, this item had a right to its place, and so it figured laudably in the catalogue. But Mr. Cardwell was more interesting, as he was very free of speech, on a topic which may be exciting the attention of the general public, but which has certainly been a prominent topic in out-of-Parliament speeches, and will be made much capital of by in-Parliamentary censors—namely, the Ashantee war. By the frankness with which he spoke, and by the information he afforded, Mr. Cardwell has possibly anticipated many a florid denunciation of the Government in regard to this matter, which has been elaborately prepared for the Session. Judiciously, he abstained from alluding to the origin and fountain of those vexatious, those inglorious, hostilities, with regard to which he might have made a strong point, and he confined himself to the administrative action of the Government, and his own department in particular. From his clear statement, it would appear that the War Office and its satellites are in excellent trim. The expedition to the Gold Coast has evidently been planned with judgment, and its details carried out with a celerity and a due adaptation to the peculiar circumstances of the case which are highly creditable to all concerned; and it cannot but be observed that Mr. Cardwell did not vaunt himself and his department for what has been done, is doing, and will be done, but spoke of it as a matter of ordinary routine. When he came to touch on a rather prickly subject, so far as the Dons of the University are concerned—namely, the establishment of a military central dépôt at Oxford—he was happy in his illustration of the non-reforming tendencies of its governing body in former times: the traditions and something more of which still lurk in some part of that august body which flourishes to-day. Few were, perhaps, aware, until Mr. Cardwell told us, that the ruling powers of the University resisted the introduction of Greek into its schools at the Reformation, and could only be induced to consent to the innovation by the intervention of that stringent, rough-and-ready reformer, Harry VIII., whose hand was in just then for dealing with bodies of cloistered drones.

Palpably Sir William Vernon Harcourt was in the best possible spirits. However he may have attributed his elation to the factitious influence of the festivity of which he was partaking, it is more than probable that, cynical as he is, he was conscious that he appeared before his Druidical friends with several cubits added to his political and legal stature. For awhile he nearly revelled in drollery; and there is no question that his humour is always apt, and not the less effective for the infusion of bitter that it invariably contains, while his utterance of jests or jocular epigrams is intensified by the grim expression that he preserves in the lower part of his face, only his eyes lighting up in unison with his smart sayings. On this occasion, when he got into facts and statistics he did not cease to be humorous. Perhaps for the first time the subject of taxation was greeted by continuous laughter; the more spontaneous and hearty withal because the talk was of relief from imposts, with a subtle insinuation that there was more to come in that way. When he was talking of that phase of taxation which is known as rates he gave full vent to his peculiar faculty of illustrating argument by facetiousness. A theory that he started was a bold one—namely, that the vast expansion of the burden of rates was owing to the crochets of philosophers and sociologists, who "rave, recite, and madden through the land." It may be that he had an acute recollection of the circumstance that the place he has hitherto occupied in the House brought him day by day in close contact with several of these philosophical politicians, and he was perhaps chuckling over the thought that by his transplantation to the Treasury Bench he will have escaped from much of that contact. He may not have remembered that one of the most rampant of that class has also gone to the Treasury Bench, and so will not be removed from him by distance; but, if he did not forget that, he may perhaps have comforted himself by the reflection that in that empyrean of public life there exists a system of insensate muzzling of speech, which effectually extinguishes troublesome individuality, even in the person of a philosophical member. A solid part of the Solicitor-General's speech was that wherein he fulfilled a promise given to his constituents, the other day, that he would expound his ideas on the land question; but even this he touched with a free hand and in the airy lightsome spirit which pervaded a speech which, possibly being the last he will deliver for some time with the power of liberating his mind, must have had a special value to his audience, apart from its many undoubted intrinsic merits.

In the matter of extra-Parliamentary utterances, Mr. Isaac Butt is a sort of member for all Ireland. Doubtless he him-

self may think that, as the foremost speaking representative of the Home-Rule movement, he has a good claim to the above distinction, and possibly sometimes, in the enthusiasm of his temperament, he may deem himself now what O'Connell was once to the Irish people. He has on many occasions come with his Home-Rule nostrum to places in England; and now he has made an incursion into Scotland. In Glasgow there is a large Irish element, which, we fancy, is one with which the native inhabitants of that city are not particularly fascinated; and it may be so in Greenock; but it is hardly to be imagined that such an element exists to speak of in Edinburgh. The modern Athens may require a few non-national bricklayers; but it may be thought that she has not many, or not any, attractions for the class of immigrating Irish. However, Mr. Butt has done what he could in the way of the sound-and-fury eloquence which belongs to him to rouse the mind of those of his countrymen who are tarrying in the land of an unkindred Celtic people. The uniform reports that the meetings he has called have been very thinly attended show that, if he has got together typical Irish audiences large enough to swear by, he has not succeeded in inoculating the Scotch with his Home-Rule lymph. He has not on this subject the advantageous starting-point in Scotland which he possesses in Ireland; for the latter is a conquered country, whereas, as we said in this column very recently, Scotland annexed England and Ireland, and that makes all the difference in national feeling.

MUSIC.

Again, this week, there is but little to record of musical doings in London. Pantomime and other Christmas amusements still retain their predominant attractions for resident and visiting audiences. Before the end of the month, however, music will have resumed that activity and importance which now have but brief cessation at any time during the year.

The only occurrences between our last writing and this have been the performance of "The Messiah," under Mr. W. Carter's direction, at the Royal Albert Hall, on the evening of New-Year's Day; and the resumption of the London Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, as intimated in our previous Number. On the latter occasion the solo vocalists were Misses Edith Wynne, Sophie Ferrari, Enriquez, and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Pyatt, and Mr. George Perren, the latter of whom replaced Mr. Sims Reeves, absent from illness. The London Vocal Union contributed some glees and part-songs, and Mr. Sydney Smith played two brilliant pianoforte pieces of his own composition. Another of the Ballad Concerts will be given this afternoon.

Haydn's "Creation" was announced to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday, when Signor Giulio Perkin was to make his first appearance in London.

Next Monday will bring back Dr. von Bulow, after his brief absence on the Continent, the reappearance of the great pianist being announced in the programme of the Popular Concert of that evening.

Another resumption of serial concerts will be at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon next.

The dates of the principal serial concerts of the forthcoming season have already been given by us, with the exception of the New Philharmonic, which institution has recently announced its performances to commence immediately after Easter, under the direction of Dr. Wyld and Herr Ganz.

The King of Bavaria has conferred on Richard Wagner, the composer, the Order of Maximilian for Science and Art.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Last Saturday Mr. Gilbert introduced to the boards of "the Little Theatre" a new five-act comedy, entitled "Charity." The piece belongs to that morbid class of productions which we have had only too frequent occasion to condemn. The more prominent on our list are the "Formosa" of Mr. Boucicault, and "The New Magdalen" of Mr. Wilkie Collins. In the first of these plays, a member of the frail sisterhood was destined to marry a gentleman of title; but this denouement having attracted the attention of the Chamberlain, it was omitted in the later performances of the piece. In the second of these plays the warning was disregarded, and the story actually ends with the union of the repentant frail one to a clergyman. Mr. Gilbert soars a higher flight, and places his reformed delinquent under the protection of a colonial Bishop. It is not our intention to state the fable of this drama, because in one part of it the structure of the story so breaks down that we cannot understand it, and makes also of the last act an unsatisfactory mélange of incidents which serve only to bewilder the audience. The heroine, as performed by Miss Robertson, is an interesting as well as a benevolent lady, whose conduct and religious principles are unimpeachable, but whose notions of marriage are not those of the un-charitable world. Opposed to her are the two Smaileys, father and son (Mr. Howe and Mr. Kendal), whose principles of action are altogether mundane, but severely moral, in the conventional sense of morality, and who carry out in their conduct those principles with a logical exactness which allows no place for impulse and ignores all the feelings of the heart. These in particular are cautiously to be guarded against, in the preliminaries of marriage; and in that proposed between the daughter of Mrs. Vanbrugh and Smailey, junior, the young lover is especially careful not to be misled by his emotions. Old Smailey, however, is not so guiltless a personage as might be expected, for in his hot youth he had dealings with the tramp, Ruth Tredget (Mrs. Alfred Mellon), which oblige him to consult her wishes, and at last lead to his downfall. As to Ruth Tredget herself, she is one of the objects of Mrs. Vanbrugh's bounty, which has redeemed her from degradation and placed her in a respectable position. All these parts were admirably acted. One of the minor agencies of the piece is one Fitz-Partington (Mr. Buckstone), who, as a private-inquiry detective, has undertaken two jobs—one, that of ascertaining Mrs. Vanbrugh's antecedents, and the other that of tracing a forgery to the elder Smailey. The comedy implied in such a character was skillfully brought out by the veteran actor, who manifested more than ordinary liking for the part. Mr. Chippendale, as Dr. Athelney, the colonial Bishop-elect, identified himself with the pious and compassionate churchman, who serves as chorus for the action. Much of the dialogue is telling and brilliant; but nothing can atone for the misconstruction of the story or the perplexities involved in the legal matters that form its basis. It is impossible, therefore, for an audience to feel any real interest in the general development. The theme of the drama is, as we have already suggested, one of those objectionable subjects which are seldom treated, even in the pulpit, and are altogether unfitted for the boards. We trust that managers will be taught by the failure of this experiment to abstain from attempting a false excitement by tampering with topics not suitable for public discussion.

VAUDEVILLE.

A new burlesque was produced at this theatre on Saturday. It is entitled "Ruy Blas Righted; or, the Love, the Luggar,

and the Lackey." When we mention that it is written by Mr. Reece it will be concluded that it was not without the elements of success, and, indeed, these were abundantly prominent in the composition. The satire of the dialogue extends far beyond the limits of the argument, and includes some political cartoons which provoked rather unseemly laughter. This affection for personality which has crept in amongst our burlesque-writers is much to be regretted, and qualifies injuriously much of the otherwise good work deserving of considerable praise. Messrs James and Thorne elicit some excellent fun out of the materials supplied by the writer. Altogether, the entertainment had a capital reception.

GAIETY.

One of Mr. Dickens's stories, "The Battle of Life," has been produced on the stage of this theatre with success. The adaptation has been skillfully made by his son, who has improved on the attempts hitherto accepted. The story has, indeed, been frequently dramatised. It lends itself readily to the stage, being divided into three parts. The adapter has kept close to the author's text, and we have therefore now a genuine representation. The characters are well supported; Miss Carlisle being graceful as Marion, Mr. Charles Neville an acceptable Alfred, and Mr. Harcourt an impressive Michael Warden. Mr. Toole as Ben Britain, and Miss Farren as Clemency Newcome, support their humorous episode with heartiness, animation, and, where needed, with pathetic power.

CHARING CROSS.

On Monday a new drama, by Mr. John Daly Resemerer, was produced, entitled "Forget and Forgive." It is a piece after an old-fashioned type, written partly in easy blank verse, and containing a pathetic story. This play, in its progress, succeeded in pleasing and interesting; and there are points in its dialogue which give opportunity for very excellent acting. The characters, for the most part, are powerfully supported. Mr. Creswick and his son sustained the principal rôles—the former that of Tyrrel, a London merchant, and the latter that of Edmund Gray, a young artist. Edmund has just lost his mother, who has died uttering maledictions on his unknown father, by whom she has been greatly wronged. He is poor, and for a loan desires to deposit a picture with the merchant as a security, to which Tyrrel consents. After his departure, Tyrrel discovers that it is the portrait of his deserted wife, and that in all probability the borrower is his own son. This scene was acted by Mr. Creswick with great tact and feeling, and fully secured the success of the first act. The second shows us the young artist taking the likeness of Lady Mabel, the daughter of Lord Self; and we soon perceive that they are mutually smitten. He is ignorant of her identity, but none the less cherishes a passion which he trusts Providence may one day gratify. The part of Mabel is carefully sustained by Miss Louise Carlyle, and is calculated to take a strong hold on the sympathies of the audience. Nor less powerful in another way is the character of Lord Self, which is admirably interpreted by Mr. Lin Rayne. His Lordship is a professed gambler, and encounters Luredin, Tyrrel's nephew (Mr. W. Holman), at play, and wins from him all his money. The young man is driven to desperation, and forges on his uncle, with the connivance of Enoch Hornbeam, the confidential clerk of the firm (Mr. A. Wood); a part which is most ably supported, and makes a decided impression on the audience. The wily villain induces Luredin to wed his daughter, Anne, foster-sister to Mabel (Miss Emily Seymour). Anne, though sorely tempted by her father to wrong-doing, is an estimable person, and in the end influences the catastrophe, converting it to a happy one from what threatened to be a tragic termination. Lord Self has contracted to marry his daughter to the rich merchant, in return for monetary advances. Meanwhile, Tyrrel has induced Gray to accept his patronage, and thus the young lover and the affianced lady are brought together. Lord Self sees the necessity for their separation, and willingly joins in a scheme with Hornbeam to fix Luredin's forgeries on Tyrrel's protégé. But Anne Hornbeam comes to the rescue. Edmund, having left the house from motives of honour, is represented as having fled from the consequences of his ungrateful guilt; but Anne induces her husband to bring back the fugitive, and to acknowledge his own criminality. Tyrrel, having been made aware of the love subsisting between Mabel and Edmund, willingly seizes the opportunity of making atonement, and resigns his claims to the lady in favour of his son. The story is clearly told, and the characters are well depicted and ably acted. The action, moreover, is illustrated by appropriate scenery. Altogether, the playwright and the players deserve unqualified commendation, and the production of a drama of such sterling merit does credit to the management. It is, indeed, a dramatic poem of which Lillo might have been proud.

MR. F. C. BURNAND'S READINGS.

The practice of an author reading his works before a sympathising audience is one sanctioned by the custom of antiquity and by the example of some modern authors of great merit. Ordinary writers need not make the attempt, for they would assuredly fail. Mr. Burnand has won his laurels, and may therefore address the public with confidence. He has done so, and given to it his "Happy Thoughts," not only visibly with the pen, but in audible speech. It is pleasant to hear the sound of an author's voice who has pleased already with his silent books. Mr. Burnand has selected from his works two narratives. The first part of his reading is occupied with the whimsical description of his journey from Chopford to Furze, and his mistakes both at Furze Lodge and Furze Cottage. This part contains the portrait of a clever girl in the country, which everyone will recognise as true to the life. His evening at Plyte Fraser's, and the curious song which he is compelled to sing there, under circumstances adverse to success, are very amusing. The second part gives his miseries on board the yacht Sylphide, and contains also another girlish portrait—not, however, of a clever, but of a cunningly-simple young lady, who imposes on him very disagreeable tasks. In both parts Mr. Burnand is the hero of his own story—the Clown of his own pantomime—and is not afraid to exhibit his blunders and failures before an audience which laughs at as well as with him. Mr. Burnand can afford this, for he is an excellent mimic as well as a good reader, and historically acts out the characters of his own creation. His powers of impersonation are really great, his voice is clear and distinct, his humour genial and hearty. He provokes frequent laughter, and is sometimes exceedingly droll. It is evident he is well qualified to succeed in his especial aim—that of amusing a Christmas audience. For this purpose he has opened an entirely new gallery—being a spacious hall adjoining Hengler's, in Argyll-street—which we recommend our readers to visit without delay.

Lord Aberdare was, on Thursday week, present at the opening of new board schools in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, and, in the course of some remarks, expressed his approval of the plan pursued by the British and Foreign School Society as a basis for school operations.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VIBRATION OF REEDS, STRINGS, AND PLATES.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture on the Motions and Sensation of Sound, on Thursday week, Jan. 1, by stating that the action of reeds or vibrating tongues in the harmonica, concertina, and similar instruments, resembles that of the syren; and that by associating a suitable pipe with reeds the quality of the human voice might be imparted to their tones. In fact, the vocal organ in man is a reed instrument, the vibrating reed being elastic bands, termed vocal chords, placed at the top of the trachea, and capable of various degrees of tension, while the mouth, by changing its shape, resounds to the fundamental tone or to any of the over tones of the vocal chords. The Professor next considered the vibrations of strings; showing, in the first place, that the amount of motion communicated to the air by the vibrating string is too small to be perceived as sound, even at a small distance, and hence when strings are employed as sources of musical sounds they must be associated with surfaces which take up their vibrations and transfer them to the air; thus the tone of a harp, or of a piano, depends mainly upon the sound-board of the instrument. Among the effective illustrations of the conduction of sound was a perpendicular deal rod which rested on a musical box in the room beneath the lecture theatre. The tones produced by this instrument, previously inaudible, were distinctly heard when a guitar or wooden tray was laid on the top of the rod. Music may thus be laid on at pleasure. The object of the musician is to have a sufficient number of notes of different pitch. One way is to have strings of different lengths, as in the harp and pianoforte; while the violin-player virtually changes the length of his string by shifting the pressure of his finger. The pitch of the note of a string is also altered by its thickness, for which purpose wire is sometimes twisted round the string, as in the bass notes of a violoncello, and also by changing the degree of tension: thus a string vibrates with double rapidity when the stretching weight is increased four times. By way of illustration, the Professor exhibited the vibrations of a piece of indiarubber tubing, pointing out that when a series of pulses were sent in succession along the tube the direct and reflected pulses met, and by their coalescence divided the tube into a series of vibrating parts termed ventral segments, the points of rest between them being termed nodes. Then, making use of a monochord (a piano-wire stretched over a sound-box), he stated that, when the string is damped or stopped by a feather at one half or one third of its length and struck at its intermediate point, the string divides like the indiarubber tube; and this he proved by placing paper riders on the ventral segments and the nodes. When the string was made to vibrate, the riders on the ventral segments were thrown off, while those on the nodes still remained. The notes corresponding to the divisions of the string into aliquot parts are termed its harmonics (third, fifth, eighth, &c.) The lecture concluded with illustrations of the vibrations of plates, investigated chiefly by Chladni, who discovered that when sand is scattered over a vibrating surface it is driven from the vibrating portions and collects along the nodal lines. Many beautiful examples of this were exhibited; the subdivision of the sand on the plate becoming more minute as the note was made to rise in pitch. After exhibiting the figures produced on a circular plate, the Professor stated that when this plate is bent up it becomes a bell; and then, causing a large bell to be sounded, he said that when a bell sounds its deepest note it is divided into four vibrating parts, separated from each other by nodal lines, which run upwards from the sound-bow and cross each other at the crown.

SOUNDING AND SENSITIVE FLAMES.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his fourth lecture on Saturday last, alluded to the vibration of the strings of the Æolian harp produced by the action of wind, and to the fine sound given off by telegraph wires due to the same cause, the post acting the part of the sounding-board. He then adverted to the vibrations of bells, and made these evident on the surface of water in an inverted bell. When these vibrations were made very energetic in a glass bell-spray was tossed into the air and made visible when illuminated by electric light. By using alcohol spheroidal drops of spray were made to roll over the surface in a starlike figure. The Professor showed how musical sounds may be augmented by a flame, made to act the part of a sounding-board; and then, in a series of experiments with flames inclosed in tubes, he showed how flames produce musical tones, the pitch sinking as the tube is lengthened. A powerful fundamental note was given off by a wide glass tube with an argand burner, and the sound, emitted by a long tin tube, was violently explosive. Among many other interesting experiments was the exhibition of a flame upon the screen, by means of a concave mirror, first with the flame quiet, and then when singing. When the sound began, the continuous band of light was broken up into a series of flame images. This phenomenon was explained and illustrated by reference to the persistence of impressions on the retina. The Professor then showed how flames in a tube may be started into song by sounding a note corresponding to their pitch; and the flame in a tube thirteen inches long was silent until started by his voice. He next exhibited the influence of musical sounds on a parabolic jet of water, by means of the electric light. When a sound was produced the scattered drops gathered themselves together and formed a continuous arch, and the shadow was projected on a screen. This was followed by other exhibitions of the sensitiveness of flame to musical sounds. With a bat's-wing gas-burner, when the flame was at the point of flaring, the action of a whistle and other sounds was very evident, with the sound at a considerable distance. That such a flame is a very delicate acoustic reagent the Professor showed in his concluding experiments. After exhibiting the reflection and refraction of light in the usual manner, he produced the same phenomena with sound, for which purpose he employed, instead of a lens, a collodion balloon filled with carbonic acid gas; the reflection and refraction being indicated by their evident action on the gas-flame from a steatite burner. This method of demonstration Professor Tyndall said had never been seen before, even by philosophers; and to effect it he had to cut off, as far as possible, all sources of disturbance to the atmosphere, even closing all the ventilators of the lecture-room.

VIBRATIONS OF RODS.—RESONANCE.

Professor Tyndall began his fifth lecture, on Tuesday last, with illustrations of the difference between transverse and longitudinal vibrations, exemplified by vibrating rods and wires, the pitch of the tone varying with their length. Among the examples was the instrument termed the iron fiddle, and a kind of harp composed of a series of wooden rods of different lengths, shrill sounds being produced by friction with resined fingers. In regard to these sounds, it was stated that at the point of highest vibration there is no change of density; but at the nodes, the place of no motion, the substance alternately contracts and expands. This fact was beautifully shown in a glass rod by means of polarised light (Biot's experiment). The light, which was excluded when the glass was at rest, passed

through when it was put into a state of strain by sonorous vibrations. The mechanical effect of longitudinal vibrations was made evident by their driving off a suspended ivory ball touching one end of a rod of wood; and by their intensity these vibrations shivered a glass rod into annular rings. The different rates of conduction of sound possessed by various substances, due to their different densities, having been noticed and illustrated (such as the fact that sound travels faster in deal than in mahogany), thus affording a means for estimating the velocity of sound, the Professor commented on and illustrated the analogy which exists between the vibrations of the substance of rods and those of air and other gases in pipes. Thus, a pipe stopped at one end vibrates in precisely the same manner as a solid rod fixed at one end. If the velocity of sound be the same in both, a rod and pipe of the same length will produce notes of the same pitch. When this is not the case the same pitch may be obtained by sufficiently lengthening the substance through which the sound travels more rapidly. The same analogy is found in regard to pipes open at both ends and rods free at both ends. The Professor next adverted to the resonance of tubes. He demonstrated that columns of air of a definite length resound to tuning-forks of definite rates of vibration by means of jars of various depths placed under tuning-forks. He stated that the length of a column of air which most perfectly resounds to a fork is one fourth of the length of the sonorous wave produced by the fork; the resonance being due to the synchronism which exists between the vibrating period of the fork and that of the column of air. By blowing across the mouth of a tube closed at one end a flutter of the air is produced; and the Pandean pipes were referred to as an example of pulses of this flutter being raised by the resonance of tubes to a musical sound. To this fact is also to be ascribed the sound of organ pipes. In these the air is agitated by causing it to issue from a narrow slit and to strike upon a cutting edge. The pulse of the flutter is raised to a musical sound by the resonance of the pipe.

The following courses of lectures will begin next week:—On Tuesday, Professor Rutherford on Respiration (five lectures); Thursday, Professor Duncan on Palæontology, with especial reference to Extinct Animals and the Physical Geography of their Time (six lectures); on Saturday, Professor Croom Robertson on Kant (four lectures). The weekly evening meetings will begin on Friday next—Professor Tyndall on the Acoustic Transparency and Opacity of the Atmosphere.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Yesterday week Dr. Kenealy commented on the military evidence adduced for the prosecution, contending that the officers who had given evidence against the defendant had from the first been prejudiced against him. The learned counsel had an amusing controversy with the Lord Chief Justice and the jury, arising out of the contention on his part that, inasmuch as it had not been proved that there were lights in the room when Roger was bled at Canterbury, the operation might have been performed in the dark. The Lord Chief Justice having remarked that no man of common-sense would have attempted the operation without light, Dr. Kenealy said that "common-sense did not always prevail." The Lord Chief Justice's pointed rejoinder, "No, I see that," the learned counsel said he would take no notice of, but would "leave to history." The Tichborne photographs and daguerreotypes were all inspected with regard to Dr. Kenealy's assertion that they showed a pendent ear. But on this point, as a jurymen observed, there were twelve to one against the Doctor, and he vowed never to mention the photographs again.

On Monday Dr. Kenealy confined himself to an analysis of the family evidence. In the course of the day the lock of Roger's hair which had been produced by Lady Radcliffe was handed to the jury. The lock of hair from Melipilla, of which so much was heard in the earlier stages of the trial, was also submitted to the jury's inspection. In support of his assertion that the two young Bonapartes—Napoleon and Joseph—had forgotten their native tongue, Dr. Kenealy cited an extract from the *Boys' Journal*. He could not supply the Lord Chief Justice with the name of the writer; but his Lordship gave him references to better known authorities, who represented Napoleon at St. Helena to have conversed in Italian with his doctor and attendants.

Next day Dr. Kenealy reviewed the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, and proceeded to analyse the evidence as to the personal peculiarities of the defendant and Roger Tichborne, contending that the former could not be Arthur Orton. In the course of his speech he made an incidental observation that he was anxious to bring his remarks to a close as speedily as he could consistently with his duty to his client. The Lord Chief Justice here told him that he was not consuming time unnecessarily, and that what he was saying was only fair and proper.

Dr. Kenealy continued, on Wednesday, his analysis of the evidence respecting Roger Tichborne's manners and habits, and, comparing them with those of the defendant, contended that this part of the case was entirely in his client's favour. The learned counsel then returned to the tattoo marks, alleging as his reason that some of the jury seemed still to entertain a doubt on the subject, and said that the inventors of these marks were Mr. Bowker, Mr. Seymour, and Lord Bellew. When he began to expatiate on the incredibility of Roger's mother never having heard of "that swelling and sloughing sore" which would result from a tattoo, a matter-of-fact jurymen told him he had not found tattooing a painful operation. From this Dr. Kenealy passed on to a vindication of Bogle.

The analysis of the Tichborne witnesses occupied the whole of Thursday. Dr. Kenealy said that no fewer than thirty-five "independent" witnesses, who knew Roger at Tichborne before he finally left England, were called for the defence, and distinctly identified the defendant as the same person. The Crown had only called one independent witness, old John Etheridge, who said the defendant was not Roger. With reference to the alleged resemblance of the defendant to Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir James Tichborne, Sir Edward Doughty, and Lady Tichborne, he said, as there was overwhelming evidence on that subject and as the Crown had put forward no rebutting testimony, which it was perfectly competent for them to have done, it must be taken that such resemblance was completely and conclusively proved. The learned counsel said that he attached great weight to the testimony of Miss Braine, who, having resided with the defendant and his family for nine months, said he was the same young man whom she knew as Roger Tichborne.

Mr. Baron Martin will presently retire from the Court of Exchequer, of which he has been one of the Barons since 1850; and Sir William Bodkin, who has long been suffering in health, has forwarded his resignation to the Home Office. We hear from Edinburgh that Lord Cowan has resigned his judgeship in the Court of Session.

In the Sheriff Court of Chancery, at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the case of "Foulton v. the Earl of Eglinton" was called. The petitioner seeks to have it declared that he is heir of provision under the law of entail to the title held by the Earl of Eglinton and the Eglinton estates, which include the lands of Eglinton, Dreghorn, and Eaglesham. The Sheriff ordered answers to be lodged to the petition.

Sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, was passed, on Monday, at the Middlesex Sessions, on William George Vale, who, as the salesman of Messrs. Draper, in Covent Garden Market, robbed them systematically. A confederate, named Isaacs, has absconded. Mary Williams, alias Smith, who at the last sessions pleaded guilty to stealing linen from the house of Sir Thomas Chambers, where she was in service, had excellent certificates of character produced from previous employers. She was discharged, on her own recognisances, to come up for judgment when called upon. On Tuesday Maxwell Harlock pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with having obtained money by false pretences. The prisoner, who was said to be the son of a county magistrate, had been previously convicted, and was now sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, with a like period of police supervision. A female shoplifter, named Timberlake, who has many previous convictions recorded against her at the Middlesex Sessions, was on Wednesday, by way of change, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, with a further seven years' police supervision.

The Commander-in-Chief has appeared at Marlborough-street as complainant against Charles Studdart Maunsell, a retired half-pay captain, for assault. The assailant, who described himself as the most ill-used man in the world, has been pestering the Horse Guards with letters about his grievances. Not being satisfied with the response made to them, he met the Duke of Cambridge in Pall-mall, and, rushing at him, hit his Royal Highness repeatedly on the chest. The magistrate remanded him.

On Thursday afternoon the convict Jean Luie, a witness for the Claimant in the Tichborne trial, was placed before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, to answer the charge of perjury and other charges, preferred against him by the Crown. Some evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded.

Patrick Wood, a bill-broker, carrying on business in the City under the style of Wood Brothers, was, on Tuesday, committed at the Mansion House on a charge of forging a promissory note for £100.

Having essayed, for a wager, to eat a pound of raw sprats and drink a bottle of rum, George Harris, of Rotherhithe, was found helpless and unconscious on the pavement, and so alarmingly ill that the divisional surgeon had to be sent for. Almost the first experience of recovered consciousness on the part of Mr. Harris was being fined ten shillings by Mr. Maude.

Francis William Bryan, summoned at Southwark, for travelling on the Brighton line in a first-class carriage, with a third-class ticket, has been fined ten shillings and costs. At Clerkenwell, several persons have been summoned by the Great Northern Railway Company for attempts to defraud, and heavily fined.

Alfred Walker, boot and shoe manufacturer and leather merchant, of Leicester and Birmingham, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for fraudulently disposing of a quantity of elastic webbing, purchased otherwise than in regular course of trade, within four months of the liquidation of his affairs.

The Stafford clergyman's cook, who pretended to have had a desperate encounter with a burglar and to have defended her master's property at the peril of her life, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for the petty larceny committed under the ingenious guise of female heroism.

Sentence of penal servitude for five years has been passed on the two sailors, Keats and Burrage, who murderously attacked a warder in the bath-room of Lewes Naval Prison. The praiseworthy conduct of a prisoner, named Rayner, who took the part of the officer, Whyburn, is to be brought under the notice of the Home Secretary.

Four men were hanged on Monday for capital offences. Charles Dawson and William Thompson were executed at Durham for the murder of their paramours, and Edward Gough for stabbing a man during a fight. Thomas Corrigan was executed at Liverpool for murdering his mother while he was intoxicated. Thomas Ward Nicholls, who was sentenced to death at the Aylesbury Assizes on the 23rd ult. for the wilful murder of his wife at Olney, has been reprieved.

THE LATE REV. J. H. HINTON.

The Rev. John Howard Hinton, a Baptist minister of some eminence among the Nonconformist congregations, died at Clifton, Bristol, two or three weeks ago. He was eighty-two years of age, having been born at Oxford, in 1791. He was son of a Baptist minister, and was educated at the Baptist College of Bristol, but took his degree of M.A. at the University of Edinburgh. His first charge in the ministry was at Haverfordwest, whence he removed to Reading, and afterwards became pastor of the church and congregation in Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street. Five or six years ago he left London, and retired to a private life at Clifton. Mr. Hinton was not only a good and useful minister of religion, but was the author of some literary works of merit, besides his theological writings. He was the editor, amongst other publications, of a history and description of the United States of America, and of a book on the elements of natural history. The funeral of Mr. Hinton, in the cemetery at Arno's Vale, near Clifton, was attended by most of the Baptist and Independent ministers of Bristol.

TEMPLE STREET, NAGASAKI.

Our Special Artist lately in China and Japan has contributed the sketch of a street scene in the town of Nagasaki, one of the chief Japanese imperial cities. The temples here are visited by many devout worshippers; and their priests, as well as their gods, are comfortably lodged, while they are still better fed and paid. These sacred buildings are surrounded with groves and shrubberies, which are very pleasant; tea-gardens are neatly laid out with gravelled paths, adorned with fountains and grættos, and planted with orange-trees, camellias, and other flowering shrubs or herbs, as well as the cypress and yew. The town itself is irregularly built on the slopes of the beautiful hills overlooking a landlocked harbour, with many hamlets, villas, and tea-gardens in its agreeable neighbourhood. Some of the streets are very steep, and the ascent here and there is by the aid of steps. There is an air of general bustle in the shops and bazaars, where silks, bronzes, porcelain, and lacquer-ware, besides fruits, wine, and tobacco, are quickly sold. Nagasaki, in short, is rather a lively place for the other side of Asia.



THE LATE SIR JOSEPH COWEN, M.P.



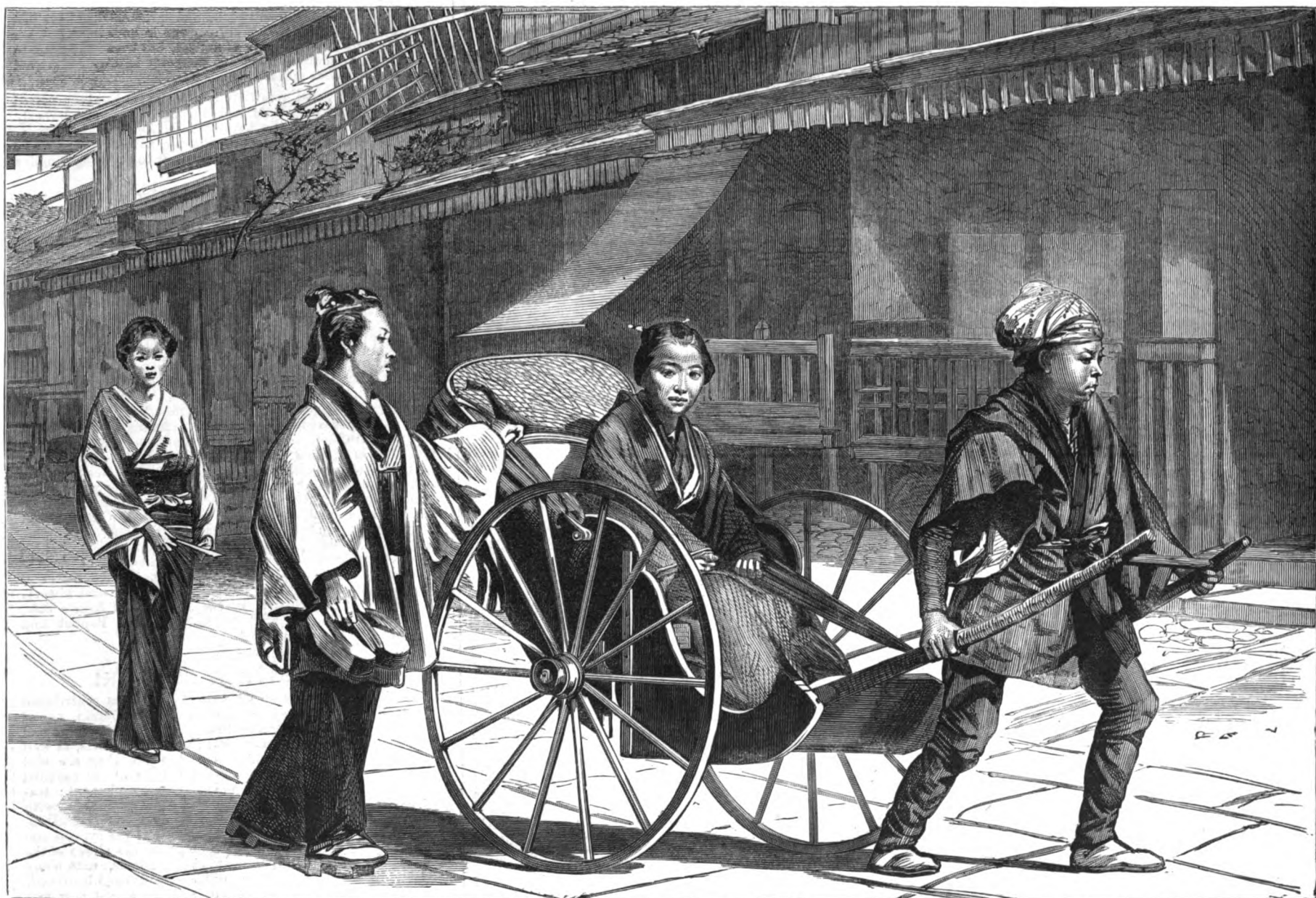
THE LATE REV. J. M. HINTON, OF BRISTOL.

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH COWEN, M.P.

The death of Sir Joseph Cowen, on the 19th ult., at his residence, Stella Hall, Blaydon-on-Tyne, was recorded in our Paper. He was born at Greenside, near Winlaton, in February, 1800, so that he was nearly seventy-four years of age. As a boy, he was brought up to his father's trade, that of a working chain-maker in the factory of Sir Ambrose Crowley and Co., at Winlaton and Swalwell, on the Tyne. But in 1814 the business of Messrs. Crowley was removed from Winlaton, and the father of Sir Joseph Cowen was enabled to set up a workshop

or small factory on his own account. After working with his father till 1823 or 1824, Joseph Cowen went to join his brother-in-law, Mr. Anthony Forster, in the business of firebrick making, at Blaydon Burn. He was first manager of these works, afterwards partner, and finally sole proprietor. He introduced great improvements, and at the time of his death Sir Joseph was at the head of one of the largest firebrick and gas retort works in the kingdom, besides being concerned in coal-mining and other extensive industrial enterprises. Sir Joseph Cowen was an active Liberal politician, and was elected M.P. for Newcastle in 1865; he was

re-elected in 1868. He also performed great public services as chairman of the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners, who have completed a series of the most extensive river works in the kingdom. Without any assistance from the Government, except in the way of loans, Mr. Ure, their engineer, made the Tyne a harbour of refuge, the only one between the Humber and Leith Roads. Hundreds of vessels seek its shelter every winter in gales of wind, which otherwise would be cast ashore and their crews drowned. The Government, in acknowledgment of Sir Joseph Cowen's twenty years' gratuitous services to the trade of the country as chairman of the River Tyne



SKETCHES IN JAPAN: SCENE IN TEMPLE-STREET, NAGASAKI.

Commissioners, conferred the honour of knighthood upon him in November, 1871. The portrait is copied from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE PRINCE CONSORT STATUE.

The monument in Holborn Circus, at the west end of the Holborn Viaduct, just now unveiled to public view, is an equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort. This bronze group, which is the work of Mr. Bacon, sculptor, and cost £2000, was a gift to the Corporation and city of London from a private benefactor. It represents the beloved and lamented Prince Albert seated on horseback and hat in hand, as in the act of returning a salute. The bronze was cast by Messrs. Young and Co., of Pimlico. The pedestal, which was provided by the Corporation, consists of a rustic base of grey granite, from Westmorland, surmounted by a moulded and polished block of red granite, from the Ross-shire quarries. At each end is a bronze statuette—the one representing "Peace," and the other "History." Bas-reliefs are inserted in the sides of the pedestal. In one of them Prince Albert is shown laying a foundation-stone; in the other Britannia appears distributing gifts to successful competitors in the peaceful arts. The sculpture has been executed by Mr. Bacon, and the masonry by Messrs. Hill, Keddell, and Waldram.

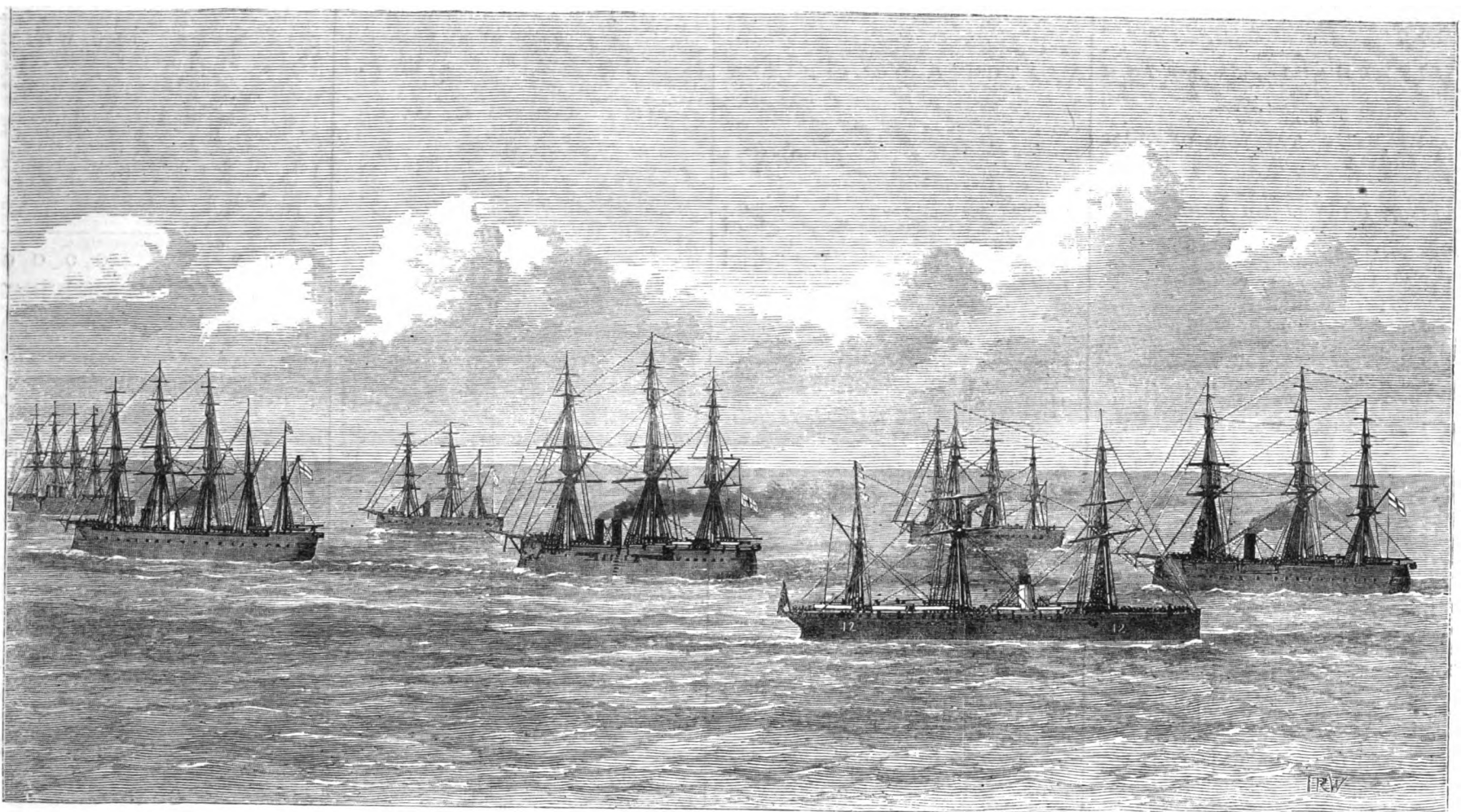
A MEETING ON THE SEA.

The fine steam-ship *Sarmatian*, hired by Government for the transport of troops to the Gold Coast, took out the 42nd Highlanders, whose departure for the Ashantee war has been noticed by us. On the morning of the 7th ult., when about a hundred miles off the Portuguese shore, a little below Lisbon, this vessel passed the Channel squadron,



STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT IN HOLBORN-CIRCUS.

then making for the port of Lisbon. We are much obliged to Sub-Lieutenant Gustavus H. Yonge, of H.M.S. *Triumph*, for his sketch of the interesting scene. The ships of the squadron were in two columns of divisions, ranged in line ahead, the first division being on the starboard side. When the *Sarmatian* got sight of them she altered her course, so as to pass on their larboard, within two or three hundred yards of the second division. Our Engraving, from Mr. Yonge's sketch, represents the ships of war, enumerated from left to right, in their actual order, as follows, the *Agincourt* leading the column:—H.M.S. *Agincourt*, H.M.S. *Northumberland*, H.M.S. *Resistance*, H.M.S. *Sultan*, H.M.S. *Hercules*, and H.M.S. *Triumph*. The *Sarmatian*, with a "12" painted in large figures in two places on her quarters fore and aft, is advancing in an opposite direction, and is just abreast of the *Hercules*; Every ship had its band of music ready, and, as the *Sarmatian* passed, they struck up "Bonny Dundee," or "The British Grenadier," or some other appropriate tune. The soldiers of the "Black Watch" Highland regiment, when they heard these familiar strains, burst into loud cheers, which were heartily returned by the sailors of the fleet. Ten days before (on Nov. 27), when the squadron was lying off Madeira, it had a pleasant meeting with the transports *Himalaya* and *Tamar*, conveying a battalion each of the Rifle Brigade and the 23rd Welch Fusiliers to the Ashantee war. Lieutenant Yonge writes to us of this circumstance in a very gratifying spirit. He tells us how Admiral Hornby directed the crews of the ships to cheer the soldiers, and the ship's bands to play, when the transports left the anchorage, after a stay there of sixteen hours, during which the naval and military officers exchanged compliments and friendly visits.



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At 1s. 1d. per yard (42 in. and 44 in. for 20 yards), and 2s. 6d. for the Full Gown Piece.

At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 254 to 262, Regent-street, W. Patterns free.

DEGOVE'S BLACK SILK, a further important improvement of this celebrated Silk in New Shades of Black to suit any taste or occasion.

The qualities at 2s. 10s. and 5s. for 14 yards (any length cut) are very good and remarkably cheap.

Patterns will be forwarded free on application to PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 254 to 262, Regent-street, W. Observe the Address.

FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK COSTUMES, made from Degove's Silk, at 9s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. guineas.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 254 to 262, Regent-street, London, W.

CRAPES.—A LARGE STOCK of ALBERT CRAPES, COURTAULDS' CRAPES, and GROUTS' CRAPES, are being sold much under value, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

ENGRAVINGS FREE

COURT, BALL, EVENING, and DINNER DRESSES.

A Large Variety of the most novel and recherché description is now being shown at Peter Robinson's New and Spacious Show-rooms, 254 to 262, Regent-street, London, W.

Very Tasteful Dresses for Young Ladies at a guinea. Brussels Net at 2s. 6d. and upwards, fully trimmed. Materials for Bodices given with all.

Observe the address: PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 254 to 262, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OF MOURNING GOODS" will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent French dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 254, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, 5s. to 5s. 6d. trimmed crapes.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

Previous to Stock-taking, all Dress Lengths of Plain and Fancy Silks at a considerable reduction in price.

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

POPLIN LA REINE, of Silk and Wool, specially adapted for Early Spring wear, price 2s. 6d. the Dress of 14 yard.

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIAL PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.

LADIES' MADE COSTUMES.

An unusually large collection, in every description of fabric suitable to the present season, including Cheviot and Houspurn Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, Drap des Femmes, Silk Repp, &c., the latest modes, ready for wear, at 4s. 6d. each.

All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models. The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

RUSSIAN and INVERARY TWEEDS.

In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Beccia, Brown, Violet de Alpe, &c., from 1s. 6d. to 2s. the Dress.

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

IN WHITE, BLACK, and ALL COLOURS.

VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEEN.

Beautifully Soft Velvet Flare, Past Black, and in Beccia, Brown, Violet, Green, &c., at 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard, very rich.

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

THE "Leather" Make of Reversible

YOKOHAMA SILK, in Evening Colours.

This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours, including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert d'Orie, Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argente, &c., &c., is 4s. 6d. in width, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from.

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS.

In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colours, including the new Reccia, Brown, Violet des Alpes, Ciel d'Italie, Ciel de Ciel, Ciel de Ciel, &c., &c., 2s. 6d. the Dress, or 3s. 6d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

TULLE, TARLATANE, MUSLIN, OR GREENADINE.

MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.

Always ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 6d. to 30s.

The "Ada," a most charming dress, in Tulle, Flourence, and ample trained Skirt, 1 guinea—a substantial bargain, included.

All orders, for any number of Dresses, dispatched same day as received.

The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED

HOMESPUEN CHEVIOT SERGES, beautifully soft and warm, in all the New Mixtures, 3s. 6d. to 5s. the Dress.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, in all the Colours, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.

Fancy Shirting Flannels (fast colours), 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. per yd.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.—(Patterns free.)

IN WHITE, BLACK, and FORTY-EIGHT COLOURS.

TARLATANS for BALL DRESSES.

All 11s. 9d. the piece of 16 yards, 64 inches wide.

Also, a great variety of Gold and Silver ditto, in Stripes, Spots, Stars, and other figures.—Patterns free.

RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS.

Velvet Jackets and Mantles, Trimmed Fur.

Notwithstanding the advance in prices of all Furs, PETER ROBINSON still continues to sell his Stock at the old prices.

OPERA MANTLES.

A magnificent Stock for selection, at prices varying from 21s. to 10s.

German Wove Opera, 10s. 9d.

Waterproof Mantle, 12s. each.

Illustrations free on application.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE beg to announce that they are now holding their ANNUAL WINTER SALE of Goods at reduced prices.

At the same time they are offering the remaining portion of the Stock of the late firm of BEWELL and CO., consisting of Moire Antiques, Plain and Fancy Silks, and various other Goods, at a great reduction.

The Goods in each of the above departments have been re-marked at prices which will ensure their early disposal.

Waterloo House, Pall-mall East and Cockspur-street, London.

CHAPMAN'S GREAT CLEARANCE

SALE, from MONDAY, Jan. 5, to SATURDAY, 21, inclusive. Stock Value—Twenty Thousand Pounds. Patterns of all Goods free.

SILKS.

Black Silks, Ten Thousand Pounds Worth.

Black Silks, Imperial make .. 2s. 11d. and 4s. 3d. per yard.

Black Silks, Bonnet's .. 2s. 11d. .. 4s. 3d. ..

Black Silks, Rich Lyons .. 3s. 6d. .. 5s. 6d. ..

Black Silks, Good Quality .. 3s. 6d. .. 5s. 6d. ..

Coloured silks, Rich Gros Grain .. 3s. 11d. .. 5s. 11d. ..

Japanese Silks, a Large Variety .. 3s. 6d. .. 5s. 6d. ..

Japanese Silks, Richest Quality .. 3s. 6d. .. 5s. 6d. ..

Japanese Silks, Rich Figure .. 3s. 6d. .. 5s. 6d. ..

Japanese Silks, Striped, very Rich .. 3s. 6d. .. 5s. 6d. ..

Silk Velvets, Superior .. 4s. 11d. .. 6s. 11d. ..

Silk Velvets, very Rich .. 4s. 11d. .. 6s. 11d. ..

Silk Velvets, Lyons .. 4s. 11d. .. 6s. 11d. ..

DRESSES.

Velvet Black, Matchless .. 2s. 6d. per yard.

Velvet Black, New Patent .. 2s. 6d. ..

Velvet Black, Double Dyed .. 2s. 6d. ..

Granville Twill .. 1s. 6d. ..

Treble Diagon .. 1s. 6d. ..

Satin Cloths, Superior Quality .. 1s. 6d. ..

French Merinos, Finest Quality made .. 2s. 6d. ..

French Merinos, Second Quality, 42 in. wide .. 1s. 6d. ..

Corded Cloth, Good Medium Dress .. 1s. 6d. ..

Corded Cheviot Serge .. 1s. 6d. ..

Silk Remnants, various, suitable for Children's Dresses.

Sealskin Jackets will be sold at cost price, 23 15s. and 27 15s. each.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

FIRE at HALIFAX.

THE SALVAGE STOCK

from Messrs. LISTER and COMPANY, a portion of whose premises were destroyed by fire on Dec. 4 last. We intend having a GRAND SALE, NEXT WEEK, of the above SALVAGE, on our Premises, 534, 536, 538, and 540, New Oxford-street.

We shall also continue the Sale of George Bynon's Stock, of Oroydon, and the Stock of Mr. H. Howard, of Colchester, as previously advertised by us. Many reductions having been made, some wonderful Bargains will be offered in the various departments.

HENRY GLAVE, 534, 536, 538, and 540, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S SALE.

SALVAGE AND OTHER STOCKS

534, 536, 538, and 540, New Oxford-street.

British Dress Fabrics, Plain Household Drapery, Handsome Costumes, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fancy Goods, Underclothing, Outfittings, Ball Dresses, a Warehouse of all the Flowers, Furs, Feather, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Ties, at nominal prices.

HENRY GLAVE, 534, 536, 538, and 540, New Oxford-street.

PATTERNS SENT FREE

of BAKER and CRISP'S REGULAR STOCK at REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK SILK EXTRAORDINARY 18s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

COLOURED SILKS .. 22s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

FANCY SILKS .. 22s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

JAPANESE SILKS .. 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

EVENING DRESS FABRICS

FOR THE SEASON.

TARLATANS and GAUZE .. 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

GREENADINES and GAUZE .. 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

CHAMBRAY GAUZE .. 22s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.

WINTER DRESSES.

SERGES and DIAGONALS .. 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

BATTENS and COUTURE CLOTHS .. 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

POPLAINS and 120 other Fabrics .. 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

VELVETEENS in BLACK .. 15s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

VELVETEENS in COLOURS .. 15s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

VELVETEENS in STRIPES .. 15s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

Patterns sent free.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BURGESS'S JANUARY SALE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

Dresses, Grenadines, Moulins, Percales, Serges, Cheviots, Costumes, Poplains, All valuable Merchandise, regardless of cost. Patterns and Catalogues free.

BURGESS, 66, Oxford-street.

HALF-YEARLY SALE, AT REDUCED RATES.

HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. will hold

their HALF-YEARLY SALE on MONDAY, the 13th inst., and continue the same DAILY for 14 Days. Large quantities of valuable Merchandise, such as Flowers, Furs, Feather, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Ties, at greatly reduced rates. Detailed Catalogues forwarded post-free.

5, 7, 9, Regent-street (near Pall-mall).

HOWELL, JAMES, and CO., 5, 7, and 9, Regent-street (near Pall-mall).

The Stock of elegant PLAIN BLACK and COLOURED SILKS being unusually large, Messrs. Howell, James, and Co. have decided to reduce the prices very considerably. Upwards of Ten Thousand Yards of Rich Black Silks will be placed on their counters on MONDAY, the 13th inst., and DAILY until the beginning of February, at the following prices (much below their value):—

4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d.

the yard, wide width.

Patterns post-free. Five per cent discount for cash.

5, 7, 9, Regent-street (near Pall-mall).

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS, the richest quality, wide width, merited at 4s. 6d. the yard.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns free.

JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied

Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices hitherto unknown, beginning at 10s. the yard—the same has been sold at 2s. 6d.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free.

BLACK and COLOURED VELVETEENS.

Widest at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. the quality at 2s. 6d. is bright and silky. This firm (the first to place velveteens before the public) have sold many thousands, and never heard a complaint. Patterns post-free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

MERINO.—After all, there is no dress

which gives such entire satisfaction as FRENCH MERINO. Softest wool, very fine and warm, in brilliant colours. All at 2s. the yard. The quality has been scrupulously kept up, and can be had only at Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free.—HARVEY and CO. Established 50 years.

REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, 242, REGENT-STREET; 26 and 27, ADELPHI-STREET.

ALLISON and CO.'S usual ANNUAL

SALE of SURPLUS FANCY STOCK commenced MONDAY (20th ult.), and will continue for a few weeks. An inspection is respectfully solicited. Patterns free.

MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.

UNDERCLOTHING.

Chemises, in Lots of Three for 5s. 6d.

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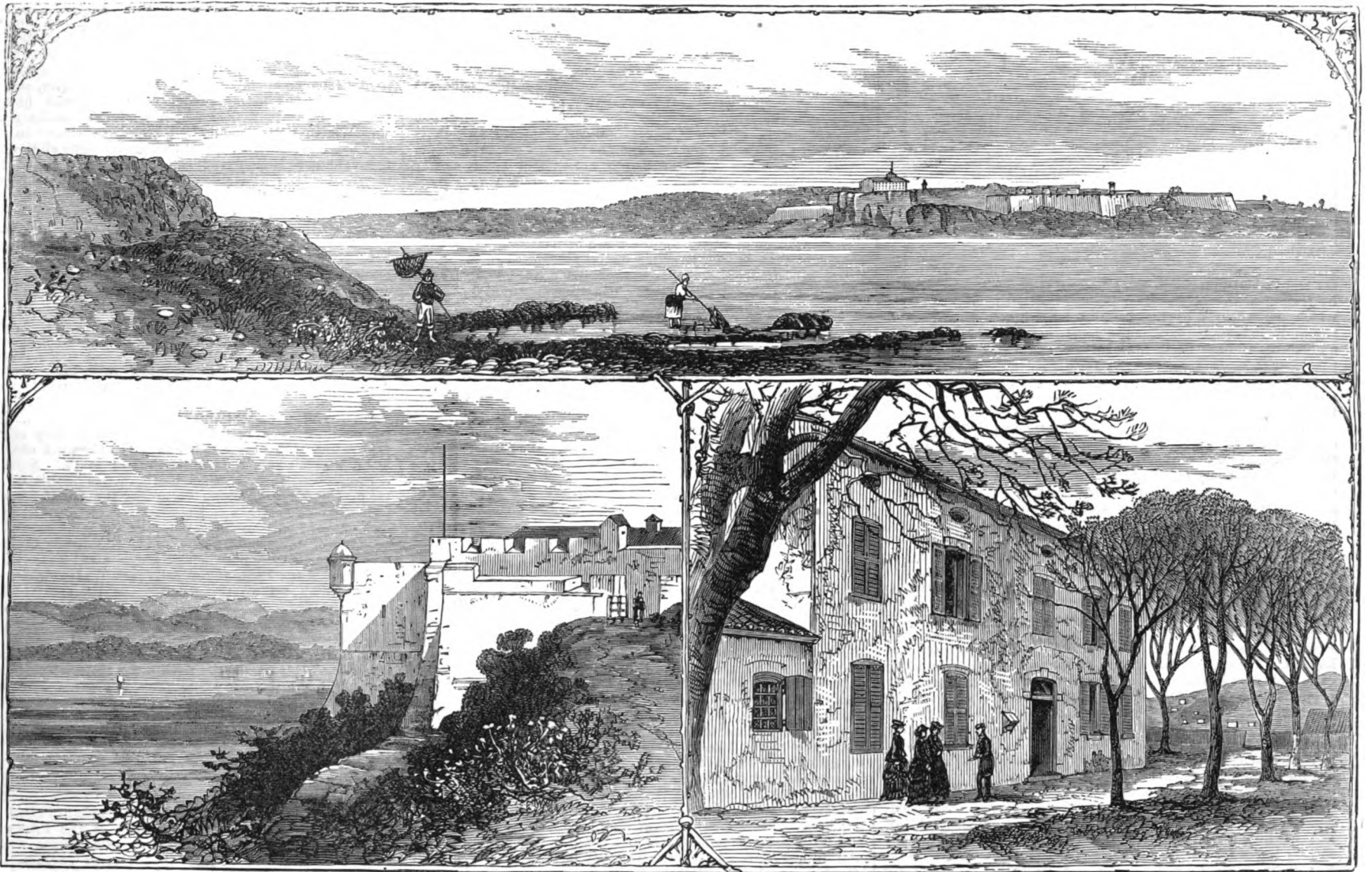
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THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

The *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 30, 1871, contained a sketch of the blind basket-makers at work in one of the London institutions for the benefit of persons afflicted with loss of sight. We at the same time noticed a book, then recently published, by Dr. T. R. Armitage, one of the council of the British and Foreign Blind Association, and himself blind, recommending that they should be taught more profitable work than the making of baskets or mats. In Paris, during the past forty years, and in the United States of America, for many years past, a large number of those endowed with musical talent have been specially trained for the professions of pianoforte tuner and performer and teacher of piano or organ playing. For the first-named employment, more especially, it is proved by experience that the blind have really a natural aptitude superior to that of most persons who can see. They are enabled to read instrumental or vocal music with perfect facility by the use of raised or pricked-out characters for its notation, to be felt with the hand and so to be learnt by rote. The bass part of a pianoforte score, for instance, can be read and learnt by using the right hand to feel and the left hand to play; the treble part by feeling with the left and playing with the right; after which, both parts having been learnt, they can be played together. It is probable that the deprivation of sight, by leaving a greater amount of nerve-force or brain-force at the disposal of the sense of hearing, may render the ear more finely susceptible of differences in musical tone; and the memory will likewise be stronger to retain and quicker to learn both the melody and the harmonic arrangement of a musical composition.

We are very glad now to be able to return to the subject, in connection with one of this week's Engravings, which shows the Christmas party of pupils of the Royal Normal College for the Blind and Academy of Music at Upper Norwood. It is our earnest hope that public support may be liberally and promptly given to this most interesting and deserving national institution, which was opened in March, 1872. As its benefits are designed for the whole of the United Kingdom, not for London alone, local efforts have been made at Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds, Glasgow and Edinburgh, to obtain the funds needed for its secure establishment and maintenance upon a suitable scale. We would invite the friendly aid of our contemporaries on the provincial press, along with the metropolitan daily and weekly journals, to advocate this good cause. Thirty thousand is the estimated number of the blind in Great Britain and Ireland. There is no reason why they should not be taught to earn their own livelihood. It must be confessed that the simple manual labours of weaving and plaiting—work rather fit for prisoners in a House of Correction—which are offered to the inmates of some well-endowed Asylums for the Blind, can never answer this purpose. Five or six shillings a week may be earned, in this way, by the pupils who are discharged from the Asylum; but for the remaining cost of their living they must either be a permanent burden on the charity of friends, or must be relieved at the expense of the poor rate. There are a few other occupations, for which blind persons are not entirely disqualified, and in which some may possibly get employment, as a favour, at very low wages, from eight to ten or twelve shillings a week. But their general condition, if not destitute, is extremely depressed; and even those who are maintained by the assistance of their own family must often desire in vain the means of gaining an independence. We believe that, in a great many cases, not only in the lower but in the middle ranks of society, life-long distress might be saved by providing for the special instruction of the blind in some remunerative employment connected with the art of music. It is most creditable to the leading members of the great London piano-manufacturing trade that they have, in accordance with our suggestion two years ago, frankly attached themselves to this movement. The new institution has been much favoured also with the patronage of the highest English nobility, led by the Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, Northumberland, and Sutherland, and by the Marquis of Westminster, its president, with the Earls of Shaftesbury and Lichfield as trustees. The Hon. William Ashley is chairman of the executive committee, Sir Rutherford Alcock is treasurer (at 14, Great Queen-street, Westminster), Sir W. Stenhouse is chairman of the musical committee, and Mr. G. Harcourt Chambers is the honorary secretary, at 28, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind (if we may omit the words "and Academy" from its official title) is established in several houses adjoining each other at the Mount and Paxton-terrace, Westow-street, close to the Crystal Palace, in the suburban village of Upper Norwood. About forty or forty-five is the number of pupils, boys and girls, for whom accommodation can as yet be provided; and it is with sincere regret that the director and committee are obliged to refuse admission to many who would readily be sent, if there were more room for them, upon the moderate terms for board and instruction. This arrangement is usually made through local committees of the Royal Normal College adopting the care of individual scholars, or else through the directors of a local Blind Asylum or similar charity. It is the design of the Royal Normal College, when £25,000 shall have been raised, to purchase a site of six acres and a half, and to erect buildings for the reception of 150 pupils, with school and class rooms, practising and tuning rooms, an organ, and forty pianos. An appeal to the public for this object was made last May, in a letter signed by the Marquis of Westminster (donor of £1200) and by Lord Shaftesbury, which appeared in the daily papers; and the Lord Mayor, about Midsummer, called a meeting at the Mansion House, with the same purpose in view. We trust that the attempt will be renewed in the season now approaching, with better success. This would be amply secured if the Duke of Edinburgh, who is not only a musician, but a pianoforte-tuner, could bring his newly-married Duchess next May or June to visit the College at Norwood, and to witness the performance of the blind pupils.

In the meantime the College is open to friends coming for its inspection, and they are sure to be pleased with all that they see and hear. The accomplished and experienced Principal, Mr. F. J. Campbell, is a blind man, who has long been esteemed in England and America for his abilities as a musician, as a teacher, and as an administrative manager. He was, during about fourteen years, the musical director, and, during half that period, the resident superintendent, of the Perkins Institute for the Blind at Boston, Massachusetts, one of the best institutions of this kind. It is mentioned by Dr. Armitage, in his book on "The Education and Employment of the Blind," with high commendation. In the United States, we are told, there are blind teachers of music earning £400 or £500 a year; and some are appointed organists with good salaries. In Paris, it is remarked, they get employment in pianoforte-tuning more easily than in teaching; the tuners make from £80 to £150 a year, and one makes £250. Some branches of repairing are also practised by the blind. We observe the names of Messrs. Broadwood, Messrs. Collard, and other eminent manufacturing firms, among the benefactors of the Norwood Institution. With regard to the general and technical instruction there given during a course of three years, its quality is certified by a letter from Mr. J. Rice Byrne,

Government Inspector of Schools, and by the testimonials of persons conversant with musical education. A sound knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, physiology, and other natural science, with geography and history, is made the foundation of general culture, while moral and religious teaching, with due respect for particular opinions, is carefully attended to. The theory and practice of music, including composition and analysis, singing and playing, and the mechanical work of tuning and repairing instruments, are taught in proportion to the capacities of individual pupils. They have the privilege of attending not only the concerts but the rehearsals of the Crystal Palace orchestra, which is esteemed the best in England, and one of the best in Europe. Great care is taken to preserve their health and bodily vigour by regular gymnastics and by open-air games in a very large playground. The visitors who, on Friday week, saw these young people around their Christmas-tree, and heard their concert of music, were not a little gratified with the Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind at Norwood. We cannot doubt that its merits will soon be recognised by an ample list of subscribers and donors to the fund required for its extension and safe establishment. The treasurer and honorary secretary, whose names and addresses are stated above, will gladly receive whatever may be given for this good object.

FINE ARTS.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S WORKS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In reserving the present exhibition exclusively for the works of Sir Edwin Landseer the Royal Academy has evinced a becoming sense of the lustre reflected upon it by its deceased member, although a collection of the works of any one painter, however popular and attractive, cannot be so variously instructive as one of those gatherings of select examples of great masters of different schools which have hitherto formed the winter displays at Burlington House. We doubt, even, whether this collection, not far from complete as it is, of Sir Edwin's life-work will really benefit his reputation, though it may still further extend his vast popularity. It cannot reveal much more of his humorous and pathetic invention and powers of design than we know already through the medium of engravings from his works, while many of the works themselves will be disappointing to those who have hitherto known them solely by the engravings. It is also only in the works of his earlier and best time, and in some few exceptional productions of later date, that the painter's executive qualities can be regarded as really noble, sound, and complete, rather than excessively dextrous, taking, and specious—or as susceptible of comparison with the technical mastery of Rubens, Snyders, Potter, Weenix, Hondecoeter, Fyt, Wouvermans, and other old painters of animal nature. Very rarely indeed is colour an artistic element of value in Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures; and we must look for other attributes to find the secrets of their popularity. Then there are whole classes of Landseer's works, particularly those with human figures, painted under courtly and fashionable influence, which are not only quite unworthy of him, but have a positive artificiality of taste, a conventional elegance of shallow flattery which must be regarded as reprehensible by honest criticism. While painting under this influence, even Sir Edwin's animals, and not merely his domestic pets, but his wild beasts, acquire a sleek, tame aspect, as though carefully prepared by the taxidermist for drawing-room presentation. There are, besides, many works executed, in the latter part of Landseer's career, but frequently left unfinished, which are so incredibly weak in drawing, so incomplete in modelling, and so opaque in colour, that it must be regretted they should ever be made public.

This collection is, as we have intimated, nearly complete. Except about twenty works, among which are "The Drive," the large "Chevy Chase," &c., the only works of importance not included here are those in the South Kensington Museum. We can imagine that the authorities at Brompton would have been little disposed to part with their Landseers for several months, even if the removal of them to Piccadilly be not prevented by conditions attached to the Sheepshanks gift and Vernon bequest. The first room on entering is devoted to sketches, studies, and drawings in pencil, pen-and-ink, chalk, coloured crayons, water colours, and fresco. The five following rooms are appropriated to oil-paintings, and a seventh room is occupied by works in black and white, including etchings and engravers' proofs from some of Landseer's works, but including only those touched on by the artist himself, and a few proofs after originals not in the exhibition. Mr. Graves, who has published most of the engravings from Landseer, offered, we believe, for exhibition at Burlington House a very complete set of the best proofs and impressions of the plates after Landseer; but the offer was declined by the Academy, and Mr. Graves has had to content himself by exhibiting his collection of engravings in a small room called the "Burlington Gallery," nearly opposite to the Academy in Piccadilly. We quite appreciate the scrupulousness of the Academy in resolving to limit their Landseer exhibition to work actually from the artist's own hand; and possibly the addition of several hundred plates by various engravers might have produced a sense of wearisome repetition, even if in some instances the engraving should have proved more acceptable than the original picture itself. At the same time, one must feel the absence of such engravings as Mr. S. Cousins's superb mezzotint from "Titania and Bottom," and many of the congenial translations by the painter's own brother, Mr. Thomas Landseer. Probably, therefore, it will be generally considered that the Academy would have acted more wisely in admitting a complete series of engravings, especially as four of the rooms available are unoccupied.

A far less questionable cause for complaint is, however, the total want in the hanging of all classification beyond that of separating the drawings and engravings from the oil paintings, and the placing the largest of the latter in the Great Room, and the making the frames match everywhere as nearly as may be. The whole of the 532 works are hung in utter disregard of the date at which they were produced. The consequences are that the impression produced is most confusing, and the lessons which so comprehensive a representation of an artist's life-work is so well calculated to yield, if arranged to illustrate his development, culmination, and decline, are either lost or only to be learnt by difficult and laborious comparison. We do not ask for a perfect chronological arrangement; but we feel sure that a sufficiently agreeable collocation on the walls could have been attained by disposing the oil paintings in groups according to dates, embracing five or ten years, and so with the drawings and engravings. Nor is the catalogue, though freer than usual from clerical or typographical errors, a considerable improvement on its predecessor. It is more like a bare auctioneer's list than a *catalogue raisonné*, such as the Royal Academy should produce on occasions such as this. The dimensions of the oil paintings are given, and frequently the dates at which they were painted; but in the case of exhibited works particulars as to when and where they were exhibited ought to have been added.

The first room contains, as we have said, nothing but draw-

ings and sketches in a variety of material. This is one of the most interesting and instructive portions of the entire collection, especially to artists. It shows the diversity of Sir Edwin's preparatory work for pictures painted at every period of his career. Many of the occasional sketches, some of which were struck off in pen-and-ink, at the end of a letter, have an autobiographical as well as artistic interest. Several of them reveal the privileged intimacy at Court of the drawing-master to and esteemed painter of the Queen and Prince, and here and there peep out little touches of that genial humour and complimentary politeness which rendered Landseer a general favourite in those courtly and high-born circles in which he seems to have always aspired to mingle. One of the earliest of these sketches is that (132) of a dog and cat, dated 1812, and inscribed "Done at Maldon by the little boy Edwin when ten years old, now Sir E. Landseer, the old boy, 1866." Sketches by the "little boy Edwin" at a still earlier age are preserved at the South Kensington Museum. A series of small Continental sketches, dated 1840, executed in water colours, with a liberal use of the reed pen, together with some sketches of earlier date, are very remarkable for their union of freedom and precision, and for a lifelike spirit, which we miss, at least in the figures, in later works. We would especially commend to notice the "Pulpit in Belgium" (37), "Gossips at the Fountain, Aix-la-Chapelle" (35), "Sketch at Mechlin" (31), and "Market-Place, Geneva" (41). The expressiveness and descriptiveness of these drawings and their definition of detail are naturally yielded by "the point" when in competent hands. But in a crayon drawing of the same date (1840) of a "Plough at Waterloo" (37), in which the "stump" has been freely used, we already see some of that satiny glossiness which was a too frequent characteristic of Sir Edwin's animal textures in later years. Subsequently, corresponding with the change of practice in his oil-painting, we find Landseer partially discarding the use of the point, and executing his sketches and studies for pictures with charcoal and coloured crayons, in apparently too great reliance on the breadths of tone and hue so readily afforded by those soft materials; the consequence being a progressive tendency to flatness and emptiness. Still, as suggestive charcoal sketches, one could hardly wish for anything better than "The Eagle's Nest" (79) and "Scene in the Forest" (83); and it would be difficult to imagine anything more masterly, in their slight, sketchy way, than the large drawings in coloured crayons of a flying stag nearly overtaken by a deerhound (47) and the "Stags Browning" (113). In the same facile material is the finished study for the picture exhibited a few years back of "The Queen on a Pony, at Osborne" (48). Her Majesty is in her widow's weeds; John Brown, who holds the pony's head, is also in the deepest mourning; the pony is black, so is the dog, and the very sky weeps. "Man, Horses, and Dogs: a Study" (124) is an example of Sir Edwin in fresco; and it is in excellent preservation. Not so the semicircular fresco, in the second room, of a "Scene from Comus" (172), one of the decorations of the pavilion of Buckingham Palace, executed by way of experiment, at the request of the Prince Consort, when the decoration of the Westminster Palace was on foot. This, like its fellow-frescoes in the same pavilion that were exposed to the open air, has become a complete wreck. Fortunately, Landseer's composition is preserved in the oil-painting of the Ball collection at South Kensington.

With the exception of this fresco, all the works in the five succeeding rooms are in oil. In the second room we at once come upon some of Sir Edwin's best known recent efforts. We shall, however, pay some attention to the order in which the works were produced in our survey of each room. First, then, we may notice a landscape (148), by Sir Augustus Calcott, called "Harvest in the Highlands," in which Landseer, then only twenty-eight, has skillfully introduced some carefully-painted horses, &c. Three small pictures of a "Fox" (160), "Stag just Shot" (161), and "Woodcock" (162), are also of early date, as appears by their comparatively juicy colouring, their close adherence to and vigorous realisation of Nature. "Lion and Dash" (159), a majestic mastiff and a barking spaniel, is a sounder, though less taking, version of the theme afterwards entitled "Dignity and Impudence." "The Princess Royal and Eos" (169), the latter a black hound, with its nose poked fondly beneath the little foot of the baby Princess as she lies in her cot, is one of the best of Sir Edwin's Royal portrait pictures. The forms are well rounded and the colouring unusually agreeable. It is difficult to believe that the picture near this, though painted only the year following (1842), called "Windsor Castle in Modern Times" (173), and containing portraits of the Queen in evening costume and the Prince as a sportsman, near an open oriel, overlooking a trim lawn, can be by the same hand, so laboriously smooth, so tawdrily bright, and intensely artificial is the whole, saving the group of game in the foreground, which, it need hardly be said, is excellently painted. We will only add regarding this very disappointing work that in the well-known engraving the astonishing disproportions in the figures of her Majesty and the Prince are greatly modified. As if to show how infinitely more at home Landseer was as a painter of animals, there hangs close by a perfect little gem, painted the same year, representing "Brazilian Monkeys" (175) perched on a pine-apple, and intently watching a wasp that has settled on the leafy tuft of the fruit. The large picture of the "Otter Hunt" (191), with the speared otter held aloft above the whole pack of ravening hounds, is a spirited work, well known through the engraving.

In "The Challenge" (199), painted in 1844, we come at once upon the ripest fruit of Sir Edwin's acquaintance with the Highlands and their wild denizens. The artist has painted nothing more original and impressive than this strange, spectral winter-night scene, with its snow-covered ground and fallen pine-stem, and star-sprinkled, deep blue sky, with its noble stag snorting defiance, and that other stag swimming the loch to accept the proud challenge. The picture was exhibited under the motto, "Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before Them"—a rather ambiguous title, seeing that the shadow of the antlers of the nearer stag, cast by an unseen moon on to the snow, is the only shadow that can have any reference to the threatened conflict. "The Free Kirk" (193), a reverent old shepherd, with his aged partner, and their collies, sharing the kirk pew, with a young couple behind them, is another Highland subject, rather forced in sentiment. A "Dandie Dinmont" cautiously watching a hedgehog (167) is one of several canine favourites of the Queen and Prince painted by Landseer at various times, which include two German dogs of a curiously bandy-legged breed, called Waldmann (170) and Dackel (178). "The Twins" (184), a large picture of a couple of lambs, with a ram, and sheep-dogs lying on a plaid above them; "Saved" (151), a Newfoundland dog, with a child he has just brought to shore lying unconsciously before him; "The Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers" (158), a jocular title applied to a small picture of a bullfinch and a couple of squirrels; "Prosperity" (155) and "Adversity" (158), showing a horse sleek and proud, held by a groom on a lawn, and the same horse, descended to be a fireman's hack, standing neglected on a winter night outside a tavern—bring us through growing mannerisms and superficiality to "The Swannery



"BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE, TH

BY THE LATE SIR E



RE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

WIN LANDSEER, R.A.

Invaded by Sea Eagles" (156), exhibited in 1869, and one of the most important of Sir Edwin's later finished works. Some naturalists maintain that this picture is altogether wrong in fact—that eagles do not attack in this way, do not fight with their beaks, but with their talons, that in such a contest the birds' plumage would not remain flat and sleek, and that many feathers would be torn out, and so forth; but we will not reopen the controversy. Certain it is the feathers of the outspread eagles' pinions and other passages of this vigorous, vivid, and daring performance contain some amazingly dextrous manipulation in the artist's broad, indicative, later style. Still, this mastery of hand surprises by its facile suggestiveness rather than satisfies by completely descriptive realisation, as in his earlier pictures and the works of the old masters. The picture, moreover, has the thin, clay-cold colouring of most of the later works. "The Sick Monkey" (190), exhibited in 1870 under the title, "Doctor's Visit to Poor Relations, Zoological Gardens," is one of the very best, though one of the last, of the painter's works. Whether such intensity of expression is ever seen or possible in the visages of our "poor relations" we will not pretend to say, but nothing assuredly can be more pathetic than the grief of the nursing mother and the pain-worn lassitude of the nursing. The colouring, also, is altogether exceptionally fine—the harmony of the olive russet and citron browns is perfect, and not less artistic is the contrast of the black hair of the healthy young monkey with the oranges he is devouring or has greedily appropriated. Here we must pause for the present.

Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., has been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden. A similar honour, unsolicited, has been before conferred on the popular English painter by the Academies of Belgium and Austria.

Two interesting sales took place last week at Paris, and prices ran high. The collection of M. Carpeaux, the well-known sculptor, realised 90,000fr.; the model of the celebrated marble group at the front of the new Opera alone fetched 6000fr. The other sale was that of the sculptor Carrier-Belleuse, whose group, "La Confidence," was purchased by M. Debrousse for 6000fr.; the total proceeds of the sale amounting to 69,000fr.

Mr. William Telbin, the eminent scene-painter, died on Christmas Day. He had been an invalid for some time, and had never recovered the depressing effect of his son's death, which occurred through an accident while on a sketching excursion in the Alps, some years ago. Mr. Telbin was in his sixty-first year.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF NORBURY.

The Right Hon. Hector John Graham Toler, third Earl of Norbury, Viscount Glandine, and Baron Norbury and Norwood, in the Peerage of Ireland, died, on the 26th ult., at Valence, Westerham, Kent. His Lordship was born Sept. 17, 1810, the second son of Hector John Graham, second Earl of Norbury (murdered at Durrow Abbey, Jan. 3, 1839), by Elizabeth, his wife, only child of Wm. Brabazon, Esq., of Brabazon Park, in the county of Mayo, and was grandson of the famous John Toler, first Lord Norbury, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. The nobleman whose death we record married, Sept. 7, 1848, Stewart-Lindesay, daughter of Major-General Sir H. Bethune, Bart., and leaves four daughters and one only son, William Brabazon Lindesay, Viscount Glandine, born July 2, 1862, who succeeds as fourth Earl of Norbury.

COUNTESS STANHOPE.

The Right Hon. Emily Harriet, Countess Stanhope, died at Chevening, near Sevenoaks, on the 31st ult. Her Ladyship, the second daughter of General Sir Edward Kerrierson, Bart., G.C.H., K.C.B., by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Alexander Ellice, Esq., of Pittencrief, Fifeshire, was born Sept. 10, 1815, and married, July 10, 1834, Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, the eminent writer and historian, who succeeded his father as Earl Stanhope March 2, 1855. The issue of the marriage consists of four sons and one daughter, Mary Catherine, Countess Beauchamp.

MR. WORMALD, F.R.C.S.

Thomas Wormald, Esq., of Epping House, near Hertford, senior consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, died suddenly, on the 28th ult., at his brother's residence, Gomersal, Yorkshire, in his seventy-second year. A pupil of Abernethy, he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1824, and gained eventually a leading position in his profession. In the Royal College of Surgeons he filled all the highest offices; in 1849 was elected a member of council; in 1857, Hunterian orator; and, in 1865, president. Mr. Wormald leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M'CLINTOCK.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Jocelyn M'Clintock, who died on the 24th ult., in the fifty-third year of his age, at his residence, Fellows Hall, in the county of Armagh, was the youngest son of the late John M'Clintock, Esq., of Drumcar, M.P., by his second marriage, with Lady Elizabeth Le Poer French, daughter of William, Earl of Clancarty, and sister of the last Archbishop of Tuam. Colonel M'Clintock was half-brother of Lord Rathdonnell, and of the late Captain W. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, for many years M.P. for the county of Carlow. He served in the 37th and 52nd Light Infantry, and, when a Captain in the latter regiment, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sligo Rifles. Colonel M'Clintock held the commission of the peace for the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and was a director of the Ulster Railway Company. He married, in 1850, the youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir James Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey, M.P. for the county of Armagh.

THE HON. ALFRED WALTER CHARTERIS.

The Hon. Alfred Walter Charteris, Lieutenant Coldstream Guards and Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Garnet Wolseley, died of fever, on Nov. 24, on board the Simoom. This gallant young officer had volunteered for active service in the Ashantee war, and has early fallen a victim to his military spirit. He was the second but eldest surviving son of Lord Elcho, M.P., by Anna Frederica, his wife, daughter of Thomas William, first Earl of Lichfield, and grandson of Francis, present Earl of Wemyss and March. He was born June 2, 1847, and entered the Army in the 71st Foot in 1869.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the P-per should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

ROBERT H.—The annual subscription for the French Chess magazine, so ably conducted by Mr. Preti, is twenty-one francs if the subscriber lives in England. The best way of paying this is by a Post Office order payable to M. Jean Preti, 72, 74, Rue Saint Sauveur, Paris.

D.D.—We shall have much pleasure in making your wishes known if you will send your name and address.

N. C. ARMARINE QUINCY.—We have already explained that, if Black, in Problem No. 1552, play his King to Q's 5th on the first move, White cannot give mate according to the condition.

W. S. S. of Hamilton.—Those last sent shall have careful examination, and the former ones shall be returned if they are found to be too easy.

W. C. Cheltenham.—Acceptable at all times.

D. DAILY, Douai.—We have already published the solution of Problem No. 1553, beginning, 1. R from Kt sq takes Bishop, and cannot send solutions by post.

ELIZABETH FRANCES HARRIS and HUGH F. KERRIDGE, of Canterbury, New Zealand.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. XVI. is perfectly correct.

H. H. H., St. Petersburg.—Quite right.

J. H. of Hong-Kong.—It is, unfortunately, though Chinese, no Chinese puzzle. The solution is apparent at the first glance.

D. E. H. Crewe.—By no means difficult, but neat and original. It has been marked for insertion.

H. R.—It was remarked by the examiners before that the Bishop can be moved to Q R square, K R 8th, K Kt 7th, and K B 6th with equal effect. This is an imperfection you have not sought to remedy, though it is fatal to the problem.

E. BARACLOUGH, W. D. J. G. FINE, S. M. E. R. B.—Declined, with thanks.

THE TANS SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1557 has been received, since the publication of our former list, from D. G. L.—Flo. K.—A. Bazzini—C. Stand.—W. Furnival—E. Fran of Lyons—M. P.—J. South—Sindbad—Dion—G. J. S.—R. P.—Q. K. D.—Leon—R. W. D.—H. B. S.—W. V. G. D.—Walters' Club, Antwerp—Joseph Jantou—A. W. N.—W. F. Payne—A. S. Palmer—C. J. Reay—W. Airy—Luagh—John White—M. D.—R. M. Clare—W. N. Junior—V. A. D.—Given—Howard—J. Bale of Ouley—Siren—F. M.—Harvey—Benbow—C. A. S.—Rifle Brigade Club—Owle—W. Groux—W. S. B.—H. W. L.—R. W. Leeming—St. Clair—East Marden—H. Holzhäusen.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1557.

WHITE. BLACK.

1. K to K 8th. Black's moves are compulsory.
2. R to K Kt sq.
3. R to K Kt 4th.
4. R to K Kt 7th.
5. R to K 7th. Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1558.

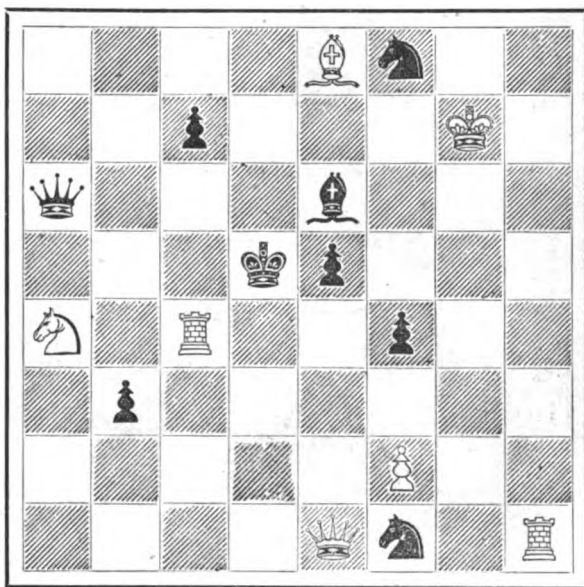
WHITE. BLACK.

1. Kt to K R 2nd. R takes Kt. The variations are obvious.
2. R to K Kt 3rd.
3. Q to K Kt 5th. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1559.

By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE VIENNA CONGRESS.

An instructive Game in the late Tournament at Vienna.

(Irregular Opening.)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. Anderssen). | BLACK (Mr. Heral). | WHITE (Mr. Anderssen). | BLACK (Mr. Heral). |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to Q 4th | 27. R to K 3rd | R to Q Kt sq |
| 2. P takes P | Q takes P | 28. P to K Kt 4th | Q to K 4th |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3rd | Q to K 4th | 29. Q to R K sq | Q to Q 4th |
| 4. P to Q 4th | P to Q B 3rd | 30. K to B 2nd | B takes R |
| 5. B to Q 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 31. R takes B | R to Q R sq |
| 6. P to K R 3rd | P to K R 3rd | 32. Q to Q 3rd | R takes P |
| 7. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th | 33. Q to K R 7th (ch) | K to K sq |
| This very much weakens Black's position, and appears to have been made without consideration. | | | |
| 8. Q to K 2nd | Q Kt to Q 2nd | 34. Q to K 8th (ch) | |
| 9. B to Q 2nd | Q to Q B 2nd | This and what occurred subsequently show very plainly that Mr. Anderssen was out of condition when he played the present game. By moving his Rook to Q 3rd he must have won off hand. | |
| 10. Kt to K 5th | Kt takes Kt | 35. Q to Q Kt 8th | K to Q 2nd |
| 11. P takes Kt | Kt to Q 4th | 36. R to Q 3rd | R to Q R 8th (ch) |
| 12. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt | 37. K takes R | Q takes R |
| 13. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | B to Q 2nd | 38. Q to Q R 7th (ch) | K to B 3rd |
| 14. P to K 6th | Q to Q 4th | 39. Q to K 3rd | Q to K Kt 3rd |
| Finely played. | | | |
| 15. B to Q B 3rd | P takes P | 40. P to Q Kt 4th | Q to K B 3rd |
| 16. B takes B (ch) | Q takes B | 41. Q to Q B 5th (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 17. B takes Q P | P to K R 2nd | 42. K to K 2nd | P to K 4th |
| Had he taken the Bishop, White would have given check at K R 5th, and then played R to Q sq, as all but very young players will see at once. | | | |
| 18. Castles (Q R) | Q to Q 4th | 43. P to Q Kt 5th | Q to K 3rd |
| 19. B to K Kt 7th | Q to K B 4th | 44. K to R 3rd | Q to Q 3rd |
| 20. B to K 5th | B to K Kt 2nd | 45. Q to Q Kt 4th | K to Kt 3rd |
| 21. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) | K to B 2nd | 46. P to Q B 4th | P to K 5th |
| 22. K to K sq | R to Q B sq | 47. K to R 4th | Q to Q 8th (ch) |
| 23. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q R 3rd | 48. Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q to Q R 8th (ch) |
| Another feeble move. | | | |
| 24. Q takes Q Kt P | B takes B | 49. K to Kt 4th | Q gives check-mate. |
| 25. Q takes R | R to K R sq | | |
| 26. Q takes Q R P | B to K B 5th (ch) | | |

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

An interesting Game played lately by correspondence between Messrs. FEDDEN and BLACKMORE. (King's Bishop's Gambit.)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. F.) | BLACK (Mr. B.) | WHITE (Mr. F.) | BLACK (Mr. B.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 22. Q to B 7th (ch) | K to Q B sq (best) |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 23. Q takes B | and wins. |
| 3. B to K 4th | Q to K R 5th (ch) | 20. B to Q B 5th | K to Q sq |
| 4. K to B sq | P to K Kt 4th | If he had taken the Kt with his Bishop, then would have followed—21. Q to K B 5th (ch), &c., to White's manifest advantage. | |
| 5. Kt to Q B 3rd | P to K Kt 2nd | 21. Kt to Q Kt 4th | Q to Q B 2nd |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P to K R 3rd | 22. B takes B | P takes B |
| 7. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K R 4th | 23. Q R takes P | Q to K Kt 6th |
| 8. P to K R 3rd | P takes K P | 24. Q takes K B P | Q takes Q |
| 9. P to K 5th | K to Q sq | 25. P takes Q | K to Q 2nd |
| 10. Kt to Q 5th | K to K 5th | 26. R to K Kt 6th | R to K R 2nd |
| 11. K to Kt sq | P to K 5th | 27. R to Q 6th (ch) | K to K sq |
| 12. P takes P | Q to K Kt 3rd | 28. P to K Kt 6th | B takes P (ch) |
| 13. Kt to K B 4th, taking P | Q to Q 3rd | 29. B takes B | R to Q 2nd |
| 14. Kt to Q 5th | | 30. R to K 6th (ch) | K to B sq |
| This sacrifice is productive of some very amusing play. | | | |
| 15. B to K B 4th | P takes Kt | 31. R to K R 4th | Kt to K 2nd |
| 16. B takes P (ch) | Q to Q B 3rd | 32. P to Kt 7th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 17. Q to Q 3rd | K to K sq | 33. K R takes P | K to B 2nd |
| 18. R to K sq (ch) | P to Q R 3rd | 34. Q R to K B 6th | K takes P (ch) |
| 19. B to Q Kt 6th | P to K 3rd | 35. Q R to K Kt 6th | K to B sq (double ch) |
| To prevent— | | | |
| 20. R takes B (ch) | P takes R (best) | 36. R to R 8th (ch), and in a few more moves Black resigned. | |
| 21. Q to Kt 5th (ch) | K to Q 2nd (best) | | |

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated respectively Oct. 18, 1869, and July 17, 1873, of the Right Hon. Ernest Augustus, Earl of Lisburne, who died at his seat, Crosswood, Cardiganshire, on Nov. 8, were proved on the 31st ult. by Edward Mallet Vaughan, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. After giving some legacies to his wife and a legacy to his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Mallet Jones, the testator devises certain farms to his second son, the Hon. Edward Courtenay Vaughan, and the remainder of his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates to his eldest son, Lord Vaughan, for life, with remainder to his eldest son; the residue of his personalty he gives to his said second son.

The will of Lord Richard Cavendish, late of No. 16, Savile-row, and of Coopers, Chiselmur, who died on Nov. 19, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Duke of Devonshire and Lord George Henry Cavendish, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths all his books, pictures, engravings, and works of art to the Duke of Devonshire, and legacies to his niece, Lady Louisa Egerton, his nephew Lord Edward Cavendish, and to his servants, and the residue of his property to Lord George Henry Cavendish and Lady Fanny Howard.

The will of the late André Jean Joseph Périer, of Paris, banker, and a director of the Bank of France, has just been proved in London. The whole fortune of the deceased, as appears by the will, amounts to about 8,750,000fr. After his death the testator directs a sum of 6000fr. to be employed in charitable and benevolent acts. In giving an additional sum of 150,000fr. to his daughter Madame le Lasseur, he states he has two reasons for so doing—viz., that she has four children, three being daughters, to whom it will be requisite to give dowries, so as to help them in getting married, which is a heavy obligation; and because she has become, with other ladies, the administratrix of several establishments of poor young girls, and that he is desirous of supplying her with the means of carrying out the numerous charitable acts and gifts of every kind. The surplus of his estate is to be divided in equal shares between his six children—Madame Mathilde de Montebello, Madame Camille Périer, Madame Octavie le Lasseur, Madame Gabrielle Dollé, Edmond Périer, and Arthur Périer.

The will, dated Feb. 15, 1869, of William Cosier, formerly of Southwark, but late of Wilmington Hall, near Dartford, who died on Nov. 5, was proved on the 16th ult. by Robert Arnold Cosier and Henry Cosier, the nephews, and William Smith Brown, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £2500 and an annuity of £1500 per annum; legacies to his executors and others; and a sum of £20,000 for his daughter, Margaret Ethel. The remainder of his property he gives to his son, William Philpot Cosier.

The will, dated Nov. 5, 1862, of Binny Scott, formerly of Colombo, Ceylon, and late of Cheltenham, who died on Nov. 15, was proved on the 27th ult., by Colonel John David Scott, the brother, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £70,000. Testator bequeaths one third of his property to his wife, and the remainder between his children.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively Aug. 9, 1866, Feb. 24, 1870, and May 26, 1873, of Daniel Sturdy, of Priory-road, Wandsworth, who died on Dec. 9, was proved on the 30th ult. by Daniel Sturdy and William Sturdy, the sons, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, and £50 each to the Lambeth Pension Society and the Clapham Pension Society; and there are various legacies to his daughters. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said two sons.

The will, dated March 24, 1868, of Daniel Higham, formerly of Mansion House-street, City, and late of Hyde Vale, Blackheath, who died on Dec. 1, was proved, on the 18th ult., by Hannah Matilda Higham, the relict, John Adams Higham, the son, and William Paxon, the executors—the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The provisions of the will are in favour of testatrix's wife and children.

Lord de Ros died, on Tuesday, at his residence, Court Strangford, in the county of Down, aged seventy-seven.

The freedom of Edinburgh will be presented to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in the Music-hall, on Thursday, the 15th inst.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been elected chairman of Merionethshire Quarter Sessions, in succession to the late Mr. Meredith Richards.

The Duke of Roxburghe has intimated to the farmers on his estates that they will be entitled to exercise a joint right with himself to kill hares and rabbits on the lands in their occupancy.

According to the *Printers' Register* there are now published in Great Britain and Ireland 131 daily newspapers, distributed as follows:—London, 24; Provinces, 72; Scotland, 13; Ireland, 18; Wales, 2; Channel Islands, 2.

At the five principal shipbuilding yards in the Mersey the aggregate work of the past year was seven iron sailing-ships and twenty-nine steamers—the former representing a tonnage of over 12,000, and the latter of over 35,000 tons.

Mr. Daniel Bower Mitchell, a Dundee merchant, was killed, last Saturday, by falling over a precipice while attempting to ascend Benmore from Crianlarich while the mountain was clad with snow.

Aria College, Portsea—an institution for the training of young men for the Hebrew ministry, and for the establishment of which a sum of £25,000 was bequeathed by the late Mr. Lewis Aria—was consecrated, on Tuesday afternoon, by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler. In the evening there was a banquet, at which the Chief Rabbi presided.

At a meeting held in Leeds, on Monday night, to inaugurate the commencement of the Cambridge University lectures to ladies in Yorkshire, the president of the Local Government Board was the principal speaker, and spoke strongly in favour of extending to women all possible facilities for obtaining the higher education.—Mr. Stansfeld addressed a meeting in the Victoria Hall, on Tuesday night, on the subject of the extension of University education. The right hon. gentleman warmly eulogised the scheme which has been propounded by the University of Cambridge to bring the highest learning, by means of lectures, classes, and conversations, conducted by eminent University men, "close to the homes and within the modest means of the great masses of the people." He remarked that the scheme was one which must take hold of the imagination of the masses in order to succeed. It was a scheme which sought to uproot the principle of aristocracy from the education of the country. Mr. E. Baines, M.P., who presided over the meeting, also delivered an address.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEMBERTON.

An incident of the late war between France and Germany, much deplored as a private sorrow by many English friends, was the death of this gentleman, who accompanied one of the German armies as special correspondent of the *Times*. A monument has been erected to his memory in the parish church of Newton, near Cambridge. The sculptor is Mr. M. Noble. The design, shown in our illustration, represents an angel bringing a message of heavenly consolation to the bereaved family. The following is the inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Christopher Peach Pemberton, late Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Christopher Robert Pemberton, Esq., of this parish. He was killed at the battle of Sedan, on Sept. 1, 1870, in the thirty-second year of his age, being present with the 12th Corps of the Prussian army, for the purpose of observing and recording the events of the war between France and Germany. He fell, towards the close of the battle, whilst advancing with the staff of the Crown Prince of Saxony. With more than ordinary talent was blended a chivalrous personal courage, combined with a warm and affectionate heart, revealed by the beautiful sentiments of Christian piety and benevolence pervading his published letters on this sanguinary war. Beloved and lamented by all who knew him; deeply deplored by his afflicted family. 'He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.' 25th and 26th verses of the 11th chapter of St. John." A portrait and memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton appeared in this Journal some time ago.

WANDSWORTH NEW BRIDGE.

This bridge, which has been built by a company in the last two years, was lately opened by Colonel Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. As it gives more direct access to Fulham from the railways on the Surrey side, about Clapham Junction, it will make Fulham a more convenient place of residence, while it joins Wandsworth to the suburbs of Fulham and Chelsea, West Brompton and South Kensington. The extreme length of the bridge, from its commencement on the Surrey side of the river, between the old Wandsworth Pier and Messrs. Watney's distillery, to the Middlesex shore, is about 1500 ft., including the approaches, which are by embankments and over brick arches. The approaches on the Surrey side are connected with York-road, Battersea, by an easy gradient; whilst on the Fulham side the approaches communicate with the King's-road, near Broomhouse-lane. The bridge stretches across the river by five spans, supported by four river piers formed of wrought-iron cylinders, and shore abutment piers on each side of the river, of massive red brickwork and masonry. The shore spans are each 113 ft. 6 in. in length, while the three spans in the stream are 133 ft. each in length. The cylinder piers in the river are 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter, each pier consisting of two cylinders connected transversely under the platform of the bridge. The cylinders are sunk to a depth of 14 ft. into the clay, and rest upon a thick bed of concrete placed under them, the cylinders themselves being also filled in with that material. The centre of the bridge has a clear



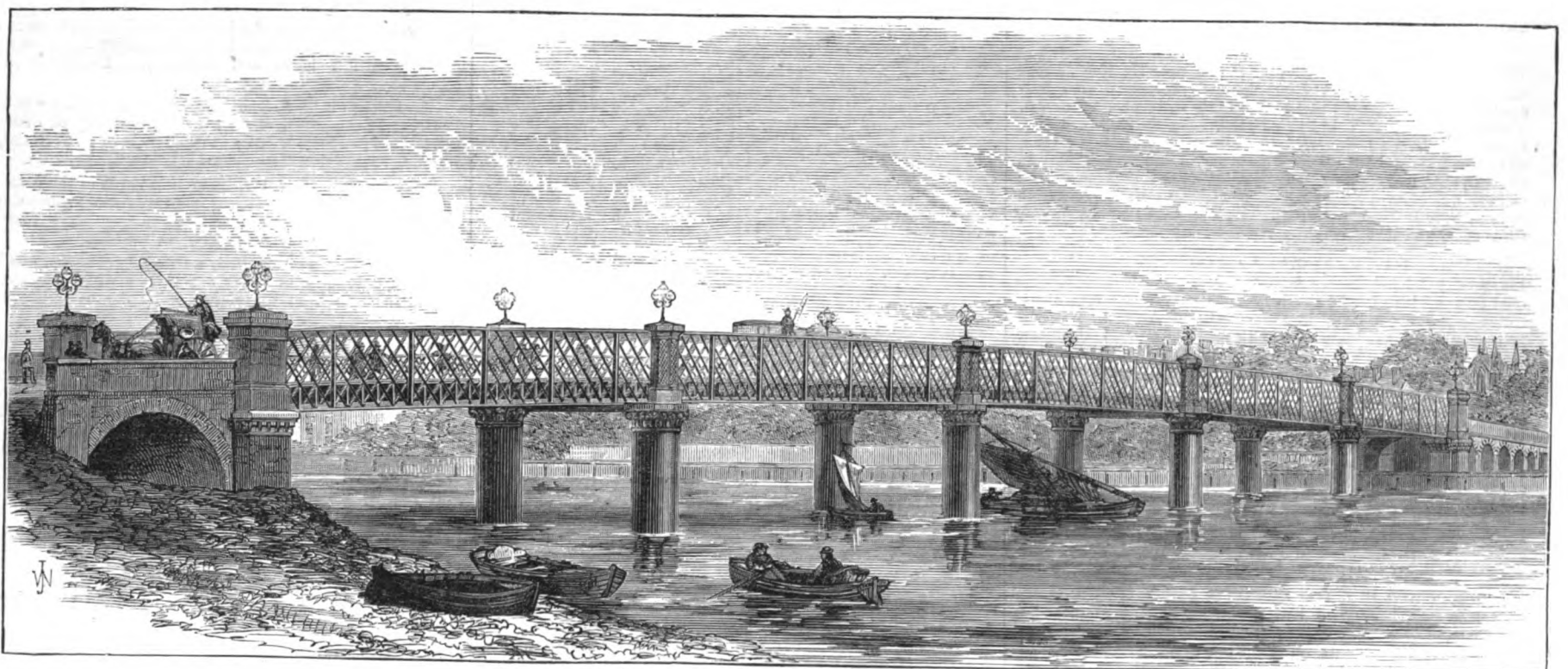
MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEMBERTON,
"TIMES" CORRESPONDENT, KILLED IN THE LATE WAR IN FRANCE.

headway of 20 ft. above high-water level, whilst the height at the shore abutments is 14 ft. The main girders on each side of the bridge, which are of the lattice pattern, are 12 ft. in height, and continuous throughout by being connected at the ends, the main girders being again connected by cross girders, placed 4 ft. apart, throughout the entire length of the bridge, and riveted to the upper side of the bottom flanges of the main girders. The roadway over the bridge is formed by timbers laid diagonally upon the surface of the cross girders, a longitudinal decking being laid over these, upon which is macadamised paving. The entire width of the bridge between the main side girders is 30 ft., 18 ft. of which forms the carriage-way, with footways on each side 6 ft. in width. No attempt has been made to produce architectural effect, the structure being substantial rather than ornamental; but a pedestal over each pier carries a cluster of three lamps, and there is a foliated capital at the head of each column under the main girders.

The new bridge is about a mile eastward of the Putney and Fulham bridge. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. J. H. Tolme; Messrs. De Bergue and Co. were the contractors, the works being superintended by their engineer, Mr. Mallalieu. Mr. Bull, of Southampton, was the contractor for the approaches, and Mr. Nichols acted as resident engineer during the works.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S PRISON.

The sentence of death passed by the court-martial at Versailles upon the unfortunate commander of Napoleon III.'s army at Metz was commuted to that of imprisonment for life in the Isle of St. Marguerite, near Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast of France. We have to thank a correspondent, Colonel E. T. Coke, for three photographs of the scenery of this place, which were taken by himself. The island is described by him as two miles long by half a mile broad, and distant only three quarters of a mile from the Croisette Point at Cannes, which looks towards the fort. This building has accommodation for about 1000 men. It was erected in 1637, and is celebrated as the place of confinement for many years of the "Man with the Iron Mask." His cell is the great attraction for the visitors who come to the island from Cannes during the winter season. It is a miserable, cellar-like place, vaulted like a casemate. Its whitewashed walls are covered with thousands of English and American autographs. There is a single window, with a triple row of iron grates, a couple of feet apart. The cell is 21 ft. by 18 ft. There are several other similar chambers in the same corridor. Adjoining it is a building of three floors, with strongly iron-barred windows, in which the insurgent Arabs from Algiers were confined within eighteen months past. A certain number of them were allowed to come over to Cannes daily for marketing, and wandered dolefully about the streets. The Paris correspondents discussing Marshal Bazaine's case have spoken of his enjoying a villa and garden on the Isle of St. Marguerite; but there is very little of that in the place. A high blank wall stands immediately in front of the house, at about 30 ft. distance. No windows face the mainland. Some of the houses at Cannes may be seen over the low parapet wall which crowns the summit of the precipice on which the fort stands. The garrison laundry occupies the ground in rear of the house. The only inhabitants of the island except the garrison of the fort are a few woodmen.



NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT WANDSWORTH.

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WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: PAYING THE FANTE WOMEN CARRIERS AT CAPE COAST CASTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

impressions. He seems to think that France is conspiring against its own peace, and that it behoves him, as head of the Parliamentary Government, to prevent France from carrying her will into effect. He is, we may say, a doctrinaire to the verge of fanaticism, and seems to consider—no doubt, honestly—that the system of administration which commends itself to his judgment should be applied without modification, whatever may be the condition or the feelings of the population of France.

It is certainly singular that the head of the present Government has only of late discovered the necessity of extending the reach of a centralised Executive. There was a time not long since when M. de Broglie, in concert with his party, strongly objected to the proposal of M. Thiers to place under the authority of the Government the nomination of mayors in the more populous cities of France. He ought not to have been surprised that a policy of decentralisation could not be so lightly abandoned by all the members of his own party as it has been by himself. He ought to have foreseen that the ultra-Legitimists would take advantage of his proposals, and of the blind impetuosity with which they were urged, to attempt to give effect to their own views, and, at the same time, to avenge upon the present Government the failure of their scheme to reinstall the ancient Monarchy of France in the person of the Comte de Chambord. The Duc has made a gross mistake in tactics, and has suffered from it; and, albeit he may yet carry his bill, the influence of the circumstances under which he will carry it will go far towards neutralising its political and party value, even according to the standard by which he would estimate it.

There has been some excitement of the public mind stirred by this event, but over no very great area of population, and not very profound in its character. No approach towards revolutionary agitation has been made. The French people are beginning to learn that nothing is to be permanently gained by the adjournment of political contests from the Parliamentary arena into the streets. All parties—save, indeed, the extremist section of Republicans—have accepted the lessons drilled into their minds and hearts by the late war. They desire nothing better at present than social order and quietude. They would fain derive strength from industry and frugality, such as will enable them to stand up under the load of taxation which they have to bear. They are gradually becoming familiar with the extremely superficial character of mere Parliamentary crises. They no longer see in the fall of a Ministry a justification of revolution. In the late events they have preserved their patience; and there is some ground for hope that in what is yet to come they will still preserve it. True, they have never been accustomed to prize political liberty in comparison with national glory; and in this respect, perhaps, the character of the people has undergone no lasting change. But one cannot but observe with pleasure that constitutional and parliamentary practices are being substituted as a remedy for wrong, in the place of popular tumults and insurrections; and that where, not many years since, physical force would have been appealed to as an ultimate resort against political oppression, legal methods of resistance are now preferred, and a Ministerial crisis is resolved by constitutional means. We have good hope that our neighbours across the Strait will habituate themselves to the conduct of their political affairs by an exclusive use of those means of protection or aggression which are put within their power by the institutions and laws of their country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lady Caroline Barrington, and Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty on the 8th inst., after the confirmation of Princess Beatrice at Whippingham church. On Saturday last Earl Cowper, K.G., had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty his staff on his resignation of the office of Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. The Earl of Ilchester was afterwards introduced, and, having received the staff from the Queen, kissed hands on his appointment to the command of the corps. Lord Monson had also an audience, when the Queen presented him with the wand of office, and he kissed hands on his appointment as Treasurer of her Majesty's Household. The Rev. Robinson Duckworth dined with her Majesty. On Tuesday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The holy communion was administered by the Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Robinson Duckworth. On Monday Mr. Duckworth left Osborne. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Viscountess Dowager Gort, and Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. The Queen and the members of the Royal family have walked and driven out daily. Lady Churchill has left and Colonel Maude has arrived at Osborne. Colonel the Earl of Mountcharles has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng in waiting on her Majesty.

The Queen has directed presents of game to be sent to University College and other hospitals.

The appointment is gazetted of the Rev. Archibald A. Campbell to the united churches and parishes of Craithie and Braemar, in the county of Aberdeen, vacant by the translation of Dr. Malcolm Campbell Taylor to the church of Morningside.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur, attended by a numerous suite, and under the direction of M. Kanné, her Majesty's director of Continental journeys, left London, on Saturday last, en route for St. Petersburg, to be present at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied from Marlborough House to Charing-cross by the Duke of Cambridge, who, together with various friends

assembled at the station, there took leave of the Royal travellers. The Prince and the Princess travelled in a state saloon, by a special train to Dover, various members of the South-Eastern Company being in attendance. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Dover at ten p.m., and were received by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., and a numerous staff, by whom the Royal party was escorted from the Admiralty Pier on to the special steamer *Samphire*, Captain Goldsack, in which their Royal Highnesses crossed to Calais, whence the journey was continued by railway, over the Nord line, via Brussels, to Berlin. The Prince and Princess and Prince Arthur arrived at the Leher station at half-past seven o'clock a.m. on Monday, where they were received by the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, who conducted the Royal visitors to his Imperial Highness's palace. Later in the day the Prince and Princess and Prince Arthur paid visits to the Emperor and Empress of Germany and the members of the Royal family of Prussia, and subsequently received return visits from the Empress and the Princes in the palace of the Imperial Crown Prince. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Imperial Crown Prince and the Imperial Crown Princess (Princess Royal of England) and Princess Frederick Charles, went to the Thier Garten, and passed some time skating on the ice. The Imperial dinner party given in honour of the Royal guests included the members of the Prussian Royal family, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Arthur, together with their suites, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, the Danish Envoy and his wife, Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, the English Military Attaché, and Major-General Walker. On Tuesday the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Empress of Germany, visited the Augusta Hospital and inspected the arrangements of the institution. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, accompanied by the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, went on a shooting excursion at Königs-wusterhausen. Their Royal Highnesses left Berlin in the evening, being accompanied to the Eastern Railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and by the members of the British Embassy. The Royal travellers arrived at the Russian frontier on Wednesday. They were received by the great officials commissioned by the Czar to accompany the special train dispatched to meet their Royal Highnesses and to escort them to St. Petersburg, where they were received with due honours on Thursday. The Emperor of Russia has attached Aide-de-Camp General Count Heyden to the Prince of Wales, and Count Mussin Perekhin, Steward of the Imperial Household, to the Princess of Wales, during their Royal Highnesses' sojourn in Russia.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany will take their life-size portraits with them to St. Petersburg as a wedding present to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Tuesday was the twenty-third anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duke Alexis, the Czar's third surviving son. This being New-Year's Day in Russia, the Emperor held at the palace the usual reception of the Ministers and great state officials of the empire. The Duke of Edinburgh accompanied the members of the Imperial family, and received the congratulations of all present on his approaching marriage. In the evening the Czarevitch and Czarevna, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duchess Marie, and the Grand Dukes Alexis and Vladimir went to the Italian Opera. On Wednesday the Duke of Edinburgh inspected the Naval Museum and the Institute of the Ministry of Marine. The Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral-in-Chief, presented the Admirals and Staff and chief naval officers of the St. Petersburg fleet to his Royal Highness in the library of the Admiralty.

At the close of the festivities at St. Petersburg the Russian Court will proceed to Moscow, accompanied by all the Royal and Imperial visitors, where great fêtes are in preparation, which will eclipse in brilliancy any that have taken place since the coronation at Moscow in 1856.

The Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at Berlin on Sunday morning. The Dean held Divine service in English in the chapel of the Crown Prince's Palace, in the presence of the family of his Imperial Highness. Dr. Stanley was received in audience by the Empress of Germany. The Dean and Lady Augusta Stanley have since proceeded to St. Petersburg. The Dean will perform the Protestant rite at the Royal and Imperial marriage.

On the night of the marriage St. Petersburg will be illuminated by J. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch.

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie are expected to arrive in England about the beginning of March, and will proceed direct from the port of disembarkation to Windsor Castle, in order that his Royal Highness may present his bride to the Queen before receiving any public congratulations. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, upon their arrival in London, will reside in Buckingham Palace until the restoration of Clarence House is completed. The palace at Coburg, in which the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie purpose to pass a period of each year, is replete with every luxury, and fitted up in the English style.

Baron Koenigsegg, who is about to marry a daughter of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Edinburgh in his capacity of Colonel attached to the 95th Prussian Regiment.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge have accepted invitations to the ball to be given at the Mansion House in celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie.

Illuminations and entertainments will take place in the metropolis and in the principal provincial towns of England in honour of the auspicious occasion.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales attained his tenth year on the 8th inst. The day was observed at Windsor with the customary honours. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria, of Wales, went to Covent-Garden Theatre. On the following evening the Prince and Princess of Wales went to the Vaudeville Theatre. On Monday Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, of Wales, left Marlborough House for Sandringham, where they will remain during the absence of their parents upon the Continent.

The ceremony of removing the remains of Napoleon III. to the sarcophagus presented by the Queen at St. Mary's Church, Chislehurst, took place yesterday (Friday) week in the presence of the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial, and a numerous assemblage of Bonapartists. The sarcophagus is of Aberdeen granite, surmounted by a Roman cross, the inscription being, "Napoleon III., R.I.P." A small brass plate is to be placed in front, inscribed "This sarcophagus was offered to the Empress Eugénie as a mark of affectionate sympathy by Victoria R., 1873."

Prince Murat has arrived at Brown's Hotel.

His Excellency the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia has left the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on his return to Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have arrived at Apsley House from Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

A magnificent ball was given by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, on Thursday week, to upwards of three hundred of the principal families of Bedfordshire and the adjacent counties. The party staying at the abbey were the following:—The Countess of Stafford and Lady Susan Byng, Earl Fortescue and Lady Lucy Fortescue, Lord and Lady Chesham, the Misses Cavendish, Mrs. Harvey of Ickwellbury and Miss B. Harvey, the Marquis of Tavistock, Lord Herbrand Russell, Lord Grey, the Hon. Rollo Russell, Mr. A. Russell, the Hon. A. Barrington, the Hon. S. Romilly, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Augustus Savile Lumley, and Mr. Romilly.

The Warwickshire Hunt ball took place, on Wednesday, at the Shirehall, Warwick. The company numbered nearly 500.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate was, on Thursday, reduced from 4 per cent, to which it was lowered on the 8th inst., to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The National Peristeric Society has held its annual show of pigeons at the Crystal Palace this week.

Enormous increases appear in nearly all the estimates of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the current year.

The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will not give his usual public lectures on the Greek Testament during the approaching law term. He hopes to resume them in the Easter term.

The members of the Institution of Civil Engineers held their first meeting after the Christmas recess on Tuesday evening, when the newly-elected president, Mr. Thomas E. Harrison, delivered an opening address.

At the Mansion House Police Court a serious loss has been sustained through the death of the chief clerk, Mr. G. C. Oke. The Lord Mayor, in making this announcement, eulogised the ability and zeal which Mr. Oke had always displayed as the confidential adviser of a long succession of civic magistrates.

On Monday evening, in the hall of the Scottish Corporation, Crane-court, Fleet-street, Dr. Rogers, secretary to the Royal Historical Society, read a paper entitled "Original Materials for a Life of James Boswell, with Notices of his Contemporaries." Mr. G. Harris, F.S.A., occupied the chair.

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. Francis Savage Reilly, barrister-at-law, Mr. W. Odling, analytical chemist, and Mr. W. P. Pattison, actuary, to be the Commissioners under the City of London Gas Act, 1863, to inquire into and report upon the application for a change of price or illuminating power of the gas to be supplied during the current year.

A crowded meeting of the frequenters of Epping Forest was held, on Wednesday night, in Bishopsgate, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. A report was read on the measures taken during the past year for the preservation of the forest. Resolutions were passed approving of the report and thanking the committee of the Epping Forest Fund for its efforts to maintain the rights of the public.

The alterations which have for some time been carried on in St. Paul's-churchyard are fast drawing to completion. On Thursday week the old iron railings, measuring 370 ft., were sold by auction by Messrs. Horne, Eversfield, and Co., realising the sum of £349 5s., the original cost being £11,202. St. Paul's Day (25th inst.) falling on a Sunday, the ceremony of formally dedicating the improvement to the public will take place on Monday, the 26th inst.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board Canon Gregory brought forward his motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the truth of the statistics upon which the estimates of primary school accommodation had been based, and also into the allegation that existing voluntary schools had been injured by the erection of new board schools. The Rev. Canon was replied to by Mr. Watson, chairman of the statistical committee, and, on the motion of Mr. Gover, the debate was adjourned.

At the half-yearly court of the governors and subscribers of the British Orphan Asylum, on Tuesday—Sir Thomas Tilson in the chair—an animated discussion took place upon the subject of voting-charities reform. A resolution approving the existing system having been laid before the meeting, an amendment was moved discouraging canvassing, advocating the discontinuance of the polling day, and urging other points which have been put forward by the opponents of the present plan. The amendment was, however, defeated by a considerable majority.

The annual gathering of little ones to celebrate the new-year's treat was held at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, on Tuesday afternoon. The old houses, now soon to disappear to make way for the new building, were a more than ordinary festive appearance. A singular treat was given last week to the convalescent children at the Highgate branch of the Children's Hospital, where fifty-two girls and boys are under treatment all the year round. It is expected that the new building in Great Ormond-street will be finished next year.

The *Times* of Saturday contained an advertisement of the loss of a purse containing £100 and two £10 Bank of England notes and four sovereigns. The purse was picked up by William Brown, office-keeper of the Baltic Steam-Ship Company, Threadneedle-street, who, seeing the advertisement, at once took the train for Gravesend, delivered up the money to the superintendent of police, and obtained the reward (£10) and his expenses. The finder had himself inserted an advertisement relating to the loss.

It appears from the weekly report of metropolitan pauperism that the number of paupers last week was 105,470, of whom 36,620 were in workhouses and 68,850 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873 and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 4864 and 17,066 respectively; but the decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1871 is as much as 55,185. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 554, of whom 403 were men, 118 women, and 33 children under sixteen.

A conversazione was held, on Tuesday, in the Mansion House, on behalf of the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham. The guests were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in the saloon, and refreshments were laid in the Long Parlour. The vestibule was occupied by boys from the Home, who exhibited their proficiency in the various branches of printing, carpentering, tailoring, matmaking, and needlework. Specimens of work done in the Home were also displayed. The band of the Home was present, looking very neat, and playing many excellent pieces. The Home consists of ten detached houses, each house containing thirty boys, with a man and his wife to superintend. Each house is conducted on the principle of a home, and the time is occupied between education and work. In addition to the trade carried on, there is a farm on which the boys are employed in agricultural work.



THE LATE MR. WINTERBOTHAM, M.P.



THE LATE MR. J. A. GALIGNANI, OF PARIS.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT CHARTERIS.

The death of Lieutenant Alfred Walter Charteris, the second son and eldest that survived of Lord Elcho's five sons, has been mentioned with sincere regret, as the premature and sudden end of a promising young officer's career, like that of Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, among the first sacrifices that our best English and Scottish families are called upon to offer to the risks of a West African war. Lieutenant Charteris had not, with the other young officer above named, an opportunity of meeting the enemy and receiving his mortal wound in action. He died of fever, on board H.M.S. Simoom, from the pestilential climate of that coast, on Nov. 23, having been attacked by illness very early in the campaign, for which he had volunteered with chivalrous gallantry and devotion to a soldier's duty. He had obtained the appointment of aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Hon. Alfred Walter Charteris was twenty-six years of age, having been born on June 2, 1847. He was educated at Harrow, and first entered the Army in the 71st Regiment, but, in August, 1869, exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. His elder brother, the Hon. Francis Charteris, died in July, 1870. His father, Lord Elcho, M.P. for Haddingtonshire, is the clever, earnest, and justly popular leader of the volunteer rifle movement, and the zealous promoter of military reform. He is eldest son and heir to the Earl of Wemyss and March, and was born in 1818; Lady Elcho is a daughter of the late Earl of Lichfield. A brother of Lord Elcho is Colonel the Hon. Richard Charteris, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; another, the Hon. Walter Charteris, of the 92nd Highlanders, was killed in the battle of Balaclava; and one is a Captain in the Navy. Their ancestry is traced back to Macduff, the thane of Fife who overthrew Macbeth.

The portrait of Lieutenant Charteris is from a photograph approved by his friends.

THE LATE

MR. WINTERBOTHAM, M.P.

The late Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, who died, after a few hours' illness, on Dec. 6, at Rome, is much lamented by a large circle of friends, and will be missed by his political associates. Mr. Henry Selfe Page Winterbotham, who was the second son of Mr. Lindsey Winterbotham, a banker, of Stroud, was born in 1837. He was educated at Amersham School, Bucks, and afterwards went to University College, London, where he graduated with honours, B.A. in 1856 and LL.B. in 1859; was Hume Scholar in Jurisprudence in 1858, Hume Scholar in Political Economy in 1859, and in the same year University Law Scholar. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of his college. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in November, 1860, and practised at the Chancery Bar and as a conveyancer till he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in March, 1871. He had represented Stroud in the House of Commons since August, 1867, having been re-elected in 1868 by a majority of 700 over Mr. Dorington, who is now returned. Mr. Winterbotham was an independent Liberal, and,

as an hereditary Dissenter, took a prominent part in the debates on the University Tests Bill and other measures of religious equality. In March, 1871, he was offered by Mr. Gladstone the office of Under-Secretary, which he accepted, giving up his practice at the Bar and throwing himself entirely into political life. He was, indeed, offered, soon afterwards, the lucrative appointment of legal member of the Indian Council of Government at Calcutta, left vacant by Mr. Fitz-james Stephen; but this he declined. His Parliamentary conduct was such as to gain the esteem of opposing parties for his consistency and dignity of behaviour, as well as for the abilities he displayed both as a speaker and in the industrious performance of official work.

The portrait of Mr. Winterbotham is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE MR. GALIGNANI.

English tourists and residents all over the Continent of Europe are familiarly acquainted with *Galignani's Messenger*, that most convenient and readable daily compilation of home and foreign

news, which has been punctually issued, during many years past, from its office at the favourite reading-rooms of our countrymen, in the Rue de Rivoli, at Paris. The elder of the two brothers Galignani, who founded and have conducted this useful journal, died a few days after Christmas. John Anthony and William Galignani were born in London, though of Italian parentage—the former in October, 1796; the latter in 1798. Their father established an English publishing-house in Paris during the short Peace of Amiens, in 1800, and in 1808 brought out a monthly magazine or review, entitled the *Repertory of English Literature, Arts, and Sciences*. After the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, Mr. Galignani started the *Messenger*, which has since his death, in 1821, been carried on by his two sons. It has undoubtedly done much good in maintaining friendship between the English and French nations, and in helping them to know each other; it has avoided mixing, on its own account, in political controversies, but has contributed to the spread of correct information; and we believe its unpretentious influence has served the cause of peace better than all the Peace Congresses that ever were held. Both the Messrs. Galignani were decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honour.

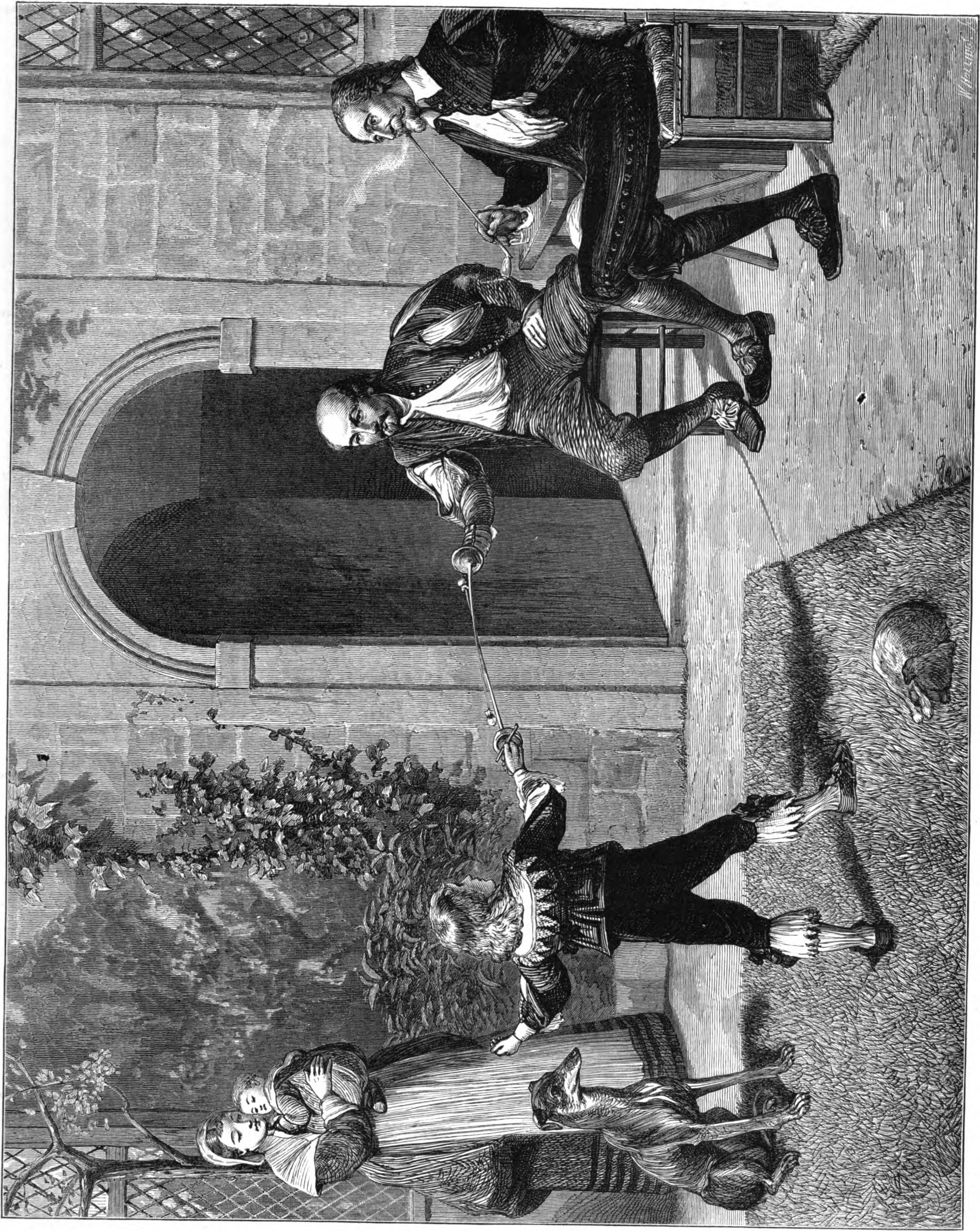
They also received from the British Government, in 1866, a special token of approbation, the gift of a splendid silver épergne, presented through Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador, to acknowledge their benevolent efforts for the relief of distressed British subjects in Paris. It was the late Mr. Galignani who founded near Paris the charitable establishment known as the "Galignani Hospital," intended specially for indigent English sick persons; and he, conjointly with his brother, defrayed the whole expense of building, in the vicinity of their country residence, the present large hospital at Corbeil, in a very healthy situation, and with extensive grounds attached. The deceased gentleman, after the late war, retired into private life.

The portrait of Mr. Galignani is from a photograph by Mr. Bingham, of the Rue de la Rochefoucauld, Paris.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT ALFRED CHARTERIS.

The portrait in oil of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., which has recently been painted by Mr. R. Walker, was, on Monday, presented at the Leeds Town-hall to the Mayor (Alderman Maraden), as the representative of the corporation. There was a large attendance of aldermen, councillors, &c., who had subscribed for the portrait. Mr. Baines, who was received with cheers, acknowledged, in felicitous terms, the honour done to him by the presentation, and remarked that his father was elected three times for Leeds, so was his brother, and so had he himself been. He gave a succinct and comprehensive sketch of the various reforms effected during the nineteenth century, which he described as "the era of the struggles and triumphs of Liberalism." He instanced free trade, the extension of the franchise, and the provisions for the protection of its exercise, the abolition of religious tests, the removal of the taxes upon knowledge, increase in the means of education, the improvement of the land laws, the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, and the amelioration of the condition of factory and other operatives.



"EARLY LESSONS," BY V. W. BROMLEY.
IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, whose arrival at Cape Coast Castle was announced last week, contributes to this Number of our Journal a panoramic view of that seaport town and fortress, sketched by him from the deck of the mail steam-boat Volta.

"Cape Coast" is an unmeaning name, derived from a corruption of the Portuguese "Cabo Corso," which signified, in old times, the ordinary point of termination for a "course" or cruise along the West African coast. This place has belonged to the English more than 200 years, and is the head quarters of the Gold Coast settlements, but is subject to a Governor-General at Sierra Leone. There is no harbour, but an open roadstead, and the landing-place, which is very bad, as everywhere on this coast, is in a small bay under the north-eastern bastion of the castle, protected by a reef jutting out from a ledge of rocks. From May to August, the ocean rolling in with its full violence, there is a terrific surf; but in December, January, and February, the Harmattan wind blowing off shore, the sea is less feared here. It requires, however, much skill at any time to manage the canoes for landing. A few steps up the steep rock, which is called Tabara, rising eighteen feet above the sea, bring the landed traveller into the gateway of the castle. It is a vast irregular pile, covering several acres, and in some parts four stories high. Within it is a large triangular space, used for drill, adorned with two mortars and five old Danish brass guns. On the west side is a range of substantial and rather stately buildings, which contain the Council Chamber and the Government offices, with a gallery paved in squares of black and white marble; on another side are barracks, and bastions mounted with guns. The Castle further includes a Court-House for trials, and quarters for the garrison. Passing out of the Spur Battery Gate, across the esplanade, into the town, the stranger finds himself in a broad street, lined with ragged umbrellatrees, a kind of ficus. He notices the Episcopalian church and the Wesleyan meeting-house; but the town is a mixture of white-washed houses and red-brown clay huts, with dingy roofs of dull grey thatch. The high ground and hills, above the town, present several detached forts, or military buildings. The first, which lies north-west of the town, is Phipps' Tower, or Fort Victoria, a martello tower, so placed that in the hands of an enemy it would command both castle and town. The second or central post is Smith's Tower, now Fort William, built by Mr. President Maclean, another martello tower, circular below and square above, mounting twelve guns; it has a lighthouse, 192 ft. above sea-level. The principal castle is upon the rock which rises immediately out of the sea, and the town clusters around it, or close behind it. On the left, or north of the castle, is Fort Macarthy, on the crest of a detached hill. Below, a mile north-west of the town, is a salt lagoon, partly discharging itself into the sea. North-east is Connor Hill, which ought to be the sanitarium of Cape Coast Castle. There are several large and handsome old houses in the town, built by the rich merchants of former days.

The native townsfolk of the lower class, who are Fantees, are dressed in a cotton loin-cloth and sheet wrapped about them; they are chocolate-coloured, and not ill-shaped. The women have necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and anklets of metal, and their hair is drawn up to a stiff ridge, with a pad or a high comb to support it; behind them is worn a "cankey," or cushion, upon which the baby is sometimes carried. These women do all the hard work, and the gangs of female baggage-porters hired to carry provisions to the front for the use of our troops are shown in several of the present illustrations. They are paid a shilling a day for the work, and sixpence a day for their subsistence while so employed. The scene at the castle about eight o'clock in the morning, when as many as 400 receive their loads and their sixpenny allowance to start for the day's journey, is one of great bustle; and the women crowd upon each other so that it is difficult to keep them in order. They pass in succession through an arched gateway of the castle quadrangle, each woman bearing upon her head a 50-lb. tin case of Australian preserved meat, or rice, or biscuits, which she will convey a distance of twenty miles in the course of the day. Some of them go no farther than this first stage of the road, but return next day to Cape Coast Castle, and are then prepared for another job; others perform four stages, day after day, thereby transporting the stores a length of eighty miles.

The Fantee men, who have proved cowardly and worthless as soldiers, are also employed as store-carriers in the farther stages of the road, but they will run away into the bush at every opportunity, and hundreds of them are flogged in punishment of this offence. The women, though troublesome, are not so bad as the men. A few of the girls are not ugly, but those of middle age cannot be praised for their good looks. They are very clean in their persons and clothing, yet a disagreeable smell arises from the negro skin when heated by toil under the sun of that climate. A large number of these people are slaves, owned by persons who are not British subjects, and outside the very narrow jurisdiction of the British Government. A young woman is bought and sold for £5 at Cape Coast Castle, in spite of the laws and opinions of the English people.

When more bearers are wanted, a few of the head women are sent round the town to summon them to the castle, by ringing a bell and making proclamation in a loud voice. In our Artist's sketch of this and another street scene, the reader sees how the Cape Coast Castle women do their laundry-work, washing and hanging up things to dry, in the most public manner; and how their children, all but naked, roll about or gambol in the street, with sheep and goats, dogs and fowls, straying freely over the ground. The squalid lanes and alleys inhabited by these people were explored by our Artist; but he was obliged to hold a scented handkerchief to his nose, and could not make a sketch. He tells us of the ruinous state of their flat-roofed mud hovels, which sometimes fall and bury whole families, alive or dead, in a heap of rubbish. The floor of a room in these dwellings is the hard earth, with a gutter across it for the water to run off; the fireplace consists of three cones of baked clay, between which the fire is made, and the pot for cooking rests upon their tops. Our Correspondent found a Fantee matron, with a baby perched and tied upon the curious bundle at the lower part of her back, engaged in preparing a dish of maize porridge, which he was kindly invited to share; but he had no stomach for the food in that house, and her invitation was politely declined.

The date of his last letter was Dec. 16, and he was to start, on the 20th, in company with the *Standard* correspondent, for the advanced guard of the expedition on the banks of the Prah. General Sir Garnet Wolseley had allowed him all the facilities and needful accommodation he could reasonably desire. We have news by telegraph to the 27th, on which day the General and his staff, with the naval brigade, 400 strong, left Cape Coast Castle for the Prah. The European troops (the Rifle Brigade and Welsh Fusiliers, if not the 42nd Highlanders) were expected to advance on New-Year's Day. The country beyond the Prah, in the dominions of Ashantee, had been explored to seven miles north of that river, by scouts who found no sign of the enemy there; but the Ashantee army had left many

dead along its line of retreat. Captain Glover, with his force of natives at the mouth of the river Volta, had not been able to proceed up the country. "The unwillingness of the natives, for fetich reasons," is assigned as the cause of this failure. He would therefore first turn his arms against a hostile coast tribe, the Ahuras, and then march to join Sir Garnet Wolseley on the Prah about the 14th inst. The town of Chamah, where the boats' party of Commodore Commerell was attacked at an earlier period of the war, has been destroyed by the neighbouring people of Commenda. The Royal Engineers were constructing the telegraph, from Cape Coast Castle to the Prah, at the rate of six miles a day. The late military commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, Royal Marine Artillery, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel for his services on the Gold Coast. It is hoped that the campaign may be accomplished in the months of January and February, and before the middle of March.

"EARLY LESSONS."

In the "good old times," to which this pleasantly-conceived and cleverly-executed picture, by Mr. Valentine W. Bromley, carries us back, youth were taught some things which have almost dropped out of the modern curriculum of education, physical or mental. Foremost among these was the art of fencing. When every gentleman carried a sword, it was necessary to know how to use it; when war-service was not confined to a distinct profession, and when the social manners were such that every one was liable to a challenge and dared not decline, it was also of literally vital importance to know how to handle a sword well. Be it remembered also that the rapier was the sword in general use—a weapon to be master of which demands long training of eye, and hand, and foot, and a development of the flexor and extensor muscles of the whole frame, so as to command the utmost agility combined with power. The elements of fencing seem simple enough, yet nothing but the severest training will render anyone a master of the subtleties of carte and tierce, feint, and thrust and parry; so, as we see in this picture of the old retainer playfully engaged with his little master, the lessons in this "noble art" had to be commenced early. The little fellow is heir, perhaps, of a great house, and the "early lessons" may be of service on many romantic occasions by-and-by; but we must leave the artist's suggestions to the reader's imagination. Suffice it to add that the picture is in the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 15.

We have had a somewhat agitated political week, commencing with the adjournment of the proposed municipal law and the resignation of the Ministry, and concluding, singularly enough, with the obnoxious measure and the reinstatement of the Government in power. The preliminary debate on the Nomination of Mayors Bill opened with a speech from M. de Franchieu, a Legitimist of the extreme school, who proposed postponing the discussion on the measure until after the vote on the organic municipal law. While violently attacking the Republican party, he strongly opposed the contemplated measure, observing that at each election the revolutionary flood might be seen rising, and that, however well organised the municipalities might be, they would be powerless to stem the tide of demagoguery. After a few words from M. Clapier describing the bill as a measure of urgency, M. Ernest Picard made a long speech in favour of its postponement, defending the conduct of the Republican party, and stigmatising that of the Government in the strongest terms. The Duc de Broglie next mounted the tribune, and in the course of his short address said the Cabinet absolutely required to be armed with the proposed powers. He was, however, answered, in the most felicitous manner, by M. Picard.

The debate eventually took a most singular turn. On President Buffet putting the question of postponement to the vote by the members rising or remaining seated, it was evident that the majority was with the Left, the benches of the Right being but thinly filled; still, in the midst of considerable confusion, the Bureau declared the trial doubtful. It was repeated a second time, with the same result, the Left loudly protesting against the evident bad faith of the President and the Bureau. A secret and nominal ballot having been demanded, to prevent the members of the Right from voting for absent friends, as they often did, M. Haentjens, a Bonapartist, proposed to leave the balloting open till next day. This was protested against by the Left, and a violent and confused discussion arose, in which MM. Grévy, Fournier, De Kerdrel, and President Buffet took part. The question debated was the delaying of the vote owing to there not being 500 delegates present. M. Buffet, having vacated the Presidential fauteuil, was replaced by M. de Goulard, who, when the scrutiny was over, insisted upon postponing the proclamation of the result for a quarter of an hour, to enable absent deputies to arrive and vote. M. Duvergier de Hauranne, on protesting against the Vice-President's partiality, found himself called to order for his pains. At length the result was made known, and it appeared that the Government had been defeated by a majority of 42. It was evident that the vote had been directed more against the Duc de Broglie personally than against the Cabinet as a collective body. The Ministers, however, decided to stand or fall with their Premier, and unanimously resigned. Marshal MacMahon, as had been foreseen, refused to accept their resignations, and the Assembly, having adjourned until Monday to give the Government time to adopt some line of action, the delay was utilised by the Cabinet to recruit all their absent partisans and prepare for a decisive battle.

Monday's sitting opened with an interpellation from M. de Kerdrel, who, in the name of the Conservative "Majorité de combat," urged the Government to remain at its post. The Duc de Broglie replied that the Assembly had adjourned the discussion on the proposed municipal law, and that, as the Ministry felt that it would be impossible to govern the country without this measure, it had been obliged to resign. The members of the Right immediately proposed an order of the day expressing the confidence of the Assembly in the Government; and a vote was about to be taken, when M. Raoul Duval, one of the Duc de Broglie's most bitter personal enemies, mounted the tribune, and delivered a long speech equally condemning the equivocal conduct of Government and the servile attitude of the majority. He wanted to know what was the real Government of France—a Republic, an Empire, or a Monarchy; and whether Marshal MacMahon's presidency was a mere fiction, and nothing more. He insinuated that the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues were working behind the scenes in favour of some pretender, and concluded by announcing that he and his friends would not vote the order of the day expressing confidence in the Ministry. After a short speech from M. E. Picard, who formally asked the

Duc de Broglie if he was intriguing on behalf of the Count de Chambord, to which the Premier only vouchsafed an evasive reply, the Assembly passed to the vote, rejecting the order of the day pure and simple demanded by the Left, and expressing its confidence in the Cabinet by 379 ayes to 321 noes. The sitting terminated by the Chamber deciding to discuss the obnoxious municipal law on the morrow, in spite of its previous vote, which had postponed the debate indefinitely.

Tuesday's sitting opened with a vigorous speech from M. Louis Blanc against the proposed nomination of provincial mayors by the Government to which an obscure member of the Right, the Marquis de Valfons, attempted to reply. M. Christophle combated the proposed measure in the name of the Left Centre, attacking the Duc de Broglie with great animosity, and reminding him that in 1869 he had declared himself to be "the devoted son of the principles of 1789." "I tell him," exclaimed M. Christophle, as he sat down amid the loud plaudits of the Republican party, "that the country is hostile to the political system which he has inaugurated, and that if he did his duty he would retire." The Duc de Broglie abstained from replying, M. Baragnon defending the proposed municipal measure in an energetic but very lengthy oration.

The discussion on the bill was proceeded with yesterday. M. Pascal Duprat, a member of the Left, maintained that the real object of the measure was to favour Monarchical schemes, but that the attempt to effect a restoration would merely facilitate the return of the Empire. Loud cheers from the Left followed these remarks. The House by 378 against 316 votes then declared the general debate closed, and agreed to proceed to the discussion of the articles. M. de Pressensé afterwards brought forward a counter-project in opposition to the Government bill, but it was defeated by a majority of 64.

Tuesday's *Journal Officiel* makes the formal announcement that, at the request of Marshal MacMahon, all the French Ministers withdrew their resignations after Monday's sitting.

Marshal MacMahon yesterday week invested the three new French Cardinals with the insignia of their dignity.

The first of the series of receptions given by Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée Palace took place yesterday evening, when nearly 2000 guests were present, the majority of whom belonged to the army. There was, however, a fair sprinkling of diplomats, functionaries, and deputies; the ladies, as a matter of course, being largely represented. A temporary *salle de bal* had been erected in the garden of the palace, which was brilliantly lighted up with coloured lamps.

SPAIN.

Cartagena has at length fallen, the insurgent Junta escaping in a man-of-war with about 2500 of their most desperate followers. Overtures were made to General Dominguez on Monday. He required unconditional surrender, promising pardon to all who gave up their arms within four-and-twenty hours, the members of the old and new Juntas excepted. The same night the troops entered the town, but not till the ringleaders had escaped. As the Numancia steamed out of the harbour she passed five Government frigates, and there was at one time an appearance of engaging her; but in the end it was deemed advisable to give her a wide berth. Though it missed the Numancia, the Spanish fleet has captured a small steamer, the Darro, which was trying to escape from Cartagena with refugees. It is reported from Oran that the Numancia has surrendered to the French authorities, and is flying the French colours. The Mendez Nunez has reached another Algerian port, with a French frigate attending her. As a first consequence of the capture of Cartagena, part of the troops which were recently besieging it have already been sent away to fight against the Carlists.

Having allowed the Carlists to get into Portugalete, General Moriones now proposes, it is stated, to turn their positions. A correspondent telegraphs from St. Jean de Luz that he is marching with 13,000 men towards Castraga.

The insurrection at Barcelona has not yet been put down.

In a long manifesto the Serrano Ministry declares that it reappears in its original character as the author of the revolution of 1868 and of the Constitution of 1869. It professes to see no change in the situation, except the disappearance of King Amadeus. Regarding its future policy, it promises that it will steer a middle course between absolutism and anarchy.

The Republican volunteers have been ordered to deliver up their arms, and those who refuse to do so will be tried by court-martial.

Manuel Espatar, who was lying under sentence of death in the Saladero prison for attempting to assassinate the ex-King Amadeus, has escaped, and the Governor of Madrid has ordered the arrest of all the gaol officials.

GERMANY.

The general elections to the German Parliament took place on Saturday last. An approximate estimate of the result is given by the *Times* correspondent at Berlin as follows:—100 Ultramontanes, 12 Socialists, 15 Poles and Danes, 15 Alsatians, 10 Particularists, 10 anti-Ministerial Conservatives, 10 doubtful Liberals, 225 Ministerial Liberals. The Ultramontanes have gained some 30 and the Socialists at least 7 seats. Notwithstanding this loss and the addition to the House of 15 Alsatians, the Liberals still are expected to muster about 220 in an Assembly of 397 members.

The following is the official declaration of the results of the voting in Berlin:—In the first district, the successful candidate was Herr Hagen; in the second district, Herr Klotz; in the third district, Herr Hoyerbeck; in the fourth district, Herr Ebert; in the fifth district, Herr Duncker; in the sixth district a second ballot will be requisite.

The Prussian Government has submitted to the House of Deputies bills demanding its sanction for the raising of 50,600,000 thalers for railway purposes.

The Second Chamber of Saxony has fixed at 950,000 thalers the Civil List of King Albert.

HOLLAND.

The Government has received an official despatch from General van Swieten, dated Penang, Jan. 11, announcing that the Dutch troops have bombarded the Kraton and Missigit, and have taken the latter position by assault. The defence made by the Acheneese was desperate, as they had been excited by absurd reports respecting the intentions of the Dutch. The Dutch losses were 17 killed and 197 wounded, the greater part slightly. Notwithstanding their losses, they gained a great success. In a later telegram relative to the expedition, it is said that the troops are constructing batteries at Missigit, and materially strengthening their position. The camp continues healthy.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced from Vienna that the Emperor's departure for St. Petersburg has been fixed for Feb. 9.

A consultative committee to aid the Government in carrying out the measures for assisting the Bourse has been appointed.

The Grand Hotel of Vienna has been destroyed by fire.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has addressed a rescript to the Minister of Public Instruction impressing upon him the importance of making

regular progress with the measures for the extension of popular education in the provinces with the co-operation of the marshals of the nobility.

The estimates of the finance department for 1874 show a surplus of 3,000,000 roubles of receipts over expenditure.

An Imperial ukase has been published placing the Mines Department of the Empire under the authority of the Minister of the Imperial Domains. The coinage administration remains under the direction of the Minister of Finance.

AMERICA.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Mr. Caleb Cushing as Chief Justice, as the Senate would not approve the appointment.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill raising the salaries of members of Congress was repealed.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution opposing either additional taxation or recourse to a loan, recommending a reduction in the salaries of officials and the general Government expenses, and showing favour to an inflation of the currency.

A large fire has occurred at Natick, in Massachusetts.

INDIA.

Last week's official telegram respecting the famine in Bengal is favourable as to some districts, but alarming as to others. Behar is stated to be in a critical condition; and, should the rain keep off for another fortnight, there will be widespread distress. In the Presidency there is no change. In Patna the prospects of the spring crop are satisfactory. In Bhagulpore the situation has improved.

The *Times* of Thursday publishes a telegram from Calcutta, dated the 14th, stating that rain has fallen in several districts of Bengal, with benefit to the crops. Prices continue to rise; and in Patna and elsewhere the number of people employed at the relief works is increasing. On Monday a third of an inch of rain fell at Patna, and a tenth at Dacca.

By another telegram from the same correspondent we learn that Sir G. Campbell, presiding at the Social Science Association on Wednesday, urged a discussion of social questions as producing political freedom. He recommended to zemindars home farms and approved of leases. The native speakers said that all India felt loyalty to the Queen and desired British civilisation.

The Viceroy opened the Government horse show in Calcutta on Monday last, and personally offered additional prizes. Fifty horses were exhibited.

The Viceroy has signed a treaty with Siam promoting commerce between Burmah and Zimmoy, with a view of protecting the timber trade and preventing crime. The Envoys were to leave on Saturday (to-day).

AUSTRALIA.

A new Ministry has been formed in Queensland, and is composed as follows:—Premier, Mr. M'Alister; Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Pemmant; Secretary for Public Lands, Mr. Stephens; Secretary for Public Works, Mr. M'Elwright; Attorney-General, Mr. M'Devitt.

The Queensland revenue is estimated at £1,120,000.

Colonel Edwin Johnson has been appointed Adjutant-General in India.

Thirty deaths from cholera occurred on board an Italian emigrant-ship on its voyage from Genoa to Buenos Ayres.

In Brazil the Bishop of Pernambuco has been convicted of attempting a violation of the Constitution. The offence is punishable with from four to sixteen months' imprisonment.

Part of the cargo of the *European*, which arrived at Madeira on the 7th inst., consists of the deep-sea dredgings made by the Challenger.

The cable from Bahia to Rio was completed on the 23rd ult. Its opening was celebrated in the presence of the Emperor of Brazil.

A despatch from Teheran, through Reuter's agency, informs us that upwards of eighty miles, or one third of the line from Resht to Teheran, have been surveyed by Reuter's engineers.

Anticipated clerical disturbances in the Jura have induced the Swiss Grand Council to arm the Government with full powers for the maintenance of order.

Monsignor Capel, according to the *Times*, will not be able to lead the intended pilgrimage of the English Roman Catholics to the Holy Land, which was announced for the next summer.

A telegram has been received by the Agent-General for New Zealand from Dunedin announcing that the ship *Surat* has been wrecked, but every person on board saved.

M. Anspach, the burgomaster of Brussels, was entertained at dinner in the new Exchange on Saturday evening. About 800 guests were present.

According to a telegram from Rome to the *Daily Telegraph*, extreme unction was on Wednesday administered by the Pope to Cardinal Antonelli, who lies dangerously ill from an attack of gout in the stomach.

By the latest advices from the Cape of Good Hope the welcome intelligence is received that the fear of an impending Kafir war has entirely subsided in Natal. Encouraging reports have been received of the new gold-field of Leydenberg, in the Transvaal Republic.

Steam communication between Odessa and Constantinople having been suspended, owing to the port of the former place being closed by ice, letters for Constantinople cannot be forwarded by this route at present. Mails for Malta intended for conveyance via Italy will for the future be made up in London on the evening of every Tuesday, and a supplementary mail will also be despatched on the Wednesday morning, on the chance of its reaching Naples in time for the steamer.

The following letter, addressed to the Bishop of Troyes by the Empress Eugénie, is published in the *Ordre*:—"Camden Place, Chislehurst, Jan. 10, 1874.—Monsignor,—I am told, but I can scarcely believe it to be true, that you have forbidden the celebration of masses which it was desired should be said in your diocese for the repose of the soul of the Emperor Napoleon III. I cannot believe it, because the Church has never refused prayers for the dead. The spirit of charity and brotherly love form one long chain which binds us the one to the other—rich or poor, those in prosperity or those in adversity, the living and the dead! No; it is impossible that you can have refused a prayer for him who founded the institution of almoners for saying prayers after death. No; it is impossible, when you protest against those civil burials which deprive a Christian of the prayers of the Church, that you can have refused those same prayers when asked for. Moreover, it is impossible that you can have forgotten the oath which you took in the presence of him who is no more. If, however, such be really the case, I can only finish my letter by calling to your memory the closing sentence in the form of oath taken by our Bishops: 'May God call me to account for it!'—EUGÉNIE."

The Extra Supplement.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND HIS BRIDE.

The marriage of our Queen's second son to the Czar's only daughter is an occasion for congratulating both the English and Russian nations, and all the civilised world of Europe, and all that still needs the civilising power of these two great empires in Asia, upon the prospect of future peace and friendly co-operation. His Imperial Majesty Alexander II. is a just, benevolent, and truly liberal Sovereign, in whose disposition, proved by all his acts during nineteen years, we find the surest pledge of an enlightened policy, agreeable to the real interests of mankind. The good intention of his Government seem to be appreciated by the neighbouring Courts of Berlin and Vienna; and there is no reason why the statesmen of London and those of St. Petersburg should not cultivate a mutual good understanding. The Princes and Princesses of the two reigning families are determined, for their part, to keep up an *entente cordiale* which rests on their personal esteem for the amiable qualities of each other. We lately saw the Czarewitsch and his Czarevna much in the company of our Prince and Princess of Wales; their sister, the charming Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, will presently become the wife of our Prince Alfred, and three happily wedded pairs, embracing two princely daughters of Denmark, will then be more closely bound together in amity by a triple tie of fraternal affection. Her Imperial Highness, the bride for whom a hundred millions of people in the two countries and their remoter provinces are invited to pray a matrimonial blessing, is a young lady quite worthy of such a husband. She was twenty years of age in October, and we hope she will live among us in London a great many years, and many years afterwards in the serene enjoyment of a German sovereignty to be inherited by Prince Alfred, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. As for him, the Duke of Edinburgh, Captain in the Royal Navy, we have nothing more to say of his Royal Highness than to repeat the former sincere expressions of our respectful admiration for his general character and behaviour, as an able and zealous officer, an English gentleman of an high honour, and a Prince of exemplary loyalty and public spirit. He will be thirty next August, and it was quite time for him to provide himself with a wife. All the world has approved his choice; and we have only to wait its nuptial ratification, followed by the arrival of their Royal Highnesses in England, that we may offer them our most hearty felicitations upon this joyful occasion.

The Portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh we have engraved is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company; and that of the Grand Duchess is from one by Mr. W. Luke, of St. Petersburg.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, John Aspinwall, to be Chaplain of the Hull Borough Prison.
Barker, T. F., Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Barwell, A. H. S., Rector of Clapham, near Worthing.
Birley, Robert, Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral.
Brougham, John Richard, Canon in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.
Byron, Hon. and Rev. W., Rector of Stowlingtoft.
Clarke, T. J., Rector of St. Paul's, York.
Coldwell, Clement Leigh, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Stirling.
Croft, C., Chaplain to the Earl Delawarr and Baron Buckhurst.
Crostwaite, Robert Jarratt, Vicar of Brayton.
Cruft, William John, Perpetual Curate of Edwalton, Notts.
Cubitt, S. H., Rector of Scarning, Norfolk.
Cummings, Alfred H., Vicar of St. Paul's, Truro.
Lucane, A., Rector of Willingale Doe, Essex.
Everett, T. W., Vicar of Theddington, Leicestershire.
Fisher, Charles Turnbull, Rector of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.
Green, Eldred, Vicar of All Saints, Cockermouth, Cumberland.
Hall, S. H., Canon of St. Paul's, Middleborough.
Houldry, W. E., Vicar of St. John's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hume, A., Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Iliff, Frederick, Rector of Wombwell.
Jones, Thomas, Vicar of Llanywladle, Carnarvonshire.
Lewis, G., Minister of the new Church of St. Paul, Cliftonville, Margate.
Sayce, Arthur B., Vicar of St. Katharine's, Felton-common.
Sidgwick, J. B., Vicar of Copley, Vicar of Chapelton, near Sheffield.
Thomas, J., Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Darlington.
Venables, Gilbert, Vicar of Great Yarmouth.
Winslow, Henry Stephen, Chaplain to the Fishmongers' Company.
The notice of the appointment of the Rev. Y. A. Barrington to the chaplaincy of the Maidstone Gaol, given last week, is incorrect.

The installation of Dr. Woodford, Bishop of Ely, will be performed on Tuesday morning next, after morning prayers.

The Rev. Dr. Leary has been presented with a purse of £100 and an address by the parishioners of Christ Church, Epsom, as a mark of respect, on resigning the curacy.

Dr. Liddon resumed the lectures to men, on Tuesday evening, in St. Paul's Cathedral. His subject was "The Life of St. Paul." A second lecture on the same subject will be delivered next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Benyon, M.P., has subscribed £500 to the fund for raising a memorial to the late Bishop Wilberforce. To the end of 1873 the total sum promised for the memorial was over £4000. This amount falls short of expectations which had been formed, especially with regard to a proposed statue and a missionary studentship at Cuddesdon College.

On Thursday week the school chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, Oakhanger, was opened by the Bishop of Winchester, who preached on the faith and diligence of the shepherds and the wise men, and administered the holy communion, of which a considerable number partook. The hamlet is in the new district of Blackmoor, which was separated from the parish of Selborne a few years ago.

The first turf of a link line of railway was cut in Gisburne Park, Lancashire, last week, by Lord Ribblesdale. The directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and others, were present. The line, when completed, will shorten the distance by rail from London to Scotland by thirty-two miles.

The following days have been selected for the respective yacht-matches of the forthcoming season:—Royal Thames Yacht Club—Cutter-races, May 25; schooners and yawls, June 10; Channel match to Dover, June 24. New Thames Yacht Club—Opening cruise, May 23; cutter-races, May 26; schooners and yawls, June 11; match to Harwich, June 20.

An accident, which from its nature might have been even more calamitous, befell the Great Northern Scotch express last Saturday evening at Barkstone Junction, two miles and a half north of Grantham. By some error a Boston stopping train had moved on to the main line, and was struck near its centre by the engine of the fast train, then travelling at the rate of between thirty and forty miles an hour. The fireman of the express was killed by an escape of steam, and a passenger was crushed to death. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision. The inquest on the Malton Railway accident ended on Tuesday in a verdict of manslaughter against Jackson, the signal inspector, and Boynton, a relief signalman.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Tom Olliver will be much regretted by all classes of sporting men, as, for some forty years past, he has been a very well known turf character. He first appeared as a steeple-chase jockey, and, as an old friend of his remarked to us a few days ago, was a "most owdacious rider," and had many a desperate finish with his great rival, Jem Mason, and Captain Little, the best gentleman rider of that day. He performed the wonderful feat of riding three Grand National winners in succession—Gaylad in 1842 (which was the last occasion when the weights were 12st. each), Vanguard in 1843, and Peter Simple in 1844. As a trainer he greatly distinguished himself, especially with Albert Victor, who was a very delicate horse, and yet was brought to the Derby and St. Leger posts in the pink of condition. Perhaps Fairwater was one of Olliver's greatest favourites, and Ely about the best horse he ever trained; and to his skill and care Mr. Cartwright is greatly indebted for many of the victories he has achieved of late years.

During a run from Adbury Lodge, near Newbury, to Lord Carnarvon's covers, Mr. Harcourt Capper, master of the Craven hounds, had a fall, by which his right shoulder was dislocated. He is making satisfactory progress.

After a period of unexampled stagnation in all kinds of sport, the entries for the various great spring handicaps have appeared, so that the persistent followers of racing have at length something to talk about and bet upon. We append a table of the number of entries for the chief events for this and the previous seven years, for which we are indebted to the *Sportsman*:—

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Liverpool Steeplechase	104	107	109	88	111	85	109	93
City and Suburban	113	141	107	140	165	156	129	113
Great Metropolitan	82	94	47	85	74	76	43	45
Northamptonshire Stakes	84	96	80	81	61	49	43	37
Newmarket Handicap	59	69	60	69	81	57	61	50
Chester Cup	150	140	126	123	124	103	109	80
Lincolnshire Handicap	84	79	89	63	65	121	100	159

It cannot be said that a study of this is altogether satisfactory, as there is this year a marked falling off in the number of horses engaged for every event except the Lincolnshire Handicap, which has made a marvellous stride, and has secured as much patronage as the City and Suburban and the Great Metropolitan combined. This is doubtless owing to the very liberal addition of £1000 to the stake and to the recent alteration in the course, by which a straight mile has been obtained, and the largest field of horses can be manoeuvred at the starting-post with perfect safety. It is not surprising that the entries for the Grand National should be below the average, considering the present dearth of good steeplechasers. Disturbance, Ciuderella, Casse Tête, Footman, Congress, Furley, Cramoisi, Harvester, Eurotas, and Ryshworth are the pick of the tried steeplechasers engaged; while Molly Cobroy and Barnston represent the exiles from the flat, as Laburnum, whom it had been confidently predicted would lose all his evil habits and prove a "jumper" of the first water, has not even been entered. The City and Suburban has been unfavourably affected by the great success of the Lincolnshire Handicap. M. Lefevre supports it well with eight entries, including Drummond, Eole II., and Negro; and such high-class animals as Cremorne, Kaiser, Winslow, Mornington, Kidbrooke, Wenlock, Spectator, Andred, Colonel, Thunder, Lemnos, Newry, Salvano, and Chandos have also been engaged. Uhlán, Lilian, Eole II., Winslow, and Mornington are the pick of the Great Metropolitan horses, and the first-named three are also nominated for the Northamptonshire Stakes, which has shown a steady decline for some years past, and has now been again altered to the original distance of two miles. Mr. Savile has his inseparable pair of "stayers" in the severe Newmarket Handicap, and Bertram, Eole II., and Shannon are about the best of the remainder. True to the resolution formed when he saw his favourite Mortemer defeated over the Roodee course, M. Lefevre has not a single representative in the Chester Cup; and, though Sterling has been entered, it is well known that he has run his last race, and has already joined The Duke and Oxford at the Yardley Stud Farm. Mr. Bowes, remembering last year's victory, has five horses engaged, and Mornington, Organist, Bertram, Walnut, Spectator, Colonel, Vanderdecken, Shannon, and Eucalyptus are the pick of the remainder, while it is worth noting that Captain Machell has entered Disturbance, the winner of last year's Grand National. Almost everything possessing the gift of going has put in a claim for the £1000 offered at Lincoln, and M. Lefevre has taken eleven chances, Roquefort, Drummond, and Eve being about his best; and when we see the names of such "flyers" as Thorn, Lily Agnes, Andred, Thunder, Sugarcane, Newry, Salvano, Vanderdecken, and Chandos, we feel sure that the Lincoln Handicap ought to take the lead of the great spring events. The Ascot Cup has obtained a splendid entry of twenty-four, exactly one-fourth of this number being nominated by M. Lefevre; and what a glorious race we should have if Winslow, Gang Forward, Boiard, Montargis, Flageolet, Eccosais, Marie Stuart, Cremorne, and Uhlán could all come to the post fit and well! We observe with the greatest satisfaction that, in spite of the positive statements that he had taken leave of the turf, Prince Charlie has been engaged in several short races; so we are likely to have a few more opportunities of witnessing the marvellous speed of "the Prince of the T.Y.C."

The horses trained at Kingsclere have always been somewhat subject to severe epidemics, and Polyhymnia has just died from the effects of one which broke out a few days ago; while the lives of two or three other animals are despaired of. Polyhymnia was a daughter of Asteroid and Monaca; and, from her performances last season, appeared to have a fair chance for the One Thousand and Oaks.

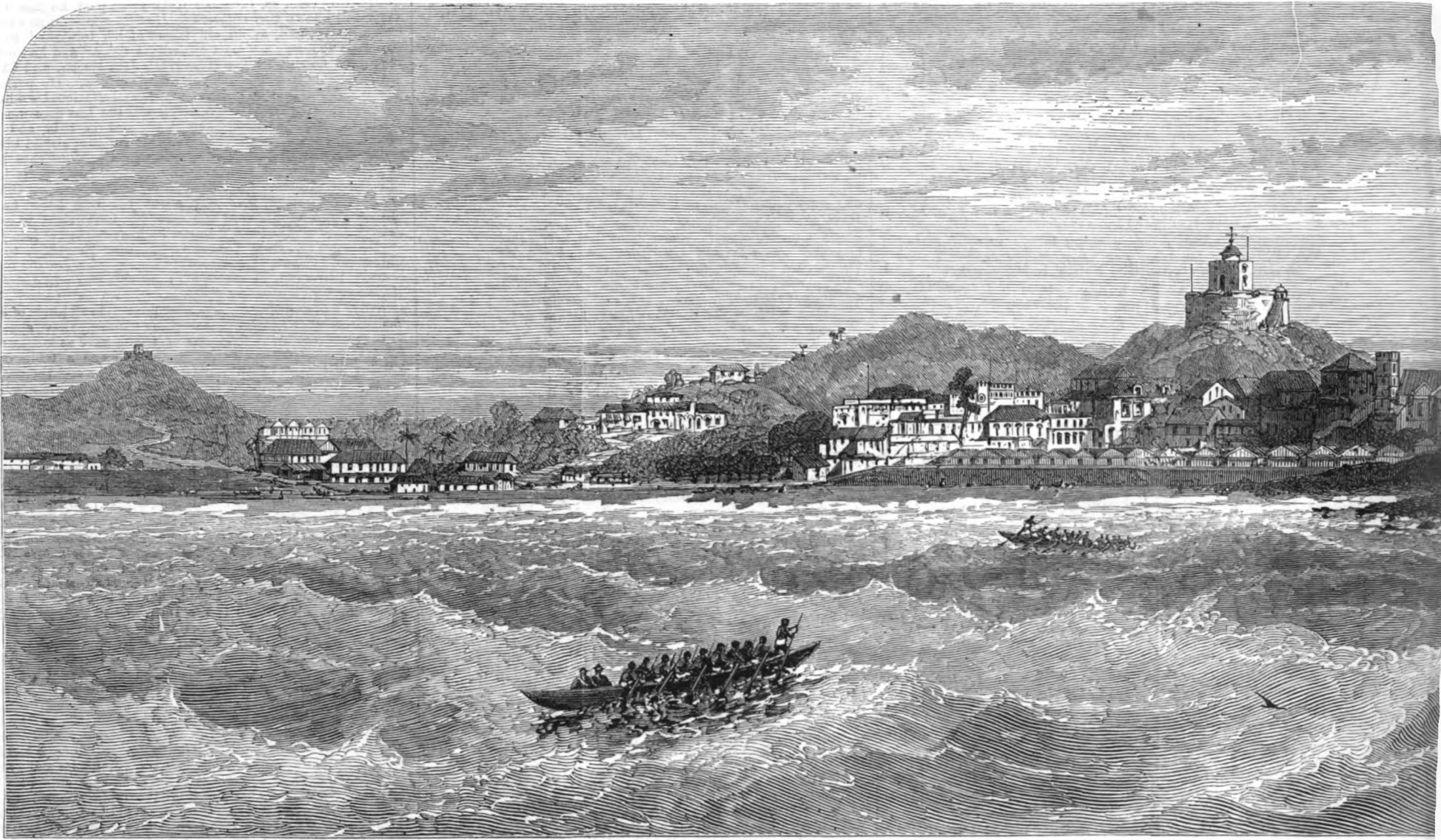
Our countrymen are faring very badly in Australia. Their first match resulted in a defeat, the second in a draw (greatly in their favour), and now we hear that a Twenty-two of the Stawell Cricket Club have beaten them by ten wickets, Mr. Grace and his entire team actually succumbing for 43 runs in their first innings.

Mr. Close, the president of the Cambridge University Boat Club, has taken up his quarters on the Cam, for the purpose of coaching the next University crew.

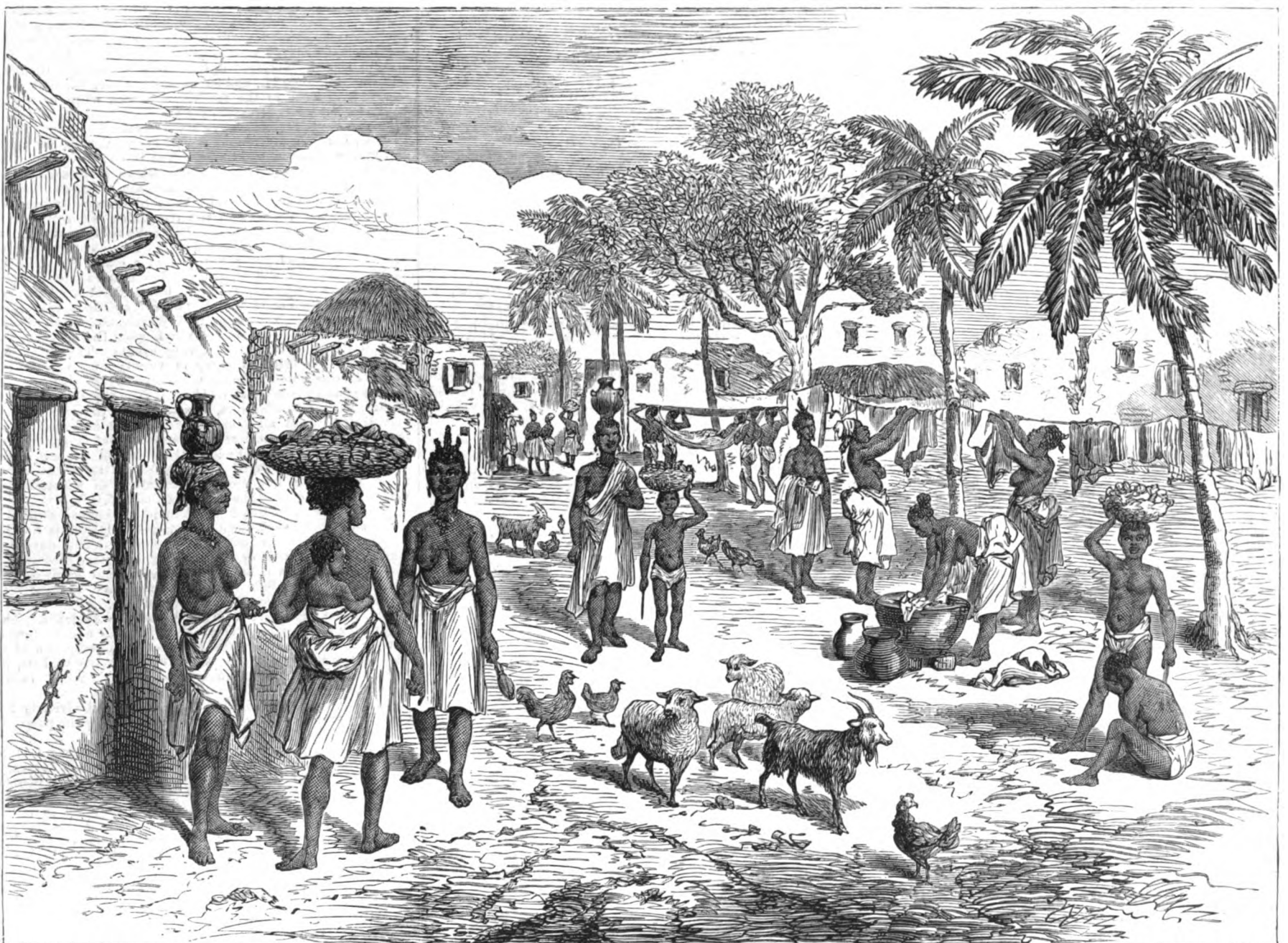
A billiard-match, for £100 a side, which arose out of the recent great handicap, was played at the Guildhall Tavern, on Wednesday night, between J. Roberts, jun., and F. Bennett, the latter receiving a start of 300 points. Roberts scored fast at first, and caught his opponent at 517; but the game then became very exciting, as Bennett twice regained the lead, and was only beaten by 68 points. The spot-stroke was very little used; and Roberts's best break only amounted to 115, against 87 contributed by his opponent. The winner is matched with W. Cook for the championship, and they will play on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at St. James's Hall.

Mr. Spencer Walpole has lectured before the Ealing Mechanics' Institute on the Thames, its history, its use, and its abuse. He concluded with a hope that in course of time the efforts of sanitary reformers would win back the river its poetic title—the silver Thames.

SKETCHES FROM THE GOLD CO

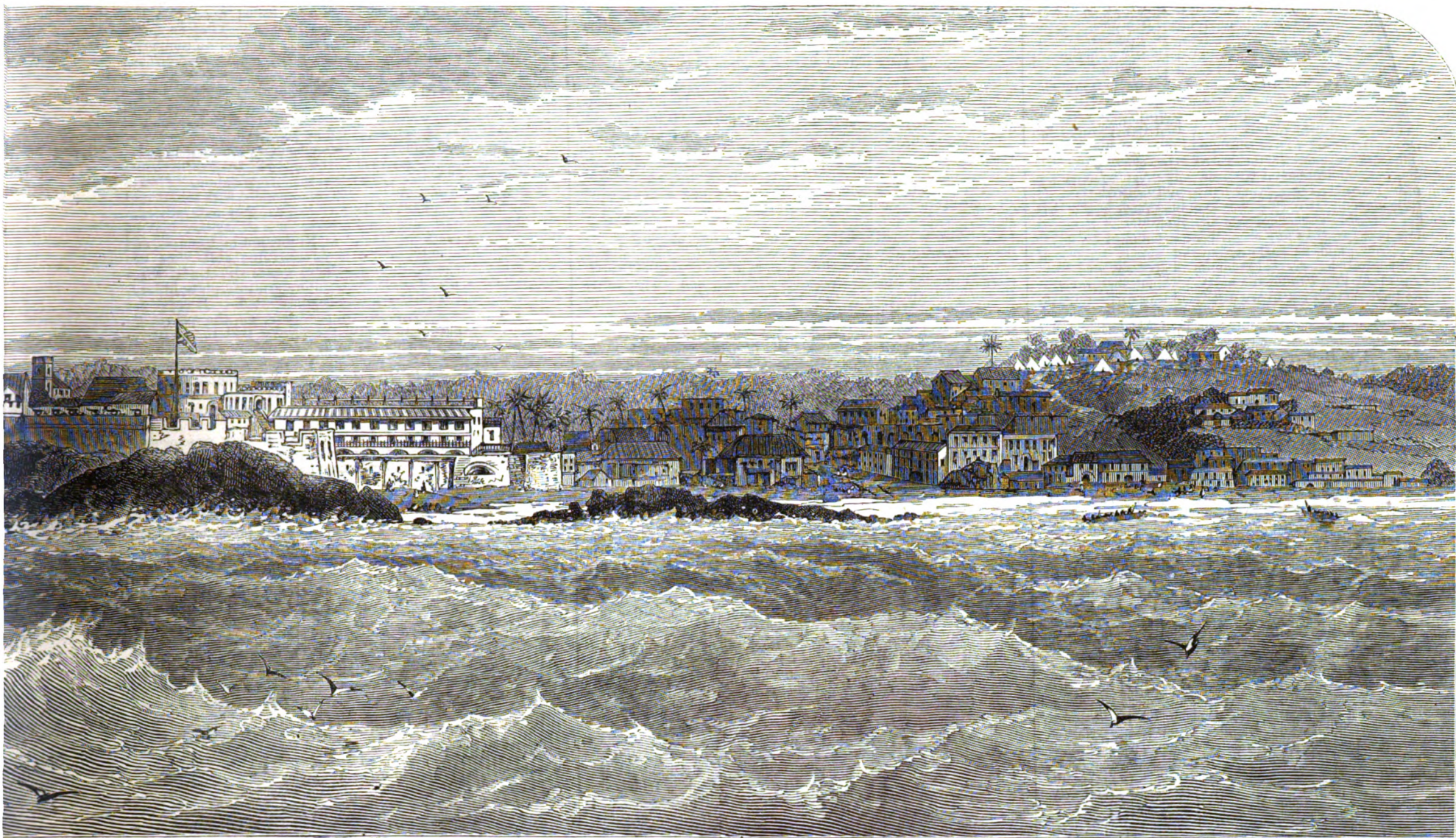


PANORAMIC VIEW OF CAPE COAST CASTLE, SKETCH



STREET SCENE, CAPE COAST CASTLE

CAST, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ED FROM THE BRIDGE OF THE STEAM-SHIP VOLTA.



SUMMONING BEARERS TO CAPE COAST CASTLE.

NEW BOOKS.

Only an enthusiast could have so laboriously composed—and only enthusiasts, it is to be feared, will read, with proportionate interest, and sympathy, and attention—the two really majestic volumes entitled *History of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots*, translated from the original and unpublished MS. of Professor Petit, by Charles de Flandre, F.S.A. Scot. (Longmans, Green, and Co.). More than ten years was the author in building up his manuscript, and more than two years was the translator in performing (very ably, one would say) his by no means light portion of the work. Nothing is easier to believe than the author's statement that he neglected no opportunity which happy chance, or diligent search, or the facilities afforded by national libraries offered him of throwing light upon his subject, for a simple enumeration of the authorities referred to in the pages would fill a marvellous amount of space. He even went to the trouble and expense of having "very many unpublished letters and manuscripts copied." It must suffice here to remark briefly that the author's object was to vindicate the character of a Queen who, more, perhaps, than any other, has been tossed upon the seasaw of opinion, and to settle a question which, almost as much as any other, has divided students of history, and even ordinary readers, into two hostile hosts. The author believes himself to have established to the satisfaction of earnest truth-seekers and reasonable beings the theory, or rather the fact, of Mary's innocence in respect of all the black charges against her as regards Rizzio, Darnley, and Queen Elizabeth, even if he have not proved her to have been the veritable angel she was taken for by a poor Frenchwoman who saw her walking, one Corpus Christi Day, in all her loveliness and taper in hand, amongst the more earthly-looking members of a religious procession. That the two volumes will convince anybody who is not already inclined towards Mariolatry, or that the subject is one which it is profitable to handle nowadays, it were rash to assert; but it may be confidently affirmed that both Mary-worshippers and others have now been provided with a book which, whether it be regarded as a memorial or not, will make a handsome and even imposing ornament for a drawing-room table, and will furnish them with such a mass of elaborately collected, discussed, weighed, and annotated evidence as will afford them excellent reading for many a long day, and enable them to decide for themselves whether it is possible to arrive at the truth. They must be prepared, however, with studious resolutions and powerful nutcrackers.

A fascinating title, suggestive of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's tales, must not be allowed to mislead the bloodthirsty and the horror-loving into a misconception of the work, entitled *A History of Crime in England*, by Luke Owen Pike, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The work, of which only the first volume, ranging from the Roman invasion to the accession of Henry VII., is as yet published, threatens to leave those who shall take it up, in hopes of being thrilled with sensation, instructed and set thinking. No doubt every history of every country must be, to a certain extent, a history of each country's crime; but, in the present instance, crime has been taken for, as it were, a point of divergence, fixed in the almost undiscernible past, and shooting forth rays which vary in appearance according to different conditions of the social, religious, moral, and legal atmosphere. Of course, the author has been obliged to go over a great deal of old ground; but he has taken up a new point of observation, and he has, apparently, been at infinite pains in his search after original records which would throw light upon a subject gloomy enough in itself, but relieved by the manner in which he has treated it and the comforting assurance he seems to give of gradual amelioration. Nor must due commendation as regards other points be withheld: his plan of not cumbering his pages with notes, of relegating all such matters to an appendix, and of facilitating reference by means of a copious index, is well worthy of general imitation; and the observations he has himself made upon the method he has adopted will probably command general assent. There are certainly few things more irritating to a reader than a text besprinkled with asterisks and crosses, and numbers tacked on to the tops of words. Perhaps the second page of the volume might have been omitted with advantage; for it is always a mistake to generalise from a case or two of personal appearance, and to associate "steel-blue eye and square jaw and set lips" with deliberate murder, "ears projecting outwards" with theft, and "the massive neck, broad behind as the head itself," with perjury. Out of the heart, not the jaw, or the eyes, or the ears, or the neck, proceed evil thoughts, murders, &c.; and if we allowed ourselves to connect in our minds certain crimes with certain physical peculiarities, we might be suspicious of the most estimable amongst our fellow-creatures.

The effect of a friendly chat with a cheery, affable nobleman, who has lived a good many years and seen and heard a great deal of life, may, without any exertion or trouble, be obtained by a perusal of two large volumes, called *My Recollections from 1806 to 1873*, by Lord William Pitt Lennox (Hurst and Blackett). The noble author is by no means a stranger in the paths of literature; and many readers will not learn now for the first time what his relations were with the illustrious William Pitt, the great Duke of Wellington, the facetious Lord Alvanley, and other more or less distinguished men, to say nothing of women. Nor will the anecdotes, in every case, burst upon the expectant reader with the sudden flash of novelty or the pleasant shock of surprise. Still everybody cannot read every book and everybody cannot be familiar with every good saying; so that even the repetitions, when they occur, may be as fresh to some persons as the really new portions are to others. Indeed the two volumes are likely to afford, on the whole, a considerable amount of entertainment to a considerable number of people. The author's characteristics are, chiefly, frankness, kindness of tone, tendency to be easily amused, fulness of memory or note-book, desire to be accurate, and belief, probably well-founded, that the world takes pleasure in learning the most trivial occurrences in the lives of certain men. He is candid enough to tell an anecdote, which many autobiographers would have omitted, referring to the origin of his family; and he enters so far into minutiae as to describe in detail some very small incidents in his career as a lecturer. He relates, moreover, how he was once mistaken for a bagman; and how, when he was in the household cavalry, it was his privilege to ride close beside his Sovereign's carriage in order to defend, at the risk of his own life, the Lord's Anointed from an anticipated shower of cabbages. All this may have an appearance of insignificance, but it is only a little part of a better whole; and, at any rate, it bears witness to tenacity of memory and a naturally confiding spirit.

The first edition of *Recollections of the Emperor Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena*, by Mrs. Abell, was published in 1814, and a second in 1853; and it seemed good lately to publish a third (Sampson Low and Co.), "revised and added to by her daughter, Mrs. Charles Johnstone." Mrs. Johnstone confesses "to being an ardent Bonapartist" and to believing that "the true interests of France and England" would be "best promoted by the succession of Napoleon IV. to the

throne." Hence this new edition. How it is to promote the accession of Napoleon IV. is by no means as plain as a pike-staff; but the volume is elegant enough and, even still, interesting enough, and it has illustrations, four in number, and representing, respectively, Mrs. Abell, the Emars, Napoleon I., and Longwood.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 15, 1872, of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon, Baron Lyveden, who died at his seat, Farming Woods, Northamptonshire, on Nov. 10 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by his two sons, Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon, now Lord Lyveden, and Greville Richard Vernon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths the residue of his personalty to his wife for life, and, subject thereto, gives the same to his wife and his two sons in equal shares. To his second son he devises his house and lands in the parish of Oundle for life, and, after his decease, to his wife, Lady Alfredda Vernon, if she should survive him, absolutely. All his other real estate testator devises to his wife for life, and, at her decease, all such part thereof as is in the county of Northampton to such uses as the mansion house and estate called Farming Woods were settled by the settlement executed on the marriage of his eldest son; and the remainder of such residuary real estate is devised to his second son.

The will, dated April 29, 1843, of Lady Harriet Frances Ramsden (wife of Charles Ramsden), who died, on Nov. 5, at No. 48, Grosvenor-street, was proved on the 30th ult. by her said husband, the sole executor, to whom is left all the property she has a power to dispose of under her marriage settlement. The personalty is sworn under £3000. The deceased was a daughter of the first Earl of Strafford.

The will and codicil (dated, respectively, May 23, 1865, and March 9, 1869) of Dame Emily Murray, widow of the late General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., late of Wimbledon, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Earl Cathcart and James Banks Stanhope, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. Subject to legacies to her executors, to her son, Frederick Stormont Murray, and to her daughter Susan Emily Murray, testatrix leaves all her property to her daughter Gertrude Louisa Murray.

The will, dated Nov. 22, 1865, of the Rev. John Dymoke, the honourable the Queen's Champion, of Scrivelby and Roughton, Lincolnshire, who died on Nov. 22 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mary Ann Dymoke, the relict, the sole executrix, to whom he gives and devises all his real and personal estate absolutely, in addition to an annual rent charge of £1000 out of the barony and manor of Scrivelby which she takes under settlement.

The will and three codicils of Jeremiah Little, late of Campden-hill, Kensington, were proved on the 19th ult. by Alfred Bennett and Francis Carr Beard, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to each of his executors, free of duty; and the remainder of the provisions of his will and codicils are in favour of his wife and children.

The will, with two codicils dated respectively Sept. 23, Oct. 31, and Nov. 4, 1873, of William Twopenny, formerly of Rochester, Kent, and of Lincoln's Inn, and the Middle Temple, who died on the 5th ult., at No. 48, Upper Grosvenor-street, was proved on the 6th inst. by Edward Twopenny, the brother, and Henry Skrine Law Hussey, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. After leaving annuities to his brother David and his sisters, and making bequests in favour of his servants, he gives the residue of his property to his said brother Edward.

The Shaw Fellowship in Mental Philosophy has been gained by Mr. Robert Adamson, M.A., Edinburgh University.

Mr. Gillespie Dickson, one of the Sheriff Substitutes of Lanarkshire, has been appointed Sheriff of that county in succession to the late Mr. H. G. Bell.

The Rev. George Richardson Mackarness, of Lochgilphead, was, on Wednesday, elected Bishop of Argyll by an absolute majority in both chambers.

The quantity of tobacco consumed in this country appears to be largely increasing. Besides cigars, the value imported last year was £2,613,547, against £1,552,914 the preceding year.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Thursday afternoon. The ceremony took place in the Music Hall, which was crowded with a brilliant and fashionable assemblage.

The Earl of Derby was present at a banquet given on Wednesday night to the 1st Lancashire Volunteers by the Mayor of Liverpool. About 1000 officers and men were present. His Lordship is the hon. colonel of the regiment.

Two iron-merchants of Wolverhampton, who, when in partnership during the monetary crisis of 1857, failed for £30,000, and paid a composition of 8s. in the pound, have severally prospered since that time, and they have just made a voluntary payment of the balance, £16,000.

The death of Prince Augustus of Sayu-Wirtgenstein-Borleburgh, at the age of eighty-six, is announced. In his youth he made all the campaigns which marked the commencement of the century, and was successively diplomatic agent of the Grand Duke of Hesse, Minister of War of the German Empire under the Archduke John, and Minister of State to the Duke of Nassau.

Presiding at the annual dinner of the Devon Central Chamber of Agriculture, on Wednesday, the Duke of Somerset, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, made a long speech, in the course of which he attacked the arguments of Mr. Bright, and in particular met the right hon. gentleman's proposition that there should be no large farms by applying the tit-for-tat theory to the question of large manufactories.

Major Vaughan Lee was, on Saturday last, returned without opposition for the western division of Somerset, in succession to the late Mr. Gore-Langton, also a Conservative. On the same day Mr. Joseph Cowen (Liberal) and Mr. Charles Hammond (Conservative) were nominated for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The polling took place on Wednesday; but the result had not reached us at the time of going to press with our early edition.

The annual winter entertainment of the inmates of the Asylum for Lunatics at Colney Hatch was given on Tuesday last. A ball wound up the evening's amusements. Dancing was entered upon not only with vigour, but with grace, many capital dancers being forthcoming from the ranks of the patients. Those who could not dance looked on, all enjoying themselves to the utmost degree, dancing being kept up till after ten o'clock. Mr. Wyatt, the chairman of the committee of visitors, was present with a large number of his colleagues, and did much to add to the enjoyment of the patients and to the success of the fête.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

A TESTAMENTARY DIFFICULTY.

In 1796 two English gentlemen were called upon to act as executors for a common friend just deceased. They found the will duly executed, but were extremely puzzled, on comparing the schedule of property with the testamentary dispositions, to perceive there would be a deficit of a considerable sum. The executors were so much the more surprised as they had always known their friend to be peculiarly accurate as well as strictly honourable, and they believed him quite incapable of bequeathing a larger amount than he possessed.

They searched carefully, therefore, in every conceivable place, but without finding any clue to the missing amount, beyond a scrap of paper on which was written the memorandum, "£700 to be taken out of Till." As this sum corresponded with the amount by which they were out of their reckoning, they naturally concluded that the testator must possess some strong-box that he designated by the word "till," as he was not in business, and could therefore only intend it figuratively; still, after the most diligent inquiry, no such reserve appeared. Under these circumstances, the effects of the testator, furniture, plate, library, &c., were sold and the proceeds distributed. It was not until some time after, that, still pondering on the provoking mystery, it occurred to one of the parties that the writer of the paper might have meant some book whose author's name was "Till," the more probably as it was written with a capital T, and, referring to the catalogue, he found there inventoried among the folios a volume of Bishop Tillotson's sermons, a fact which at once threw a new light on the difficulty.

Having communicated his discovery to his co-executor, they repaired together to the bookseller who had purchased the library, and inquired whether he had as yet disposed of the volume in question.

"I had parted with it," replied he, "but, as it happens, it has been returned on my hands, for the purchaser to whom I sent it in the country objected to pay the price, and I shall therefore be glad to dispose of it to you."

The value was agreed on, and the book carried home, where, after carefully turning it over, page by page, bank notes to the amount of exactly £700 were found, as the scrap of paper had stated, "in Till;" and the intentions of the testator were carried out.

WILL OF DR. ELLERBY.

Dr. Ellerby died in London in February, 1827. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He passed for being a very eccentric character, and all his habits bore the stamp of originality. In his will are to be found some singular clauses: among them the following:—

"Item: I desire that immediately after my death my body shall be carried to the Anatomical Museum in Aldersgate-street, and shall be there dissected by Drs. Lawrence, Tyrrell, and Wardrop, in order that the cause of my malady may be well understood.

"Item: I bequeath my heart to Mr. W., anatomist; my lungs to Mr. R.; and my brains to Mr. F., in order that they may preserve them from decomposition; and I declare that if these gentlemen shall fail faithfully to execute these my last wishes in this respect I will come—if it should be by any means possible—and torment them until they shall comply."

This threat did not much alarm the above-named parties, for it appears that they unhesitatingly renounced their several legacies!

The *Era* almanack for the present year, containing a vast amount of information relating to the dramatic profession and to celebrated vocalists, has been issued.

The *Rock* mentions a report that Mr. Martin F. Tupper has received a pension of £120 a year on the Civil Service List, as the author of "Proverbial Philosophy."

The Mellington estate, a well-known property of 1725 acres, in the counties of Montgomery and Salop, has been sold, for £72,500, to Mr. Philip Wright, of Derby.

A few days since two men saw a golden eagle devouring a rabbit near Lochabar, and so intent was it on its food that they succeeded in stalking and catching it after a hard struggle.

At Fisherton Asylum, where a Commissioner of Lunacy was killed by a lunatic some months ago, a female warder has been attacked by a lunatic giving her a violent blow on the back of the head with a chopper. It broke her skull and drove part of her chignon into the wound. The woman still lives.

The half-yearly court of the Royal Humane Society was held, on Wednesday afternoon, at the offices, Trafalgar-square—Mr. Bedford in the chair. The annual financial statement submitted showed an income, including last year's balance, of £2881, against an expenditure, which included £1135 invested in Three per Cents and Board of Works Stock, of £2793. The general report, read by the secretary, Mr. Young, stated that 252 cases of accidents out of a total of 310 had been successfully treated by the society, and that during the year eight silver and seventy-nine bronze medals, besides numerous clasps and vellum and parchment testimonials, had been awarded for bravery in saving life. The society's receiving-house, in Hyde Park, and the apparatus, had been maintained in good order. The number of bathers in the Serpentine during the year was 356,813. After the presentation of the report, the court received the various officials, and voted the "Stanhope" gold medal, the society's most valued reward, to a seaman named Webb, who jumped overboard from a steamer to save the life of a passenger, whilst the vessel was sailing fifteen knots an hour, in a cross sea.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Sir Henry Rawlinson, who presided in the absence of Sir Bartle Frere, said that the president had lectured a good deal in Scotland on the subject of Dr. Livingstone, and he was happy to say he that had awakened a good deal of interest on that subject; and he believed the result of the visit would be that any further appeal on behalf of the Livingstone Relief Fund would be unnecessary. Sir Henry confirmed what had been stated by Sir Bartle Frere, that the stories about the arrival of Dr. Livingstone on the West Coast were altogether without foundation. They were persuaded that the first news they would receive of Dr. Livingstone would be through their agent, Lieutenant Grandy. He had great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Young, who was the author of this expedition, had communicated to the society his determination to pay the entire expenses of the expedition. With regard to the East Coast Expedition, letters had been received stating that the expedition, having reached the Unyamwezi, had passed through the intermediate country and got to Ujiji in safety. At Ujiji they expected to put themselves on the trail of Dr. Livingstone, and he had no doubt that by their earnestness and energy they would be able to give him supplies at the earliest possible moment. They had heard nothing directly from Livingstone, nor was it likely they would till Lieutenant Cameron or one of his party communicated with them.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

During Dr. Kenealy's speech, yesterday week, the Court reminded him of the limit fixed for his speech before Christmas. He pleaded urgently for time to "go through his Carabiniers," but the Lord Chief Justice answered that he hardly required to individualise them—he might class them together. The Doctor would not undertake of his own accord to finish next Tuesday, but the Court intimated to him that he would be expected to do so. Under this pressure, he hurried through his South American witnesses, dwelling only for a few minutes on "Captain Brown," and devoting as much of that brief period to the rival Captain Oates, whose Admiralty appointment he regards as proof of the partiality of the Cabinet for the prosecution. He was rebuked by the Lord Chief Justice for insinuating that Mr. Chichester Fortescue had rewarded Captain Oates with a valuable office in consideration of his evidence for the prosecution. He contended that "Captain Brown," although guilty of falsifying a certificate, was nevertheless a truthful witness. Just before the adjournment the Doctor reached "his Carabiniers," and did not forget to rehearse the donkey story.

On Monday the analysis of the Carabinier evidence was proceeded with. Occasionally Dr. Kenealy tried to introduce an Australian or a family witness, but the Lord Chief Justice held him strictly to the prescribed arrangement. In a jocular allusion to recent disclosures at Bow-street, the Doctor surmised how the spoil was to be divided in the event of victory attending his client. He assigned Guilford-street to Mr. Onslow, a slice of the Doughty estates to Mr. Whalley, Aldershot to Lord Rivers, and Tichborne Park to himself as a minnow-catching refuge for his declining years.

Dr. Kenealy commented at length, on Tuesday, upon that part of the evidence relating to the sealed packet left by Roger Tichborne in the hands of Mr. Gosford before his departure from this country more than twenty years ago.

After having spoken twenty-three days, Dr. Kenealy, on Wednesday, brought his address for the defence to a close. Before opening his peroration the Doctor made a frank confession about "that scandalous witness he had had the misfortune to call." The theory that Luie had been got up by the defence he spurned as the action of Bedlamites. He declared that his client had been prosecuted with a virulence without example, which he hoped never to see rivalled in this country. He trusted that he should never live to see again every rule of law and practice pressed as it had been in every possible way against the defendant. The prosecution had no sympathy or feeling for him, and they did not care, in some instances, whether they strained the rules of law and evidence against him stronger than these ought to have been. No one, in his opinion, could seriously ask the jury to come to the conclusion that the defendant had perjured himself when they considered the evidence that had been given by Mr. Biddulph, Colonel Norbury, Miss Braine, Lady Tichborne, and others, that his client was Roger Tichborne.

On Thursday the court was very much crowded, several members of the Tichborne family, who have abstained from attending the proceedings since the commencement of the defence until the close of Dr. Kenealy's speech, being present. Their Lordships having taken their seats on the bench at half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Hawkins began to address the jury in reply upon the whole case. He said: "I rejoice, and I dare say you share in my satisfaction, that at length the hour has arrived when it becomes my duty to render you such assistance as is in my power in the consideration of the verdict which you will shortly be required to pronounce on the all-important issue you have to decide, and to point out to you, as clearly as I can, the grounds upon which you, having heard all that has been urged on the part of the defendant, will arrive at a true conclusion. I feel that justice demands that I should invite you to consider that part of the evidence which is adverse to the defendant. When, three-quarters of a year ago, I first addressed you in opening the case which I then had the honour, on the part of the Crown, to lay before you, and momentous as I felt were the questions upon which you would be called upon to pronounce your judgment, I little contemplated that, in the course of the inquiry upon which we were then embarking, these questions would have been so widely extended as to assume the enormous gravity with which they are now invested. I then thought we were about to investigate the simple question involving alone the guilt or innocence of the defendant of the charge of perjury with which he stands charged; but in the course of the trial we have found the accused turned accuser, and on his suggestion his learned counsel has attacked the character, the honour, the truth, and the honesty of so many whose lives have hitherto been passed without reproach. Were it not for my own unbounded confidence in you, I should feel appalled when I consider the magnitude of the interests which rests upon your verdict. The defendant, through his counsel, in order to extricate himself from the perils by which he is encompassed, has not hesitated to charge the Government of this country, and the responsible advisers of the Crown, with a scandalous and a shameless abuse of the influence and the power which they possess, with wantonly and wickedly lending their aid and the public purse to a prosecution which, upon his own daring assertion alone, he has denounced as one instituted to serve the ends of a private family in order to rob him of his inheritance, and that they have done it without regard to or in defence to the interests of justice, for the purpose of crushing, by his condemnation, one they know to be innocent of the crime imputed to him. He has not hesitated, unblushingly and audaciously, to charge that the prosecution has been supported by wholesale bribery, forgery, perjury, and conspiracy, induced by the grossest and most corrupt agencies; and in his sweeping and baseless charges he has accused as perjurers and as conspirators honourable men and women, and venerable and reverend gentlemen, who can by law have no other protection against these foul insults except such protection as your verdict can afford them. And you were solemnly exhorted by the defendant's counsel, in tones which struck one with amazement, that, if you desire to-day that your conduct should meet with the approval of your fellow countrymen, or, hereafter, that your memories should be held in respect when this great trial shall become a matter of history, you have no alternative but to accord to his client a triumphant acquittal, and in so doing to mark your abhorrence and detestation of this prosecution, which in studied language he stigmatised as wicked and profligate. These charges, if proved, would be diabolical crimes, compared to those which are charged against the defendant; it would be indeed weak and trivial. I will not do you the monstrous injustice to believe that you have given ear to those unfounded and scandalous libels and statements which the defendant, through his counsel, has hurled against all, with but few exceptions, whose duty it has been to take part in this inquiry; nor will I insult you by supposing that a thought has ever crossed your mind that this prosecution, which was directed by a much-lamented Judge, before whom the memorable action of ejectment was tried, has been promoted by the Crown other than with one object—that of obtaining, by your impartial, unbiassed, and unanimous verdict, whether, in the

evidence given by the now defendant in support of his claims to the Tichborne title and estates, he wilfully foreswore himself. The grave crime of perjury, which was charged to have been committed by him, is a crime to be visited with the due punishment which the righteous laws of this country award to it with the view of enforcing truth in our courts of justice, and which it has been provided shall be preserved inviolate by the sanctity of an oath, without which the law would be powerless to afford security to the lives and liberties of the subjects of the Crown, and protection to their rights and property against wicked, lawless, and fraudulent claims by profligate men. In the spirit in which this prosecution has been instituted I pray you, whatever you may think of the course which the defendant, through his counsel, has thought fit to adopt, not to let it prejudice your minds against him in the consideration of your verdict; but let it be, as I know it will be, one which is forced upon you and upon your honest convictions by the evidence which you have had before you, aided by your own intelligence. I now propose to call your attention to the main question for your consideration, showing you how these questions arise; and then I will endeavour, as briefly as I can, to point out such portions of the evidence as I think will enable you to arrive at a truthful and satisfactory solution of them." The learned counsel then proceeded to pass in review the life of Arthur Orton.

The Judges met on Thursday morning in the private room of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and chose the forthcoming Spring Circuits as follow:—Home, the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Kelly) and Mr. Justice Lush. Oxford, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Lord Coleridge) and Mr. Baron Cleasby. Northern, Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Honyman. Western, Mr. Justice Keating and Mr. Justice Grove. Norfolk, Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Brett. Midland, Mr. Justice Archibald and Mr. Baron Pollock. North Wales, Mr. Baron Pigott. South Wales, Mr. Justice Quain. The Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart.) remains in town.

The Court of Exchequer has selected Sir G. Bramwell to preside at the trial of election petitions during the present year, in the place of Mr. Baron Martin.

We learn from Dublin that Mr. Pallas has been appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer for Ireland; Mr. Low, Attorney-General; and Mr. Johnson, Solicitor-General.

Mr. Justice Grove on Tuesday opened the proceedings, in the Nisi Prius Court of the Shirehall, Taunton, in respect to the petition against the return of Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, for the borough. On the same day Mr. Commissioner Biron opened an inquiry into the allegations of bribery and treating which have been brought in connection with the late municipal election at Hereford. Mr. Dowdeswell, Q.C., presided at a similar inquiry at Nottingham.

In the case of "Nuttall v. Wildes," in which a jury at the Liverpool Assizes awarded £3000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage, an application was on Monday made to the Court of Exchequer, on the part of the defendant, for a new trial. It was, however, refused, the Judges expressing the opinion that, considering the injury inflicted upon the plaintiff's feelings, the fact that defendant had increased his income to £800 a year by his re-marriage, and that he was the only son of a lady possessed of £5000 a year, they did not see any sufficient reason for disturbing the verdict.

On a charge of deliberately shooting at a creditor who had called on him for payment of an account, Mr. Henry George Burney, of the Firs, near Aldershot, has been committed for trial by the Guildford Bench, bail being accepted in the aggregate amount of £500, together with the accused person's own sureties for the same sum.

At Rickmansworth, on Monday, the Hon. Frederick William Fitzroy, son of Lord Frederick Fitzroy, was charged before the Rev. A. H. Barker, resident magistrate, with having, by letter, threatened to shoot Mr. Henry Charles Finch, one of the Herts county justices. The supposed cause of the threat is that the prosecutor was recently the presiding chairman of a bench of magistrates who heard a charge in which the prisoner was concerned. The prisoner, who defended himself, was remanded to the Watford Petty Sessions.

The January session of the Central Criminal Court opened, on Monday, with sixty-one prisoners for trial. In the case of Mr. Patrick Wood, who was accused of forging a bill of exchange, purporting to be signed by two clerks in the Admiralty, the prosecution withdrew the charge, and the prisoner was released. Two men, Charles Bruce and Thomas Williams, were tried for the burglary at Mr. John Chadwick's silk warehouse, when property of more than a thousand pounds' value was stolen, and a large quantity besides was packed ready for removal. Williams, against whom a previous conviction was proved, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and his companion to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour. On Tuesday George Baker, aged twenty-nine, was convicted of being concerned in knocking down and robbing a cabman in Mile-end. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision, and was ordered to receive twenty lashes with the cat. The session was brought to a close on Wednesday. William Parker, labourer, was convicted of the wilful murder of his two children at Wapping, the jury appending to their verdict a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to death. James Redgrave Harris, when brought up on a charge of shooting at William Walter, with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, was pronounced by the jury unfit to plead on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

Captain Maunsell, who assaulted the Duke of Cambridge, was again brought up at Marlborough-street on Wednesday, when evidence from the War Office was given. The prisoner then read a long statement of his grievances, and declared that his sole object in striking the Commander-in-Chief was to get arrested. The medical officer at the House of Detention certified that there were no symptoms of insanity in Captain Maunsell, who was committed for trial, bail being taken.

Giving credence to the story of a Mr. De Magnise Rutherford, that he was about to contract a marriage with a Welsh heiress, an upholsterer in Norwood sent him in a dining-room table, sideboard, carpet, and pair of fancy chairs, some of which property the victimised tradesman afterwards saw in a pawnbroker's shop. He has been remanded.

Imprisonment for six months, with hard labour, has been the sentence passed on a reckless driver named Charles Fido, who, having charge of a horse and cart in the Brompton-road, knocked down a person and seriously injured him.

Milk adulteration continues to occupy magisterial time and attention; and on Saturday Mr. Daniel Phillips was fined £3 and costs for supplying milk-and-water instead of the genuine fluid to the Lewisham Union. There were two more prosecutions for the adulteration of milk at Clerkenwell, and in each case a penalty of 20s. and costs was imposed.

James Robinson, aged thirty-five, a letter-sorter in the foreign department of the General Post Office, was charged at Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, on remand with stealing a gold ring, set with five brilliants, twelve diamonds fixed in paste-board, a Canadian Bank of Commerce bill of exchange for £50, and two Peruvian bills of exchange, one for 1100 francs, and one for £148 6s. 8d., a gold necklet, and other articles belonging to the Postmaster-General. The prisoner on Saturday week was employed at the General Post Office in sorting letters which had that day arrived from the Cape, and was afterwards found dealing with some of the property in question. He was committed for trial.

For begging persistently of a gentleman in Sloane-square and Westbourne-street, and also, as it would seem, for being like a man who had offered combs to a lady for sale, and, on her refusing to buy any, had addressed her in foul language, John Donovan was sentenced by Mr. Woolrych, on Monday, to twenty-one days' hard labour.

In sentencing a fellow named James Brown to six calendar months' imprisonment and hard labour for the atrocity of skinning half-dead cats, Mr. D'Eyncourt expressed great regret that he could not order such a wretch to be flogged.

A burglary took place, last week, at Sir F. Peel's residence, The Mansion, Hampton-in-Arden. A handsome dressing-case was forced open, and the gold mountings of its fittings were stolen. A despatch-case was also opened, as well as several drawers of a writing-table. The outside door of the plate-closet was forced, but the thieves appear to have been baffled by an iron door within. The thieves carried food, wine, and brandy into the drawing-room, and there made a feast.

An attorney has been fined 40s. and costs for unlawfully conveying tobacco to a prisoner in the Birmingham gaol.

A serious mutiny on board the ship Preston, of Liverpool, bound to New Orleans from Havre, compelled the captain to put into Weymouth Bay on Monday night; and on Tuesday six of the crew were sentenced by the borough magistrates to five months' imprisonment, a stowaway, who had joined in the acts of insubordination, being fined twenty shillings, with the alternative of going to gaol for fourteen days.

Arthur Cox, a Manchester butcher, was on Tuesday sent to prison for two months, with hard labour, for having in his post session the carcass of a cow which was unfit for human food.

A Salford coalheaver made his 160th appearance at the police court, on Tuesday, for being drunk and disorderly. He was sent to prison for a month.

A lock-keeper near Dublin has shot his son with a fowling-piece. Mental depression, resulting from the loss of his wife, is supposed to have occasioned the terrible deed.

Within the walls of Gloucester Prison, on Monday morning, Charles Edward Butt, a young farmer, twenty-two years of age, was executed for the wilful murder of Amelia Selina Phipps, on Sunday, Aug. 17 last. At the same time the extreme penalty of the law was carried out upon Edwin Bailey, thirty-two, a tradesman, and Anne Barry, thirty-one, charwoman, for the wilful murder, by poison, of Sarah Jenkins, a child of Bailey, also on Aug. 17. A petition signed by 8000 persons on behalf of Butt was presented at the Home Office.

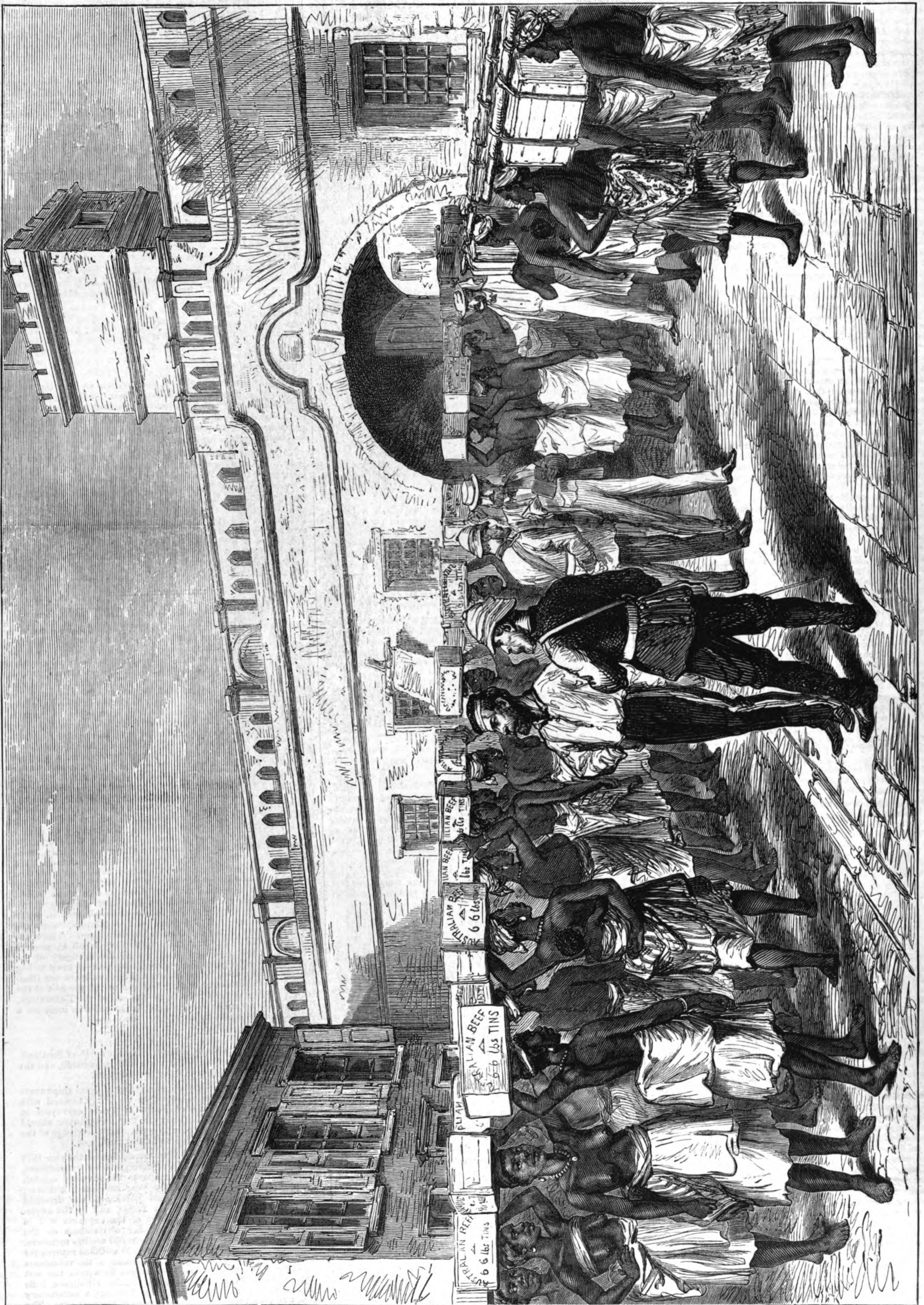
CHRISTMAS AT NAZARETH HOUSE.

Inhabitants of the western suburbs of London have sometimes observed a small cart, in which are seated two ladies, dressed in black cloaks and hoods bordered with blue, going round the district and stopping at many shops or private houses, where the ladies get their large bags filled, in two or three hours of this quest, with a variety of scraps and fragments of food and clothing and household stores. These are the Sisters of the Convent of Nazareth, a religious establishment founded above twenty years ago, now possessed of a large house, with a chapel in its garden, in King-street East, Hammersmith, where they take care of a large number of aged and infirm destitute persons, and of sick and deserted children. An interesting description of their systematic charity, written in a pleasant tone and style, was published in the *Daily Telegraph* some time ago, and has been reprinted in a tract entitled "Always With Us," which may be had, we presume, by applying at the institution, in return for a donation to its funds. The good Christian women engaged in this work of benevolent piety, to which they devote all their time and labour, as well as their private fortunes and social influence, are worthy of sincere respect and hearty good wishes. There are more than 300 inmates of the House of Nazareth; a score of old men, none under seventy-three years of age, and about a hundred old women, employed in such work as they can do for their own comfort; about fifty children, who are cripples or incurably diseased; and a certain number of babes, like those reared in the Foundling Hospital, the illegitimate offspring of repentant erring mothers. The whole establishment is under strict though cheerful discipline and regulation, with the superintendence of highly respectable clergymen. There are no hired menials; but the Lady Sisters, who call themselves "The Little Sisters of the Poor," do all the drudgery of the household, besides going daily round that part of town to beg alms for its support. With this explanation, we leave our Illustrations of Christmas at Nazareth House to tell the rest of the story, merely stating, with reference to one of the Engravings, that the Christmas entertainments for the children included a performance of "Puss in Boots."

There has been a heavy snowstorm in the north of Scotland. In Caithness the roads in some parts are impassable, and the snowfall has been the heaviest for several years.

At South Shields an important meeting of local shipowners resolved, on Tuesday, to memorialise the Privy Council with respect to the proceedings of Board of Trade surveyors in arbitrarily stopping ships. They ask that no surveyor should be appointed who does not possess a practical knowledge of the class of vessels over which he is to have jurisdiction.

The report of the National Rifle Association for the year 1873 states that there was an excess of receipts over expenditure, and an addition of £3500 was made to the invested capital. The profits on the working of the year amounted, however, to only £2481. The council has purchased the freehold "Dairy Farm" at Wembleton, for £3500, and by the acquisition of these premises a reduction of the expenses will in future be accomplished. The number of members on the books of the association is 3134, of whom 630 are life members. The number in 1872 was 3115.—The War-Office returns for the past year as to the strength and efficiency of the volunteers show a large decrease in the force, especially within the last two years.—At the general meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association, held at King's College, on Tuesday, a satisfactory report was presented as to the operations of the past year. The total number of members was 555.



SKETCHES OF THE ASHANTEE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: WOMEN LEAVING CAPE COAST CASTLE WITH PROVISIONS FOR THE TROOPS.



A CHAPTER FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.



SPOILS FROM THE CHRISTMAS TREE.



"PUSS IN BOOTS."



OLD MEN'S INFIRMARY.



THE WORK ROOM.

CHRISTMAS AT NARARTE HOUSE, HAMMERSMITH.

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

A statement, drawn up by the council of the Trades Guild of Learning, describes at great length the objects which are contemplated by the organisation. It states that its purpose is to provide education for workmen (1) in the sciences underlying their respective industries; and (2) in various branches of higher education; and that it has sprung spontaneously from the workmen of this country, and its responsible direction will devolve in the main on them, with the support of others who can undertake to advise and help in their educational work. It will accept of no aid from the State, but will make use of the National Universities as the best source of general education for the people of the great towns, enabling them to acquire not only the results of scientific research, but the most thorough and scientific methods of teaching. By means of branches, which it proposes to establish in the large towns, it hopes to supply what is required to render the work already begun by the University of Cambridge continuous and permanent. It will endeavour to form local boards, consisting mainly of workmen, who will be responsible for the preliminary formation of classes and the collection of the funds necessary in order to obtain University teaching. Among the members of the council ex officio are Lord Granville, president; the Lord Mayor, Professor Tyndall, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Houghton; and a number of other distinguished persons, vice-presidents.

The Working-Men's Clubs and Institutes appear to be growing in usefulness and rapidly increasing in number throughout the kingdom. Many of them are organised and aided by a society called the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union, which almost daily receives applications from London or the provinces for deputations to attend the inauguration of new clubs, or for advice regarding the better development of those already established.

Speaking at a dinner of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society, last Saturday, Mr. Pell, M.P., expressed a wish that the labourers could join in the discussions of that body, and said he had observed with admiration the first proceedings of Mr. Arch, though he now regretted that a movement which had promised so well should be clogged by political feeling.

In addressing the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Agriculture at its annual dinner, on Saturday last, the Duke of St. Albans professed a strong favour for the equalisation of the county franchise. He could not, he said, blink at the fact that the leaders of the Government had avowedly approved of such a measure. Whether or not they might think it opportune, they could not deny that the skilled agricultural labourer was as capable of exercising the franchise as many who possessed it in towns.

At the Trades Congress which opened on Monday, in Sheffield, Mr. Macdonald, chairman of the parliamentary committee, delivered an address. Mr. Howell, the secretary, stated, in his report, that the past year had been unparalleled for the growth of trades unionism. The National Federation of Employers was advertised to, but disastrous results were not anticipated from its intervention. On Tuesday Mr. Rolley, president, delivered his opening address. The parliamentary committee's report was received, and Mr. Henry Crampton read a vigorous critique on the programme of the National Federation of Employers. The Criminal Law Amendment Act was a prominent topic of discussion on Wednesday. A resolution, moved by Mr. Potter and seconded by Mr. Odger, was carried, expressive of satisfaction at the progress made during the year with the agitation against the Act, and, further, pledging each delegate, individually, to use all possible means, by agitations, public meetings, &c., to further the cause. It was also resolved that the conspiracy laws required amendment in the direction of the bill brought in last Session by Sir W. Harcourt.

A National Early-Closing Congress meeting was held in Manchester, on Tuesday, to support Sir J. Lubbock's Shop Hours Regulation Bill. Delegates attended from the principal towns of the provinces, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that, moral suasion having failed, every effort should be made to secure the passing of the bill.

The carpet manufacturers of England and Scotland have agreed to advance the wages of their workmen 10 per cent.

A new British Workmen's Club was opened, last Saturday, on premises in High-street, Wandsworth, which have been altered and arranged for the purpose. The ground floor contains a commodious coffee-room, whilst the upper floors are appropriated respectively to reading and smoking. There is also a library which already contains upwards of 300 volumes. Refreshments are supplied at a low rate, and, although intoxicating liquors are excluded, the club is altogether independent of any temperance organisation. The opening of the club was anticipated by a public meeting, which was held at the Spread Eagle Assembly Rooms, in Wandsworth. The Earl of Shaftesbury spoke warmly in favour of workmen's clubs.

At the first ordinary meeting of the People's Coal and Colliery Company the directors reported that the undertaking was now successfully launched, more than six thousand shares having been taken up. An agreement had been entered into for the purchase of the Newhill Main Silktone Colliery. Since the company commenced operations in September last it had supplied its members with Ruabon coal at 25s. per ton in London.

There is a split among the engineers in their "advance of wages" movement. At Limehouse, after considering the employers' offer to

pay the advance to all who were considered worthy of it, a resolution in favour of going in was carried by a large majority. Immediately afterwards the Southwark men assembled, and emphatically censured the East-End men for making a separate surrender. Both meetings agreed in passing a strong censure on the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for its apathy with regard to the movement.

The Edinburgh Town Council have unanimously appointed Mr. William Skinner, who was formerly a magistrate of the city, to the office of Town Clerk, at a salary of £500 per annum.

The opening of the session of the twelfth year of the Ipswich Working Men's College was the occasion, on Monday night, of a meeting in the Townhall, at which the Mayor of Ipswich presided. Mr. Hughes, M.P., as Principal of the London Working Men's College, gave an address on presenting the certificates awarded to students by the Society of Arts.

A revolt occurred a few days ago in the lunatic Asylum of St. Andrew's, near St. Petersburg. While the keepers were at dinner the patients burst into a room where some arms were stored, and, having distributed them, prepared for resistance. The warders endeavoured to calm them by argument, but ineffectually, and some of the keepers, having approached too near, were seized and attacked with sword-cuts. Five were killed and two seriously wounded. Recourse was then had to famine, but forty-eight hours' fast was endured before the madmen laid down their arms. Six of the most furious have been placed in separate cells with strait-waistcoats on.

There were 2413 births and 1615 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 116 and the latter 133 below the average number. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the three preceding weeks had been 1112, 642, and 721, declined last week to 618, and were 7 below the average; 303 resulted from bronchitis, 159 from phthisis, 103 from pneumonia, and 18 from asthma. The deaths from measles, which in the three preceding weeks had been 168, 107, and 108, further declined to 93 last week, exceeding the average, however, by 51. There were 32 deaths from fever, 17 of which were certified as enteric or typhoid, 5 as typhus, and 10 as simple continued fever. There were 19 deaths from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 47 from whooping-cough, 13 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. Seven cases of suicide and 6 deaths caused by street accidents were registered. The mean temperature was 40.0 deg., which was 4.0 deg. above the average.

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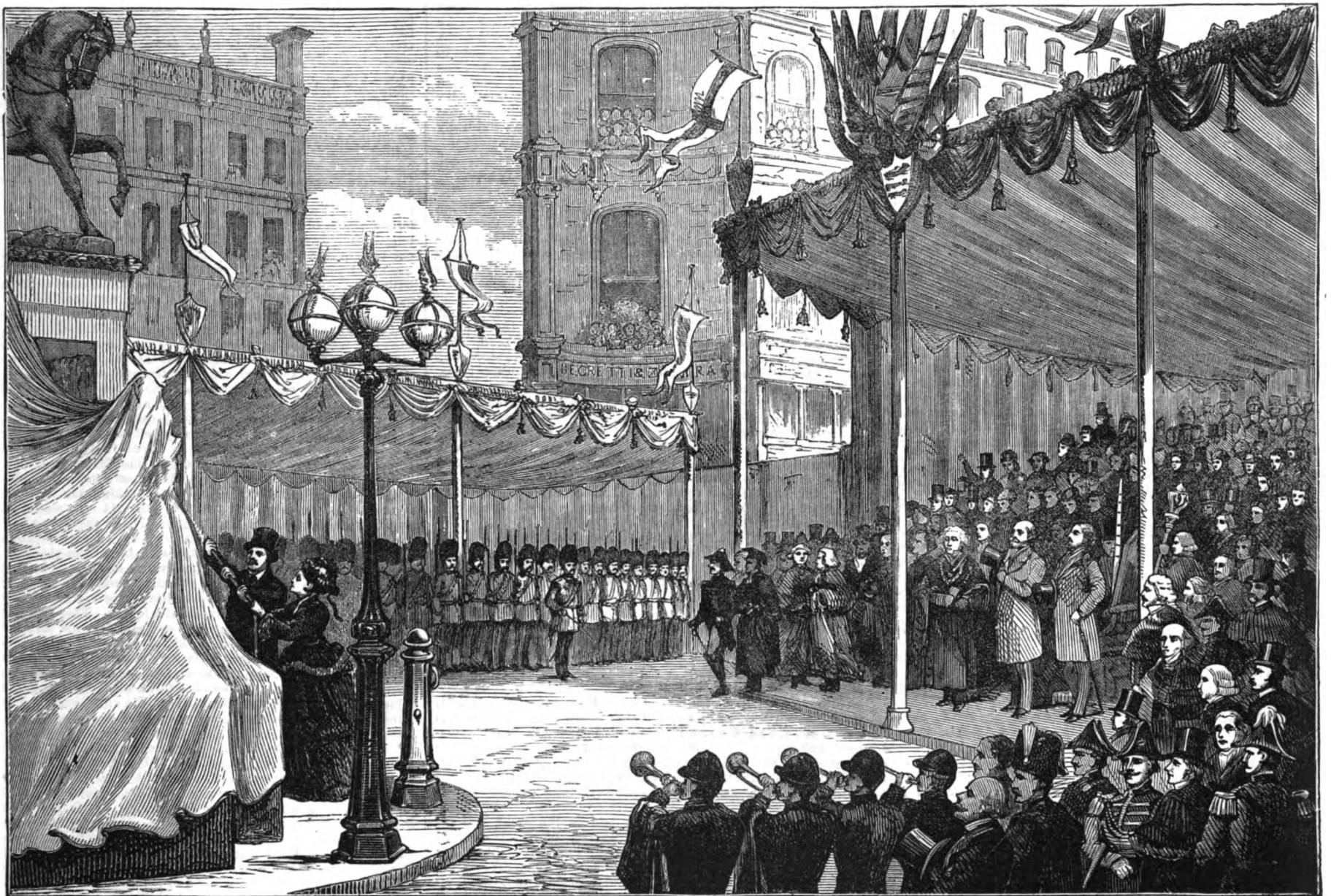
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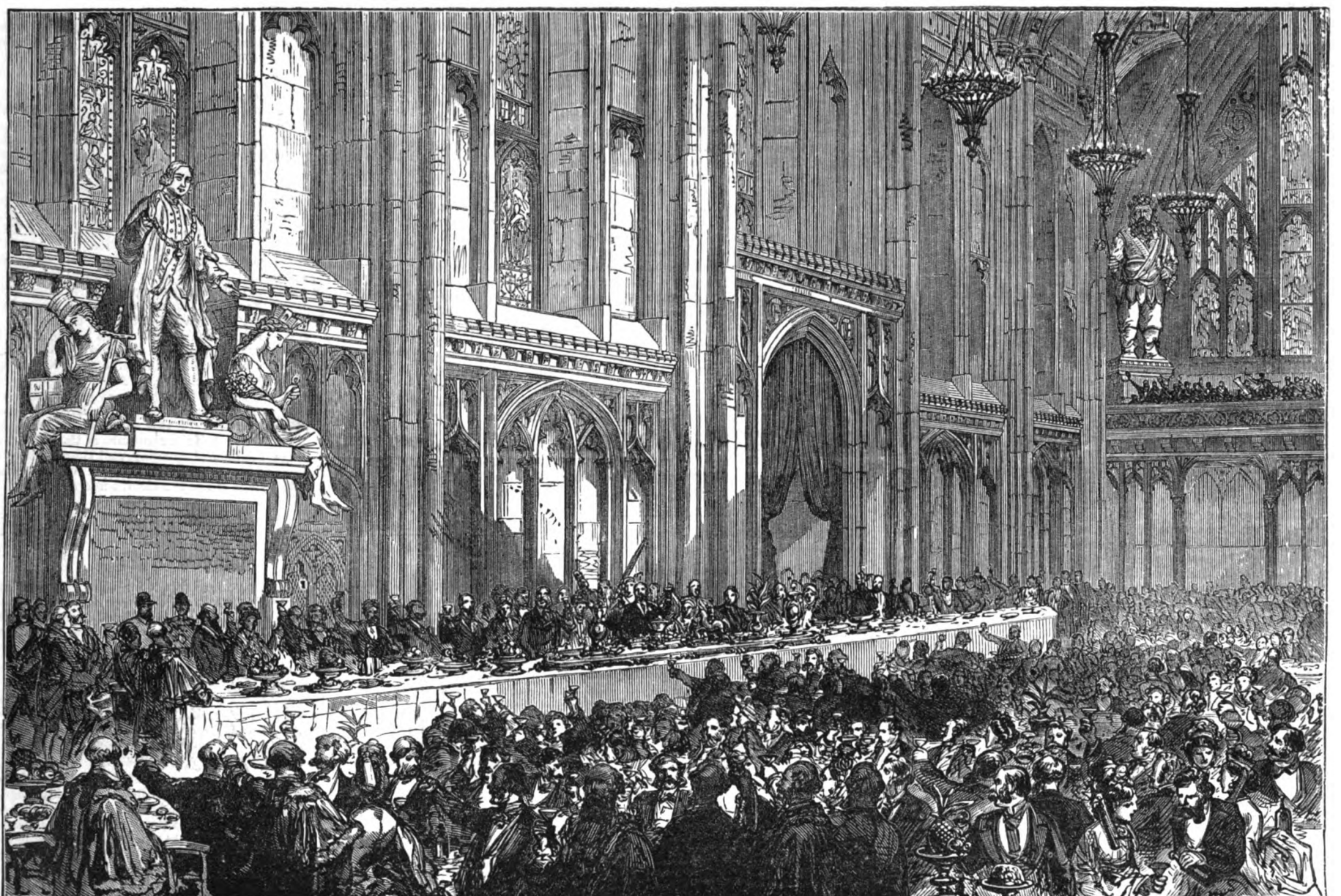
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UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT IN HOLBORN-CIRCUS.



LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE LORD MAYOR TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AT GUILDHALL.

BY THE WAY.

The triple execution at Gloucester, on Monday last, is a topic to which we should be indisposed to call attention in this column, but for two incidents which should be noted by all persons of common sense. One of the culprits was a young man who, having vainly paid his addresses to a lady, became exasperated at her preference of a rival, and destroyed the poor girl. Several thousand signatures were appended to a memorial asking that the murderer's life might be spared, and among these appear the names of several of the leading persons in the county. There is, of course, in the petition the usual suggestion of insanity. No doubt that a man who for such a cause could commit such a crime had a distempered brain; but we can see nothing in the evidence to prove that he was not perfectly aware of what he was doing, or that the murder was the result of a brutal resolve that if he could not obtain the girl's favour no one else should profit by it. This is not the sort of madness which is entitled to call for mercy. Love itself, in excess, partakes, as we have been told for ages, of the nature of insanity; and hate upon the back of this is doubtless a terrible stimulant to wickedness. But, unless we are prepared to lay down the rule that a disappointed lover shall not be held responsible for any outrage he may commit, if women who have the power of inspiring passion are not to be protected, we fail to see how to justify the reprieve which was asked for, and which Mr. Lowe refused—of course, after communication with the Judge—to grant. In the other case, which was one of the most cold-blooded—the murder of a child whose existence was a scandal and an expense to its inhuman father—the jury actually recommended the culprits to mercy. We have seen strange things done by juries, but the course of these gentlemen was more extraordinary than any case of the sort within our recollection. They talked about circumstantial evidence. As if that is not the very best kind of evidence conceivable, when it is complete, as it was on this occasion. We have often objected to stress being laid upon confessions, but the ample avowals which these poisoners made of their guilt may be a comfort to the minds of a jury that seemed afraid to trust to their own common sense. In this case, by-the-way, other circumstances of a peculiar kind came out. The principal murderer declared that he had been an atheist, and had been led to his crime by reading evil books. The chaplain's counsels worked upon him, and he not only confessed, but gave strong evidence of conversion, and distributed religious books among his friends. It may be permitted to say, therefore, that the Home Secretary was the best of them.

We observe that the early-closing movement is again occupying the attention of the journals. But it seems to us that a good many of the appeals made on the subject are misplaced. The upper classes have really nothing whatever to do with the matter; nor can they interfere, except in the way of legislation, and that is very properly deprecated. The association begs that no lady will shop after seven. What lady shops after that hour? How can she do so? At that hour, or a little later, she is sitting down to dinner; and we believe that it is not the custom of ladies to go out after dinner and buy shawls and gloves. What shopping is done after six o'clock is done by members of the class that calls for relief, or by a still inferior class, for whom there is a good deal to be said. If tradespeople buy of tradespeople, that is a question between themselves; but the poor wife agitated with house and children all day, can make her purchases only when her work is done and her young ones have "surged up" to bed. But, at all events, the fatigues of overworked shopmen and shopwomen are not to be charged upon the upper middle class.

"Limerick prodigious!" as Thackeray called it in one of the very best of his *Punch* ballads, is keeping up its reputation as a "city of combat." At one of the last election meetings (Mr. Monsell's elevation to the Peerage creates a vacancy for the county) the scene was almost that described by the poet in the "Limerick Tragedy." There was a dreadful disturbance, candidates and others were beaten with sticks, and the arm of power had to interpose. Only, instead of

The soldiers and dragons,
And squadrons playing chunes,

armed police came to the rescue, and drew from one of the patriots the pathetic remark that a cause was indeed bad when it had to be maintained by English bayonets. But the leaders in this last "day of Oireland's guilt" did not individualise themselves as in the evening of the tragedy. There was not even one hero to be handed down to posterity, as was one of whom we have since heard—

"Cut down the ruffian horde!"
Cries young Meagher of the Sword,
Such conduct would disgrace a blackamoore;
But the best use Tommy made
Of his precious battle-blade
Was to cut his own stick from the Shannon shore.

However, inspired by the recollections which we humbly venture to recall, the patriots of Limerick may yet do something that shall be worthy of song, though, alas! we have no longer the *vates sacer* who sang of their sires.

We are all so justifiably interested in our own black war that we have not much attention to spare for the proceedings of our friends the Dutch in Sumatra. We seem, however, to have handed them over some particularly disagreeable people to deal with, and, although civilisation is winning the game, it is a costly one. The last success of the Dutch was purchased at a considerable sacrifice. We hope that when Sumatra shall be reduced it will not occur to any Dutch Ministers and lawyers that Holland has a grievance against us; that we undertook, either expressly or by implication, to give her "quiet enjoyment," as the conveyancers say, of the property we set over to her, and that the war entitles her to demand direct or indirect damages. Of course, we shall pay them, if they are demanded, as we do not desire—and we are sure that Mr. Goschen does not desire—to see a Dutch fleet at Sheerness, as in King Charles's days. But it may be well to get up the arguments, if not to tell a fashionable silversmith to prepare a sketch of services of plate for some possible arbitrators.

The escape of Manuel Epatar, who was condemned to death, the other day, for an attempt to murder Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, will remind people of the endeavour by a friend to illustrate for his friend the difference between an accident and a misfortune. "If you fall into a river, that would be an accident, you know." "Yes, I understand; well?" "If you got out again, that would be a misfortune." That anybody in Spain should be convicted, at this time, of having sought to get rid of "the Italian," is one of those accidents for which we are utterly unable to account. The sentence must have amused Don Manuel Epatar, if any humour lingers in the country of Cervantes. His escape we take to have been as accidental as anything else for which his gaolers may have made due preparation. It is, however, none the less a misfortune.

A somewhat unusual case of breach of promise of marriage became recently the subject of a trial. A gentleman who had divorced his wife proposed for the hand of a young lady, and he appears to have obtained affections which, if we may judge by

the correspondence, were very well worth having indeed. But before the second marriage could take place, the ex-husband had some kind of communication with the ex-wife, and the result is that explanations took place, which he asserts to have been so satisfactory that his course became one of duty, and he breaks off the proposed alliance and remarries the divorced lady. An action is brought, and the jury give rather heavy damages. A new trial has just been asked for, but the Court declines to grant it. The old French proverb on *revienne toujours*, &c., has been vindicated in the case; but we think that it is one in which the second lady deserved all compensation, the ordinary injury to her feelings being aggravated by the recollection that she was slighted for one whom her suitor must have naturally taken pains to depreciate during the second courtship.

THE HOLBORN-CIRCUS ALBERT STATUE.

An Illustration was given in our last of the bronze equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort in Holborn-circus, presented by a private gentleman to the City of London. It was unveiled, yesterday week, by the Lady Mayores and the Prince of Wales; his Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and, of course, by the Lord Mayor, who afterwards entertained both Princes at luncheon in Guildhall.

There was little pomp or ceremony upon this occasion. A space had been inclosed round the statue; and there was a platform, carpeted with crimson, and roofed overhead, with valances of maroon cloth and yellow fringe. Here stood two chairs of state, in gold and crimson, with a few other seats. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at a quarter before twelve; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores, with the sheriffs, the aldermen, common councilmen, and City officers, came punctually at noon. The Prince of Wales, in a carriage and pair, attended by General Sir W. Knollys, Lord Suffield, and Major Grey, was a few minutes later. A guard of honour, formed of his own volunteer regiment, the Hon. Artillery Company, and commanded by Captain Nunn, presented arms to his Royal Highness. The bells of St. Andrew's Church rang a merry peal.

The Prince of Wales took his seat on the left hand of the Lord Mayor, and the Duke of Cambridge to the right. The Town Clerk began the proceedings by reading a brief statement of the manner in which the statue had been given to the City, with a description of its artistic design and that of the pedestal. The Prince of Wales then rose and said, "I desire that this statue be now unveiled;" after which he addressed to the Lady Mayores, in a lower tone of voice, his request that she would perform the office of drawing aside the covering of red calico, by pulling a tasselled cord at the eastern end of the pedestal. Her Ladyship did this, with the assistance of Mr. S. E. Atkins, chairman of the Holborn Improvement Committee, and Mr. H. G. Haywood, brother of the City Engineer; the curtain was pulled away, and the bronze figure of Prince Albert on horseback was exposed to view. Their Royal Highnesses, with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores and the rest of the company, walked round the statue to look at it from all sides. They immediately afterwards entered the carriages and were conveyed to Guildhall.

The luncheon or *déjeuner* was laid in the great hall for about 850 persons; the chief table was placed along one third of the length of the hall, with the other tables at right angles to it. The guests were received in the Library, where chairs of state were placed for their Royal Highnesses and the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Charles Bacon, the sculptor of the statue of the Prince Consort, was here presented to the Prince of Wales. Aldermen Gabriel and Truscott assisted the Lord Mayor in receiving the visitors. The members of the Corporation were attired in their civic robes, and attended by the City officials, with the maces, the swords, the caps of maintenance, and trumpets. A procession led them into the great hall. The Lady Mayores was conducted from the Library to her seat in the hall by the Prince of Wales; the Duke of Cambridge led in the wife of Mr. Sheriff Whetham. The Prince of Wales sat at the right of the Lord Mayor; next came the Lady Mayores, then the Duke of Cambridge, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Lord Suffield, Sir W. Knollys, and Captain Mildmay, equerry to the Duke of Cambridge. To the left were Lord Chelmsford, Alderman and Mrs. Sidney, Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., and Mrs. Crawford; and included in the rest of the general company were Sir A. Sassoon; Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P.; Colonel Beresford, M.P.; Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P.; Mr. G. B. Gregory, M.P.; Mr. Holmes, M.P.; Mr. Samuda, M.P.; Sir R. Baggallay, M.P.; Mr. Locke, M.P.; Mr. W. Torrens, M.P.; Mr. O. Foster, M.P.; Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P.; Mr. Eaton, M.P.; Mr. C. Reed, M.P., and Mrs. Reed; Colonel Hogg, M.P., and Mrs. Hogg; Sir F. Anson, Sir Antonio Brady, Sir A. and Lady Wood, and the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The repast being finished, grace was said by the Rev. C. Calthrop, the Lord Mayor's chaplain. His Lordship then proposed to drink the health of the Queen, which was done, and was followed by the National Anthem. The next toast, "The memory of the late Prince Consort," was drunk in solemn silence. In proposing the health of "the Prince and Princess of Wales and others of the Royal family," the Lord Mayor referred, with good taste and some humour, to the Duke of Edinburgh's journey to St. Petersburg and his approaching marriage. The Prince of Wales, in his reply, acknowledged the compliment to his brother, as well as to himself and the Princess of Wales. He proposed the health of the Lord Mayor. The company separated directly after this toast. The Grenadier Guards' band played the National Anthem.

The foundation-stone of a new parish church at Oban—named St. Columba's—was laid on Thursday week.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the River Eden was concluded at Greenwich Police Court on Saturday. It will be remembered that the vessel had a combustible cargo, and that the captain, having gone wrong in his mind, had set fire to the ship, and afterwards drowned himself by jumping overboard. Mr. Patteson returned William Clarkson, the chief mate, his certificate, and complimented him on the discretion and bravery he had exhibited under very trying and perilous circumstances. The inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Liverpool ship *Circe, on the Hartwell Reef, on Oct. 18 last, has resulted in the suspension of the master's certificate for six months. The mate, who was in charge of the watch at the time of the disaster, had his certificate returned to him, with a rather severe lecture on the badly-kept log-book. The result of the inquiry into the loss of the *Zambezi*, of Glasgow, off Eddystone, in November last, is the suspension of the master's certificate for nine months, he being adjudged guilty of a grave default in the navigation of the vessel. The court of inquiry at Valparaiso into the loss of the British barque *Charlotte*, at Constitucion, in September last, has suspended the certificate of the master for twelve months, and that of the chief mate for six months. The Court of Inquiry at Galle into the loss of the steamer *Arcturus* has suspended the captain's certificate for twelve months.*

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MUSICAL HARMONY OPTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

Professor Tyndall began his sixth and concluding lecture on the Motion and Sensation of Sound, on Thursday week, by alluding to the mode in which gas flames may be employed to determine the state of the air in a sounding organ-pipe, whether closed or open—such flames being blown out at the nodes where condensation and dilatation are violent, but remaining burning at the ventral segments, where the air is neither rarefied nor condensed, but simply oscillates to and fro. He then showed how higher notes (such as the octave and fifth) are produced by blowing more strongly into the pipes, and how the tone may be modified by combination with reeds or vibrating tongues, among the illustrations of which was a pipe made to imitate the human voice, and give sounds somewhat resembling "Papa!" "mamma!" The Professor then proceeded to illustrate the phenomena of "interference," the term applied to the adding together of two systems of waves. When the crests of one system of waves of water coincide with the crests of another system, higher waves will be the result; but when the crests of one system coincide with the furrows of another, the two will wholly or partially destroy each other. The same result occurs with waves of sound. When they coincide the sound is augmented, but when the condensation of one system coincides with the rarefaction of another a destruction total or partial occurs, and consequently silence ensues. Two musical sounds of nearly the same pitch, when produced together, tend to obliterate each other. Thus, when two tuning-forks of the same pitch were made to vibrate the sound was perfectly uniform; but when one by loading was made to vibrate a little more slowly than the other, they blotted each other out, alternate swellings and sinkings of the sound being produced, due to the alternate coincidence and opposition of the two systems of waves. The effect was a series of shocks, termed in music "beats," separated from each other by a series of pauses. The latter part of the lecture was principally devoted to Lissajous's method of giving optical expression to the vibrations of tuning-forks applied to illustrate unison, harmony, and discord. It was stated that when two strings which execute precisely the same number of vibrations in the same time are sounded together they produce perfect unison; when one vibrates with twice the rapidity of the other, the result is the octave; when one string executes two vibrations while the other executes three, the result is a musical fifth; and when one executes three vibrations while the other executes four, the result is a fourth. These combinations were beautifully exhibited to eye and ear. A thin beam of electric light, received on a mirror attached to a tuning-fork with its prongs upright, was reflected on to the mirror of a second fork with its prongs horizontal, and cast from a second mirror upon a screen. When both forks were made to vibrate, a luminous figure, the combination of the vibrations, was produced. With unison the figure was either a circle, ellipse, or straight line; with an octave the form was either the figure ∞ , more or less symmetrical, or a parabola; with the chords of the fifth and the fourth the figures varied, becoming more complex as the number of the ratios of vibration became higher. In relation to this subject, at the request of Professor Tyndall, Mr. Tisley exhibited a new method of showing the figures resulting from similar combined vibrations. Two pendulums were made to vibrate at right angles to each other. Their ends were prolonged beyond the points of suspension, and to each was attached a horizontal arm. At the point where the two arms met was a collar, through which ran a stem directed vertically downwards. When a plate of smoked glass was placed beneath the point of meeting, the stem traced out the results of the combined motions of the pendulums—circles, parabolas, and other figures. Beautiful effects may also be produced by Wheatstone's kaleidophone, which consists of a glass bead, silvered within, and attached to the free end of a rod. When the bead is illuminated and the rod made to vibrate, curves of various forms are described by the spot of light. Our limited space has prevented us from giving more details of this very instructive course of lectures.

INNER AND OUTER RESPIRATION.

Professor Rutherford gave the first of a course of five lectures on Respiration on Tuesday last. After alluding to the various opinions which prevailed respecting this function from the time of Aristotle and Galen, he described and illustrated Black's discovery of the chemical changes in respired air by the addition of carbonic acid (1757), and Priestley's discovery that oxygen has been removed from it (1775). It was reserved for Lavoisier to show the connection between these two changes, and to suggest that a real combustion is always taking place within the body. Respiration was then described as being "inner" and "outer." By "inner respiration" is meant the absorption of oxygen and the evolution of carbonic acid going on in the tissues generally, as well as in the blood throughout the body. Muscular and brain tissues respire with remarkable quickness, owing to the rapid chemical changes proceeding within them, these being much accelerated by an increase of temperature. Tissue respiration is also much exaggerated by causing a tissue to evolve energy, such as throwing muscle into action, this being due to the evolution of energy within the tissue necessitating chemical change. After describing and illustrating some of the modes by which oxygen is conveyed to the tissues throughout the animal kingdom, Dr. Rutherford entered upon the consideration of this outer or lung and skin respiration, giving an account of the structure of the pulmonary apparatus, the lungs, the pleural covering, and the air-passages, which he elucidated by throwing images of the various structures upon a screen by the aid of the electro-microscope.

Professor Sylvester, at the next Friday evening meeting, will describe and illustrate some Recent Discoveries in the Mechanical Conversion of Motion.

After the examination announced for the 20th inst. candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will be examined twice a year only—viz., about July 15 and Dec. 10—the limits of age being calculated to July 1 for the former examination, and to Jan. 1 following for the latter.

Mrs. Waters, who was suspected of having administered morphia to an elderly lady, named Gulliver, who died from its effects, has poisoned herself with strychnine. At the inquest on Mrs. Gulliver's body Mrs. Waters had what was supposed to be an epileptic fit, which ended in her death; but the real cause has since been ascertained, and a verdict of *felo-de-se* has been returned in her case by the coroner's jury.

During the stormy weather on Thursday week, and in a heavy sea, a vessel was seen from Theddlethorpe making signals of distress; and accordingly the life-boat of the National Institution proceeded to the rescue, and found she was the fishing-smack *Mary*, of Grimsby. The sea was breaking heavily over the wreck when the life-boat arrived out, but she was enabled to save five persons left on board—one of whom, a boy, was almost lifeless from the cold and exposure. The master and five of the crew had got ashore in their own boat before the life-boat came to the rescue.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Several young Parliament-men (perhaps they would prefer to be called young statesmen) have been exhibiting—and in some cases not distinguishing—themselves before public audiences lately. Dealing with them chronologically, we take the appearance of Sir Charles Dilke before his Chelsea constituents. The circumstances were peculiar, if not original, for he professed to give, as it were, a senatorial autobiography, bringing his doings as a member forward from the time when, full of hope and faith in the Gladstone Ministry, he seconded the Address in the second Session of the present Parliament to the last Session. Probably some will think that the necessity for such a chronicle argued either crass forgetfulness or singular inattention on the part of the Chelsea electors to the career of their member. Fortunately, though the lecture, as it was called, was long, there really was not much to tell, and it seemed as if the object was to trace the process by which Sir Charles Dilke declined and fell from Radicalism into Republicanism. The story is not very interesting, and cynical persons may deduce from it a notion that at some moment there came over the honourable member the idea that he was not distinguishing himself as a member, and that he could only do that by striking out some new and *outré* subject of Parliamentary matter which might so far astonish the political world as to give its propounder a notoriety, even if a bad and a momentary notoriety. There is no doubt he succeeded; though what he did was but a poor imitation of the plan which in the days of intensely-repressive Toryism Mr. Hume invented, and which obtained for that financial reformer a designation (for which Canning was responsible) expressive, but unsavoury. At any rate, the member for Chelsea succeeded in getting up the greatest row and obtaining the most ridiculous minority on a division which Parliaments in these latter days have ever seen. The reproduction, the other day, of the subject of Royal mis-spending (to coin a word) was a proof of that tenacity of purpose which is characteristic of the honourable Baronet, and that, as the best of all possible pessimists, he will continue to do what he can to convince the public that whatever is wrong, and that people are never so happy as when they are very miserable.

Once again Mr. Grant-Duff has addressed the world from Elgin. If possible, he has outdone himself and done more than ever to show that there is living in comparative obscurity a man who might be what some German Prince has been called—the saviour of society. It is true that, though a mere Under-Secretary, Mr. Grant-Duff gives the House of Commons always, and the people of Elgin now, to understand that he is really the working, moving, influencing Minister for India, and that under his control and guidance our empire in the East is so flourishing that the trifling circumstance of an impending famine in Bengal scarcely demands a passing notice; but, nevertheless, he is misplaced; his ambition is not satisfied, his sphere is contracted. What profiteth him that two hundred and fifty millions of Asiatics are happy and prosperous under his beneficent rule? India is, to a certain extent, an abstraction in the view of the nations of Europe, England included; and it is probable that the great potentates and the Ministerial magnates of those nations actually do not know of the existence of Mr. Grant-Duff. The Foreign Office—apparently the chief secretaryship of that department—is the area for him to bustle in. Who shall say how many of the complications, how the wars, the overturning of dynasties on the Continent, the so-called humiliations of England which have come to pass since 1868, might have been averted if, on the formation of the present Government, instead of selecting Mr. Grant-Duff as sub-Minister for India—upon the strength of his having a relative or a godfather, and partly a namesake, who was a distinguished Indian administrator—the Prime Minister had made him at one step a full-grown, full-armed Secretary for Foreign Affairs? The contemplation is too wide, too vast, too deep, too high to be lightly dealt with. In all reverence we refrain. It is clear that Mr. Grant-Duff has but a slight opinion of the Ministry as a body; and it would, perhaps, be amusing if he was to characterise them individually according to his estimate. Those who have observed the attitudes and the countenance of the Prime Minister on the occasions when Mr. Grant-Duff was addressing the House have thought that the Chief was on the watch to restrain, if possible, the fantastic phraseology and vagaries of personality for which the Under-Secretary for India is famous; but most likely without success. For when Mr. Grant-Duff throws his head into the air, shuts his eyes, and pours out a flood of optimism, he seems to be conscious of no presence but his own, and is as abstracted as the Pythian priestess when under oracular inspiration. As it were, he speaks over the heads of his audience, even there; and what must it be when he is making the good folk of Elgin a medium for conveying his grand, his imperial ideas to all mankind? He is a special instance of an orator who, intending to be sublime, is only amusing; and his latest produsion is, perhaps, a most remarkable specimen of his style and manner.

The reconstruction of the Ministry in August last elevated Lord Frederick Cavendish to the position of Assistant Chancellor of the Exchequer—a sort of financial jackal, if the phrase may be excused. Always airy, easy, and assured, since then he has been going about in Yorkshire, describing the position of the Ministry and the political situation in the most roseate colours. There, according to him, is no distrust of the Government in the Liberal party; there are no difficulties in the way of a triumphant Session; the education difficulty is a mere hill; the Conservative reaction is a myth; and so on. Thus he spoke at Todmorden. But soon after appeared Mr. Leatham at Huddersfield with one of those speeches of his, in which jests and witticisms and epigrams sparkle in every sentence, not with harmless rays, but with a scorching, withering effect. He sees no such charming prospect for the Government and the Liberal party, and unless the influence of Mr. Bright predominates and works a miracle he believes the education question will break up both; and he had the temerity to ridicule Mr. W. E. Forster, who, having obtained in the House a position akin to that of Aristides the Just, if Mr. Leatham could have his way, would speedily be ostracised.

Then there has appeared in his character as a political stormy petrel, Mr. Trevelyan, who, perhaps, has ascertained that the Government do not mean to deal with the subject of the equalisation of the county and borough franchise. At any rate, he deems it desirable that that question should be talked of just now, and he has begun his crusade at far Galashiels with a will, and a confidence all his own. There may be reasons connected with recent legal appointments which have induced Mr. Osborne-Morgan to address his constituents in duplicate, or triplicate perhaps, and his latest utterance is amusingly indicative of the probable state of his feelings towards the Government. If the Ministry are ever wise, it is when they act in unison with his notions, as he is always in the right. He lectures—nay, hectors—the Government on their duty to the Nonconformists, which would, according to him, be the instant disestablishment of the Church, and the yielding to all their crotchets on the education question; and, of course, he cannot agree with the suggestions of Sir William Vernon-

Harcourt on the subject of the land laws, not because that gentleman is Solicitor-General; oh, no! but because he is a type of a race of lawyers who, for the most sordid reasons, object to making the transfer of land too easy. What may be suspected from this out-speaking of the learned and excitable member for Denbighshire is that he is desirous of showing that he is worth being subjected to the usual process of muzzling. There may perhaps be two opinions about that.

Another lawyer, and another Welsh member, whose name was much before the public when Attorney-Generalships and Solicitor-Generalships were flying about, has been saying his say to his constituents. If half that one heard at the time be true, Mr. Watkin Williams was entitled to take to himself a grievance and let it out when opportunity occurred. But he has chosen a more judicious course; and has not presented himself publicly as an irritated censor of the Government. On the contrary, he has, with a certain subtlety, while admitting that the Ministry is not as popular as it was, argued that this was only a natural reaction following the full tide of their success and merits. Thus he has done nothing to endanger his relations with those who, it is to be hoped, will have an opportunity of compensating him for what, as it is reported, was something more than an indirect slight.

MUSIC.

With this week London music has resumed some of its wonted activity, after the usual Christmas recess.

The Monday Popular Concerts have recommenced, and the occasion brought back Dr. Hans von Bülow, who was welcomed with enthusiastic applause by a very large audience. The solo performance of the great pianist consisted of the variations by Beethoven on the same theme (and in the same key) as that of the finale of his "Eroica" symphony. Dr. von Bülow had previously performed the same piece at one of last year's concerts of the Wagner Society, when, as again on Monday, his playing elicited strong demonstrations of approval, the player having been twice recalled after his performance. In Beethoven's sonata in D, for piano and violoncello (from op. 102), with Signor Piatti, and in Mendelssohn's second trio, with the same associate, and Herr Strauss as violinist, Dr. von Bülow's powers, executive and intellectual, were again manifested, the general effect having been enhanced by the excellence of the co-operating performers. The concert commenced with the third of Schumann's three quartets dedicated to Mendelssohn (op. 41), one of the finest works of that composer's middle period. This was led by Herr Strauss, the remaining members of the quartet party having been, as usual, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The vocalist was Mr. Santley, who gave fine effect to a graceful aria ("Sul Tramonto"), by Filippo de Filippi, Schubert's "Der Alpenjäger" and Mendelssohn's "Morgengruss" (both in English), and Mr. Hatton's charming song, "To Anthea," which last was encored. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist. The Saturday Popular Concerts are resumed this week with Madame Norman-Néruda as leading violinist, and Mr. Charles Hallé as solo pianist. The admirers of Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim will be glad to know that the former will make her first appearance this season on Monday, Feb. 23, the latter being announced for the previous Monday's concert.

The sixth subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday week, when the "Creation" was given, and Signor Giulio Perkin made his first appearance, postponed from a previous concert on account of illness. This gentleman (an American, we believe) made a highly successful début, and was greatly applauded in his execution of the bass solo music of Haydn's oratorio, particularly in the airs "Rolling in foaming billows" and "Now heaven in fullest glory shone," and the important descriptive recitative which precedes the latter. In this the extensive lower compass of the singer's voice was displayed with marked effect. The soprano and tenor solos of the oratorio were sung respectively by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. W. H. Cummings, with their usual refinement; Mr. Raynham having rendered good service as second tenor. The choruses were given with fine effect by the gigantic choir, now under the direction of Mr. Barnby, who conducted the performance, as usual, Dr. Stainer having occupied his customary place as organist. At the seventh concert, on Thursday next, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed.

The second ballad concert of the year (the fifth of the eighth season) took place at St. James's Hall, on Saturday afternoon, when the solo vocalists were Misses Edith Wynne, Sophie Ferrari, and Antoinette Sterling, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Pyatt. The programme was of the usual varied and popular description, among the several effective pieces having been two new songs, "One morning, oh, so early," by A. S. Gatty, and "Night and Morning," by F. H. Cowen—both sung by Miss Wynne, and each encored; other encores having been those of Mr. Cowen's song "The Carrier Dove" (Madame Patey), Mr. Molloy's "Pull 'e-haul' e" (Miss Sterling), Mr. Hatton's "If my Mistress hide her face" (Mr. Guy), and Wallace's martial song, "Yes, let me like a soldier fall" (Mr. Rigby). The London Vocal Union, directed by Mr. Frederick Walker, contributed some pleasant part-singing; Mr. Sydney Smith played two brilliant pianoforte solos of his own composition; and Mr. Hatton and Herr Meyer Lutz conducted, as usual. The third concert of the year took place on Wednesday evening, when the programme offered attractions of a similar kind to those of the previous performances.

This (Saturday) afternoon the Crystal Palace concerts recommence, the programme including Schubert's great symphony in C (No. 9) and two novelties—an orchestral "serenade" by Taubert, and the late Mr. Pierson's overture to "As You Like It."

Next week's music will include some interesting performances. On Thursday evening the British Orchestral Society begins its second season; on Friday evening Dr. Crotch's oratorio, "Palestine," is to be revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and on the same evening a special concert of the Wagner Society will be given, with a programme including choral extracts from the composer's operas.

Mr. Carl Rosa's provincial successes with his English opera company will be supplemented by a London season, which is to commence at Drury-Lane Theatre on March 2—to continue for four weeks there, and to be transferred to the Standard Theatre on the occupancy of the first-named house by Mr. Mapleson, for his usual season of Her Majesty's Opera.

Middle. Titiens was, on Monday, presented by the people of Dublin with a handsome rose-coloured Irish poplin dress and a suit of Limerick point lace.

Mr. Charles William Townley, of Fulbourne, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, in place of the Earl of Hardwicke, deceased; and the Duke of Bedford has been selected to succeed Mr. Townley as Custos Rotulorum of the Isle of Ely.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO PANTOMIMES

We give three more Illustrations as indicative of the splendour of the pantomimes produced at the present festive season. After the full report which we have rendered of the various contents of these gorgeous productions we have little left to say in further commendation. First on our page is the

PRINCESS'S.

which has treated in a new manner an old subject, and expended much costly scenery on its adornment. Our Illustration presents a portion of the transformation scene, representative of the realms of night and morning, which is really beautiful. We have, first of all, the appearance of Luna rising in her car, encircled by the Pleiades; next, the breaking of morn, the rising of Aurora, and the ascent of Phœbus in his chariot; dainty devices to which great praise is due. The harlequinade also concludes with a grand picture, entitled "The Regions of the God of Day."

STANDARD.

The pantomime at the Standard Theatre is, we believe, the most magnificent of the season. As on a previous occasion, the manager has placed on the boards an army in silver armour—real silver, be it understood—which for brilliancy of effect is not to be paralleled. This gorgeous arrangement of troops and manoeuvres is made to grow out of a contemplation of Guildhall, and the spectators see as in a vision the glories of the Past and the Future. Among these evolutions is one entirely novel—a night scene, "with the camp-fires dotted over the plain." We quote the bill, it being impossible to improve the suggestion. The subject of the pantomime is, as we have previously recorded, the truly English story of "Whittington and his Cat." Our Illustration shows him sleeping by the stone at Highgate. He is roused from his prophetic slumbers by the female elf, the Fairy Fairweather (Miss Kate Neville); he returns to London, and commences the well-known series of adventures which conduct him to fortune. The transformation scene is exceedingly grand. It is called "A Descent from Sky to Sea," and presents the setting of the sun as Apollo descending in the West, and the rise of the moon as Diana ascending in the East. It is, indeed, a fine poetic vision, which, to be properly appreciated, must be witnessed. The harlequinade is illustrated by the extraordinary talents of the Paynes, who were so long associated with the pantomimic glories of Covent Garden.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

We have already described the course and progress of the pantomime at the Sydenham theatre, for such it now merits to be denominated. It treats nearly of the same subject as that of the Princess's, "Puss in Boots" and the adventures of the Marquis of Carabas. Our Illustration is from a principal scene—that, in fact, in which the miller's son is introduced as the Marquis to "Caractacus, the big King of little Brittany" (so called in the playbill). The Princess, his daughter, is immediately impressed with his appearance, and eagerly requests him to make the usual application to papa. These characters are supported by Miss Caroline Parkes and Miss Kemp, and admirably do both enact their different rôles. Having already set forth the general and special merits of the work in full, nothing remains for us to do but to recommend paterfamilias, with all his interesting responsibilities, to pay a visit at once to the Crystal Palace.

CLERKENWELL HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The large prison, belonging to the county of Middlesex, in Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell, is designed to contain nearly two thousand male offenders, under penal sentence for different terms, from one week to two years. Female prisoners of the same class, in the Middlesex county jurisdiction, are consigned to the prison in Tothill-fields, Westminster, which has room for eight hundred. The situation and outward aspect of the Coldbath-fields House of Correction, in an extensive square inclosure, with a high wall, between Gray's-inn-road and Farringdon-road, must be familiar to all who know London. It should not be confounded with the Middlesex County House of Detention for untried prisoners, which is also in Clerkenwell, but at a short distance eastward, not far from the Middlesex Sessions House. This House of Detention was the scene of the Fenian blowing-up exploit, which cost several lives, a few years ago. The House of Correction is mostly occupied by prisoners under sentence of simple imprisonment with hard labour for short periods; but those condemned to penal servitude for two years are, in some cases, placed here for a time before their removal to the Government convict prisons of Millbank and Pentonville. The City of London has its own House of Correction at Holloway, independent of that for Middlesex; but this is on a much smaller scale, accommodating not more than 370 male and female inmates. The famous gaol of Newgate, which we lately described with a series of illustrations, is now used only for the safe detention of prisoners awaiting their trial at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey; and for those under sentence of death.

The Coldbath-fields prison is seldom quite full; 1750 was the number actually there when the sketches were made which are now presented to our readers; but the average is 1600 adults and 100 juveniles. There are two classes, with different kinds or degrees of hard labour. Those of the first class are kept to the treadmill, the motion of which is utilised for grinding wheat and pumping water from the well to a tank which supplies the prison. Those of the second class are employed in oakum-picking, and in mat, brush, and basket making, or in shoemaking, tailoring, and other trades, if they are fit to learn such useful arts; besides washing and cleaning the premises. The treadmill is a huge double machine, erected on both sides of a long gallery, the "wheel-yard," where 684 prisoners are assembled at a time. Half of these—namely, 342 men and boys—are upon the steps of the wheel for ten minutes, while the other half sit down and rest; so they take their turns, one set relieving another, throughout the working time of the day, which is six hours and a half. The actual exertion for each person is, therefore, limited to three hours and a quarter, and those who have tried it say that it is not more fatiguing than to climb an ordinary ladder. The work of picking oakum is rather painful to delicate fingers, but becomes easy after a few days. Our Illustrations show this sort of work going on, and in another room the work of tailoring. The prisoners are constantly watched, and are forbidden to speak a word to each other when assembled for work or dinner; even a detected glance or sign would be severely punished. Each person is locked up at night in a solitary cell.

The award of the gold medals of the late Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., has recently been made, in accordance with the bequest of the founder, by the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. They have been bestowed on Staff Surgeon John D. Macdonald, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Naval Hygiene at Netley, for his journal of H.M.S. Lord Warden; and to Staff Surgeon (second class) Thomas Colan, M.D., for his journal of H.M.S. Rattlesnake.



THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

SKETCHES IN THE CLERKENWELL HOUSE OF CORRECTION.



THE OAKUM-SHED.



THE NEEDLE-ROOM.

Archæology of the Month.

The site of the great conflagration in which the printing-offices of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* were destroyed, on the 29th ult., had been a notable place since Samuel Richardson, the novelist, lived in the north-west corner of Salisbury-square: here he wrote his "Pamela," and printed his own novels; here, in the house at the top of the court (No. 76, Fleet street), Richardson was visited by Hogarth, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Young; Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Mrs. Barbauld, when a playful child. Goldsmith sat here as press-corrector to Richardson; and in the square was printed "Maitland's London," folio, 1739. Richardson's house was unroofed by the recent fire. Adjoining was Gillett's printing-office, twice destroyed (in 1805 and 1810) by fire; the premises were rebuilt, and here, in 1814, were burnt 10,000 copies of the Memoir of the notorious Mary Anne Clark, the burning of which occupied three days. North-east of Salisbury-square, in 1821, were burnt several old houses, opposite Bride Church, after the architectural avenue to Fleet-street was opened, at the cost of £10,000.

Mr. W. H. Overall, librarian to the Corporation of London, has read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper entitled "Early Views and Maps of London, and their Authors," reviewing each map and pointing out their merits and shortcomings. In examining the map done by Ralph Agas, who surveyed London, as he himself tells us, in or about the thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Overall proved the dates when the now known copies were published. Extracts from the parish registers of Agas's native village, showing the birth of his children and grand-children, and his own burial, were then read. Mr. Overall next clearly showed the deceit practised by Mr. George Vertue, the eminent engraver, in 1737, not only upon the Society of Antiquaries, but upon hundreds of antiquarian inquirers. On the date mentioned, Mr. Vertue brought to the notice of the society a plan of London, which he stated had been re-engraved from a copy of Agas's old map of 1560, then in the possession of Sir Hans Sloane; but, unfortunately for his reputation, there are still in existence two maps bearing the author's name, which, at first sight, appear to be Vertue's, but Mr. Overall proved from the internal evidence of the maps themselves that they were the production of some Dutch artist in the reign of William III., and that the identical plates had in some manner found their way into the possession of Mr. Vertue, who, after working them up in several places with a dry point, so as to assimilate them to the genuine Agas's, then added his name and issued them as his own. The society purchased the pewter plates, which they still possess. Upon the back of one of these plates was discovered a spoilt plate, the section being St. Paul's, Blackfriars, Bridewell, &c., and he pointed out the strange differences existing upon this with the one subsequently engraved. This valuable topographical information given to the society is attested by Mr. R. H. Major, who moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Overall, as did also Mr. George Schurff. Mr. Overall drew attention to the facsimile of Agas's old map, just completed from the original, in the library of the Corporation, so that the members of the Society of Antiquaries may now have an exact similitude of this ancient map, of which only two copies are known.

More about Charterhouse. We read in the *Builder* that Dr. Middleton has applied to the Chancellor of the Diocese of London (Dr. Tristram), at the Consistorial Court, for a faculty, or licence, to take a portion of the churchyard of the Charterhouse, and to remove the bodies to another part. In order to make the new street from Bloomsbury to Shoreditch it would be necessary to take part of the churchyard of the Charterhouse, and a faculty was required to appropriate a consecrated spot. The Court granted the prayer of the applicants.

In the restoration of St. Sepulchre's Church, Snow-hill, upon taking down the octagonal turrets and pinnacles, erected in 1630 and 1632, they were found cased with Portland stone and cramped with wrought iron. The cores of the turrets and the pinnacles were filled with rubble, and some of the crockets, embattlements, and gargoyles, with lions and other heads, belonging to the Perpendicular church of 1450, all being of Ketton stone. This discovery confirms the employment of crockets in the pinnacles and embattled parapets on the turrets of the present restoration, which remains will, of course, be preserved. The committee do not recommend that the body of the church should be made to match the old tower and porch in style of architecture. Wren, in his repairs, had little sympathy for the Gothic materials, and so used them for filling in the pinnacles, whose picturesqueness was lost by their plain stone carving; yet they cost about £150 each.

The fine old church of Bath Abbey, "the lantern of the west," has undergone important restoration, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott; embracing the reparation of the exterior masonry and the roof, the strengthening of the foundations of the pillars in the nave, the substitution of a magnificently-groined stone roof for a plaster one, the reseating with carved oak of the whole area of the church, the providing (at a cost of £800) of a corporation pew, the removal of all tablets from the floor and fixing them on the walls, the removal of galleries in the choir, the substitution of an ornate pulpit for the old one, and a new system of lighting and heating.

A new reredos has been fixed in the choir of Exeter Cathedral; the structure designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. It is beautifully carved in alabaster and marble, and has cost nearly £2000. It rises 22 ft. above the floor of the choir, and has a very magnificent appearance—the Derbyshire alabaster, marble, and precious stones showing to great advantage, a central cross, finely gemmed, and forming the apex. In the centre is a representation of the Ascension; the figure of the Saviour stands 3½ ft. in height, with the eleven disciples underneath; fifteen figures are skillfully grouped, the three Marys being introduced with the disciples; executed by Farmer and Brindley, ecclesiastical sculptors. St. Peter, to whom the sacred fane is dedicated, is conspicuous. The compartment on the right has the representation of the Transfiguration, and on the left compartment is the Descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost. Legal proceedings have been instituted.

At Redhill, on a farm about three miles from Bournemouth, Mr. H. N. Cox has caused to be dug up eighty-six urns, many of them containing portions of human bones. Opinions differ as to the urns being Roman or ancient British. Only one of the urns having been secured in tolerable preservation. They are found 6 in. or 8 in. below the surface, and about 2 ft. deep.

Exactly a century ago, we learn from Mr. Octavius Morgan, in the *Gloucester Journal*, that the same ideas prevailed respecting the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral as are entertained at the present day, and six of our most distinguished artists were appointed to carry out this great design—Mrs. Angelica Kaufman, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Signor Cipriani, Mr. West, Mr. Dance, and Mr. Barry.

Gold has been discovered in Bute. The specimen has been pronounced "auriferous quartz, with heavy gold in it." Some time ago, Mr. James Cameron discovered gold in the island, and had it made into a ring, which was presented to the present Marchioness of Bute on the occasion of her marriage.

FINE ARTS.

THE LANDSEER EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Having in our last week's article noticed the interesting collection of studies and sketches by Sir Edwin Landseer in the first room at Burlington House, and having also had a foretaste of the whole exhibition in the very miscellaneous contents of the second room, we propose to review the remainder of this gathering in something near chronological order. Arranged, or rather wanting in all arrangement, as this exhibition is—without the slightest attention to the dates at which the component items were produced—the opportunity of tracing an artist's career, which such an assemblage of his works should afford, is apt to be lost without some attempt at chronological comparison. So little, however, are we aided, either by the hanging or the catalogue, that to inspect several of Sir Edwin's earliest works the visitor must be directed to the very last room containing his oil-paintings.

In Room VI., then, are two droll pictures painted in 1814, and remarkably clever for a boy of twelve, representing a "French Boar" (421) and an "English Boar" (448); the one a miserably gaunt, lean, lanky-legged animal; the other so enveloped in fat that there is scarcely any distinguishable protrusion of head, legs, or tail. "Greyhound and Dead Hare" (454) dates three years later, about the time that Landseer became a student of the Royal Academy. In "Fighting Dogs" (422) we come to the picture which, exhibited in 1818 at the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Spring-gardens, under the title of "Fighting Dogs Getting Wind," won for the artist his first and great public success. It was bought from the exhibition by Sir George Beaumont, the ancestor of the present possessor, and the acknowledged leader of the connoisseurship of that day, whose approbation meant fame and fortune for any young artist. It is, indeed, wonderfully vigorous, firm, and masculine, as the work of a youth of sixteen, and in those qualities recalls Snyders and James Ward. You may almost see the panting of the gaping-mouthed dogs with their fierce exertion; and although one dog stands astride the other, there is plenty of fight yet in the fallen antagonist. The "White Horse in Stable" (322) belongs to the same year. This picture lay forgotten in a hayloft till 1842, and Sir Edwin, on then sending it home to its owner, wrote that this was "the first horse of that complexion I ever painted," adding that he had not retouched it, thinking it "better to leave my early style unmingled with that of my old age." In 1819 appeared "The Braggart"—England, Scotland, and Ireland (453), and the much finer picture engraved as "The Intruder," but here called "The Cat Disturbed" (265), a white terrier frightening a cat from a trapped rat. The characteristic action and expression of the animals, and the chiaroscuro of this picture, are worthy of high praise. The white dog was probably a famous rat-ter, and it, or a descendant, appears as "Brutus," sniffing at a door, in No. 433, painted in 1824. "Why does a Donkey like Thistles?" (393), exhibited in 1820 as "The Thistle, &c., from 'Æsop's Fables,'" is an example of robust power verging on rudeness, that is diametrically opposed to the feeling and style of later works. In "The Boar Hunt" (381), 1821, we are again reminded of the energy and truth of Snyders, though the trail of the dog's legs that has fastened on the boar's ear is questionable. "Pointers: To Ho!" (389), well known by Mr. T. Landseer's engraving, is a faithful and spirited transcript from nature, but rather thin, compared to works of this period, and somewhat heavy in colouring. "The Intrusive Puppies" (204), of the same year (1821), originally exhibited as "Impertinent Monkeys Dismissed by a Monkey," is equally vigorous and more solid. Of two young dogs who would make free with his platter of food, a monkey has hold of one by the tail, and is about to seize the other by the ear. The picture, painted in 1824, familiar to all by the engraving, of "The Cat's Paw" (281)—a monkey holding a cat swathed in a napkin and using its only free paw to withdraw roasting chestnuts—is, probably, the most complete of the early humorous pictures. "The Widow" (314), of the same year—i.e., a duck quacking disconsolately over the dead body of a drake—is specially noteworthy as one of the earliest examples of Landseer's wonderful skill in depicting the markings and character of feather, as well as other animal textures. The large group, "Dead Game" (216), of the following year, with its peacock, swan, &c., is a far more elaborate but less successful effort in the same direction, and in the comparison with Weenix, Houde-Rotter, and other Dutch masters, which Landseer here appears to invite, our English painter comes off but indifferently well. "The Travelled Monkey" (369), of the same year, is replete with nice touches of humour, but inferior in solidity and strength of painting to some preceding works.

Landseer had now been (in the year before, 1826) elected an A.R.A.; he had also visited Scotland, and henceforth a change is observable in his practice. The early works are remarkable for conscientious carefulness; nature, and nature alone, was his prototype. As far as in him lay, the artist strove to render every hair of a dog's coat, every filament of a bird's feathers. And Landseer may be quoted to prove that great precociousness in art is not delusive. Yet we now (1827) perceive a more obvious aim at "composition," and telling effects of light and shade. "Breadth" is resorted to as facilitating rapid production, and the emptiness too apt to be engendered is sought to be counterbalanced by touches here and there of extremely dextrous but self-conscious manual facility. The enervating influences of courtly and fashionable patronage begin likewise to make themselves felt. The painter's female figures and children belong to the "Book of Beauty" and "Keepsake" race. His animals no longer appertain strictly to the brute creation, but are the vehicles of human sentiments and passions, and as such appeal to the populace. Qualities of magisterial treatment, and especially of design, are, it is true, developed which render Landseer's work eminently well suited for translation in black and white, but the engravings are in many instances preferable to the paintings themselves. In short, we cannot but feel that (whatever his present vogue) flattering and misleading influences have deprived posterity of an animal-painter of the English school worthy to rank on their own ground with the old masters. The first picture here which illustrates the change to which we allude is "The Return from the Deer Forest" (276), which has not the firm grasp on nature of earlier works, though an elegant composition—in truth, almost monumental in symmetry.

The change to which we allude is least observable in the remarkable series of pictures, painted at various periods, forming the Redleaf collection, contributed by Mr. Wells, which the Academicians have wisely hung together. This series consists, however, for the most part of studies of game, not of ambitious subject-pictures. We commend to the visitor as worthy of the closest scrutiny the following careful studies in this collection:—"Heads of Sheep and Cattle" (337), "Woodcock" (339), "Hare and Weasel" (341), "Not Caught Yet" (343), a fox cautiously sniffing at a rabbit-baited trap, "Wild Duck" (349), "Hawk Unhooded" (349), "Blackcock" (352), "Otter and Salmon" (354), "Pheasant" (356), and "Grouse" (358). In this collection also is the picture of a dog standing over "The Shepherd's Grave" (312), which may be taken as a sequel to "The Shepherd's Chief

Mourner," lately engraved by us, and which in its sentimental suggestiveness indicates a new aim and feeling in the artist. But all the dog-portraits and pictures of Landseer's middle and late periods, including the smooth, sleek, and excessively "well-bred" series of Queen's pets, several of which we have already noticed, exemplify the change of practice to which we refer. Compare the "Neptune" (305), painted in 1824, with "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society" (310) and "Saved," already noticed. The noble mastiff-bloodhound called "Odin" (200), dated 1835, is interesting as an example of the power of painting rapidly, upon which Landseer prided himself after his painstaking early period. The artist has himself recorded that this fine study was "painted at a single sitting, within twelve hours, with the object of showing the superior effect of one continuous effort over more elaborate work." Doubtless, certain qualities of handling and colour are only attainable by painting at once; but a conscious aim at rapidity too often leads to superficiality. In our observations on the picture "There's no place like home," which we engraved last week from the Sheepshanks Collection, we alluded to Landseer's often forced attribution of human habits, gestures, and expressions to the canine world. In no picture is this more obvious than in "Laying Down the Law" (205). Clever as the animal-painting unquestionably is, the picture is a mere travesty of human life; dogs could hardly be trained to enact the semblance of such a scene; and as applied to the polity of dogs the subject is absolutely meaningless. This picture reveals the effects of painting on a bituminous preparation; one dog, introduced in shadow, is seamed with a network of cracks, disclosing the bituminous brown beneath. Scarcely less far-fetched is the allusion to Mrs. Stowe's novel in the much-lauded, but to our mind questionably sentimental, "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale" (245).

The pictures with lions show the same transitions. The "Lioness Attacking a Horse" (246), "The Prowling Lion" (315), and the study of a crouching and snarling lion, numbered 238, have more of the savage nature of the king of beasts in its wild state than the later representations, including the sketchy studies (208 and 212) for the lions of more majestic, quiescent mien in Trafalgar-square, or the sleek, handsome, beasts in the two Van Amburgh pictures. In one (319) of these, painted for the Duke of Wellington, the lion-tamer stands whip in hand, and the animals make various signs of fear and subjection. In the other and finer picture (209), painted for the Queen, Van Amburgh is recumbent, with a lamb at his side, and grips a ferocious tiger by the head. A lion sitting apart in placid majesty already suggests the type of the Trafalgar-square beasts. In both pictures the lion-tamer is but a coarse, truculent, theatrical showman, and compares disadvantageously with the mighty creatures about him.

Though the first of the Highland pictures marked, as we have seen, a transition in style, yet the splendid series which followed contain many fine artistic elements, and will probably form Sir Edwin's most lasting source of fame. It must suffice, however, merely to enumerate some of the principal works (not hitherto noticed) of this class—works *au reste* well known by the engravings—such as "There's Life in the Old Dog Yet" (224), "The Sanctuary" (278), "The Stag at Bay" (234), "The Random Shot" (217), "Lost in the Snow" (229), "Night" (295), and "Morning" (287); "The Highland Nurses" (384), with a dedication, in questionable taste, to Miss Nightingale; "The Hunted Stag" (130), and "An Event in the Forest" (223), which, like the "Morning" above mentioned, represents a fox and an eagle making towards a dead stag. The largest and the most robust and masculine work of this class is that first named, which worthily occupies the place of honour in the great room. A hunted stag, with two hounds, have dashed over a precipice, and fallen together into a deep, rocky cleft; a gillie has been lowered to them by a cord, and, finding signs of life in one of the dogs, he shouts to some one above the words taken for title. "The Random Shot" has a very beautiful effect of low sunlight on snow; but the subject is so painful that, like some other of Landseer's works, it almost argues a lack of true sympathy with the animal world. A doe, that has been inadvertently shot, lies dead, with a fawn sniffing for customary sustenance in the blood-stained snow at its side.

Among miscellaneous subjects, the "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time" (214) of 1834, and "The Return from Hawking" (207) of 1837, are universally known by the admirable engravings; but the pictures themselves are comparatively slight and artificial in treatment. "Refreshment" (215), of 1846, is one of the best pictures produced by Landseer from Continental materials. The picture of a panting, exhausted fox, here called "The Last Run of the Season" (268), but engraved under the title of "The Best Run of the Season," gains in the engraving, but less so than does the "Titania and Bottom" (236) in the exquisite mezzotint by Cousens. It would seem, however, that this picture, reputed to be Landseer's most poetical conception, is not original. We have seen a picture, by poor insane Dodd, of, we are inclined to think, earlier date, in which nearly the whole composition appears, though reversed from right to left. It is desirable that the dates of these pictures should be definitely ascertained. Among Landseer's pictures with horses the most noteworthy are "The Cover Hack" (233), which is altogether admirable; "The Shrew Tamed" (318), with its saucy horsebreaker; "The Arab Tent" (239), belonging to the Prince of Wales; and "Voltigeur" (411), a life-size portrait of the winner of the Derby in 1850, as he appeared with the fleshiness of retired stable-life many years later. The large, confused work representing "A Flood in the Highlands" (242); the picture of Polar bears coming on relics of the Franklin Arctic Expedition, entitled "Man Proposes, God Disposes" (222), the "Rent Day in the Wilderness" (252), and "The Queen Landing at Loch Muich" (293), illustrate progressive and, alas! rapid stages of decline.

As a portrait-painter Landseer was even more unequal than in other departments of art. The portrait of his father, John Landseer, the engraver (241), is, perhaps, Sir Edwin's most thoroughly characteristic and complete presentment of a human physiognomy. Very good, also, is the shrewd, sagacious, and penetrating head of Sir Walter Scott (407), with his favourite dogs, "Maida" and "Pepper." By-the-way, the picture here of a dog seated on a table before a bust of Scott, called "The Studio of Sir Francis Chantrey," was exhibited under the title, "Mustard, the Son of 'Pepper,'" and engraved as "Pen, Brush, and Chisel." Such changes of the titles of Sir Edwin's works are frequent. Allusion has already been made to the artificial mannerism or the astonishing unfinish of most of Landseer's portraits of courtly and fashionable personages; and for further confirmation of all, and more than all, we have said, we have only to point to the group of the Queen and Prince Consort as Queen Philippa and Edward III. (211), or the Loch Muich picture above mentioned. One of the latest, best, and most interesting portrait-pictures of Sir Edwin is that of himself sketching, with a couple of dogs looking over his shoulder, called "The Connoisseurs" (237), painted in 1865. We have, lastly, to mention "The Stag at Bay" (366), an exceedingly spirited model in coloured plaster, and the only piece of sculpture by the artist, besides the medallion reliefs of a lion's head which form permanent decorations of the jambs of the doors of the Academy rooms.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BARONESS DE CLIFFORD.

The Right Honourable Sophia, Baroness de Clifford, died, at 14, Lewes-crescent, Brighton, on the 3rd inst., in her eighty-third year. Her Ladyship was only daughter and heiress of Colonel George Coussmaker, by Catharine, his wife, eldest sister and co-heiress of Edward Southwell, twenty-first Lord de Clifford, at whose death, Sept. 30, 1832, the barony of De Clifford, fourth on the roll, fell into abeyance. The next year, however, the Crown was pleased to terminate the same in favour of the lady whose death we record. Lady de Clifford married, Aug. 21, 1822, John Russell, Esq., Captain R.N., son of Lord William Russell, and nephew of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, and had by him (who died 1835) two daughters and one son—Edward Southwell, formerly M.P. for Tavistock, present and twenty-third Lord de Clifford, born 1824, who married, March 31, 1853, Harriet Agnes, daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., and has issue.

LORD DE ROS.

The Right Hon. William Lennox Lascelles Fitzgerald de Ros, Lord de Ros, General in the Army, Colonel of the 4th Hussars, and Lieut.-Governor of the Tower of London, died, on the 6th inst., at Old Court, Strangford, county of Down. His Lordship was born, on Sept. 1, 1797, the third son of Lord Henry Fitzgerald (third son of James, the first Duke of Leinster) by Charlotte, Baroness de Ros, his wife, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham; and succeeded, at the death of his brother, Henry William, nineteenth Lord, in 1839, to the ancient barony of de Ros, which dates from the reign of Henry III., and after Le Despencer, now enjoyed by Viscountess Falmouth, stands first on the roll of Barons. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, entered the Army in 1819, and attained the rank of General in 1868. He was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard in 1852, and Equerry to the Prince Consort from 1853 to 1861. He married, June 7, 1824, Lady Georgiana, third daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G., and leaves issue one surviving daughter, Blanche, wife of James Rennie Swinton, Esq., and one son, Dudley Charles, now Lord de Ros, Colonel in the Army, late 1st Life Guards, and Equerry to the Queen, born March 11, 1827, and married, October, 1853, to Lady Elizabeth Egerton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wilton, by whom he has a daughter, Mary Frances. The late Lord de Ros was author of a "History of the Tower of London."

SIR JAMES CHATTERTON, BART.

General Sir James Charles Chatterton, third Baronet, of Castle Mahon, in the county of Cork, Colonel 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, G.C.B., K.H., and Knight of San Fernando of Spain, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, died on the 5th inst., just six weeks after his wife. He was born, in 1794, the second son of Sir James Chatterton, first Baronet, second sergeant-at-law, and Clerk of the State Papers in Ireland, by Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Abraham Lane, Esq. He entered the Army, in the 12th Light Dragoons, in 1809, and was actively engaged in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. For his services he was given the war medal with seven clasps, as well as the Waterloo medal. He took part in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and various minor actions; and in 1815 fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and was in the advance on and at the capture of Paris. At the state funeral of the Duke of Wellington he was commissioned by the Queen, "in consideration of his long, faithful, and distinguished career," to carry the grand banner. Sir James sat in Parliament as M.P. for the county of Cork from 1831 to 1835 and from 1849 to 1852, and was High Sheriff from 1851 to 1852. He succeeded to the baronetcy, at the decease of his brother, Sir William Abraham Chatterton, second Baronet, in 1855, but, as he leaves no issue, the title expires with him. He married, in 1825, Anne, daughter of James Atkinson, Esq., of Lendale, Yorkshire, and had an only son, who died in infancy.

MR. CHARLES WRIOTHESLEY DIGBY.

Charles Wriothesley Digby, Esq., of Meriden Hall, Warwickshire, and Studland Manor, Dorset, High Sheriff for the latter county, 1864, died, on the 29th ult., at 43, Eaton-square. He was born, May 2, 1803, the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Digby, Rector of Bishops Caudle and Canon of Windsor, by his wife, the Hon. Mary Somerville, and grandson of Colonel the Hon. Stephen Digby, Equerry to George III., and his first wife, Lady Lucy Fox Strangways. Mr. Digby was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Dorset. He married, first, Miss Floyer, by whom he had issue one daughter (married, in 1854, to H. Maitland Wilson, Esq., and died in 1856); and, secondly, Mrs. George Bingham, widow of the Rev. G. Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe, and sister of J. H. Blagrove, Esq., of Calcot Park, near Reading, by whom he had issue one daughter (married, in 1865, to the Rev. R. H. Wingfield Digby, Rector of Thornford); and lastly, in 1856, Adelaide, daughter of the late Right Hon. George Bankes, who survives him, and has issue one son and five daughters.

During the Christmas vacation an exhibition of the works of the students of the Royal Dublin Society School of Art, Kildare-street, has been on view to the public. It was opened by the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer on the 23rd ult. This display of works of art-study is fine, and of such magnitude as to fill the whole of the galleries and class-rooms of the vast building in which it is located.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

J. P. Brighton.—We have not received a copy of the book mentioned, and are unable, therefore, to give any opinion regarding it.
V. GORIAS.—Please send us a legible diagram of the corrected problem, but not before you have submitted it to an exhaustive examination. It is hardly fair to occupy the time of our examiners with merely tentative compositions.
D. CLARK, Siberia.—Received, with thanks. A report on them shall be given in a few days.
V. A. D.—How is White in check? Our correspondent either does not know the moves and powers of the chessmen, or he must have looked at the diagram without observation.
W. E. Cardiff.—It shall receive every attention.
G. C. Thornhill-square.—As a rule, problems of more than four moves are not palatable to our readers; we are compelled, therefore, to decline your last composition.
F. d. B. Devon.—We must trouble you to send the problems, as you wish them amended, on fresh diagrams.
L. E. HOLYUAK.—Your solution of Problem No. 1555 is correct, but it should have been sent three weeks ago.
S. of HAMILL.—Nos. 2 and 38 are quite at your disposal. Accept our best thanks for the last batch, which are now under examination.
ST. CLAIR and OTHERS.—Through want of the commonest care on the part of the composer, THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1547 has been received, since the publication of former lists, from Uncle Tom—Longcroft—Biceps—W. O. Rolando—Q. E. D. Perry—P. W. Von de Kamer—Roumah—Jerome Langer—L. S. D.—J. R. and Eliza Jane Hall—A. A. Yebels—Cresce—Juan M. Foye—B. E. K.—Vignola—T. D. Pierce—Huff.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1536 has been received from G. P.—E. S.—H. B.—O. P. Q.—W. R.—Bos—W. V. G. D.—Captain M. Dublin—T. W., of Canterbury—M. P.—W. F. Payne—Winchester—Huff—East Warlen—Victor Gorgias—W. Airey—St. Clair—Queen's Knight—W. N. Jan.—T. W. P.—M. D.—B. T. H. of Faversham—A. A.—F. Fran of Lyons—Dunlop—J. R. Hall and Eliza—J. Hall—Magie—A. H.—Kingston—Mark—Joseph Jantou—G. S.—Box and Cox—B. B. W.—F. N.—Bas—Loraine—Sigus—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Felix—Nemo—W. P. D.—H. S. M.—Konrad—E. B. C.—G. M.—Riber—L. S. D.—R. A.—J. Bale of Otley—E. S.—A. B. Tallantyre—A. Wood—Manfred and Man Friday—C. W. K.—B. Berto—W. P. P.—Charles—Grooman—L. B.—Jota—Sam Slick—H. W. T.—Long Tom—Juren and Scollins—A. Bozzini—Vignola—A. B. G.—Flo—Clarice—V. A. D.—H. B. W.—R. A.

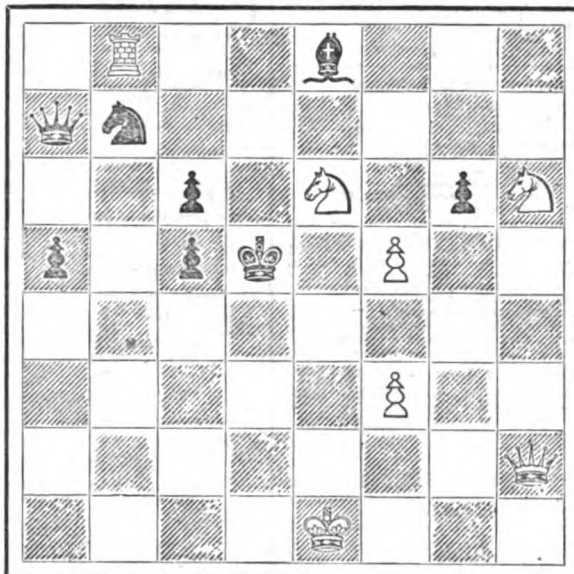
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1559.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th (ch) K takes R or* If he play K to K 5th, then follow 2. P to B 2nd (ch), and mate next move.
2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch) K to Q 4th 3. B to Q B 6th (ch) and mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 1560.

By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

A brilliant little Game between Dr. HERZFELD and Mr. BERGER.

(Giucco Piano.)

WHITE (Dr. H.) BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Dr. H.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th The beginning of a beautiful combination.
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. Castles B to K 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd B to K Kt 5th
7. P to Q 4th P to K R 3rd
8. B to K 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to Q 4th Castles
10. P to Q 4th B takes B
11. P takes B B to K 3rd
12. B takes B P takes B
13. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to Q 2nd
14. P to Q Kt 5th Kt to K 2nd
15. Q Kt to Q 2nd Kt to R 2nd
16. P to Q 4th P takes P
17. Kt takes P
18. It would have been sounder play to take this Pawn with the King's Pawn, but we can hardly condemn an irregularity which gives us so beautiful a finale.
19. Kt to K 4th P to K 4th
20. Kt takes Kt P R to K sq
21. Kt takes Kt P and White announced mate in six moves.

Another Game between Messrs. GOSSIP and BIRD.

(Cunningham Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th Black has a bad game now—a game which no skill can retrieve, if his adversary continues the attack with ordinary prudence.
2. P to K B 3rd P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th B to K 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th B to K R 5th (ch)
5. K to B sq Kt to Q 4th
6. B takes B Kt to K B 3rd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes B
8. Kt takes Kt Castles
9. Kt to K B 4th P to K B 4th
10. P to K 5th Kt to Q B 3rd
11. P to Q 4th P to K Kt 4th
12. Kt to K R 5th P to K Kt 5th
13. Kt takes B P takes Kt
14. Kt to K B 6th K to R sq
15. B to K B 4th B to K 3rd
16. Q to Q 2nd P to K Kt 6th

CHESS IN DERBYSHIRE.

A smart "Evans," played between Dr. WILSON, who gave the odds of the Q's Rook to the Rev. Mr. MANNY.

(Evans's Gambit.—Remove Black's Q's Rook from the Board.)
BLACK (Dr. W.) WHITE (Rev. Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th
6. Castles Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to Q 4th P takes P
8. P takes P B to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd Castles
10. P to Q 5th Kt to K 2nd
11. P to K 4th Kt to K Kt 5th
12. P to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
13. B takes Kt P takes B
14. P to Q 2nd Kt to K Kt 3rd
15. Q to Q 6th
16. Kt to K 5th P to Q B 3rd
17. Kt to K B 6th R to K R 3rd
18. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
19. Kt to K 5th P to Q B 3rd
20. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
21. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
22. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
23. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
24. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
25. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
26. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
27. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
28. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
29. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
30. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to K 2nd

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The employment of compound steam-engines of the marine type for driving factories and mills, in substitution of the ordinary forms of land-engine hitherto employed for that purpose, appears to be making the steady progress we expected. Messrs. Schneider, the celebrated engineers of Creusot, in France, have recently produced a compound engine of the marine pattern for factory purposes, and Messrs. Penn and Sons, the engineers, of Greenwich, are about to replace the engines which now drive their factory by a compound engine of their ordinary marine construction, except that it will be without the link motion, as it does not require to be reversed. Messrs. Schneider have, on former occasions, distinguished themselves by their early appreciation and employment of important English inventions—as for example in their introduction of the steam-hammer, which they found in progress at Mr. Nasmyth's works, near Manchester; and such was their alacrity of movement that they had their hammer going before Mr. Nasmyth was able to start his. Messrs. Penn and Sons, about two years ago, constructed a compound engine of the marine type for land purposes to the order of Messrs. Bourne and Co., of London, for service in Italy, and the engine which they are now making for driving their works is a duplicate of that which they then produced. It may be added that the engines which Messrs. Penn are taking out to make room for the new compound are a pair of grasshopper engines, of very perfect construction, resembling in every respect the engines which they constructed a few years ago for driving the newspaper machinery of the *Times* printing office. Up to the present time these engines have been regarded as the most perfect of their kind. But compound engines, with inverted cylinders working into a reservoir, and with the cranks at right angles, are now judged to be so greatly preferable that the former engines have been displaced, though still in good repair, to make room for the new type, which, like Aaron's serpent, appears destined to swallow up all the rest. The question of the best form of factory engine is one of the greatest importance to these kingdoms. Up to the present time no very confident judgment could be pronounced upon the subject, as it had not yet emerged from the experimental stage; but now the course is clear, and it only remains to promulgate as widely as possible the conclusions which have been arrived at.

Diamond drills for perforating hard stones have for some years been in satisfactory operation, as also diamond cutters for toothing millstones. We now hear of a diamond saw for cutting stone, which is formed like a common saw; but the teeth are made of diamond points set in cutter blocks, the points constituting the teeth of the saw, while the blade acts merely as a guide. The diamond saw, it is said, will cut as much stone in half an hour as any other kind of saw will out in a day.

The antiseptic treatment of wounds is a method which is being regarded with increasing favour. The use of powdered charcoal as a dressing has long been known; and latterly the employment of carbolic acid has been found to be productive of the most beneficial results. Now M. Magnis-Lalens, of Toulouse, uses charcoal mixed with 33 per cent of coal-tar. In some cases galvanism has been employed in conjunction with antiseptic dressings with great advantage.

We have on former occasions noticed Sir Joseph Whitworth's method of producing articles in wrought iron or steel by melting the metal by a neutral flame and running it into moulds, where it is subjected to a very high pressure in cooling, whereby porosity is prevented. The system until quite lately, however, can scarcely be said to have come into operation on a commercial scale, although pieces of the metal, of exceptional soundness and toughness, have been privately exhibited. Lately, however, at Woolwich a good deal of trouble was experienced in obtaining sound air-vessels for Whitehead's torpedo, and it was found necessary to forge them of solid masses of steel and then to bore them. This was a tedious and costly process, and Sir J. Whitworth at length consented to endeavour to produce them of his metal, which he has done with great success, and the articles so produced are found to be sounder than those produced by forging in the solid and then boring out. The air-vessels in question are about 18 in. in diameter at the one end, tapering to a point at the other end, and are about 10 ft. long and 1 in. thick.

The last part of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* contains an article by Mr. Crookes, entitled "Notes of an Enquiry into the Phenomena called Spiritual during the Years 1870-73." In this article Mr. Crookes repeats his former statements on this subject, with the addition of many other experimental results, which appear to him confirmatory of the soundness of his previous communications. Mr. Crookes says that he has found heavy bodies to be moved, sounds to be produced, sofas and chairs with persons upon them to be raised many inches from the floor, and phantom forms to appear, all under circumstances which precluded the possibility of trick or illusion. The results of his investigations Mr. Crookes will embody in a work he is about to publish, and it appears to us that everything which the most advanced spiritualist asserts Mr. Crookes will corroborate, except that he denies that the phenomena are produced by the agency of spirits at all, and he believes that they are the result of certain occult powers in the mediums not yet understood. Hooke, nearly 200 years ago, showed that gravity was merely the result of a certain species of motion in the particles of matter, which we may suppose that heat or electricity will, under certain circumstances, disturb, as when electrical repulsion is excited, or when, by the application of heat, bodies assume the spheroidal form. A drop of water on a hot plate will roll about without touching the surface, and by looking between the drop and the plate it will be seen that the drop is suspended. Other agents besides heat or electricity may produce an analogous effect with more energy, and the phenomena termed spiritual certainly deserve, in common with all other phenomena, careful and impartial investigation.

Mr. Pearson, the superintendent of the East Indian Railway, has introduced a method of cooling and ventilating the carriages of a train by placing a centrifugal fan in one of the carriages. The fan is driven by one of the wheels of the train, and the air is conducted in canvas pipes to any point.

The French Government are reported to be meditating the construction of a new harbour at Androcelles, between Calais and Boulogne. The coast at that point is denuded of sand. But it is doubtful whether the sand would not accumulate in any inclosed space of still water such as a harbour must be. The *Standard* of Dec. 25 contains a long article setting forth the advantages of a deep sea port at Dieppe, both as constituting a new port for Paris at the nearest point of the coast, with which, too, Paris is now connected by two railways, and as affording the means of improving the Channel communication between Newhaven and London. By a comparison of distances it is shown that the Dieppe route is shorter by more than fifty miles than the Calais route, and with Channel steamers like those at Holyhead the Dieppe route would be the shortest in time as well as in distance, even if Paris be the terminus, while for Lyons, Marseilles, Italy, and many other important points it will be shorter still.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

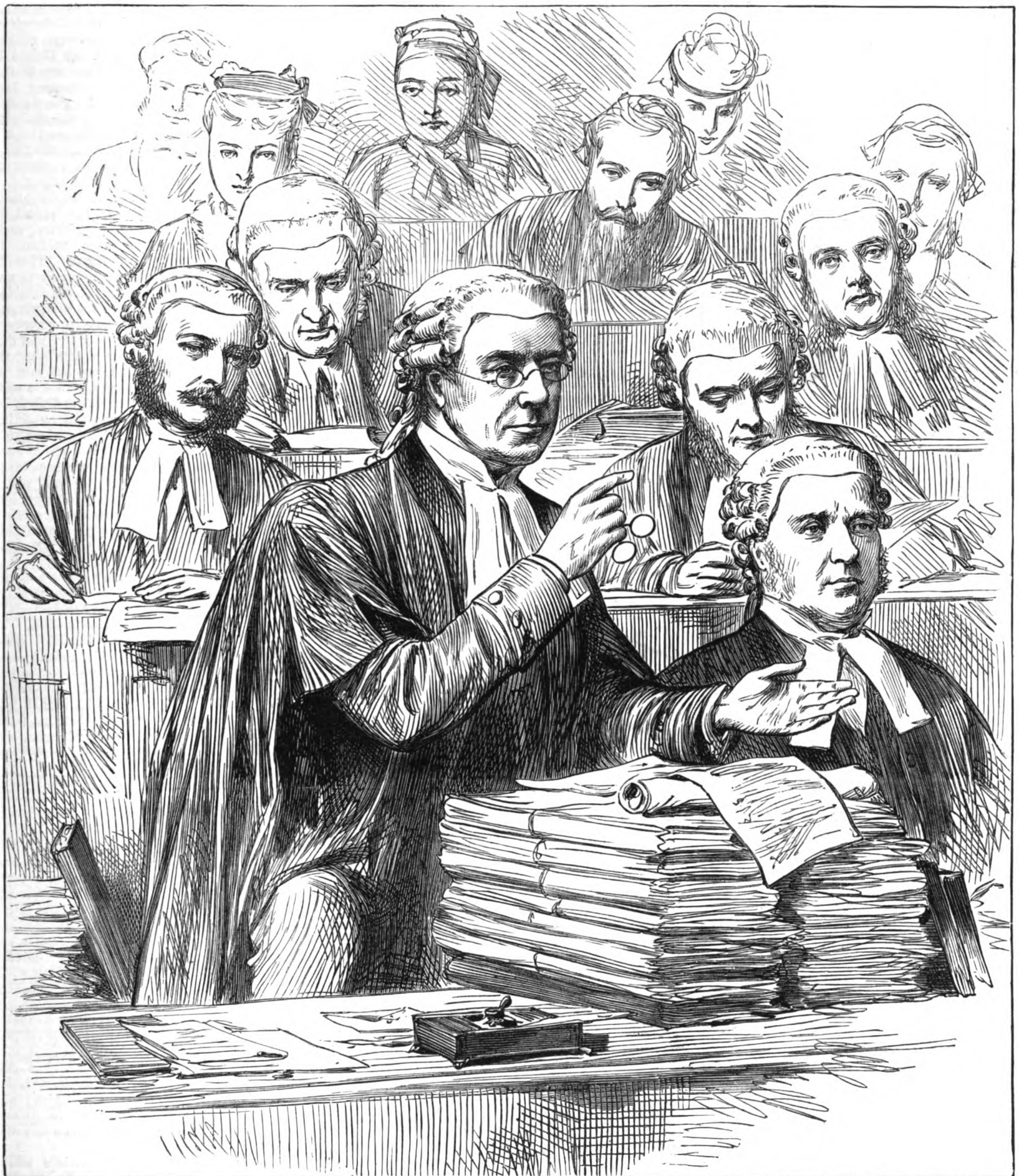


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WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6d.



THE TIOBORNE TRIAL: MR. HAWKINS ADDRESSING THE JURY.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at 2, Lyall-street, Eaton-square, the Countess of March, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire, the Countess of Zetland, of a son and heir.

On the 13th inst., at Manor House, Heath, near Wakefield, the wife of Edward A. Mackie, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th ult., at Cocoonada, Madras Presidency, India, the wife of William B. Peters, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at the Catholic Church, Exton, Rutland, Alan Henry Bellingham, Esq., of Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth, to Lady Constance Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough.

On the 16th inst., at Hickham, Norfolk, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund M. Manningham Buller, son of Sir E. M. Manningham Buller, Bart., to Lady Anne Coke, second daughter of the Earl of Leicester.

On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Elrick, Bart., to Lady Katherine Ashburnham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham.

On the 22nd inst., at Polkmet, by the Rev. John Sinclair Stewart, brother of the bride, Andrew Gillon, Esq., of Wallhouse, to Isabella Agnew, daughter of the late Sir John Stewart, Esq., of Physgill and Glasserton, Wigtownshire.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church of St. Just-in-Roseland, by the Rev. C. W. Carlyn, stepfather of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Fookes, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, E. G. C. Crespo, Esq., of Trewithan, late of the 3rd Light Infantry, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Charles Webster, Esq., formerly of Court Hall, Rockworthy, Devon.

On Nov. 27, at Christ Church, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. Charles Fisher, assisted by the Rev. Canon Vidal, John Mitchell Purves, Caramana (Grafton), second son of the late Rev. William Purves, M.A., Sydney, to Annie Georgiana, eldest daughter of Michael Metcalfe, Esq., Petersburgh, St. Peter's, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., from congestion of the lungs, the Countess of Portland, in the 51st year of her age.

On the 16th inst., at 21, Belgrave-square, Lady Arthur Hill, aged 22.

On the 18th inst., the Right Hon. Cadwallader, Lord Blayney, of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 70.

On the 18th inst., at Exton Hall, Grantham, Sir Montague John Cholmley, Bart., M.P., in his 72nd year.

On the 14th inst., at No. 7, Bath-street, Brighton, Henry John Sperling Nugent Sperling, Esq., aged 48 years.

On the 15th inst., at the temporary residence of her son-in-law, Colonel Sir William Anderson Rose, 66, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Charlotte Amelia, widow of the late Captain Edward Winterton Snow, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Staff, Madras Army, aged 65.

In November last, killed in action against insurgent Ruffians at Bushman's Pass, Robert, third son of Major the Hon. David Erskine, Colonial Secretary, Natal.

On Sept. 17, 1873 (English time), at Orcl, near Moscow, Russia, Erminah, the beloved wife of Charles Derbyshire, and second daughter of Samuel Hunter, deeply mourned and lamented by all her family.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 31.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.
Conversion of St. Paul.
The Princess Royal of Great Britain married to the Crown Prince of Prussia, 1858.
Moon's first quarter, 0.43 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Prebendary, Vicar of Islington; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Vicar of Seaford.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. P. Cust, Rector of St. Mary's, Reading.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. C. F. Turner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Wm. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garrieh, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the Speaker.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Rector at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

St. Paul's Cathedral, musical service for St. Paul's Day, selections from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul".
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, general court, London Tavern, 10.30 a.m.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Mr. W. F. Barrett on Magnetism and Electricity).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m. (anniversary).
Caledonian Society, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern, 8 p.m.
St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy, Leatherhead, annual meeting, St. Helen's-place, 2 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).
Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. J. Cumming on Pilgrims, Ancient and Modern).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. B. Grantham on the Water Supply of Country Mansions).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lieut. Julian A. Baker on the Khedive's Expedition to Central Africa).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.

Royal Institution 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on Respiration).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature, Willis's Rooms.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Mechanical Production of Cold; Mr. J. B. Paddon on the Brighton and Hove Gas-works).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral: Lectures to Men, 8 p.m. (The Dean, Dr. Church, on the Sacred Poetry of some of the Early Religions).
Queen's Institute, 8 p.m. (Messrs. Gresham, Literary and Musical Society).
National Health Society, Wellington Hall, 4 p.m. (Miss Chesson on Domestic Economy and Hygiene).

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (the Rev. A. H. Sayce on Recent Assyrian Discoveries).
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyle on Music).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Sir P. Stafford Carey on the Earthquake at Sheffield in 1750).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Ansted on his Recent Visit to the Coal and Iron Fields of Virginia, U.S.).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., London Bull-dog Concerts.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Paleontology).
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyle on Music).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Sadler on Line Engraving).

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.
Wolverhampton Poultry, Dog, and Cat Show (three days).
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. Schaw on Field Engineering, with Illustrations from the War of 1870-1).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir Julius Benedict on Weber and his Times, 9 p.m.).
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.
Hilary Term ends.
Partridge and Pheasant Shooting ends.
Whitworth Vale Dog Show.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on Kant's Critical Philosophy).
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyle on Music).

DORIS GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 2, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS
The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission is FREE.
ALFRED D. PARRY, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The EIGHTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s—Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Lat. 51° 23' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	M. in 24 hours, next morning at 7 a.m.	M. in 24 hours, next morning at 10 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.			
14	29.74	40.2	42.8	89	10	34.0	50.4	WSW	15	55.5	60.0
15	29.55	47.4	43.6	87	10	45.8	49.7	SW, SSW	14	58.6	64.3
16	29.403	40.3	40.6	82	8	45.0	40.7	SW, WNW	13	57.7	61.2
17	29.534	37.2	29.8	77	1	35.3	41.5	SSW, SSW	15	54.5	61.5
18	29.607	43.0	42.0	97	10	30.4	51.8	WSW, SSW	16	50.1	61.0
19	29.633	45.2	43.5	94	10	42.2	47.2	WSW, SSW	16	50.1	61.0
20	29.704	49.9	41.7	83	8	43.5	54.4	SW	13	54.3	61.0

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	Temperature of Air	Temperature of Surface	Temperature of Sea	Direction of Wind
29.74	40.2	42.8	49.7	WSW
29.55	47.4	43.6	49.7	SW, SSW
29.403	40.3	40.6	40.7	SW, WNW
29.534	37.2	29.8	41.5	SSW, SSW
29.607	43.0	42.0	51.8	WSW, SSW
29.633	45.2	43.5	47.2	WSW, SSW
29.704	49.9	41.7	54.4	SW

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 0	7 25	7 52	8 20	8 50	9 25	10 17
11 0	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11

STEAM for INDIA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. CARLYLE

BROTHERS and CO'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. It is intended to dispatch the following Steamers from the 4th wharf, India Dock, at the undermentioned dates. Each steamer will carry a cargo of passengers and goods.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	Jan.
James C. Stevenson	2067	T. S. Seal	Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta direct	Jan 28
Duke of Argyll	2012	J. Macdonald	Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta direct	Feb. 17
Sultan	2002	J. Macdonald	Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta direct	Feb. 26
Victory	2477	J. H. Taylor	Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta direct	March 10
Duke of Edinburgh	2015	C. Harris	Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta direct	March 23
Duke of Lancaster	2015	A. Morris	Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta direct	April 6
Duke of Devonshire	2015	J. Morris	Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta direct	April 19
Duke of Somerset	2012	H. Russell	Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta direct	May 2

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with turbines, telegraphs, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and furnished and provided with all the latest improvements. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.; to F. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to MESSRS. GREEN, GRINDLAY and CO., 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-street, London, E.C.

CALCUTTA DIRECT, via SUEZ CANAL.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROS. and CO'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. The magnificent Steamer DUK OF ARGYLL, 2012 tons, under the command of Captain W. EDWARD, is intended to LEAVE THE SOUTH WEST INDIA DOCK at 12.17, on the excellent, well-fitted accommodation for PASSENGERS and CARGO, and carries a cargo of passengers and goods. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.; to F. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to MESSRS. GREEN, GRINDLAY and CO., 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-street, London, E.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Messrs. Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Five Weeks.—JACK-IN-THE BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Fantasia, will be performed every Evening, supported by Madeline Kate Vaughan, B. Vaughan, V. Cameron, Annie, Sylvia H. Jones, A. Murray, M. Gray, Daisy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jones, C. Saunders, S. Harper, and others. And, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, the American Wonder, Brothers Kibitz, Acrobats; Sister Rejlers, Siberian Skaters; Piero, the One-legged Dancer. Preceded by the Farce of HIDE AND SEEK, in three acts, at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Doors Open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Children and Schools at Reduced Prices to First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Due notice will be given of the revival of "Amy Robson." Box-offices open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Gilbert's New Play, entitled CHARITY, every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Chippendale, Kendal, Home, Trenchard, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jones, C. Saunders, S. Harper, and others. And the Melodrama RAYMOND AND AGNES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, RICHARD—Catharine, Rachel, or, Mr. Henry Irving; and Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forester, Howard, Charles Carter, Edgar, Conway; Miss Le Thiere and Miss Isabel Bateman. After which, the new Comedy, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER.—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss Pannocott, &c. Box-offices open from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12.30, to which Children under Ten years of age half price. The Pantomime from Covent Garden Theatre in the Pantomime.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY and M. SAINTON beg to announce that their MEETINGS for VOCAL CONCERTED MUSIC will commence on MONDAY, FEB. 2. The Works to be practised are by "Last Judgment" and the "Miserere" from the Mass of Palestrina. Further particulars may be obtained at their Residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On FRIDAY WEEK, FEB. 6, Mendelssohn's ELIAS. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Antonette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready, at 6, Exeter Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. "The delightful Ballad Concerts are the pleasantest evenings that lovers of music can have."—S. P. Punch, this day. Tickets, from 1s. to 6s., of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Musicallors; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

MADAME PATEY, SANTLEY, Miss STERLING, Madame CARRENO, and VERNON APPER, at the BALLAD CONCERT, WEDNESDAY NEXT.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Entirely Redecorated and Rebuilt. The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by the MESSRS. MOORE AND BURGESS, MINSTRELS, on the occasion of Mr. Frederick Burgess's Benefit on Tuesday, the 29th inst., having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval, will be given until further notice. BY EVERY EVENING, at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan Journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest commendation to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, 2s. 12s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.; Families, 7s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s. Area, heated and cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance at 7.30. NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION. No change for Programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium. Places can be secured at the office of the Hall daily, from Nine a.m. until Seven p.m.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. During the occupancy of the Great Hall, the old Picture Gallery has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, STALLS REARRANGED.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, &c., PAINTED BY MR. RICHARD DOUGLASS, rendering it the most comfortable and elegant public place of amusement in London. The new Private Boxes, one capable of containing eight persons, the other four, can be secured for any day or evening throughout the coming week.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES ON ROCKS and METALLIC MINERALS, at KING'S COLLEGE, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday Evening, from Eight to Nine. The lectures commence Thursday, the 29th, and will be continued to Easter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY can be had of Prof. Tennant, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., by those unable to attend public lectures.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—THE ANNUAL FAIR, in Aid of the Funds of this Institution, will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th inst. A New and original Quadrille, composed expressly for this occasion, by Fred. Goffrey, Bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards, will be introduced near the termination of Part I of the Programme. Admission is 5s. for Fifty Performers. Principals: M. C. Mr. Thomas Butler. Single tickets, 10s. 2d.; Double tickets, 16s. to include refreshments. Early application for tickets recommended. May be had of the Governor and Committee (vide the "Morning Advertiser" of the 26th inst.), the Post Office, the Stewards of the late Anniversary Dinner, at Austin's Ticket-office, Price daily, and at 127, Fleet-street, of

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL in AID OF THE FUNDS of this Charity will be held on TUESDAY, FEB. 10 NEXT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby in the Chair. Tickets for the Dinner, One Guinea each, may be had of the Stewards, at Willis's Rooms, and at the Hospital. By Direction of the Committee.

THE following Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be supplied, upon application to the Publisher, 10s, Strand, London. In Paper Covers:—

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

We take our place in that numerous crowd of well-wishers who (in a figure at least) throw the old slipper after the carriage which bears the Royal bridegroom and the Imperial bride to Tsarskoe-Selo, there to spend the first few days of their honeymoon. We send after them our aspirations for their nuptial bliss. Our desire for them is—a desire which spontaneously rises up from the deep places of the heart—that the path of life upon which our sailor Prince and the sole daughter of the Emperor of Russia have started hand in hand may be pleasant to the end; rich with the fruits of a united and sympathising discharge of the duties of their station; always tending upward to higher and nobler enjoyment; teeming with delight to themselves and with blessings for others.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, diffuses equal satisfaction among the people of the United Kingdom and the people of Russia. That event, interesting for its own sake, is doubly interesting because it constitutes a centre in which two great nations meet each other with feelings entirely in unison. Politically speaking, the ultimate objects of England and those of Russia have, for a long time past, appeared to be those of keen rivalry. The difference between them in national temperament—and, to some extent, in national interests—although it has generally been compatible with political amity, has placed the two peoples at a considerable distance from each other. The thoughts of England have seldom been in harmony with the thoughts of Russia. There has been mutual respect, amounting on occasions to mutual admiration. There has been no insurmountable bar to their international intercourse. They have measured their strength one with another to little other purpose, perhaps, than that of ascertaining that the nature and description of the power wielded by the one differs altogether from that wielded by the other. There has been, it is true, a rather wide surface of the affairs of life over which Russia and England have felt themselves to be at one. There have also been great purposes respecting which the two nations have believed themselves to be antagonistic. Hence they have kept up towards each other the outward profession of friendliness, and have honestly striven to act towards one another in accordance with that profession. But hitherto it can hardly be contended that cordiality of feeling has characterised their general relations. Very possibly—we may even say probably—the distance which has separated the one people from the other may be ascribed to their want of intimate acquaintance one with another. It is, we may say, a new thing for both to mingle their affections in something that has an equal interest for both. We would not lay too heavy a stress upon it. The effect following it may be evanescent. But it is impossible to divine what may be the desirable consequences which may flow from it, and which may hereafter justify the feelings of enthusiasm with which it has been greeted.

Over and above the interest which we all take in the nuptial union of any loving pair, there has been, we believe, in both England and Russia, the most affectionate sympathy with the occupants respectively of the throne. We can only speak with confident knowledge of our own gracious Sovereign. That she enjoys the loyal trust and ardent affection of her subjects it is almost superfluous to affirm. That which is known to gratify her is sure to gratify her people. They take delight in sharing her feelings. They identify themselves with her as a mother and a widow, as well as in her queenly relationship to them. They are proud of her character and bearing as an English matron. They rejoice in the pure light she has thrown over family life. They enter into her joys and sorrows as a woman, and feel under deep obligations to her for the purity of her example. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that they interest themselves in the domestic settlement of her sons and daughters, almost as much as if it directly concerned the wellbeing of their own. From myriads of hearts earnest prayers have gone up, and will go up, to the Supreme, for His blessing upon the marriage just celebrated. A similar statement, no doubt, will hold good with regard to the Russian people. They, too, hold in affection as well as in reverence the Imperial family. It is part of their tradition; it belongs to their religion; and it will certainly and expressively utter its emotions in connection with the solemnisation of those ties which have just been contracted.

The Royal and Imperial marriage will not, we

imagine, give rise to much political speculation; least of all among the well-informed. It will divert neither England nor Russia from the prosecution of their respective "missions." Such influence as it may have upon the public affairs of either nation can be indirect only. In no respects, perhaps, will the consequences resulting from it resemble those which may be expected from an international treaty. We shall still have and pursue our exclusive interests in India, and Russia will still have and pursue its special objects in Central Asia. There will continue to be, as has been for a long time past, a rivalry of influence in the east of Europe. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, Turkey, and Egypt will doubtless present, as before, claims upon each which are considered by statesmen as conflicting, and will turn up incidents over which they will differ in opinion. The grand ceremony which has just been celebrated at St. Petersburg will do little or nothing to turn the drift of matters of this nature. Nevertheless, it will not be without some kind of reflex influence for good. Great destinies are almost always materially affected by popular temper. A sincere repugnance to go to war with another is found by experience to be a powerful element in the maintenance of peace. We have seen the fact vividly illustrated in the recent conduct of our relations with the United States of America. Perhaps we may see it with Russia on some future occasion. At any rate, as far as this marriage shall exert any political influence at all, it will almost certainly be on the side of preserving unimpaired international amity. We may very reasonably, therefore, rejoice in it as fraught with good and not with evil to both countries.

The alliance is full of promise—we speak, of course, not of knowledge, but by common report. The young couple are said to be fairly adapted to one another, and the union, which has been one of ceremony, is generally understood to be one also of true affection. We have already uttered our heartiest good wishes. We close with the expression of our sanguine hope that our beloved Queen, the newly-married pair, their Royal and Imperial kinsfolk, and the two nations at whose head they are placed, may find in the union of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie a solid and lasting cause for mutual congratulation.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. The Bishop of Winchester arrived at Osborne on Saturday last and dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Bishop of Winchester. The Bishop left the next day. On Tuesday a courier arrived at Osborne from St. Petersburg, bringing with him a portrait of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, painted by M. Gustave Richter, which was sent by the Empress of Russia as a present to the Queen. Colonel M'Neill, V.C., who was severely wounded in the engagement at Basman, on the Gold Coast, and returned to England on Jan. 3, arrived at Osborne and dined with her Majesty. Dr. Acland has also dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to West Cowes, Newport, and other parts of the island. The Queen will return to Windsor Castle during the second week in February, in order to receive the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride. The Lancaster Tower, situated on the west side of the principal gateway on the south front of the palace, facing the Long Walk, is being prepared for their Royal and Imperial Highnesses. The Queen has appointed James Bontein, Esq., to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Arthur Johnstone Blackwood, Esq., deceased. The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. The Marchioness of Ely has returned to Osborne.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Prince of Wales, shortly after his arrival at the palace of the Czarevitch and Czarevna at St. Petersburg, on Thursday week, paid a formal visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia at the Winter Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other members of the English Royal family and the Grand Duchess Marie, were present at a dinner given in their honour by the Czarevitch and Czarevna at the Amitchkoff Palace. Afterwards their Royal Highnesses visited the French theatre. The following day the English Princes and the Princess of Wales received and paid numerous visits. In the evening the Imperial and Royal party went to the Great Opera. The Dean of Westminster, Lady Augusta Stanley, and Lady Emily Osborne, who is to be attached to the Grand Duchess after her marriage, arrived at St. Petersburg. On Saturday last Prince Arthur received Prince Gortschakoff in the Winter Palace. On Sunday Dean Stanley preached in the English church, the Royal personages being present. The sermon was upon "The Marriage in Cana of Galilee." At the request of the Grand Duchess Marie the Dean afterwards read to her his sermon. The Royal visitors were present at the annual ceremony of blessing the Neva. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur were present at the Court Theatre. On Monday their Royal Highnesses dined with the Emperor and Empress at the Winter Palace. Viscount Sydney, who represented the Queen at the marriage, arrived at St. Petersburg. On Tuesday the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur were present at the funeral of Field Marshal Count Berg, the Governor of Poland. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany arrived, and were received by the Czar and the Imperial family and the English Princes. The Prince of Denmark and the Duke of Coburg also arrived. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur went to the English Club, at the invitation of the committee, and supped there. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur received the Corps Diplomatique at the Palace of Amitchkoff. A Te Deum was celebrated in all the churches of the capital, the bells of which were rung throughout the day and on the two following days.

The marriage was solemnised yesterday (Friday). The following were the regulations officially announced to be observed:—

"Ceremonial approved by his Majesty the Emperor for the solemnisation of the marriage of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh, on the 11th (23rd) January:

"At eight o'clock in the morning a salvo of five guns fired from the ramparts of the fortress of St. Petersburg will announce to the inhabitants of the capital the celebration, upon that day, of the marriage of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh.

"In accordance with the invitations issued by the Court, the persons hereafter designated will assemble at the Winter Palace at half-past twelve o'clock—namely, the Members of the Holy Synod and the Superior Clergy, the Members of the Council of the Empire, the Members of the Senate, the Officers and Gentlemen of the Court, and the other high dignitaries; the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, and other members of the Corps Diplomatique, and their wives; the General Officers and officers of all grades of the Guard, the Army, and the Fleet; all those persons of distinction of both sexes having the right of attendance at Court; and the eminent Russian and foreign merchants of the two first guilds.

"Ladies will appear in Russian costume, gentlemen in full uniform.

"Members of the Holy Synod and the Superior Clergy will assemble at the church. The members of the Council of the Empire and of the Corps Diplomatique, together with their wives, will meet in the Alexander Hall. The masters of the ceremonies will invite them to places in the church before the arrival of the Imperial family, in order to be present at the celebration of the marriage.

"The Ladies and Maids of Honour of the Empress, the Ladies and Maids of Honour of the Courts of the Grand Duchesses, the Senators, Curators, and Officers of Honour, Secretaries of State, and all persons having the right of admission after the Chevaliers of the Guard, will assemble in the Concert Hall.

"Generals, Aides-de-Camp, Major-Generals of the Suite, and the Aides-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor, the General Officers and Officers of all grades of the Guard, the Army, and the Marines, will meet in the Nicolas Hall and in the ante-chamber.

"Persons having the right of attendance at Court and ladies of the capital will meet in the Armoury Chamber, and the eminent Russian and foreign merchants in the Marshals' Room.

When the Ladies of Honour who have been designated to wait upon the august bride and to attend to her toilet have quitted the interior apartments the Grand Master of the Ceremonies will apprise the august bridegroom thereof, and will accompany his Royal Highness to the interior apartments.

"The august bride will wear a crown, and will be arrayed in a cloak of crimson velvet lined with ermine, the train of which will be supported by four Chamberlains and borne by the Equerry of the Court of her Imperial Highness.

"Her Imperial Highness and his Royal Highness having received lighted tapers and each knelt before the altar, the marriage will be solemnised according to the rite of the Greek Church.

"The Metropolitan, assisted by the members of the Holy Synod, will thereupon commence the prayers and thanksgivings, and at the close of the 'Te Deum' a salute of eleven guns will be fired from the ramparts of the fortress of St. Petersburg. Towards the close of the prayer the members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Council of the Empire, the Senators, General Aides-de-Camp, and the Major-Generals of the suite, and the Aides-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor, will pass into the Alexander Hall, and will there take their places in the order indicated by the Master of the Ceremonies. On issuing from the church, their Imperial Majesties and the august married pair will receive the felicitations of the members of the Holy Synod and of the Clergy of the Court; and their Majesties, with the rest of the Imperial family, will return with the same cortège, and in the same order as on their arrival, to the Alexander Hall, where there will have been prepared an Anglican altar. Then, when the Emperor shall have conducted the august newly-married pair towards this altar, the marriage ceremony will be renewed in accordance with the English rite, which will be celebrated by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. That being terminated, the august persons will receive the congratulations of the Dean of Westminster, and will then repair to their apartments in the interior of the palace.

"On the same day, at half-past four o'clock, a banquet will be given in the Nicolas Hall; and in the evening, at half-past eight o'clock, there will be a ball in the Hall of St. George."

The following is the programme of the arrangements to be carried out by the Court after the marriage:—24th, the Banquet at the German Embassy; 27th, Levée of the Crown Prince; 28th, Gala Performance at the Opera, and Ball at the Winter Palace; 30th, Ball given by the Czarevitch; 31st, Banquet at the British Embassy; Feb. 2, Ball by the Russian Nobility; Feb. 3, Court Ball; Feb. 4, Departure of the Imperial and Royal party to Moscow; Feb. 5, State Reception at Moscow; Feb. 6, Ball given by the Russian Nobles; Feb. 7, Departure of the Prince of Wales, via St. Petersburg, and of the German Crown Prince, via Warsaw.

Lord Loftus gave a banquet, on Tuesday, to the correspondents of the English press. The party also included the American Minister, and several members of the suites of the English Princes.

The Prince of Wales has been elected an honorary member of the "Cercle de la Noblesse."

Admiral Passiott, the president of the Russian Life-Boat Institution, has called upon the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the request of the Czarevna, to explain the position and working of the institution, of which their Royal Highnesses desired to be enrolled as honorary members.

In accordance with a custom observed on the wedding of each member of the Royal family, a cairn has been built at Balmoral to commemorate the event. The cairn, which will be known as that of the Duke of Edinburgh's, has been constructed on Raep, a small wooded hill in the forest of Glengelder, situated in front of the castle. The cairn is 15 ft. through the base, and 22 ft. high. On the evening of the marriage a huge bonfire was lighted on the top of Craiggewan Hill, and a supper, followed by a ball, was given in the Iron Ball-room at Balmoral.

Instructions have been issued by the Admiralty for the celebration of the marriage at the various ports. In the morning every ship-of-war is to be dressed from stem to stern. At one o'clock a Royal salute is to be fired, and the English and Russian colours hoisted together. At night another Royal salute will be fired and blue lights burned.

The Act of Parliament passed in August last came into force on the day of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness has, by the 29 Vic., cap. 8, £15,000 a year, and by the statute of the late Session an additional annuity of £10,000—making £25,000 a year. By the last Act the Grand Duchess will have an annuity of £6000 in the event of surviving

his Royal Highness. The allowance of the additional £10,000 dates from the marriage, and on the next quarter-day the proportionate amount is to be paid free from all taxes, assessments, and charges.

The Duke of Cambridge held a Levée, on Wednesday, at the Horse Guards.

The Empress Eugénie visited Prince and Princess Louis Murat, yesterday week, at Brown's Hotel. The Prince and Princess have since left for the Continent.

His Excellency Baron Hochschild gave a dinner, on Wednesday, in celebration of the birthday of the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton left Paris, on Saturday last, for Baden-Baden, on a visit to the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton (née Princess Marie of Baden) and the Princess de Monaco, after which the Duke and Duchess go to Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at their residence in Stratton-street, from Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway.

The Marquis of Ormonde has arrived in town from Ireland.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Katharine Gordon have left Thomas's Hotel for Orton Longueville.

Lady de Rothschild, Miss de Rothschild, and the Hon. Mrs. York have arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Marquis of Hartington, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave, Viscount Halifax, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., and Mrs. Goschen have arrived in town.

The Yorkshire county ball took place, on Wednesday week, at the Great Assembly Rooms, York, and was highly successful; the Worcestershire Hunt ball took place, on Tuesday week, at the Shire-hall, Worcester; and the Shropshire Hunt ball took place, on Thursday week, at the Music-hall, Shrewsbury.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The trial for perjury of the person who has claimed the name, title, and estates of Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne is at length drawing near its end; yesterday was the 165th day, and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C. was still at his reply, on behalf of the prosecution, having begun on Thursday week. He first reviewed the known events of the true Roger Tichborne's early life, and the circumstances of his departure from England and subsequent disappearance. He next commented on the situation and behaviour of the defendant, living under the name of Thomas Castro at Wagga Wagga, in Australia, at the time, in July, 1865, when Lady Tichborne advertised for the lost Roger Tichborne. The communications he then had with Mr. Gibbs, the attorney, his fraudulent will pretending to deal with the Tichborne property, and all the steps which were afterwards taken to set up this claim, were narrowly examined by Mr. Hawkins, who exposed the numerous blunders, omissions, and marks of ignorance in the defendant's sayings, writings, and doings, to prove that he could not really be the Hampshire Baronet's son and heir. The learned counsel pointed out that there were four persons—Guilfoyle, the gardener, Bogle, the valet, and Bogle's two sons, Andrew and John—from whom the defendant might probably have learnt such particulars of the Tichborne family and of Roger Tichborne's life as he was enabled at length to relate. Some details of genealogy and heraldry might have been got from the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Hawkins proceeded to argue from a long chain of proofs that the defendant was Arthur Orton, the butcher's son, of Wapping. The evidence of the Wapping witnesses called by the defendant was severely criticised, and much stress was laid on the non-appearance of Orton's sisters, who ought to have declared that the defendant was not their brother. The defendant was called upon, if he were not himself Arthur Orton, to show what had become of that person, whom he said he knew, and to prove where he was now living, or else that he was dead. Mr. Hawkins censured the conduct of several of the defendant's partisans, male and female, and finally demanded his conviction for the crime of which he is accused.

The rabble of some hundreds of idle people, daily congregated in Palace-yard and Westminster Hall, to watch the arrival and departure of the persons engaged in this trial, have been rather troublesome during Mr. Hawkins's speech. On the afternoons of Thursday and Friday last week they pursued that gentleman across St. Margaret's churchyard, yelling, hooting, and hissing, with threats of actual violence. Four young men—of whom one was a lithographic printer, and one was a hawker of photographs, making their trade of likenesses of the defendant and the counsel in this case—have been taken into custody for this breach of the peace. They were brought up again at the Westminster Police Court on Thursday, when they were ordered to find sureties for their keeping the peace for three months.

The convict Jean Luit, alias Lundgren, alias Smith, one of the witnesses called by Mr. Kenealy for the defendant, with reference to Roger Tichborne's alleged voyage to Australia in the Osprey, after the wreck of the Bella from South America, is charged with perjury and bigamy. On Thursday, at the Bow-street Police Court, he was again brought up, but was remanded to this day (Saturday).

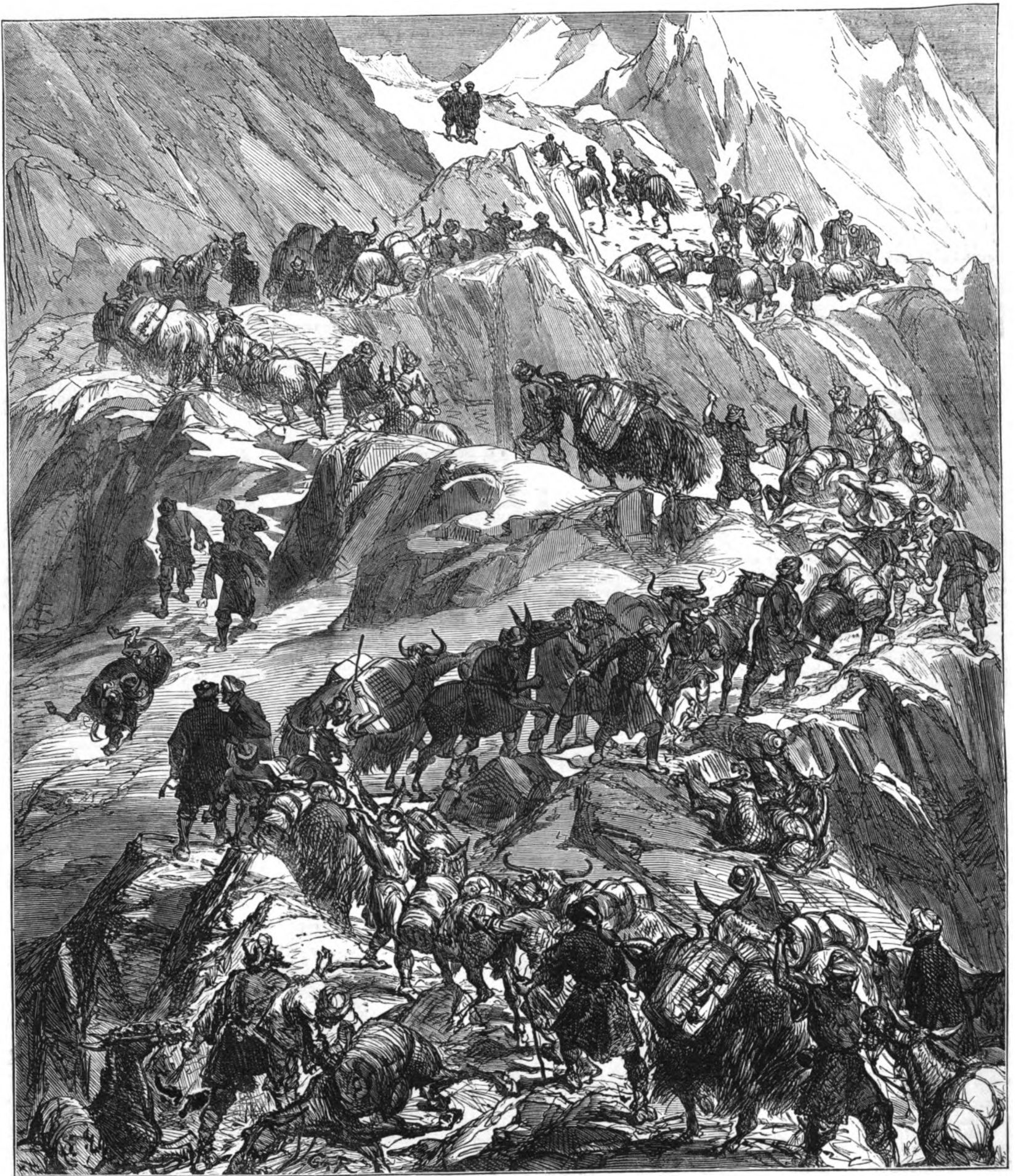
A letter signed by Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, who has taken an active part in supporting the defendant's claim to the Tichborne inheritance, has appeared this week in the *Daily News*, by which the hon. gentleman and the publisher of that journal seem to have rendered themselves guilty of a contempt of court. The Lord Chief Justice took notice of this at the sitting of the Court on Wednesday, and gave order, with the assent of Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, that Mr. Whalley should attend on Friday to answer for what he had done.

The Engraving on our front page represents Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., in the attitude of speaking, as he has appeared in court during the progress of the Tichborne perjury case.

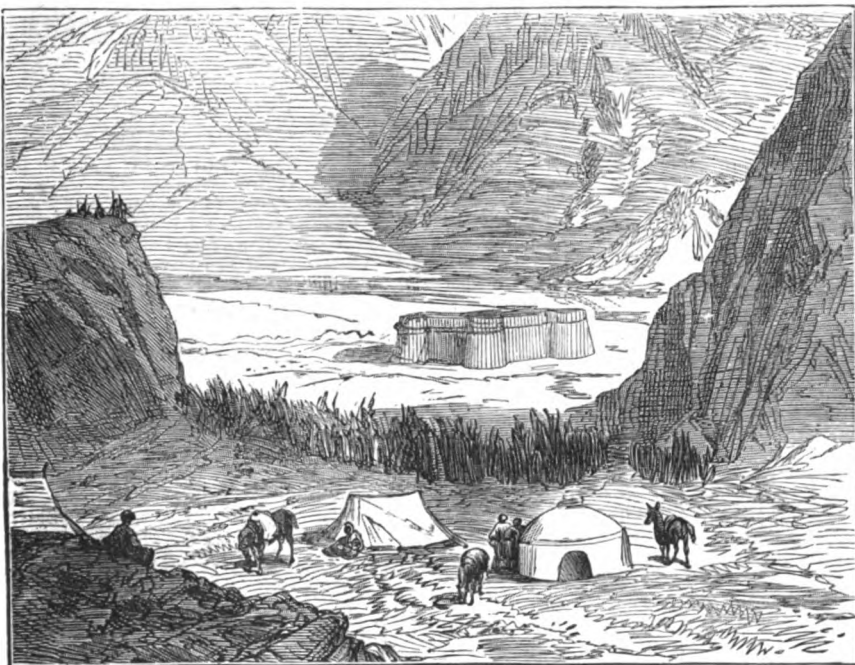
The Pacific Railway office in Ottawa has been burnt, the loss being estimated at 1,000,000 dols.

Arrangements have been made for holding the annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Inverness in July, at which prizes to the amount of £2020 will be awarded. The society's show for 1875 will be held at Glasgow.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., addressed a meeting at Liverpool, on Wednesday, upon the importance of increasing the volunteer naval artillery. It was decided to raise a fund to equip 300 volunteers for artillery naval service. Mr. Rathbone, M.P., was also a speaker at the meeting.



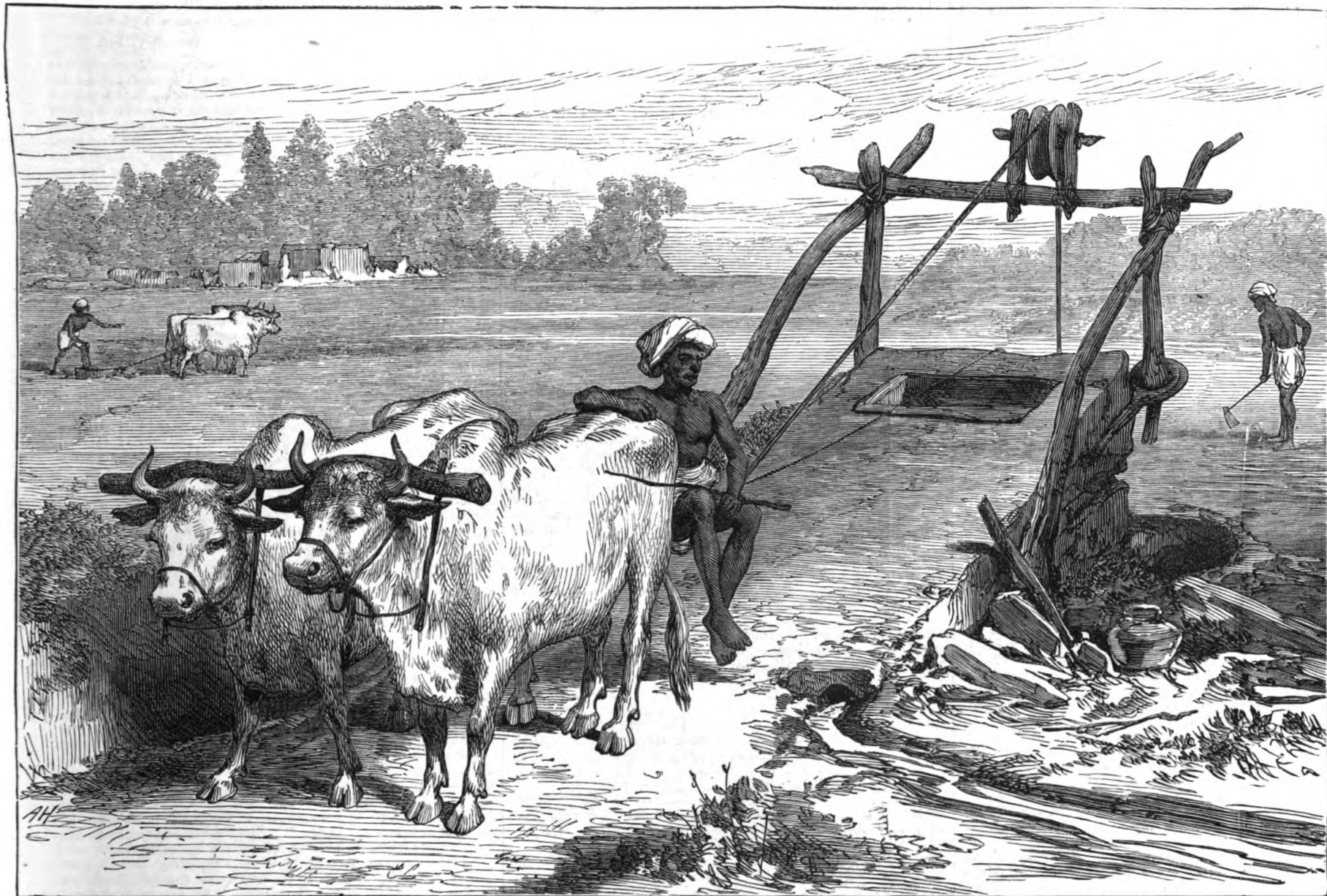
THE YARKUND MISSION: MULES AND BAGGAGE-TRAIN GOING OVER THE GRIM (RANJOO) PASS.



THE YARKUND MISSION: FORT OF SHAHID-ULLA-KHOJA, ON THE KARAKASH.



AKOM OR KIRGHIZ TENT, OCCUPIED BY THE TRAVELLING PARTY.



THE FAMINE IN BENGAL: INDIAN MODE OF IRRIGATION.



THE FAMINE IN BENGAL: INDIAN MODE OF IRRIGATION.

THE YARKUND MISSION.

We have repeatedly noticed the journey of Mr. Douglas Forsyth and his party from India across the Himalayas and Karakorum mountains, beyond the highland valley of Ladak, to Yarkund and Kashgar, on a political mission to the Atalik (Ghazeh, the ruler of those countries of Upper Turkestan. At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday week, two letters were read from the gentlemen of this expedition, and a large map was exhibited, showing the topography of the mountain region which they traversed in October, including some of the loftiest passes and largest glaciers upon earth. We are indebted to Captain E. F. Chapman, several of whose sketches have appeared in our Journal, for three more illustrations engraved for this week's publication. One is a view of the fort of Shahid-ulla-Khoja, or Shadulla, on the Karakash river, in latitude 36 deg. 20 min. N., longitude 78 deg. E., at an elevation of 12,000 ft. above the sea level. The British Envoy and his party reached this place on Oct. 17, and remained there until the 23rd, awaiting the arrival of Syad Yakoub Khan, the late Envoy of the Atalik (Ghazeh) to Constantinople, then on his journey homeward to Yarkund.

Shahid-ulla-Khoja is the frontier outpost of Upper or Eastern Turkestan on its southern side. It was originally built by the Maharajah of Cashmere, at the suggestion of the British Government, for the protection of traders when the Chinese ruled in Yarkund and Kashgar; but it came into possession of the Atalik Ghazeh when he became master of these countries in 1866. The place is named from a martyr of the Moslem faith, who was slain here fighting against the heathen Chinese. A small ziarat, or shrine, dedicated to the saintly memory of this Shahid-ulla, is found upon the rock which appears to the left hand in our Engraving. The readers of Mr. Shaw's "High Tartary and Yarkund" may recollect that he was detained three weeks in this place before he could get leave to proceed; and Mr. Hayward arrived here before Mr. Shaw's departure, but they were unable to meet for fear of exciting the jealousy and suspicion of the Yarkundees, who at that time regarded all Europeans with extreme distrust.

In the foreground of Captain Chapman's view of Shahid-ulla-Khoja we observe the "akoe," or Kirghiz tent, which was pitched for the accommodation of the English travellers by the chief of a wandering tribe in the neighbourhood. It was used by the Englishmen as a smoking-divan, since they had their own tents for ordinary habitation. "A peep into our akoe," with the attendants spreading the "dastarkhwan" for a comfortable repast, is the subject of one illustration; but this scene belongs to a later stage, after they had entered the Yarkund territory, when Mirza Yakoub Beg Umsah, as the Daikwah's representative, entertained our countrymen with liberal hospitality. At Shahid-ulla-Khoja, the temperature being sometimes as low as 4 deg. Fahr., with a piercing cold wind, the shelter of the Kirghiz akoe was highly appreciated. The tents and heavy baggage were sent forward on Oct. 21, and it was on the 24th that Mr. Forsyth and the Yarkund Envoy, returning from Constantinople, proceeded on their journey together. The following description of their road will explain Captain Chapman's sketch of the train of baggage mules on the Grim Pass:—

"Our route lay for some miles down the valley of the Karakash, here flowing between lofty mountains of gneiss streaked with veins of quartzite, large blocks of which mineral were strewn upon the track we pursued. Our first march took us past 'Kurgan,' a small stone inclosure at the base of a gigantic rock, dignified in Toorkce as a 'fort.' The cold in the valley of the Karakash, even at this season, is intense, and, as the river was running in a semi-frozen state over its boulder bed, fording was no pleasant task; yet all were in high spirits at the thought of dangers overcome, and the misery of a ducking was made light of by those who were not themselves sufferers. On the 25th we found the river bending eastward away from our road, and, turning up a narrow ravine, we made our way along its course towards the Sanjoo or 'grim' pass, the last obstacle on the road to Yarkund. Here we were once again in the region of schists and shales, being shut in by precipices that terminated in knife-like ridges far above our heads, allowing but one short hour of mid-day sunshine, and justifying in their wildness the term 'grim' applied to this region by I know not what sententious geographer. A scanty ration and a short supply of fuel, due to some untoward accident, have, perhaps, impressed upon my mind the discomforts of a halt in the depths of this gully, when hungry baggage animals in search of scanty herbage disturbed repose, and falling rocks suggested subjects for one's dreams.

"The passage of goods and baggage across the pass is from this point conducted by the Kirghiz tribes resident in the neighbourhood the yak (kutas) being the only animal that can carry loads with safety up the steep ascent leading to it. To control these wild people is beyond the power even of a ruler as despotic as the Atalik Ghazeh; and, in spite of the best intentions on the part of our hosts, we found considerable difficulty in making a move the following morning. Imagine us, however, en route on the 26th, the Envoy and ourselves all mounted on yaks, and still threading the windings of the inhospitable gully described. At about three miles from the pass itself, which is 16,600 ft. high, a side passage through a narrow choke of rock and ice led to a more extended view, from which the whole ascent could be seen, leading by a long zigzag over snow to a small opening in a lofty ridge 3000 ft. above us. Our unladen mules, one hundred in number, and the officers of our small cavalry detachment had made an early start of it, and as we passed this narrow defile were toiling up the zigzag. Suddenly the whole string of animals, as they neared the top, received a check, and we, who had not yet reached the snow and ice, could assign no cause for so inopportune a halt. It took us two hours to gain the point where our line of march had been jammed, and then we discovered an opposing stream of struggling animals, which had met the head of our column in the very gorge. A 'kafila' from Yarkund was pushing up the reverse of the ladder, and only by a very slow and painful process could the consequent entanglement be remedied. The passage of our advanced party three days previous, and of other caravans, had caused difficulties we in no wise anticipated. The whole line of route, which to them had been comparatively easy, owing to fresh-fallen snow, was now an ice-path, ending, as it were, in a frozen stair of about 40 ft. or 50 ft. at the summit; and the opposite descent, for some 2500 ft., consisted of a series of slides, from each of which it needed but an overbalance to tumble each suffering quadruped down a frozen slip to the valley below. In real difficulty the Kirghiz proved admirable workers; a small number of them formed a line along the stair of ice which each horse or mule must needs ascend, felts were spread over the most slippery part, and, one by one, after our arrival, the distressed animals were pulled or pushed, till, struggling, they attempted the passage. Animal suffering is at all times painful to witness, and during the hours spent in superintending the crossing of our 110 beasts the trials of each particular one seemed to become separately impressed upon our minds, whether it was the dun horse that three times reached the turning point and then, lacking heart, fell headlong back, was

once again brought up, and was finally literally dragged over; or whether it was the gallant bay mare that picked her way so cleanly and bravely, rivaling a goat in her cleverness, till, with many a cheering word, unaided, she cleared the worst and stood at the top in safety! Strange to say, we passed our ten horses over, but, of one hundred mules, five were killed on the spot and three died from after-effects. One unfortunate mule fell from below our feet headlong to one of the lower windings of the zigzag, and, with neck still unbroken, struggled up the steep ascent, only to fall once more and leave his carcass below the pass.

"But I have said enough to show what difficulties the Sanjoo Pass, usually considered easy of passage, may at certain seasons present. As may be imagined, the descent was scarcely less difficult than the ascent, and it was long before our baggage yaks, which formed the rear of the column, could get past. We halted on the 27th to pick up the pieces some seven miles on this side, congratulating ourselves that our last mountain pass, with all its toil and loss, was overcome. We reached Sanjoo yesterday (Oct. 30), and are well pleased to find ourselves in a land of comparative plenty. To do us honour we have had, in addition to the Envoy—whose position in the country may be looked upon as being next almost to that of the Atalik—the Hakim of Gooma and the Beg of Sanjoo in our train. Our daily wants are supplied with a liberal hand; in fact, according to Yarkund custom, our welcome is of the warmest."

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Telegrams of this week from Calcutta announce that the Government of India and the provincial Government of Bengal have resolved now to commence operations for systematic relief. The officials have been authorised to organise committees, and the Government is to double all private subscriptions. Sir George Campbell has recommended Mr. Scholch, of the Revenue Board, as president-general of the Calcutta committee, to visit the distressed districts. A remission of half a year's land tax is promised to the zemindars who exert themselves to relieve the famine. The Government rice is blocking the private trade on the railway, and Sir George Campbell has ordered the officials to use their discretion. The water route failing, a system of cart-trains has been organised. Colonel Mackenzie, the commissariat, and six military officers are helping the relief operations. Lord Northbrook will not go to Simla, as usual, during the hot season. With regard to particular districts, we learn that in Behar distress is imminent, and in portions of Chumparun, half Sarun, North Tirhoot, and the adjoining portions of Bhagulpore, Monghyr, East Gya, East Purnea, North Malda and half Dinapore. Labourers and emigrant coolies crowd the works in the North Patna division. They are paid task rates till the distress becomes more severe. Numerous advances are being made to planters for wells and improvements. In Burdwan, Chota, Nagpore, and Behar prices are higher than in 1866.

The prevention of such great disasters as this, which threatens to inflict extreme misery on 24,000,000 people, can only be secured by great public works of irrigation, and improved means of conveyance from one district to another. With regard to the benefits of irrigation in India a striking instance was lately seen in the visit of the Viceroy to the Soane Works at Duhree. He there found 100,000 acres irrigated in a few weeks by the new works in their present unfinished state, not a quarter of the project being yet completed, and no doubt much more will yet be watered in time to help in this famine. The estimated value of the crop thus raised is £450,000, 100,000 acres at £4 10s. an acre; the works having as yet cost about £500,000, including the great weir, two miles and a half long, in one unbroken line of masonry, with the head sluices and locks. All this has been almost completely paid for by one dry weather crop on one one-twenty-fifth part of the whole area to be irrigated from these headworks. Considering it as a mere matter of money, without reference to the saving of life, the works cost in all £4,000,000, and water 2,500,000 acres. The expense per acre will be £1 12s., and the value of a single crop of rice at the present price of 1d. a pound, £5—three times the whole cost. This includes a canal for navigation, seventy yards broad at the head (which is already opened for some eighty miles) and 8 ft. deep, fitted for steamers of 250 tons.

The two illustrations we have engraved show different modes of applying water to the fields, as practised from time immemorial by the poor husbandmen of India, and likewise by those of China. In the one case a pan suspended by two pairs of cords or thongs is held with both hands by a couple of men on the river's bank, while they now dip it in the stream to fill it with water, now swing it in a sidelong direction to empty its contents into a reservoir of higher level, from which it may pass by conduits across the neighbouring field, and help to fertilise the soil. Another illustration shows the apparatus of pulleys for raising water from a well by the aid of a yoke of bullocks. The Persian wheel, furnished with a series of buckets around its circumference, one half of which is immersed in the tank or canal, so that each bucket on the ascending side of the wheel comes up full of water and discharges itself into an elevated gutter or channel, has long been a familiar invention to us. Some of the Chinese hydraulic machines for agricultural purposes are still more ingenious.

The Edinburgh School Board, at their meeting on Wednesday, resolved to adopt the system of mixed classes of boys and girls in the schools under their charge.

A meeting in favour of Hospital Sunday was held in Dublin yesterday week. A letter was read from Cardinal Cullen disapproving of the project.

The Trades Union Congress at Sheffield held its last sitting on Saturday, when, amongst the subjects discussed, were the direct representation of labour in Parliament, the federation of trades unions, co-operative and industrial partnerships, overtime and piecework, the limitation of apprenticeships, convict labour, technical education, and international arbitration. Next year's congress is to be held at Liverpool.

The Marquis of Ripon, as Worshipful Grand Master of England and Right Worshipful Grand Master of West Yorkshire, presided, on Wednesday, at a large muster of Freemasons from all parts of the West Riding, held at Leeds. His Lordship alluded to the spread of lodges in the West Riding, and spoke on the duties and privileges of Freemasonry. About 150 brethren subsequently attended a banquet at the Great Northern Station Hotel—the Marquis presiding.

The National Tenant Right Conference held at Belfast was concluded on Wednesday. Mr. James Sharman Crauford, J.P., presided, and there was a large attendance. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the progressive statesmanship displayed in the Irish Land Act, and the consequent advantages to the tenantry of Ireland, but renewing a declaration against its inadequacy for the suppression of evils which have retarded agricultural prosperity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 22.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duc Decazes, has thought fit to enlighten Europe with regard to the pacific intentions of Marshal MacMahon's Government. It is difficult to conceive how France could possibly have assumed a warlike attitude at the present juncture; but still, the past week has been fraught with rumours of serious diplomatic complications, and the violently hostile tone of the German and Italian press has occasioned a considerable fall of the rente at the Bourse. The Minister's declarations, however, have completely restored public confidence here. Dealing more especially with the Italian side of the question, brought before the Assembly on Tuesday by General du Temple, an ultra-Legitimist, the Duke formally stated that the friendly relations existing between France and Italy had never been troubled in the slightest degree, and that the numerous reports which had been circulated on the subject were entirely false. "The Government is desirous," he said, "of watching over the person of the Holy Father with pious respect and filial solicitude, so far as his spiritual authority and dignity are concerned, but it is also desirous of living in friendly relations with the Italian Government." With regard to other countries, the Minister observed that the policy of the Cabinet was essentially pacific. "We wish for peace," he exclaimed, "for we feel that it is necessary to assure the grandeur and the prosperity of France." These declarations were received with loud applause by the Assembly; and, General du Temple insisting upon speaking, the order of the day was put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

The Ministerial statements have removed a great weight from the public mind. A few days ago M. Ed. Scherer, a Republican deputy and a writer in the *Temps*, having addressed a telegram with reference to the Orénouque frigate, stationed at Civita Vecchia, to the *Daily News*, the despatch was communicated to the Duc de Broglie, and retained by him, under the pretence that its publication was likely to occasion a diplomatic complication with Italy. M. Scherer, having protested against this arbitrary measure, received a letter from the Duc de Broglie, in which the latter accused him of pointing out to Italy a *causa belli* against France. M. Scherer, in a circular forwarded to the Paris papers, declares, however, that, far from pointing out any *causa belli* to Italy, his intention was to warn the French Government of the danger that existed in allowing the Orénouque to remain stationed at Civita Vecchia.

While M. Scherer (in the Duc de Broglie's estimation) was doing his utmost to bring about a war with Italy, M. Louis Veillot, the eminent editor of the *Univers*, was busily engaged in provoking Germany. Count d'Arnim having called Duc Decazes' attention to the Bishop of Périgueux's pastoral charge, and to certain leading articles which recently appeared in *L'Univers*, the Governor of Paris has suspended that journal for two months; while the Bishop of Périgueux is about to be summoned before the Council of State for disobedience to the instructions contained in M. de Fourton's recent circular.

The obnoxious municipal bill has eventually become law. It was voted by a majority of forty-three votes at Tuesday's sitting of the Assembly after more than a week's debate, during which numerous divisions were taken on the different clauses and various amendments brought forward by Republican deputies. The innumerable attempts of the Left to throw the bill out were, however, frustrated; and, although the Government only succeeded in mustering a majority of four against M. Ducarre's proposition compelling them to select the mayors from the municipal councils, they have eventually gained the day. Armed with this aggressive and arbitrary law, the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues will now be able to organise in real earnest the much-vaunted "Gouvernement de combat."

The proceedings yesterday (Wednesday), when M. Ricard, of the Left Centre, interpellated the Government with regard to the suppression of the *Journal de Lyon*, were rather disorderly, and some violent personalities were exchanged, which are likely, it is said, to result in a hostile meeting between a Bonapartist and Radical deputy.

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister at Paris, presented on Tuesday to M. Thiers a gold medal struck in his honour by the French citizens resident in Philadelphia.

The daughter of Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, died here on Saturday last, at the age of seventeen.

A prominent journalist, whose name has been long associated with Parisian comic literature, M. Eugène Philpoin, proprietor and editor of the *Journal Amusant* and the *Petit Journal pour Rire*, died rather suddenly in Paris on Saturday last, at the age of forty-one.

SPAIN.

Senor Castelar has received a vote of confidence from the deputies who formed the majority in the late Cortes, and they have entrusted him with the drawing up of a manifesto.

Santander, being threatened by Carlists, has received numerous reinforcements, upon whose approach the threatening body retired. Assisted by the troops relieved from service in front of Carthage, General Lopez Dominguez has commenced operations in the province of Valencia. The Carlist leader Llorente has taken Nagera, in the district of Rioja, capturing 500 rifles, fifty horses, and eighty head of cattle. A fresh outrage on humanity is charged against the Carlists. In the neighbourhood of Gerona twenty-seven volunteers shut themselves up in a tower, and, on refusing to surrender, they were burnt out. It is stated that all but two perished in the flames, and that these two were shot. The abortive rising in Barcelona has been suppressed. Those who died in defence of law and order have been honoured with a public funeral.

The federal ship *Numancia* was given up by the French authorities at Oran to the Spanish Admiral on Saturday. The convicts are to be given up to Spain, the other refugees being restored to liberty.

An enterprising Italian has offered to arm the Spanish militia at his own expense with a rifle of his own invention. He asks leave to reimburse himself by means of a lottery, with four annual drawings.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on Tuesday. Countess Syracuse, aunt of King Victor Emmanuel, is dead. The Pope held a Consistory yesterday week, at which he performed the ceremony of "opening the mouths" of the new Cardinals in accordance with the ancient rites of the Church, the custom being that a new Cardinal should not speak between the first and second conclaves. His Holiness at the same time appointed seventeen foreign Bishops.

Cardinal Antonelli is still suffering from an attack of gout.

HOLLAND.

General van Swieten's despatches respecting his operations before the Kraton come down to the 16th inst. He states that the communications of the Acheenese are now cut off, and the place completely commanded by the besiegers. A non-official

account mentions that a detachment of Acheenese took the Dutch in the rear and surprised them, but they were repulsed.

GERMANY.

Yesterday week the Emperor William gave a dinner at Berlin in honour of Viscount Sydney, the foreign Ambassadors being present.

By a decree dated Tuesday, the Emperor William has convoked the German Parliament for Feb. 5.

Amid great uproar in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, Herr von Malinckrodt, yesterday week, reproduced a scandal by which Prince Bismarck is accused of having entertained proposals for a cession of territory on the left bank of the Rhine. Entering the House soon afterwards, Prince Bismarck, in very forcible language, characterised the statement as an audacious falsehood. Subsequently, the accuser withdrew his assertion, explaining that he had found it in a book by the Italian Minister, President-General La Marmora, to whom he assigned Prince Bismarck's imputation of falsehood. Prince Bismarck rejoined to the effect that this assignment was badly chosen, for La Marmora was neither President nor General.

The only daughter of Field-Marshal Manteuffel was yesterday week married, at Berlin, to Major-General von Wedell.

Augustus Henry Hoffmann von Fallersleben, the well-known philologist and poet, is dead.

The Lower House of the Baden Diet, after two days' debate, has adopted a bill for supplementing the ecclesiastical laws. This measure requires a State examination to be passed to qualify for Church appointments or the exercise of ecclesiastical functions, and also contains provisions for protecting the right of voting against priestly influence.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A number of Czech deputies from Moravia have entered the Austrian Reichsrath and taken the oaths. Bills have been introduced by the Ministers defining the position of the Church consequent on the abolition of the Concordat. Another relates to the military contingent.

We learn from Pesth that at Tuesday's sitting of the Committee of Twenty-one the Ministry submitted the draughts of the Budgets for 1875, 1876, and 1877. They showed that in 1875 there will be a deficit of 21,000,000 fl.; in 1876 a deficit of 14,500,000 fl.; and in 1877 a deficit of 12,500,000 fl. Moreover, by means of various savings and reforms of the taxation, the yearly increase of the revenue is calculated at 12,500,000 fl.

RUSSIA.

The Budget for 1874 estimates the revenue at 539,851,656 roubles, and the expenditure at 536,683,836 roubles, being a surplus of 3,167,820 roubles.

The ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva, on Sunday, attracted a large crowd of people. The Emperor, the Czar-witch, the Grand Dukes, and the English Princes witnessed the scene from a pavilion on the river's bank, and the ladies from the windows of the Winter Palace.

The Emperor has addressed a manifesto to the Russian people on the occasion of the introduction of general liability to military service, in which he says:—"We do not intend to deviate from the path of peace which has been pursued during the whole period of our government. We do not aim at military renown, but consider that the best lot that God could ordain for us is to lead Russia to glory in the paths of peace, and to increase and ensure her internal prosperity in every manner."

In the midst of the marriage preparations and Court festivities at St. Petersburg (some account of which will be found in another column) Field-Marshal Count Berg, the Governor of Poland, has passed away; and his funeral, on Tuesday, brought out all that grandeur of full military pomp for which Russia is famed above all nations. The Emperor, the Czar-witch, several of the Grand Dukes, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh were present.

Lieutenant General von Kaufmann, the conqueror of Khiva, has, in recognition of his eminent services, been raised to the rank of General. The fortress of Petro Alexandrovsky, near Shurakhan, in Russian Khiva, has, according to a Berlin telegram to the *Times*, been all but abandoned.

SWEDEN.

King Oscar opened the Swedish Diet on Monday, and dwelt with satisfaction on the friendly relations which subsist between Sweden and all foreign Powers. The most important bills fore-shadowed in the Speech from the Throne are a new Act relative to commerce and navigation with Norway; increased pay of Government officials, in consequence of the dearness of provisions; the prosecution of the works for the construction of State railways, and a plan for organising the army and fleet.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for the 4th proximo.

The communal elections have terminated, and have passed off tranquilly throughout the kingdom.

AMERICA.

President Grant has now nominated Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, Chief Justice of the United States, and the Senate has confirmed it. Mr. Waite was one of the American counsel at the Geneva arbitration.

A naval court of inquiry appointed by the Government to inquire into the loss of the *Virginia* has decided that the sinking of the vessel was unavoidable.

Two fires have occurred at Chicago, involving a loss of property estimated at 500,000 dols.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, died last Saturday, at their home in North Carolina, aged sixty-three. Eng lived two hours longer than Chang.

The Prince of Arcot, according to a Calcutta telegram, died last week.

The population of Berne has ratified the law on public worship by 69,208 votes, against 16,991.

The International Postal Congress is to meet in Berne on Sept. 15 next.

A telegram from Sydney states that the revenue of New South Wales during 1873 amounted to £3,330,913 and the expenditure to £2,609,366.

A protest against the suppression of the Papal Nunciature to Switzerland has been sent to the Federal Government at Berne by the Papal Nuncio expelled from the country.

We learn from the *Japan Mail* that the Kaisai-Gakko, or chief educational college of Jeddo, was opened by the Mikado on Oct. 9 last.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Turkish Government has ordered an ironclad corvette to be built in England, at a cost of 3,000,000 fl.

The trial of the chairman and ex-manager of the Jersey Joint-Stock Bank, on a charge of having presented a false balance-sheet to the shareholders, was brought to a close yesterday week, when the jury, by a majority, acquitted both.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, G. H., to be Assistant Curate of Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire. Andrewes, N.; Vicar of Southwater, Sussex. Cornish, J. R., Diocesan Inspector of Schools; Vicar of St. John's, Truro. Eyre, J. R., Deacon of Chester Cathedral; Vicar of St. Luke's, Liverpool. French, Henry Day; Vicar of St. Peter's, Maidstone. Garde, Thomas Hugh; Curate of All Saints', Cheltenham. Goldie, A. R., Curate; Vicar of Elvaston. Holland, William B.; Incumbent of St. Aubin's Episcopal Church, Jersey. Jones, John Samuel; Vicar of St. Paul's, Hook. Mayo, James; Rector of Buckland, near Faversham. Morris, James; Vicar of Cwm, otherwise Combe, Flintshire. Scott, T. S.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Penge. Sleight, J.; Perpetual Curate of Woodside, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

The *Guardian* is authorised by the Prolocutor to state that the Convocation of Canterbury will meet for dispatch of business on Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The western window in the north aisle of Over Stowey church, Somersetshire, has been filled with painted glass, by Morris and Co., as a tribute to the memory of Lord Taunton. It is the gift of his widow.

Messrs. Burchell, of Hastings, have executed a sarcophagus for the remains of the late Lady Waldegrave. The tomb, which is of beautifully-polished Cornish granite, was erected, a few days since, in Fairlight churchyard.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has issued his annual pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, in which he says that though their external Church work has become doubled in nine years, there is yet much lacking.

A large meeting of the clergy and laity of the city of Bath and neighbourhood was held on Wednesday for the purpose of protesting against the introduction of auricular confession into the Church of England. Several clergymen and laymen addressed the meeting.

A pastoral letter issued by the Bishop of Lincoln discusses very exhaustively the subjects of confession and absolution. His Lordship, after setting forth the several means recognised by Scripture for the remission of sins, expresses his regret that so many people disparage and despise the public forms of absolution in the daily and Communion offices.

In memory of three of the missionary Bishops of the English Church, stained-glass windows have recently been executed by Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Southampton-street, Strand; one to the memory of Bishop Gray, Metropolitan of South Africa, placed in his son's church, St. Michael's and All Angels', North Kensington; and another as a memorial of Bishops Hatchard and Huxtable, sent out for the cathedral church of their diocese at Port Louis, Mauritius.

Mr. Justice Blackburn has refused a rule calling on the Bishop of Durham to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue directing him to license the Rev. G. Peake as Curate to Dr. Dykes, the Vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham. The Bishop had withheld his license in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Peake to sign an anti-Ritualistic declaration. His Lordship thought that the Court had no authority over a Bishop in such matters.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday last, at 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—namely, rebuilding the churches at Alton Pancras, near Dorchester; Saltfleet by St. Peter, Lincoln; and Upton, near Gainsborough; reseating and restoring the churches at Great Canfield, near Dunmow, Essex; St. Tudy, near Bodmin; West Wittering, near Chichester; and Waghen, near Beverley. Grants were also made from the School Church and Mission House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Lower Brixham, Devon; Oulton, in the parish of Wigton, Cumberland; and Streethouse, in the parish of Normanton, York. Funds are still much needed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Charles Danvers Crossman, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, has been appointed Master of the Schools for the ensuing year.

Sir Samuel Baker, M.A., F.R.S., has been appointed to the office of Sir Robert Rede's lecturer at Cambridge for the ensuing year. He will deliver a lecture in the Easter Term. The list issued of the great mathematical tripos, which tripos has now existed for more than two centuries and a half, shows that 106 of the 120 who originally entered as candidates have fully satisfied the examiners that they are entitled to honours, five are agrotated, whilst three are allowed the ordinary degree, and three others are excused the general examination. It is stated that the cause of the recent typhoid outbreak at Caius has been remedied.

Eton College reopened on Wednesday with the return of the lower boys. The fifth and sixth forms arrived on Thursday and Friday.

The election to the head mastership of Rugby School, which will become vacant by the dismissal of Dr. Hayman on April 7, is appointed to take place on Thursday, Feb. 19.

Mr. George Gates, B.A., assistant master in the Middle-Class Schools, Cowper-street, London, has been appointed master in the English department of Merchant Taylors' School, for which there were eighty-six candidates.

Last week a large number of the old scholars of St. Margaret's Hospital, Westminster, met at the school, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Edwin Jones, on his retirement from the head mastership, with a handsome testimonial and a purse of money. Mrs. Jones was presented with an elegant silver tea and coffee service.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, engraved for this Number, represent the native market at Cape Coast Castle, and the carriage of water to supply the town, besides an illustration of the manner of shipping bullocks at Sierra Leone.

The market is a scene of great bustle, full of dark-skinned figures whose bright-coloured shawls and other attire, mostly of calico, are the more conspicuous by contrast. They chatter and chaffer, scold and quarrel, often bawling loudly to beat each other down. The women are of course the most busy, though not a few of them are loaded with their babies, slung in the fold of a shawl at the lower part of the back; when the little one must be suckled, the mother draws its head forward, under her arm, so that it lies round her side, and its mouth is applied to her breast. The articles of food usually offered for sale at Cape Coast Castle are Guinea grain, maize, bananas, plantains, cassia root, melons, and gourds, hot pepper, and half-dried fish, with the fins of the shark, and some cheap kinds of flesh-meat, amongst which the flesh of the monkey is used; there is also tiger-milk, a thick creamy yellow liquid, boiled from the starchy root of an esculent plant. The

packets of grain are made up in wrappings of leaves, containing about 2 lb., and are sold for three halfpence. Among the figures in our market scene are those of a Krooby sailor, from Cape Palmas, who is recognised by the peculiar mark on his nose; and a Fantee policeman, in the right-hand corner, wearing cotton knickerbockers and a small cap, with his constabulary truncheon in his hand. The boy lurking behind is trying to mimic this policeman's attitude of official dignity.

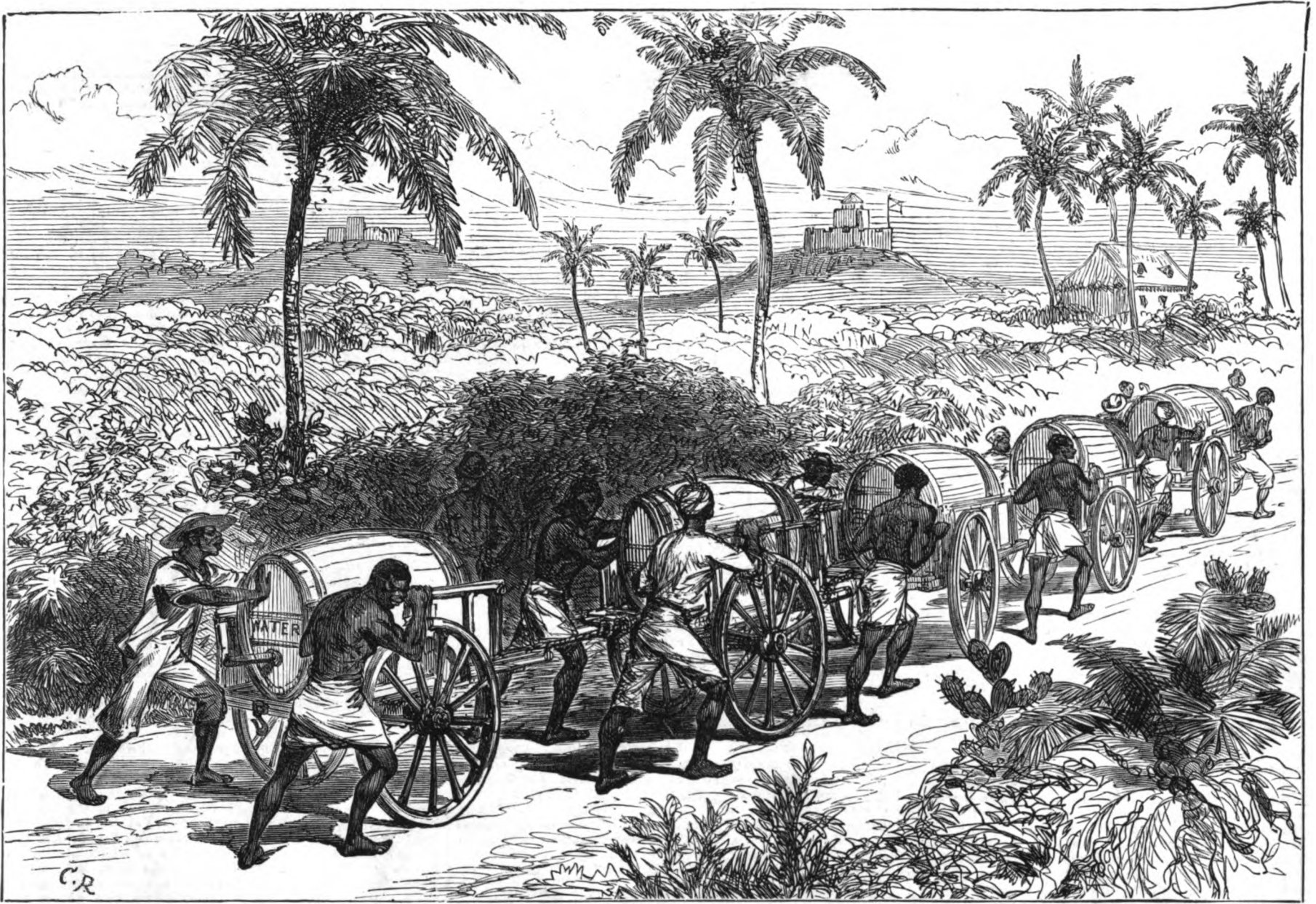
The water supply of Cape Coast Castle is derived from Mr. Crease's apparatus for distilling fresh water from that of the salt ponds, a mile from the town. This apparatus is capable, by working night and day, of producing the daily quantity of 1500 gallons, but not more than 500 gallons is at present needed for the European residents, garrison, and troops. The water is very pure and clear, but it is usual for the consumer to filter it again before drinking any of it. After being distilled it is run into a series of casks or barrels placed outside the engine-house. There are eleven of these barrels, each holding ninety gallons, and they are so arranged that the water flows from one into the others, filling them all at once. A pump is attached to the last, by which the water is transferred to the casks of the water-carts shown in our illustration. When the water-carts have received their freight of water they are hooked together in a train, and pushed over the hilly road into Cape Coast Castle. The locality represented in our Artist's sketch is a little way behind the town. On the right hand is the signal station and lighthouse; Fort William is to the left. The official distribution of water at the Castle is conducted like that of military rations, with a regular allowance of so much for each person on the list.

The sketch from Sierra Leone was made during the stay of the mail-steamer *Volta* at that port, on the voyage to Cape Coast Castle, which was described several weeks ago. A number of cattle were purchased and put on board the steamer at Sierra Leone. They were fat and in good condition, but the mode of hoisting the bullocks on deck appears strange and cruel. It is performed by fixing a leather strap about the horns of the beast and attaching it to the tackle of the steam-winch. By this means, after some distressing jerks and tugs, the poor animal is lifted up bodily, and raised over the ship's side. Its agony of fright and pain seems to be great fun in the eyes of the negro helpers or loungers, who take it easily, and wear as little clothing as possible, even on board "him white man big canoe." These black fellows have assumed the oddest names, such as "Tom Pepper," "Bottle o' Beer," "Poor Feller," "Never Sweat," "Hungry Belly," "Raw Bones," and others invented by the sailors for them, but sometimes unfit for ears polite.

The scene "in the enemy's country," which forms the subject of a large Engraving presented for our Extra Supplement this week, is merely designed to give an idea of the interior of Western Africa. Travellers assure us that the imagination cannot easily form any sufficient representation of the tropical luxuriance of growth and life in this region at a certain distance from the sea-coast. Between the Assinee and Volta rivers the country is a mass of forest, the trees of which are on an immense scale, varying, however, on the coast and inland. Thus, near the coast are to be found the baobab, the cactus, the mangrove, various specimens of palms, the cotton, and other large trees, all mixed with a wild entanglement of thorny bush, itself growing to an inconceivable size. When the summit of the first mountains is reached, about fifteen miles inland, the baobab disappears, and is replaced by another tree of equal magnitude. So, too, does the mangrove; the palms become scarce, but other trees are found in their stead, including a new kind of aloe and citron. In the north there are trees and shrubs only in patches, and the country is covered with jungle and guinea grass of an enormous height and thickness, which is fired and used to manure the plantations. The sugar-cane grows wild, and there are also tobacco, maize, and hourra, millet, yams, rice, potatoes, and every kind of tropical plant in abundance, of gums and aromatic spices, of dyes and hard woods. The animals are numerous and various. There are deer, antelopes, civet cats, monkeys, porcupines, and goats, as well as leopards, jackals, wolves, wild boars, and wild cats. The rivers swarm with alligators; but the animals seemingly peculiar to Ashantee are a gigantic rat, an odoriferous mouse, and the armpo or man-eater, which digs up and devours dead bodies. Reptiles are numerous, including serpents, toads and frogs (some of an immense size), and lizards. Of birds there are pheasants, partridges, and wild ducks (of a very beautiful plumage), doves, crown birds, parrots, paroquets, guinea-sparrows, and beccaficoes. The waterfowl are herons, bitterns, and sea-mews. Birds of prey include eagles, kites, and one, not larger than a dove, but bolder and more rapacious than any other bird. Those peculiar to the country are the pookoe, useful in destroying field rats, and a bird about twice the size of a sparrow, with a shrill, hollow note, the sound of which is held to be of ill-omen. All the Ashantee birds are remarkable for their plumage; but none have pleasing voices, the only songsters being the nightingale and the thrush. The woods are full of bees, and a species of ant called termites, so numerous and rapacious that a sheep, attacked by them in the night, has been found a skeleton in the morning. Fireflies, dragon-flies, a fly like the cantharides in appearance and scent, scorpions, centipedes, and many noxious insects abound in the marshy districts. The Ashantee beetle is three inches long and an ounce in weight. Among the people of Ashantee a superstitious reverence is paid to the larger and fiercer kinds of wild beasts. The lion and tiger they have not seen, but the panther or leopard is held in sacred awe.

We take the present opportunity to notice a very useful and amusing little book, "Life on the Gold Coast," by Dr. C. A. Gordon, C.B., Deputy Surgeon-General, published by Messrs. Baillière, Tindall, and Co., of King William-street, Strand. It contains the briefest minute and exact descriptions of Cape Coast Castle, the English fort, the native town, the habits of the people, the climate, scenery, plants, and animals of the Gold Coast, its different nations and tribes, including the Ashantees; and the best way to preserve one's health, and to live there in tolerable comfort and safety.

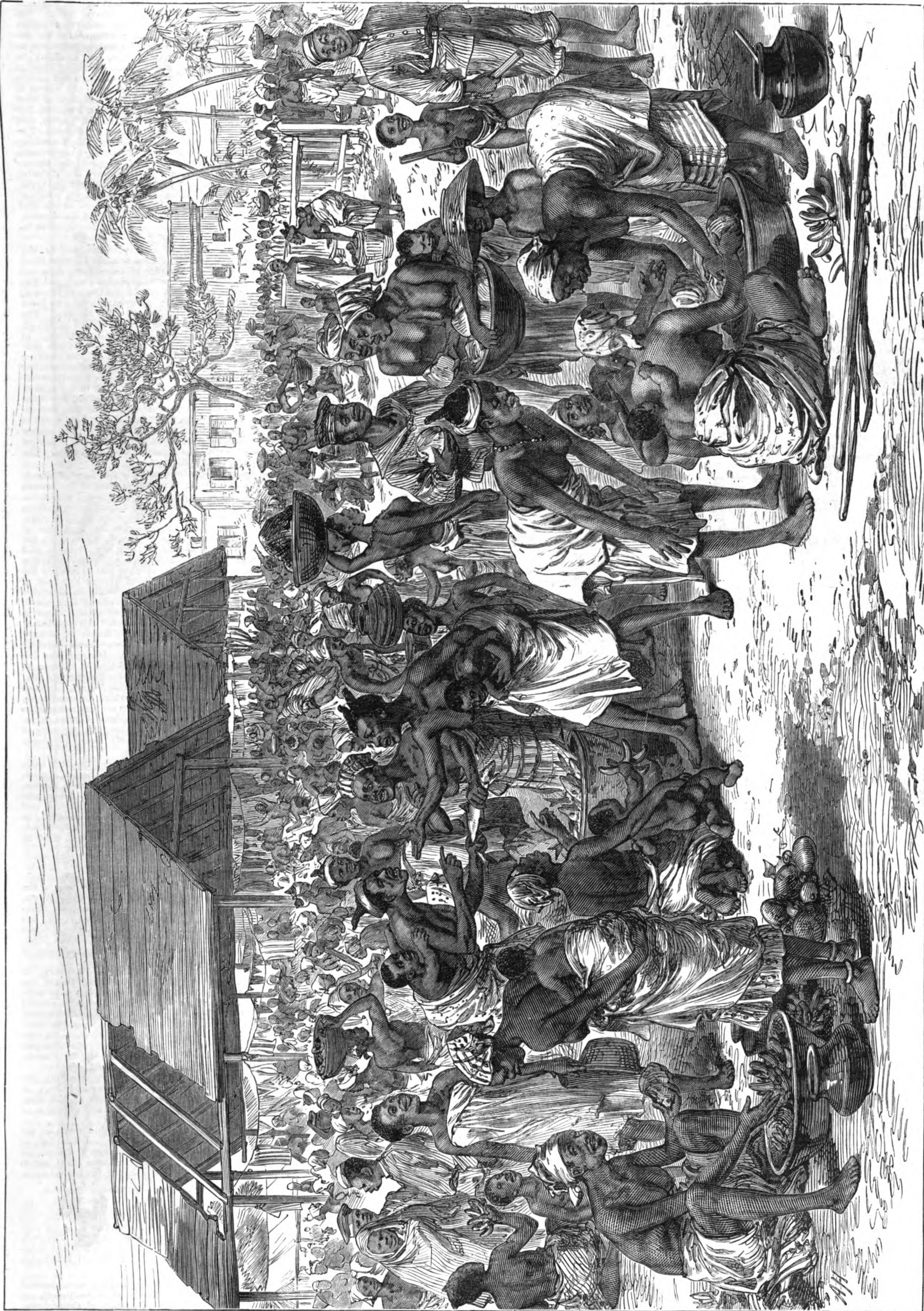
The news of General Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition is to the 3rd inst. He was then on the banks of the river Prah, eighty miles inland from Cape Coast Castle. The Rifle Brigade landed on New-Year's Day and marched at once towards the Prah, which it would reach in eight days; the 42nd Highlanders were to march on the 3rd, and the 23rd Welch Fusiliers would follow on the 6th. The whole force was to cross the Prah and enter the Ashantee territory on the 15th. We are further told that Captain Glover, having found himself unable to act upon the banks of the river Volta, is ordered to lead 1000 Houssas to join Sir Garnet Wolseley, crossing the Prah, on the 15th, at a point thirty miles east of Prah-su, where the General's main force will cross by the bridge already erected. Admiralty despatches from Commodore Hewett and Captain Bradshaw, of H.M.S. *Encounter*, relate the destruction of Chamah, at the mouth of the Prah, by the Commenda people, with some assistance from our ships' boats, on the day before Christmas Day.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE WATER SUPPLY OF CAPE COAST CASTLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: SHIPPING BULLOCKS AT SIERRA LEONE FOR CAPE COAST CASTLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: GENERAL MARKET, CAPE COAST CASTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BY THE WAY.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is probably, as we write, in-iting a despatch that will be most gratifying to readers at home. We trust that he is describing a brilliant success. But, whether he has yet gained it or not, the gallant leader of our force in Africa has gone to work in the right way to win. His last order of the day is one of those papers that are issued only by men who know what they are about. Its details and general advice to his men will be read with great interest, but we call attention to his inspiring battle-words:—"Providence has implanted in the heart of every native of Africa a superstitious awe and dread of the white man, and this prevents the negro from daring to meet him face to face in combat. A steady advance or charge means the defeat of the enemy. Soldiers and sailors! remember that the black man holds you in superstitious awe. Be cool. Fire low. Fire slow. And charge home!" There is not much of "de man and de brudder" about this; but Sir Garnet has been seeing too much of men and brethren lately to be inclined to cosmopolitanism. We do not know what certain theological sentimentalists will say about the superstition that has been implanted by Providence; but if Sir Garnet Wolseley is in Oboomassie, it does not much matter what anybody says. Another successful leader's preparations were criticised by sundry, but he persevered:—

At which, when wise men sneered, in phrases witty,
He made no answer—but he took the city.

A telegram from America announces the demise, or demises, of that extraordinary *lusus naturæ* the "Siamese Twins." We suppose that we may assume the news to be authentic. It is said that one of them survived the other about two hours. The fact, if it be one, suggests a variety of considerations; but we may as well wait for details. We do not suppose that the scientific men of America are likely to forego an opportunity of having, perhaps, the most interesting autopsy which has ever been possible, and we hope that it will not fall into unskilful hands. The Twins have been so long before the world that persons who, like ourselves, visited them on their first appearance in London scarcely care to count the years since the mild, pleasant-looking lads, each with an arm over the other's shoulder, laughed at the crowds that flocked to—we believe—the Egyptian Hall. But such persons will remember that the opinions of eminent surgeons were taken as to the feasibility of severing the band that united the youths, and of thus delivering each from utter dependence upon the fate of the other. We do not know whether, had the verdict of science been in favour of the operation, it would have been performed, as the twins were in the hands of a showman who might not have desired that his gains should cease, even for the sake of delivering two human beings from their strange thralldom. But the men of science decided that the separation would in all probability be fatal to both. This must be the best part of half a century ago, and the singular beings have lived on until they attained the age of sixty-three. When they are entirely forgotten, except by medical men, their names will be preserved in literature; for they helped Lord Lytton to a title for one of his smaller works, and Madeline to a portrait of Lord Lytton himself, as the "Siamese Twins," the author having been ingeniously doubled by the artist's device of representing him shaving himself at a huge glass. The picture is in the "Fraser" series just republished. Perhaps, too, an epigram may help to keep their name alive. A lady remonstrated with her husband on her being left to herself a good deal, and she quoted Byron's words, "Happiness was born a twin." The unkind answer was, "Yes, dear, but not a Siamese Twin."

"After compliments," as the Orientals say (by which in the present case, and in that of any future references to the "miserable business" until its end, we mean that we disclaim all ideas of contempt of court), we call attention to a remark made by the Lord Chief Justice on Tuesday. It was touching the operation which schoolboys, for whom nothing is sacred except holidays, describe as "blubbing." Somebody in the case had cried, or pretended to cry. Said Mr. Hawkins, "If I may be excused for mentioning it, your Lordship remarked long ago that when witnesses pretend to cry you should look for the tear-drop upon their cheeks." Sir Alexander answered, "I was not aware that I ever said it; but I confess the observation long ago occurred to me—I think during a trial in the Home Circuit. The fact is, there are people who can look as if they were crying; but, if you observe them narrowly, you will see that no tear comes, and a few moments afterwards you may find them looking as cheerful as possible again." This, being said from the bench, is of course to be accepted and remembered. But Sir Alexander Cockburn is the last man who would desire that people—good people—should learn to be hard-hearted. With permission, we shall append to his dictum another view of the hydraulic question, and we do so with the greater pleasure in that we quote from one of the most delightful books in the world, Mr. Black's "Adventures of a Phaeton." The husband and the wife, Tita, have had one of their sham fights, and the little lady says, tenderly, "You have been very rude to me." "Then don't say anything more about it," replies the husband, who is narrator; "receive my forgiveness, Tita." "That was not the way you used to speak to me when we were at Eastbourne," she said, "and with that she looked very much as if she were going to cry. Of course, she was not going to cry. She has had the trick of looking like that from her youth upward; but as it is about as pretty and pathetic as the real thing, it invariably answers the same purpose. It is understood to be a signal of surrender—a sort of appeal for compassion." But then this is only a code for nice people, like those who made the journey in the phaeton, of whom we had a welcome glimpse again at Christmas time.

There is nothing like a judicial investigation for affording illustrations of the manners and habits of thought of "our flesh and blood." Graphic descriptions by accomplished penmen are all very well, but, though we have no objection to their "pointing their moral," it suffers by their "adorning their tale." One likes to hear a person speak for himself or herself. At the Taunton inquiry a lady, whose name is Charity Venner, was most unconsciously amusing. She says that at the election she saw somebody lay hold of her son by the coat, as a kind of suggestion to that young gentleman to go to the poll and discharge the sacred duty which a trusting Legislature had confided to him. But for some unexplained reason Mrs. Charity was exasperated at seeing this very mild stimulus applied to her son's patriotism, and she uttered—being, she says, "excited"—a demand whether the individual so acting "considered himself a gentleman." Up to this point our feelings were rather with the lady, for we do not approve of demonstrative manners, which are quite apart from the traditions of refined society. Still, some little energy may be forgiven at an election. Not so thought Mrs. Charity Venner, for, on an Irish gentleman proceeding to a little roughish gallantry by way, we suppose, of propitiating her, she remonstrated with more severity than became a lady with such a Christian name. In fact, to use her own words, she "threw a handful of mud upon him." The next day she was always liberal; and Mrs. Venner made it a good handful,

for "some of it splashed upon the carriage" of the Liberal candidate. However, the omen may be accepted, for a good deal more mud has been thrown at the Attorney-General, and it by no means seems to stick. We write before the decision, and therefore have no right to express an opinion on the case itself; but the learned Judge has expressed the strongest opinion that nothing which was done at Taunton affects the character of Sir Henry James—a declaration that can surprise nobody, but one which it is satisfactory to read in these days of wholesale vilification of men who aspire to serve their country.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Among the recent publications of special interest are several books of travel in Asia, Africa, and America, which add to our knowledge of the earth and its products and living inhabitants. *The Land of the White Elephant*, by Frank Vincent, jun. (published by Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle), is an interesting account of personal adventures and observations in Burmah, Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin-China. The author has spent three years in examining various countries of Asia, in addition to those which belong to the south-eastern peninsula, sometimes called Farther India, or India beyond the Ganges. It was at the beginning of April, 1872, that he arrived at Rangoon, the chief port of British Burmah; and he left Saigon, the port of French Cochin-China, or Annam, in March, 1872; but half this interval of time was employed in visits to Java, Japan, and China, including a trip up the Yang-tze-Kiang. On his return to Singapore he betook himself to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, and saw much that is curious and remarkable in that country, of whose Kings and their Court fashions we have lately heard. Mr. Frank Vincent journeyed overland eastward through Siam, from Bangkok to the great river Mekong, in Cambodia, whence he descended the course of that stream to the French settlements. His narrative here occupies part of the ground that was taken by the late Henri Mouhot, in his "Travels in Indo-China, Cambodia, and Laos," published about ten years ago. We are glad of the opportunity to compare the French traveller's descriptions with those of a later English observer, as well as with the admirably-executed photographs by Mr. Thompson, of Singapore, a few of which have, from time to time, been engraved for this Journal. Our readers, we trust, have not forgotten the marvellous ruins of superb and elegant architecture and decorative sculpture in the temples of Angkor and Nagkon, in Eastern Siam. There is scarcely anything more wonderful among similar remains of ancient building in Assyria, in Syria, or in Egypt, or even in classic Greece and imperial Rome. But the antiquary cannot yet with certainty declare when or by whom, in what age or by what nation, these vast edifices of South-Eastern Asia were raised, and adorned with consummate artistic skill. The interest of such an historical problem is alone sufficient to invite a thoughtful reader's attention; besides which, Mr. Frank Vincent has much to relate of the actual condition of those remote countries, which may be found of no small value to the business of commercial intercourse and exchange. His volume is furnished with a map and plans, and with about fifty wood engravings.

The enterprising and persevering attempts of Mr. Thurnam Thomas Cooper to open a new route for British commerce into Tibet, whether from the western provinces of China or from the north-eastern corner of India, have been noticed on former occasions. His narrative entitled "Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce, in Pigtail and Petticoats," which appeared some three years since, told us of a most adventurous and perilous experience, at first in the disguise of a native Chinaman, afterwards in the unprotected state of a lonely foreigner, ill provided with the means of procuring subsistence or service. He was constantly baffled and thwarted by the intrigues of the Chinese official rogues on his way to the frontier of Tibet, and when he reached the town of Bathang, found himself expressly forbidden to proceed farther towards Lassa, the capital of that singular Central Asiatic State. His subsequent detention and narrow escape from a violent death among the half-savage tribes in the north of Yunnan, through which he endeavoured to get into Burmah, is a tale of much interest. Mr. Cooper's next attempt, on behalf of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, was to find a practicable road from the British Indian province of Assam, up the river Brahmapootra, into the same country of Tibet, to which the Assam tea-planters are looking as a most profitable market for their fragrant herb. The consumption of tea is enormous, for a moderate number of population, both in Tibet and Turkestan, six or eight million pounds of brick tea being annually imported into Tibet from China. This circumstance, with Mr. Cooper's and his employers' views upon the subject, may be a sufficient reason for the hostility of the Chinese provincial authorities to his mission of mercantile research. We believe that the trade of India will shortly obtain a more direct and convenient way of entrance into Tibet by a road across the passes of the Himalayas, either through the Sikkim territory, north of Darjeeling, a short railway ride from Calcutta, or else up the Sutledj valley. But in Mr. Cooper's new book, *The Mishnee Hills; or, New Routes for Commerce* (H. S. King and Co.), the lovers of geographical and ethnological anecdote may find plenty of instructive entertainment. The district through which he conducts them, that of the Degaroo and Meju Mishnees, lies along the upper course of the Brahmapootra, above Sudiya, and so far beyond the frontier of our Indian Empire, but on the northern side of the Patkoi mountains, which are the limit, as we suppose, of independent Burmah. It is evident, from Mr. Cooper's failure to obtain a passage through their country to Bathang, that private enterprise cannot deal successfully with this task, which must be adjourned till the political and military necessities of the Calcutta Government shall prompt a further conquest. We do not see, in the meantime, that there would be any great advantage in hastening this probable result.

It is at the opposite, or western, extremity of our Indian frontier, especially since the Russian conquest of Khiva, that we perceive more need for a vigilant anticipation of events. In the judgment of some esteemed guardians of India there is nothing so important as to secure its western approaches, through Afghanistan and Beloochistan, against the suspected rival Power. A most opportune publication for those who concern themselves with this subject is Mr. H. W. Bellew's narrative of a journey, in 1872, *From the Indus to the Tigris* (Tubner and Co.). The author, an army surgeon of the Bengal Staff Corps, went with General Sir Richard Pollock on his political mission to Seistan, and thence with Sir F. Goldsmid to Persia. He has made very good use of his observations in those countries which, intervening between India and Persia and Russian Turkestan, may possibly become, some day or other, the field of a great contest for empire. No such exact description has yet met our eyes, for instance, of the configuration of the mountain barrier that surrounds Afghanistan, separating it on the western side, in Khorassan, from some provinces of Persia, and dividing it from the plains of the Oxus, and other rivers flowing into the

Aral and Caspian Seas, to the north. The strategic value of Herat, from this point of view, is shown with sufficient distinctness; and we must say that it will never do to let the Russians get hold of that fortress, the gate of Southern Asia. But it can only be defended by our alliance with the rulers of Kabool and Kandahar; and we ought, therefore, to desire such knowledge of their territories and populations as Mr. Bellew, and other travellers of credit, are enabled to bestow upon us. An historical and legendary interest belongs to Seistan, the country around that singular lake in the centre of the highland plateau, which receives nearly all the rivers of Afghanistan. This district, which was the birthplace of that Persian hero of romance, the renowned champion Rustam, has felt the vicissitudes of Macedonian, Arab, Mogul, Tartar, and Afghan conquest, but is now subject again to Persia. The route thence pursued by the British diplomatist's travelling party, of which Mr. Bellew was a member, lay northwards across the Khorassan mountain frontier to Meshed, and thence to Teheran, where he arrived in time to witness the dreadful sufferings of the people from the famine of that year in Persia. He gives a deplorably bad account of Persia and its administration. We repeat our commendation of his book as one that seems to give the precise information likely to be wanted, if certain political and military contingencies should ever be realised.

The revival of a feeling of particular interest in the geography of the Bible has lately been remarked. *Our Work in Palestine*, an account of the different expeditions sent out by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, by Captain Wilson and Captain Warren, two officers of the Royal Engineers, with contributions by Dean Stanley and others, have been published by Mr. Bentley. *The Alps of Arabia*, being the narrative of a recent tour in Egypt, Sinai, Petra or Edom, and the Holy Land, extending to Damascus and Babelbec, is an acceptable book on these subjects. Mr. William Maughan, its author, is a diligent observer and describer, but he has seen little that was not before familiar to Eastern travellers. His tone of sentiment is soberly reverential, as beholding the localities of sacred story in the light of a fixed religious faith. Indeed, though Jerusalem has been sadly vulgarised, the soul must be dull and dead that feels no Divine emotion in gazing upon the scenes of our Lord's life at Nazareth and on the shores of the Galilean lake. The author of this volume has a fair amount of appropriate historical knowledge, and he writes in a pleasant, unaffected style. The publishers are H. S. King and Co.

A work of much greater importance is *The Land of Moab*, by the Rev. Canon Tristram, being an account of his travels and discoveries on the east side of the Dead Sea and the Jordan (Murray). The learned author's topographical investigations are known to have obtained some results of considerable value. They relate, among other subjects, to the true site of Macherus, the fortress or palace of Herod, where John the Baptist was imprisoned and martyred; the place is still called M'khaur, and Canon Tristram gives a minute description of its ruins. Another interesting problem was to identify the peak of Mount Nebo, from which Moses viewed the land of Canaan; and in finding this eminence, with its extensive prospect, as well as in his conjecture of the site of Zoar, above the north end of the Dead Sea, the reverend author seems to have been guided by a discerning judgment. His expedition, accompanied by the Rev. F. A. Klein (Church Missionary from Jerusalem), and assisted by Messrs. Louis Buxton, Mowbray Trotter, W. A. Hayne, and R. C. Johnson, was due to a grant of £200 from the British Association of Science, to continue the researches of Professor Edwin Palmer and Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake in that region of the Syrian Desert. Besides the facts relating to Biblical archaeology which are mentioned, this volume contains the full description of another remarkable discovery—that of the ruins of the magnificent Persian palace at Mashita, probably built by Chosroes, about the beginning of the seventh century of the Christian era. Mr. James Fergusson contributes a treatise upon this subject.

In the same connection may finally be mentioned a little book for lovers of the Bible scenery, by Mr. Thomas Jenner, called *That Goodly Mountain, and Lebanon* (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.). The author is a diligent Sunday-school teacher, who spent his August holidays in a tour of Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, making notes and sketches; of which we have only to say that the sketches have furnished many pretty wood engravings, and the notes may be useful for his class at the Sunday school.

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRIES.

The report of the court of inquiry into the abandonment of the brig *Sultan*, whilst on a voyage from Baltimore to Queenstown, on Nov. 17 last, states that the vessel was wrongfully abandoned, and the certificate of the master, Robert Hyde, has been suspended for six months. The court also expressed disapprobation of the manner in which the mate, James Lobb, gave his evidence, and of his apparent want of experience of the duties devolving upon him.

The inquiry into the loss of the steam-ship *Chanonry*, off Toulon, on Oct. 18 last, has resulted in a finding that if the master had adopted one of two alternative courses that were open to him he might have saved his ship. In the absence of any statement from the master, who died from exhaustion, there is considerable doubt on questions touching the navigation of the vessel; but the court strongly condemn the system which exists in regard to the stowage of wheat cargoes in bulk on board steamers (without permanently laid 'tween decks) in the Mediterranean and Black Sea trade.

The court of inquiry into the circumstances attending the burning of the barque *Herbert Graham*, of Newport (Mon.), in September last, near the entrance to the Straits of Magellan, has found that the casualty arose from spontaneous ignition of the cargo of coal.

The inquiry into the loss of the steam-ship *Crimea*, in the Black Sea, on Nov. 16 last, was concluded, on Tuesday, at Liverpool. The court thought that the captain had made an error in regard to the identity of the *Karabournon* Light, which resulted in the loss of his own life and that of the second mate.

A splendid new swing bridge across Leith Harbour was opened last Saturday. The bridge, which is of iron, cost £32,000, and weighs 750 tons. It contains two lines for railway traffic and two roadways for foot passengers. The dock commissioners afterwards gave a banquet, at which the members of Parliament and Corporations of Leith and Edinburgh were present.

The directors of the South Devon Railway have decided that at all stations on their line tickets shall be issued, on application, half an hour before the departure of every train, thus avoiding the necessity for the crush at the last moment which has been the subject of so much comment of late. The South-Western Railway Company have long had an office in Plymouth where tickets were obtainable for any train from Exeter the day previous to the journey being undertaken.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Cowper has accepted the biennial office of president of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, vice the Earl of Clarendon.

The Earl of Derby has consented to take the chair at the annual festival of the North London or University College Hospital on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at Willis's Rooms.

At a Cabinet Council on Monday all the Ministers were present except Mr. Gladstone, who was kept away by a somewhat severe attack of cold. The Premier is better.

The battalion ball of the 9th (West) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers will be held at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, on Friday next, the 30th inst., under distinguished patronage.

The telegraph wires of London and the dispatching and receiving instruments have been transferred from Telegraph-street to the new Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor, Alderman Lusk, M.P., and the Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Court of Aldermen and the principal officers of the Corporation, with others, at dinner at the Mansion House.

On Thursday week the first of a series of four conversazioni, to take place during the present season in connection with the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, was held at the gallery of the Society of British Artists.

The annual distribution of prizes to the memoirs of the 1st Surrey Rifles took place on Wednesday evening at the headquarters, Camberwell—the presentation being made by Colonel G. H. Page, commanding the 47th Brigade Depot.

The Master and Wardens of the Company of Merchant Taylors, one of the oldest and most influential of the guilds in the city of London, gave a ball, on Wednesday, in their stately corporate hall, situated in Threadneedle-street.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce offers its gold medal, or £20, for the best "revolution indicator" which shall accurately inform the officer on deck and the engineer in charge of the engine what are the number of revolutions of the paddles or screw per minute, without the necessity of counting them.

At the United Service Institution, yesterday week, Captain Knapp Barron, formerly Military Secretary on the Gold Coast, delivered a lecture on the Ashantee War of 1863. Colonel Stephenson, C.B., occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.—A paper, entitled "Economy of Coal as Viewed by the Commander of a Steam-Vessel," was read, on Monday evening, by Captain Shortland, R.N.

The annual courses of lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons will be begun on Monday, the 2nd proximo, by Professor Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., who will deliver six lectures on "Dermatology," when he will be succeeded by Mr. W. K. Parker, F.R.S., who will deliver eighteen lectures on the "Structure and Development of the Skull in the Vertebrata." No Hunterian oration will be delivered this year.

At the third annual meeting of the Statistical Society, on Tuesday, Mr. Dudley Baxter read an interesting paper on the progress of national debts. He estimated that they had grown from 1700 millions in 1848 to 2980 millions in 1873. Borrowing States he distinguished into the economical, the good, the over-borrowing, and the insolvent. In the discussion which followed the Hon. Mr. Childers took part.

On Wednesday the London School Board resumed the discussion of Canon Gregory's motion, which had occupied attention on the 14th inst. Mr. Gover moved the previous question, and in a speech of some length defended the statistics, the accuracy of which had been impugned by Canon Gregory. Mr. Buxton seconded the proposition, the debate upon which was again adjourned.

The Civil Service Commissioners, at the instance of the Postmaster-General, recently advertised for candidates to fill twenty-two vacancies for letter-carriers in London, the wages and conditions being stated. The examination took place on Tuesday, when over 1000 respectable, well-dressed young men, between the required ages of twenty and thirty, presented themselves for admission.

The Licensed Victuallers' Asylum ball, which took place on Thursday week night at St. James's Hall, was the most successful and numerously attended yet given. The numbers present were 3120. So great was the pressure that the three halls were thrown open.—The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School is to take place at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, on Thursday next, the 29th inst.

The first annual meeting of the Medical Microscopical Society was held, yesterday week, at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital—Mr. Jabez Hogg presiding. From the report of the committee it appeared that the society was in a most flourishing condition, 129 members having joined it during the year. A satisfactory balance remained in the hands of the treasurer. The officers for the coming year were elected, and the president delivered an address.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 106,908, of whom 36,947 were in workhouses and 69,961 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 4782, 16,944, and 57,155 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 584, of whom 436 were men, 109 women, and 39 children under sixteen.

Mr. Frank Buckland delivered an interesting lecture on fish-culture, at his museum in South Kensington, yesterday week. In the course of his remarks he observed that it was remarkable that nearly all salmon rivers ran through cathedral towns, though the reason was obvious—namely, that the monks who built the cathedrals had an eye to the obtaining of good fish. He directed attention to the efforts he was making to increase the culture of salmon and other fish, and said that he had been endeavouring to restore salmon to the Thames; but, however many were thrown in, they went down the river and never returned.

A paper on Buddhism was read by Bishop P. C. Claughton, at a rather crowded meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Monday night at the House of the Society of Arts. Bishop Claughton began by considering Buddhism—which was rather a system of philosophy than a religion—as it existed in Ceylon in the present day; after which he proceeded to examine the theory of Buddhism as taught by its priests, and showed that, whilst it inculcated a system of morality, that system had no sufficient principle or motive; and although, as a system, it was not comparable to the Christian religion, yet all who had studied its recognised books would grant that it was the best outside that religion. He concluded by showing that the natural results of its teaching were to foster superstition. The discussion began by the reading a letter from Professor Max-Müller, in which he stated that, "judging Buddhism from its own sacred books, he was not led to differ much from the Bishop in his estimate of it."

With respect to the desirability of extending the county franchise, certain views adopted by the Associated Federal Union of Agricultural and General Labourers, the Northern Reform League of Northumberland and Durham, the West Riding Miners, the National Association of Miners, and other organisations, comprising 400,000 individuals, were laid before Mr. Gladstone, on Wednesday, by a deputation of chosen representatives, who were introduced by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., and Mr. Lambert, M.P. The Premier (who has scarcely yet recovered from his indisposition) replied at some length to the arguments of the several speakers.

Three tonic sol-fa deputations (one from the Tonic Sol-Fa College, the second from the Free Church Musical School, Glasgow, and the third from the Free Church Psalmody Committee of Edinburgh) waited upon Mr. Forster, on Wednesday, to complain of obstructions which they allege are thrown in the way of teachers trained on this system in obtaining certificates for music. It was prayed that an inspector be appointed who is conversant with both systems, or that a separate examiner be appointed for the tonic sol-fa method. Mr. Forster, in promising the subject his careful attention, cited to the deputation passages from their own reports in which they praised the ability and impartiality of Mr. Hullah.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, several cases of saving life were brought under the notice of the society and rewarded. Bronze medallions were voted to Lieutenant A. P. L. Tudor, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Favourite*, for assisting to save Michael Flynn, a private of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into twenty-three fathoms of water in the Firth of Forth; to William Terry, seaman of her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, for going to the rescue of George C. Baker and William C. Hildebrandt, who were in danger of drowning at sea, in lat. 25 35 deg. N., long. 20 21 deg. W., in November last; to John M.K. Geddes, for diving into fourteen feet of water and supporting Mrs. M. Edgar, who was in danger of drowning, at Auckland, New Zealand, in November last; and to Charles Kibble for trying, but without success, to save two children named Theobald, who fell through the ice into seven feet of water at Swindon, on the 13th ult. Testimonials inscribed on vellum were presented to several persons.

There were 2458 births and 1553 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 2 above and the latter 312 below the average. The annual death-rate, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 29 and 25 per 1000, further declined last week to 24. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily declined from 1112 to 613, further declined last week to 554, and were 143 below the average; 243 resulted from bronchitis, 181 from phthisis, and 83 from pneumonia. There were 6 deaths from smallpox, 87 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of measles continue excessive, whereas those of each of the six other zymotic diseases were below the average. The six deaths from smallpox were more numerous than in recent weeks, and included 4 unvaccinated cases in the Smallpox Hospital at Homerton. The 27 deaths from fever included 16 which were certified as enteric or typhoid, 7 as typhus, and 4 as simple continued fever. The mean temperature was 41.6 deg., or 5.3 deg. above the average.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday week, at which the Lord Mayor presided, petitions were presented from Mr. Percy Leonard Pelly, a stockbroker in Threadneedle-street, and Mr. John Hegan, merchant, of Moorgate-street, the sureties of Mr. Joseph Javier de Lizardi, praying for a remission of the sum of £6000 each, the amount of their estrated recognisances. They stated, in effect, that they had known the firm of Mr. de Lizardi for between thirty and forty years, and its character stood very high in the city of London. They implicitly believed in the innocence of the accused, and they therefore without hesitation offered themselves as his sureties. No one was more surprised than they were to learn that on the very night of his release the defendant absconded; and they at once took steps, by offering a large reward and securing the services of an experienced detective, to obtain his arrest, but were unsuccessful. They added that they had received no guarantee or indemnification from the prisoner or his friends, and that they had paid the entire sum into the coffers of the Corporation. Mr. Alderman Ellis moved and Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., seconded a resolution to the effect that the petition should be referred to the Law and Parliamentary committee for consideration and report. Mr. Alderman Figgins, M.P., proposed, as an amendment, "That the petition do lie upon the table." This was seconded by Mr. Henry Gover. A long discussion ensued, and the amendment was finally carried by a majority of eight in a court of 150 members.

The Newfoundland Government has been defeated in the House of Assembly. Mr. Carter is forming a new Ministry, said to be favourable to a union with the Dominion Government.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. Philip Hardwick and Mr. Henry D. Phillips were sworn in as justices of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Heavy bail was accepted, on Tuesday, by Alderman M'Arthur, for the future attendance, at the Guildhall, of Albert George Hersfeld, who is charged with embezzling several sums of money, exceeding in amount £250, belonging to Auguste Wilhelm Holthaus, of Ronsdorf.

The annual session of the Jersey States opened on Wednesday, and several bills were brought in, among them being a measure for imposing a gun licence of £1 per annum, and forbidding youths under eighteen to carry firearms for sporting purposes. This law is deemed expedient from the large numbers of boys who are allowed, without hindrance, to wander about shooting in the most careless manner. After considerable opposition the bill was committed for discussion.

The *Gazette of Genoa* of the 12th says:—"In the historical palace of Brignole-Sale, or the Palazzo Rosso, was accomplished this afternoon a solemn act, which is without parallel, except in the most splendid annals of the former munificence of Genoese patricians. The Marquise Maria Brignole-Sale, the last surviving branch of that illustrious family, assisted and authorised by the Duke de Galliera, Senator of the Kingdom, her husband, and by their son, the Marquis Filippo, gave to the city of Genoa the said palace with its magnificent library and gallery of pictures, which are renowned all over Europe. These last will remain open to students and visitors, and the revenue of the building will be applied to the encouragement of literature and art, and the purchase of artistic treasures for the city." This palace is considered by many persons as the finest in Genoa in an architectural point of view. The collection of paintings contains a great number of portraits by Vandyke, as well as works by Guido, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and others of the old masters.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Coursing men, who have been comparatively idle for the last month, assembled in strong force at Altcar last week for the Club Meeting, in which the greatest interest was taken, as it was known that about twenty of the Waterloo nominators would be represented. Fortunately the weather, except on the final day, was most propitious, hares were strong and plentiful, and Mr. Hedley and Wilkinson, who respectively acted as judge and slipper, got through their work in very satisfactory style. Mr. T. T. C. Lister won the two first courses of the Members' Cup, his Cymal beating Glorious Apollo in rare style; and, a little further down the card, Genuine Business, who, as well as Glorious Apollo, is an own brother to Peasant Boy, was also put out. Old Chameleon was a little too clever for Hemlock; and Hamilton, who it is thought will fill Mr. Hornby's nomination for the Waterloo Cup, never gave Laudanum a chance in a nice trial. The meeting of Chameleon and Hamilton afforded the best contest of the first ties, and the former just managed to secure the award. She also won her third course in grand style; but was put out by Aunt Blanche in the third ties; and the latter, who is by Banner Blue—Aunt Agatha, eventually divided with Mr. Jardine's Progress, by Improver—Amy. Mr. T. T. C. Lister had it all his own way in the Croxteth Stakes, which was divided between his two representatives, Cantinière, by Cashier—Chloe, and Chorister, by Singing Master—Charming May. The Veteran Stakes was interesting from the success of old Black Knight, who took part in one or two Waterloo Cups in the Master M'Grath days. The Beckhampton (Wiltshire) Open Meeting, which was held about the same time, also proved very successful. The Beckhampton Stakes for puppies was divided between Heiress, by Pickle—Stourton Belle, and Sam's Delight, by Pat of Mullingar—Spendthrift; while Wax, that ancient damsel Deodora's daughter, and Jack Horner shared the Wiltshire Stakes between them.

Mr. Jardine's nomination is firmly established at the head of the Waterloo Cup quotations, and we hear that Muriel has quite recovered from the bite she recently received, while Progress showed great speed and cleverness at Altcar last week. Mr. Hemming's nomination still occupies a rather dubious position, and it is asserted that Peasant Boy will, after all, run for some other owner. This we do not believe for one moment, as, were such a course pursued, Mr. Hemming's first nomination for the "blue ribbon" would certainly be his last.

The annual sale of Mr. R. Clementson's saplings took place, at Aldridge's, on Saturday last. The entire lot of twenty-two brace made 645 gs., or an average of about 15 gs. each. Five whelps by Racing Hopfactor—Gravelotte made 129 gs., and Mr. Hemming purchased six lots.

The account of the last match played by our countrymen in the Antipodes is more satisfactory than some of the previous ones. We learn that they defeated twenty-two of Warrnambool by nine wickets, making 104 and (with the loss of one wicket) 17 against 68 and 51. No report of individual scores has reached us at the time of writing.

A very exciting billiard-match for £200 was played at Manchester, on Monday evening last, when John Roberts, jun., attempted to concede 300 points in 1000 to W. Timbrell. The latter, with breaks of 59, 42, 56, 111, and 127 (thirty-nine spot strokes), held his own during the early part of the game; but, after the interval, Roberts caught and passed him with contributions of 70, 47, 79, 49, and 42, and reached 981 against his opponent's 903, when Timbrell took full advantage of his last chance, and, with a fine break of 98 (thirty-two "spots"), won by 19 points.

NEW GUNS AT ST. HELENA.

This lonely islet of the Atlantic Ocean, which was the prison of Napoleon I., is not entirely forgotten. St. Helena is amongst the fortified places of the British empire which it has been thought necessary to arm of late years with heavy rifled ordnance in substitution for old smooth-bores. The rocky nature of the shores of this island, and the rollers which scarcely cease for a few consecutive days in the year, render the landing of such heavy masses of metal as our modern pieces of ordnance a difficult and dangerous operation to carry through in a surging sea. One of the two illustrations which we now give is a view of Munden's Fort (from the east), with the small barracks attached thereto. In 1846 the rollers washed up level with the parapet of this fort. The other illustration is a view of the rocks at Munden's Point, the place selected for landing the heavy guns, and showing also the sheers erected by the Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Maclean; and in the background a view of the anchorage off James Town. The guns lately placed in position are rifled muzzle-loading guns of 7 tons weight. The conveyance of these guns from the schooner *Just*, which took them from England, and the work of landing them on the rocks, was performed by the shipping firm of Erridge and Co., Government water-transport contractors for the island of St. Helena.

The Great Western Railway Company is about to lay down the mixed gauge from Bristol to Swindon, the main line from the latter point to Fiddington having already both gauges laid.

At Cambridge the special committee appointed to inquire into the recent outbreak of typhoid fever reports that the sewers are watertight and have a free discharge into the river.

Speaking on Monday at the soirée of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Lord F. Cavendish reviewed the commercial events of last year and of other years preceding. He did not know whether our real property would bear the whole weight of taxation; but long steps had been taken in the direction of such a policy.

Mr. Donnell, Registrar-General for Ireland, has issued a return showing that last year 90,149 emigrants left that country, being an increase, compared with the year 1872, of 12,017. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1, 1851, the date at which the collection of returns began, is stated to be 2,252,745 persons.

The new Board of Railway Commissioners has issued a form of notice to be used by companies when two or more desire to enter into working agreements. The particular powers sought are to be advertised in the newspapers, and persons aggrieved are to send in their objections to the Railway Commissioners twenty-eight days after the public notification of the scheme.

Lord Lyttelton has written a letter expressing his entire concurrence with the views of Sir Charles Trevelyan upon the subject of charity electioneering reform. He points out some of the evils of the present system, and adds that he once unadvisedly undertook to promote the election of a candidate to Earlswood Asylum, and the cost of sending out cards alone amounted to more than £60.—The Rev. R. J. Simpson states that nearly 500 life-governors and subscribers of the British Orphan Asylum have recorded their approval of the amendment proposed at the late court of that institution in favour of "Charity Voting Reform."



WEST AREA OF ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, AS NEWLY ARRANGED.

ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

The western part of St. Paul's-churchyard, in front of the main entrance to the cathedral, and opposite the top of Ludgate-hill, will be much improved, both in appearance and in convenience, by the alterations now in progress. The new arrangement is shown in our Illustration. It has been agreed upon by the Dean and Chapter with the Corporation of London; the former giving up a space of more than 7000 square feet to the public roadway, and the latter paying £15,000 as the price of this land, while the Dean and Chapter expend about £6000 of the money in the proposed improvements, designed by their own architect and surveyor, Mr. Penrose.

After enlarging the roadway by about 7000 ft., as already stated, a space is laid out in front of the cathedral, of the form of a semi-ellipse. The major semi-diameter of the curve lies westward, and extends 114 ft. in front of the cathedral; the smaller diameter, 168 ft., extends from the northern to the southern tower. The area thus inclosed, upwards of 15,000 ft., will remain the property of the Dean and Chapter, but people on foot will have access to it; only upon the occasion of important services in the cathedral it will be inclosed temporarily by barriers fixed to the granite posts which mark the boundary, to diminish the pressure of the crowd from the doors. At night the upper part of the staircase and the portico will be protected by an iron fence of a suitable pattern, so contrived that by machinery concealed in the vaults it can be raised or lowered.

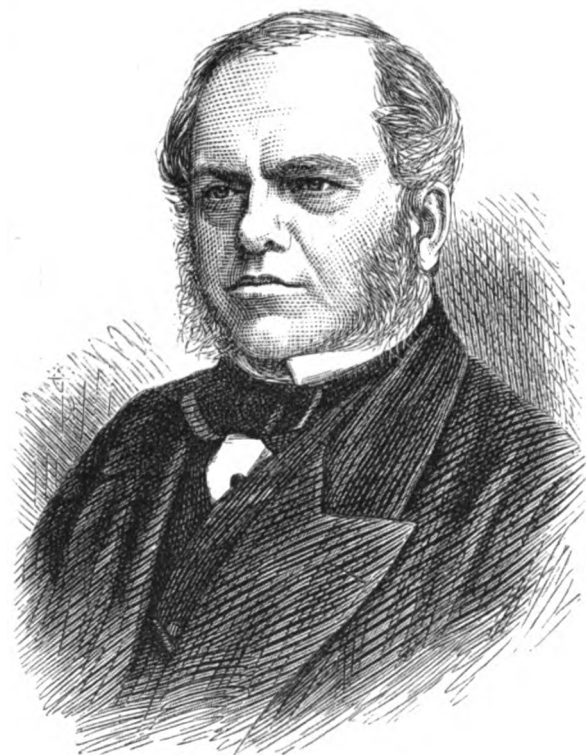
The reserved area extends to about 9 ft. westward of the railing of the Queen Anne statue, and the Corporation have agreed to form around and outside the entire boundary a paved footway, 6 ft. wide, which will be elevated by the usual curb above the roadway. The whole area within the curb will be flat up to the steps leading to the cathedral. The sill supporting the posts is of Aberdeen granite, 2 ft. 4 in. wide. The posts, which are of dark red granite from the Shap Quarries in West-merland, are polished, and are ornamented by a deeply-sunk neck moulding for the purpose of attachment of temporary barriers. The posts are 1 ft. 5 in. in diameter at the base, tapering in the shaft (3 ft. 6 in. high exposed to view, and about 1 ft. 6 in. sunk in the solid concrete and granite curb). They are 7 ft. 3 in. from centre to centre, or about four diameters apart, except that two larger openings, defended by larger posts, are formed to give carriage access to the west front for the Royal, civic, and other dignitaries on the occasion of great festivals. The paving in front of the great steps is formed with panels by means of granite bands, 11 in. wide, the intersections being marked by octagons; the filling-in where the carriage access is intended is of strong granite blocks; and the remainder, for the most part, is formed out of the old Furbeck pitching, a large portion of which was found to be sound and hard, and has been carefully reworked and gauged for the purpose. The statue of Queen Anne, the care of which belongs to a Government department, will be restored, also the fence round it, unless the fence be removed entirely. There will be a circular pathway round it, formed of radiating slabs of granite, circumscribed by a margin of the 11-in. granite, similar to the divisions of the panels. The steps forming the great

flights in front of the portico are formed of black Guernsey granite, which take the place of the old black marble, now much worn. The material is very durable. Mr. Penrose has designed the lower flights with returned ends, as shown on a plan by Sir C. Wren himself, in the possession of the Chapter. The landing will be paved with marbles of different kinds, consisting of a margin of Sicilian, inclosing panels of squares, arranged losenge-wise, of black and red, the latter being from the revived Rosso Antico quarries. The lamp-posts are ten in number, two for the pedestals, for which open iron or bronze scrollwork designs are contemplated, and eight for the area, for which granite posts have been proposed. The works have all been designed by the cathedral surveyor, and carried out

under his superintendence by Mr. Wilkinson, the cathedral clerk of works, and the regular staff of workmen, with such temporary assistance as the occasion has required.

THE LATE MR. OKE.

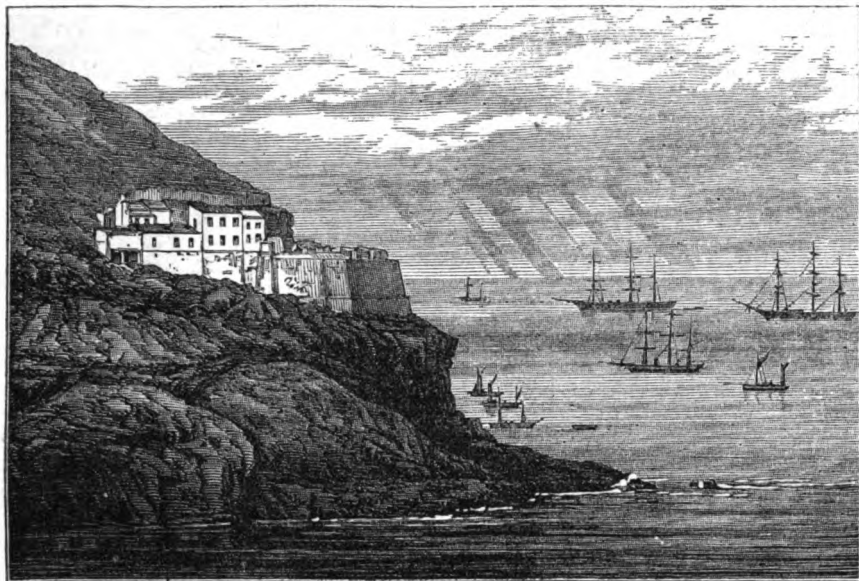
We lately recorded the death of Mr. George Colwell Oke, chief clerk to the Lord Mayor of London. The deceased gentleman, who was only fifty-one years of age, became assistant clerk to the Lord Mayor in 1855, having previously acted as clerk to the Newmarket Bench of Justices, and in 1865 he succeeded Mr. Goodman in the chief clerkship. He was one of the ablest of criminal lawyers, especially in the summary branch of procedure, and he was the author of many standard legal works, including "Oke's Magisterial Synopsis," which has passed through eleven editions; "The Magisterial Formulist," "The Law of Turnpike Roads," the "Handy Book of the Game and Fishery Laws," and "Oke on the Licensing Laws." Although ailing for some time past, he remained at his post at the Mansion House until the week of his death. Our portrait of Mr. Oke is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

THE LATE MR. OKE,
CHIEF CLERK TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

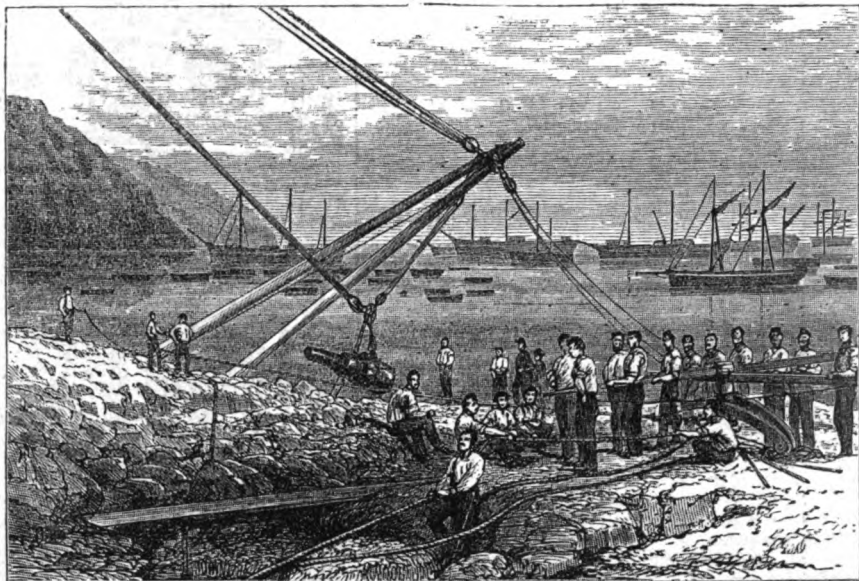
WATERWORKS FESTIVAL AT CARACAS.

The city of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, has lately been the scene of great rejoicing, to celebrate the opening of the new waterworks, which have been constructed by the present head of the State, General Guzman Blanco, President of the Venezuelan Republic. The day chosen for the event was the anniversary of the liberation of the country from the Spanish yoke, which was accomplished by Simon Bolivar, the Washington of South America, and which day is annually kept with great solemnity all over the country. The dawning of this auspicious morn was announced by salvoes of artillery and the discharge of innumerable rockets, which fireworks seem to be the necessary accompaniment of all fetes in this country, both by day and night. "Epps's Caracas" had, when the sun rose, assumed a festive appearance which made it look exceedingly picturesque, every house being gay with flags and other decorations. After grand mass at the church, and an official reception, the President proceeded in procession with his staff, the principal officers of the State, and the diplomatic corps, to the Calvario, a hill some 600 ft. high, to the top of which the water has been brought into reservoirs from a distance of some fifty kilometres along the flanks of the mountains.

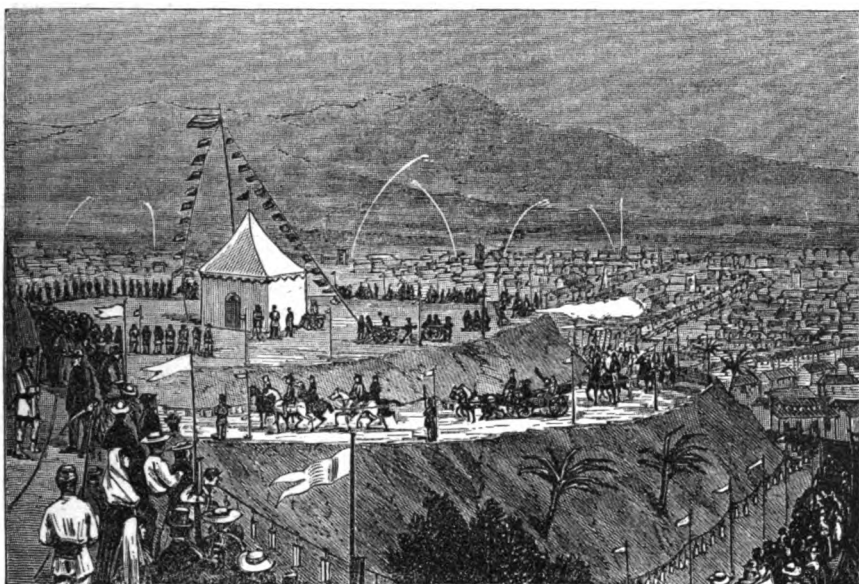
General Guzman Blanco, who has risen to the high position he now holds through his own energy and determination, has added this important work to the Senate House and the University constructed during the short period he has been in office, and is now doing everything in his power to introduce railways into this magnificent country. The railway to the Arica copper-mines, the richest in the world, is being actively pushed forward by Messrs. Barnett and Gale, the contractors, on behalf of the Bolivar Railway Company, and a project for a line from Caracas to its port La Guayra seems now the pet idea of the President, but, on account of the mountainous district it will



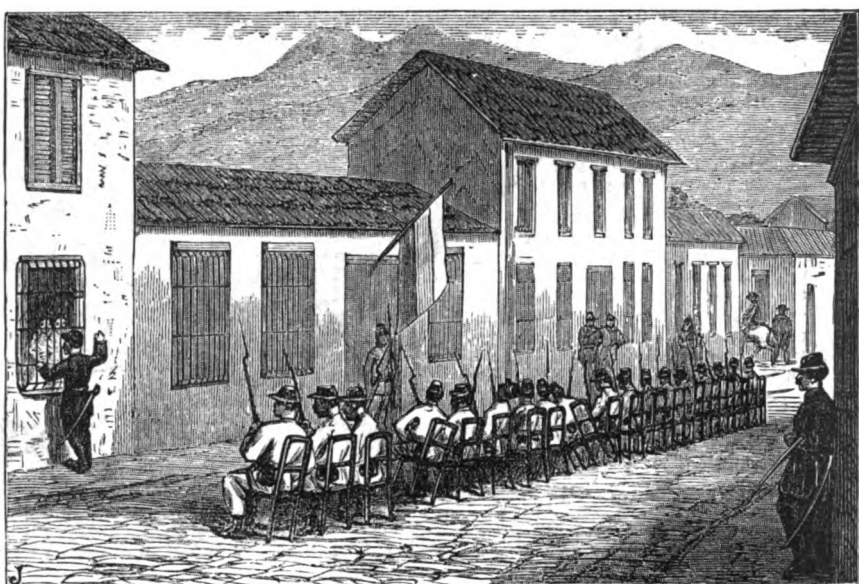
THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ST. HELENA: MUNDEN'S FORT.



LANDING GUNS AT MUNDEN'S COVE.



OPENING FESTIVAL OF THE NEW WATERWORKS AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA.



GUARD OF HONOUR BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE HOUSE AT CARACAS.

have to pass through, there will be considerable trouble in its construction.

The private house of the President is, as most others in Caracas (which is liable to earthquakes), only one story high, and of very modest appearance. A guard of honour is established before it night and day, and, as they usually sit in a row on chairs, have rather a peculiar appearance to a European eye.

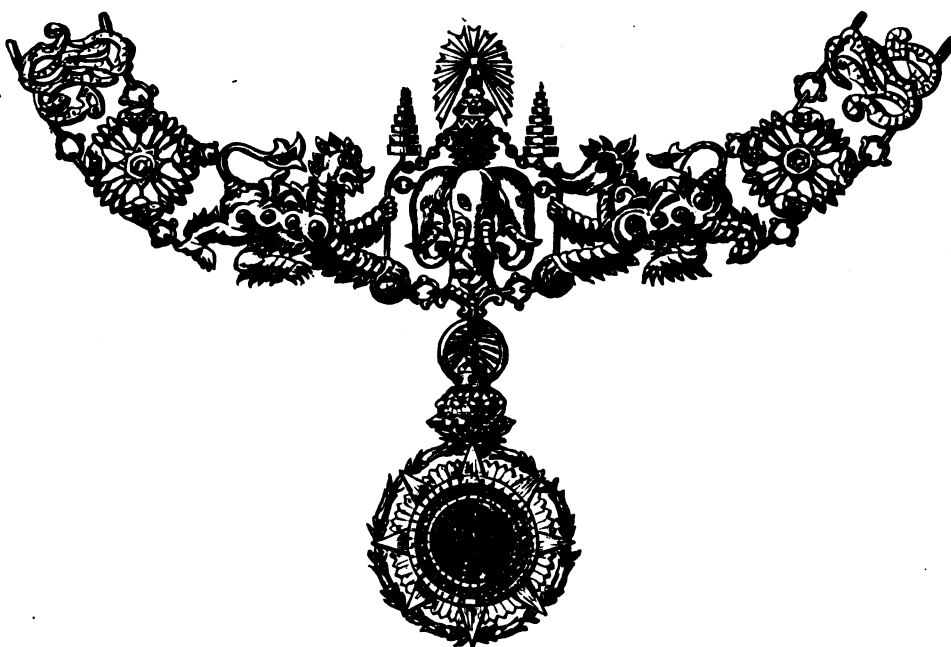
Our Illustrations are from sketches by Mr. H. Bonnycastle.

SIAMESE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The Grand Siamese Order of Knighthood consists of 300 members, exclusive of the King, who is its Grand Master. These are divided into five classes or grades, named respectively Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, Commanders, Companions, and Fifth Class. The decorations worn by each class were designed by his Siamese Majesty, and have been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. They are described as follows:—

The Grand Master wears a collar, scarf, badge, and star. The collar is of gold, with a centre ornament representing a three-headed elephant, surmounted by the regal crown encircled by rays. On each side of the elephant, and acting as supporters, is a dragon of conventional Siamese character; and the remainder of the collar consists of links formed alternately of lotus-flowers and the Royal cipher. The entire ornament is closely studded with gems.

The badge is formed of an eight-pointed star, in pink enamel, pendent from the regal crown encircled by rays. In the centre of the badge, on the obverse, is a portrait, in enamel, of his Siamese Majesty, and on the reverse an enamel painting of



BADGE, COLLAR, AND STAR OF A NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD INSTITUTED BY THE KING OF SIAM.

the three-headed elephant. Around these paintings are circles of diamonds, bordering a legend in Siamese characters in gold, on a ground of dark blue enamel. The points of the star are connected by a wreath of lotus-flowers in gold and enamel.

The scarf is of pink watered silk ribbon, with gold buckle and hook.

The star is of sixteen points, alternately silver and gold, closely set with diamonds. The centre is occupied by the Royal cipher in diamonds, on a ground of pink enamel, and is surrounded by two circles of diamonds, which inclose a legend in Siamese characters on a blue enamel ground.

The Knights Grand Cross, who are twenty in number, have the badge, scarf, and star, as worn by the Grand Master, but without any gems. The silver rays of the star are, however, cut in facets, like diamonds.

The Knights Commanders are fifty in number, and wear the badge, as above, suspended from a narrow ribbon collar of pink watered silk. The star of this grade has eight points, which are rayed, not cut in facets. The centre is the same as that of the Knights Grand Cross.

The Commanders, thirty in number, have the badge and ribbon collar, as Knights Commanders, but wear no star.

The Companions, to the number of one hundred, have the same badge as the other members of the order, but smaller in size; and it is worn suspended from a short piece of pink watered silk ribbon, with a buckle-brooch and bar, as our military medals.

The Fifth Class, also numbering a hundred members, wear a silver medallion, made in one piece, the details of which are almost identical with those of the badges worn by the other grades.

The first investiture of the members of this new order took place on the late occasion of the King's coronation.

THE LAST WEEK of J. PARTON and SON'S ANNUAL SALE of DRAPERY.—The whole of their Stock greatly reduced. A discount of 2s. in the pound allowed on all parcels above 20s.
41 and 43, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly, S.W.



SKETCHES FROM ST PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

At a time when a dissolution of Parliament is perhaps imminent—or, at any rate, looming in the by no means far future—it is not surprising that representatives of the people of all classes should be interchanging ideas with their constituents, even to the very verge of the Session. This is, in some sort, an electioneering device; and perhaps it is thought that a vote of confidence in a member, caught from a meeting of electors in *comitia* assembled, is an implied promise of renewal of existing relations. Some of the out-of-door speeches are in the nature of voluntary valedictions; and, doubtless, a great many will be found to have had that character, though not intended to be so.

From a shoal of such addresses some may be selected for remark; and, in the first instance, note may be taken of Sir Charles Dilke, who has been delivering his regular annual oration to his friends in Chelsea, as distinguished from his recent political autobiography, about which so much has been said or written. It seems that the hon. Baronet was woefully misunderstood on that occasion, and that fierce articles have been written about him, evidently without his speech having been read, people, judging from the past, took for granted that his sentiments would be, to put it mildly, unloyal and wildly democratic. In this awful mistake has been made; for Sir Charles Dilke asserts that things are attributed to him in that particular discourse which are abhorrent and repulsive to him, and that he would rather jump into the Thames from the nearest bridge (there are two very conveniently near at Chelsea) than have it thought that he entertained such opinions. When, therefore, he, in effect, professes to be ready to die for his Queen, and by his own act, so as to be found some day at Barking Creek, as what Mr. Mantalini calls "a moist, unpleasant body," each of his mistaken detractors can only cry *peccavi*, and hope that Sir Charles Dilke may be preserved from a watery grave, long to do those services to the State for which his unquestioned abilities and originality of view render him eminently capable. In personal appearance Sir Henry Hoare is in a manner always picturesque. His "get-up," to use a colloquial phrase, generally betokens an artistic idea of costume; and sometimes in the hot summer days, when morning sittings are on, he appears in costumes which may be termed at once seasonable and radiant. In his speeches, too, there is an eccentric irregularity which would give them force, even if they did not usually contain a good deal of rough epigram; and, as he never speaks for more than ten minutes, he often enlivens a discussion which is growing wearisome. At the meeting at Chelsea above mentioned his appearance was quite dramatic. It was announced that an accident had almost incapacitated him from doing the outer part of his senatorial duty, and he withheld himself from the platform until the moment when it was his turn to speak, and he withdrew when he had concluded; so that he made an effective entrance and equally effective exit. He was as breezy, and cheery, and as practical as ever, his temporary mutilation notwithstanding; and the "enthusiastic cheers" amidst which he retired gave evidence that he is destined to be member for Chelsea in the next Parliament.

Amongst the comparatively young members who are always striving to come to the front in the House, Major Arbuthnot is one of the most striving. He is a devoted Army reformer, not in the Radical sense, but in that of bettering the efficiency and number of our forces. He is very troublesome to the War Office people in the House, having always some faulty matter of detail to tell of, and is utterly unconscious of ever being put down, let Mr. Cardwell charm never so wisely, or Sir Henry Storks prove that whatever is right (in his department) ever so sentimentally. He is as teasing as a gadfly, and will not be waved away by contemptuous brushes of the hand of any official, however high and mighty. He has been communicating with that portion of the constituency of Hereford which consists of his political friends, and naturally he went into so decided a military matter as the Ashantee war; and the mode in which he dealt with the subject was an apt illustration of his usual critical manner. To him the praise which has been bestowed by Liberal members, especially some military aspirants to Parliamentary honours, on the efficiency and promptitude shown in the arrangements for the African hostilities, is mere "bosh" (what he said may fairly be summed up by that expressive but curt and vulgar-sounding word); as if the dispatch and providing for an expeditionary force of 2000 men was a great feat for a country that spends £25,000,000 a year on its Army and Navy! Speaking as an authority, he put the expense of the Ashantee war at not more than £2,000,000; but some high-wrought sentiments which he uttered about expenditure of blood and treasure, for the preservation of the honour of England, would seem to indicate that he would not object to an indefinite expansion of that sum; and perhaps in this he will be gratified.

Usually a quiet, undemonstrative member, Mr. Tipping, when he occasionally favours the House with a few remarks, shows as a cheerful, pleasant gentleman and a practical man. A recent intercommunication which he has been having with his constituents at Stockport makes intelligible a recommendation which Mr. Disraeli made to the Stockport Conservative deputations which "kotoed" to him, amongst others, during his visit to Manchester, two years ago, "to take care of Mr. Tipping." For it would seem that he is a gentleman who has decided opinions on most of the topics of the day, in a Conservative sense; and some of his definitions—such, for instance, as of Home Rule—were pointed enough, and altogether his speech was well calculated to induce the Conservative electors of Stockport to "take care of him" at the next election.

According to a resolution passed at a recent gathering at Chester, Mr. Raikes, who represents that borough, has performed valuable services to the Constitutional cause and the city during the last five years. It may be so (we are not in a position to gainsay it); but it may be fancied that the electors of Chester have been viewing their member through a political magnifying glass, which has expanded the dimensions of a somewhat tart Parliamentary minor critic. But, in common with all constituencies, they only indulged in the amiable weakness of making a star of their member; and if they believe in him as a political influence that is all that is necessary.

Amongst the valedictions that are being made by members to their friends and electors one is notable—namely, that of Mr. Edmund Potter at Carlisle. In a quiet way Mr. Potter was a personage in the House, not because he thundered out blatant speeches and frothed-up opinions, but because he was a man essentially sensible and of large experience in matters on which he spoke, with a gentleness that, paradoxical as it may seem, gave force to what he said. He has scarcely made any appearance in the last two or three years, and it is understood that ill-health obliges him to retire from Parliament. As he always occupied a particular seat and was of a venerable aspect, he was a noticeable figure in the House. He was unequal to the task of meeting his constituents the other day, and upon Sir Wilfred Lawson fell a double duty, in instructing and amusing the assembled audience. He is equal to any occasion, and he proved himself to be equal to this. Nothing could be more incisive than most of his remarks, and one can well understand how effective they must have sounded when, as

of course, accompanied by the easy style of banter, and that admirable by-play which characterises his rhetoric. Having told all the reforms which he wanted that had been obtained, he proceeded to say what further ones he desired—namely, the reform of the publicans and the English Church, a comically-contemptuous juxtaposition. As to the latter, he makes no difficulty about it, deeming it no question of time, because he says that either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli (with odds on the latter) is to disestablish the Church; and, as both those statesmen are sexagenarians, each in his degree, they have not much time to spare before they set about their work of demolition. The reform of the publicans he appeared to treat as mightier work; for he does not despise his opponents in his crusade against free drinking, amongst the most formidable of whom he places brewers who are always building churches, and philosophical Radicals like Mr. Fawcett, who think the great object of legislation is to grant facilities for drinking beer. There was an obvious plagiarism when he asked favour for his Permissive Bill because it was only a little one; but, on the whole, his speech was sturdy, jolly, and at the same time earnest, as all his speeches are.

Time was when Mr. Baines stood out in the Liberal party as a most advanced Radical; but the progress of Radicalism has left him far behind, and he seems no better than an old Whig. An excellent illustration of the position which he now occupies in the ranks of Liberalism is to be found in the chronicle of a meeting which he attended in Leeds lately, and where he stood side by side with a representative Radical who is his colleague. The speech of Mr. Baines was, though he tried hard to assume a tone of ultra-Liberalism, a mere rattling of dry bones, compared with the full-blooded, rioting, rollicking Radicalism of Mr. Carter, who, luckily, if he is a personage on a platform at Leeds, is not an influence in the present Parliament, and is still less likely to be one in the next if, as is predicted, it should have a great deal more of the leaven of Conservatism in it.

SKETCHES OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Our Special Artist, Mr. John Proctor, who has been sent to St. Petersburg for the purpose of furnishing our Illustrations of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, supplies a page of characteristic street-figures and rather trivial incidents, belonging to ordinary domestic and social life in that city. He has not, like the famous reporter of courtly and aristocratic festivities who was formerly ridiculed by *Punch*, become so elated with false pride, from his approach to the splendid circle of supreme fashion, as to have no eye for the vulgar realities of a crowded and busy town, with its miscellaneous population, chiefly composed of the poor and the labouring classes. Our Artist, on the contrary, being a humourist and man of the world, has chosen to begin his task, whilst awaiting the expected assemblage of Imperial and Royal Princes, and the series of superb entertainments at the Russian Court, with a few truthful sketches of St. Petersburg cockneydom in its lower walks of daily traffic and service. People are obliged to do pretty much the same kind of things in every European capital; buying, selling, and hiring, various arrangements for eating and drinking, lodging and sleeping, the functions of the police, the use of carriages, and the delivery of letters by the post, must go on with but little substantial alteration in St. Petersburg, as in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Costumes and languages, the systems of coinage, weights, and measures, present an external difference in these transactions among the inhabitants of a foreign city; but the wants of ordinary townfolk, and the ways of supplying them, are essentially those to which we are accustomed at home. The first Russian city figure, therefore, in Mr. Proctor's gallery of St. Petersburg street characters is our familiar acquaintance, celebrated in an old comic ballad:

The dogs they barked, and the cats they ran,
At the handsome insinuating Dog's Meat Man!

We do not know the rule about keeping dogs at the metropolis of Alexander II.'s mighty empire; but there is due provision for cats, as we see by the gratitude of that affectionate creature rubbing her head against the purveyor's legs. She is not frightened by the terrible appearance of his broad-bladed knife, which is like that with which they cut off human heads in Ashantee, to please his Majesty King Coffee Calcutty. The usual rate of payment, we are told, for the feeding of a cat is one rouble, or 2s. 6d., a month. The next figure might be taken for that of a milkwoman, but it is a woman selling eggs. The head or bust-portrait, with these at the top of the page, is that of a common workman. Beneath him is a sweep, or foreman of a gang of sweeps, whose services have been very needful, we observe, in the thawed snow and mud of the St. Petersburg streets during the past week. The fifth subject, represented just below that of the sweep, is one of the street vendors of a cheap breakfast, consisting of eggs, boiled cabbage, bread, or sausages, to be eaten on the spot, like our baked potatoes and early coffee in London, hot from the portable oven or can. A maid-servant, who wears her summer dress, is next seen taking in her master's letters from the postman at the house-door. Beside this group is a hawk of toys, with a few of those Chinese counting-frames, set with parallel wires to support numbers of movable coloured beads, which are sometimes used for teaching arithmetic to children. At the bottom of the page is the hackney sledge, or sleigh, which in winter supersedes the ordinary kind of hackney carriage. This vehicle is hired at the rate of a rouble and a half for the first hour, and a rouble for each hour after the first, which is rather more than London cab fare by time. The furred cloaks and caps, worn by driver and passenger, are quite necessary at this season of the year.

A conference of licensed victuallers held in Birmingham, last week, was attended by about 300 representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The hearing of the Hereford municipal election petition was concluded on Monday, Mr. Commissioner Biron pronouncing for the defendant, Mr. Edwin Smith, on all points, and declaring that, as the charges had in no case been substantiated, he should leave costs to follow the event.

The annual meeting in connection with the Children's Home and Seaside Hospital at Rhyl was held, on Thursday week, in the Townhall—the chair being occupied by the Marquis of Westminster. The noble chairman, in the course of his speech, dilated upon the advantages and necessity of such institutions for convalescents. If persons in his sphere of life found a change of air conducive to restoration of health, how much more so would they find it who have but a scanty fare at the best, and live in houses and atmosphere which are themselves unhealthy. He had visited the home, and was greatly pleased with its arrangements, cleanliness, and everything conducive to health which it possessed. Speeches were also made by Lord Penrhyn, Colonel Humberston, Mr. Townshend Mainwaring, Venerable Archdeacon Foulkes, Mr. P. H. Chambers, Professor McKenna Hughes, and Mr. John Churton. Lord Penrhyn gave £100 to the funds.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ANIMAL LIFE AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Dr. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., Professor of Geology, King's College, London, on Thursday week gave the first of a course of six lectures on Palaeontology, with especial reference to extinct animals and the physical geography of their time. He began by stating that considerable portions of the crust of the earth are composed of the remains of animals and plants, the relics of faunas and floras which once flourished on the globe. They are termed organic remains or fossils, and present remarkable resemblances to the preservable parts of the animals and plants of our own time—that is to say, in regard to the shells and internal and external skeletons. This resemblance necessitates the inclusion of fossil forms amongst recent kinds in every natural history classification which is founded upon the belief in the continuity of the laws of life. The Professor then pointed out that although fossils so closely resemble modern relics, they differ in their hardness and weight, which is due to the original shell, bone, or coral having been replaced by other mineral substances, a process analogous to the substitution of one mineral for another, such as quartz for sulphide of iron. Fossils found in strata which were the results of the denudation of the land are the relics of the particular fauna or flora of a definite physical geography; and as strata are consecutive, so there has been a succession of aspects of nature and of life. This relation between deposits or strata to the physical geography of their time the Professor illustrated by various examples, proving that geology is really the history of successive physical geographies; and he then proceeded to show the connection between the succession of living things on the earth and the grandest phenomena of inorganic nature. Two series of forces acted during the geological ages—those of denudation, chiefly by the action of water; and those producing movements of the crust, due to chemical action. As examples of the physical structure of the fossils having been entirely changed, Professor Duncan referred to cases where chalk had crystallised into marble by the action of hot lava, and where the soft parts of mollusca and wood had been replaced by silica; and he commented upon the conclusive evidence of three consecutive stages of physical geography given by fossils found in the strata, composed of a succession of clay, sand, and chalk, in the neighbourhood of London. The forces which produced the internal movements of the crust of the earth, he said, initiated and concluded geological ages, produced or terminated physical geographies, and limited the roaming powers of certain animals, and established distributional provinces. The nature of these provinces, modern and ancient, was explained and illustrated by reference to the natural history, palaeontology, and alterations in the physical geography of New Zealand, Australia, and South America. Amongst the animals specially commented on were the ostrich, the little apteryx, and the gigantic fossil dinosaur, or moa, of New Zealand; the kangaroo and the large fossil marsupials of Australia; and the sloth and its ancient relatives, the megatherium and mylodon, in South America: the chief part of these being represented in large diagrams.

ACOUSTIC TRANSPARENCY AND OPACITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Professor Tyndall, at the first weekly evening meeting of the season, Friday, the 16th inst., gave a discourse founded on the results of experiments and observations on fog-signals, conducted at the South Foreland in 1873, under the auspices of the Corporation of the Trinity House, of which he is the scientific adviser, and to whose officers, Mr. Douglas, the engineer, Mr. Ayres, his assistant, and Mr. Edwards, the private secretary of the deputy master, he expressed great obligations. After mentioning that in the ten years ending with 1872, 273 ships had been totally lost on the coast of the United Kingdom through fog and thick weather, the Professor gave interesting details of the experiments which began on May 19, on board the *Irene*, the proper apparatus, such as brass trumpets and air and steam whistles, having been previously mounted on the top and at the bottom of the South Foreland Cliff, under the direction of the Fog-Signal Committee. The maximum distance at which sound was heard was, on May 19, 3½ miles; on May 20, at first, not more than 3 or 4 miles—afterwards 6 miles; on June 2, 3 miles' range ran up to about 6 miles; on June 3, a dark and lowering day, range 9 miles; there were violent rain showers. June 10, range of 9 miles; on this day there was an extraordinary sinking of the sounds observed on the Dover side of the Foreland. At a mile distance they rapidly fell; at 2 miles they were inaudible, and guns fired were also unheard at the same distance. After close investigation the Professor attributed this weakening of the sound, partly to what he termed the acoustic shadow due to the instruments being cut off by a projection of the cliff near the station, and partly to the interference of the sound reflected from the cliff with the direct sound. In establishing a fog-signal station such matters, he said, must be carefully attended to. On June 25 the range of sound was 5½ miles, and on June 26, 10 miles—the former with the wind in its favour, the latter with the wind against it. This proved that there must be something besides wind which determines sound-ranges. On July 1, through a thick haze with opposing wind, sounds were heard at 12½ miles, twice the distance of the transmission on a clear day with favourable winds. On July 2, Professor Tyndall said, an acoustic darkness, as it were, settled upon the atmosphere, the range being only 4 miles. The fluctuation thus had been from 3½ to 12½ miles, without any apparent meteorological cause. On July 3, a glorious morning with calm air and smooth sea, nothing was heard at 2 miles' distance; the puffs of the guns were seen as in dumb show. This led the Professor to conclude that the common belief that a clear, calm atmosphere is the best vehicle of sound, and that optical and acoustic transparency go together, as published by Dr. Derham in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1708, and generally received by scientific men ever since, is quite erroneous. After deep reflection, he was led to conjecture the true cause of this stoppage of the transmission of the sound. As he stood on the deck of the *Irene*, considering what could so destroy the homogeneity of the atmosphere as to enable it to quench in so short a distance so vast a body of sound, he became conscious of the great heat of the sun. Beams of equal power were falling on the sea, producing copious evaporation. That the vapour generated should so rise and mingle with the air as to form an absolutely homogeneous mixture he considered highly improbable. It would be sure to streak and mottle the atmosphere with spaces in which the air would be in different degrees saturated, or it might be displaced by the vapour. At the limiting surfaces of these spaces, though invisible, the Professor saw that we should have the conditions necessary to the production of partial echoes and the consequent waste of sound. This explanation was tested and confirmed on the same day. By the intervention of a cloud, which checked the formation of vapour, the audibility of the sounds was increased. As the sun fell and the formation of vapour ceased, the sounds were heard—eventually at 7½ miles' distance. This echoing from aerial surfaces was demonstrated before the audience by an entirely new experiment, devised, at the Professor's suggestion, by his assistant, Mr. Cottrell. The sound of a bell transmitted through a tube filled with perfectly homo-

geneous common air strongly agitated the sensitive flame employed as a test; but when, by an ingenious arrangement, alternate layers of coal-gas and carbonic acid were allowed to cross the tube at right angles to the direction of the sound-wave, the sound was reflected by the limiting surfaces of this non-homogeneous medium, and the flame became quiescent. This reflection of sound is analogous to that of light in foam, clouds, snowballs, common salt, and to all transparent substances in powder. In the concluding portion of his discourse Professor Tyndall stated that, by recent experiments on the Serpentine during foggy and clear days, he had conclusively proved that the non-homogeneity of the air was the entire cause of the stoppage of the transmission of sound, quite irrespective of fog, haze, rain, or other supposed causes. Among the apparatus employed in the coast experiments was a very large syren, willingly lent by the Government of the United States. The secretary, Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., Vice-President, was in the chair.

KANT'S PHILOSOPHY AND LIFE.

Professor G. Croom Robertson, of University College, London, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Kant's Critical Philosophy on Saturday last. He began by pointing out Kant's importance in the present day in Germany among men of science and philosophers, from Johannes Müller to Helmholtz, who, although not his professed followers, recognise him as one whose thought could grasp the principles of scientific inquiry, and even forecast some of its issues. In France a modified form of his doctrine was adopted by Cousin, and even Comte has not been insensible to his power. In England, also, the interest in Kant is a striking feature of the present philosophical movement. Nitsch (1794) and Wigram (1813-23) in vain set forth the new system; but gradually Hamilton, Mansel, Whewell, and others have familiarised the English mind with the main principles of the system. Kant's chief work, the "Kritik of Pure Reason," and the greater part of his ethical writings have been translated; and workers in Trinity College, Dublin, have expounded his doctrine in a coherent form. Kant was a thinker of unsurpassed reach and power; but he strongly vindicated for the positive sciences a domain of their own. In this he was anticipated by Bacon, Locke, Berkeley, and Hume, who spurred on positive inquiry on the basis of experience. But by the side of these were thinkers of a different cast, such as Descartes and Leibnitz, whose philosophy was no sober inquiry into the condition of human knowledge, joined to the practice of experimental research, but a succession of bold attempts to reason out the All. According to them, there was nothing to be known that could not be rationally evolved from within the mind. . . . But now philosophy has reverted to its original and proper function of carrying disinterested inquiry to the uttermost of human conceiving. The natural sciences have grown up as a legitimate and fruitful system of search into the different aspects or departments of nature, proceeding upon experience, and having no higher object than to explain and control it. This was what Descartes and his fellows did not see or would not allow; but Kant understood it, and is thus distinguished from the school of mere speculative metaphysicians. He made no pretence of stemming the resistless tide of scientific research, but rather desired to guide it into effective channels. Yet he opposed the English thinkers when they sought to explain all knowledge as developed from particular experiences, and he made it a great part of his philosophic task to explain from the native constitution of the mind how experience, to be truly so called, could come to pass; and in doing so displayed a depth of insight and width of intellectual grasp never before shown. The course of modern thought may now be looked upon as a long struggle waged between the rival principles of inquiry, named Reason and Experience. Kant could not entirely accept the speculative doctrine of innate ideas, ousting experience and making it superfluous, nor could he accept the position of the English experimentalists, working without system and without discernment of the true issues to be met. Hence his new manner of inquiry, named Critical, into the foundations of human knowledge has been regarded as the reconciliation of all the differences. But the struggle still continues, and the dominant experimentalism, even as transformed by Mr. Herbert Spencer, has come face to face, at all points, with Kant's doctrine, and has stood the encounter, but, said Professor Robertson, has not secured its future. Therefore Kant is now specially important. The latter part of the lecture was chiefly devoted to a sketch of Kant's life and characteristics, and the development of his philosophical opinions. He was born at Königsberg in 1724, being the grandson of a Scotch tradesman named Cant. He was educated for the Church, but declined to take orders, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy. He became a house-tutor, lived long in modest poverty, and only became a professor in 1756. He published his "Kritik of Pure Reason" in 1781; and, after publishing invaluable speculations in almost every department of knowledge, he ceased to lecture, at the age of seventy-three. Still making calls on his brain he aged rapidly, sank into utter helplessness, and died in 1804. To his intellectual powers he added singular nobility of character, and in all the affairs of life he displayed an unwavering rectitude and manly independence.

MECHANISM OF RESPIRATION.

Professor Rutherford's second lecture, on Tuesday last, was devoted to the explanation of the muscular and nervous mechanism concerned in respiration. With the aid of preparations, diagrams, and models, he showed that our ordinary inspiration is entirely due to muscular action; while an ordinary expiration is apparently the result of the elastic recoil of the lungs, ribs, and costal cartilages, and also of the weight of the chest. He explained the dispute regarding the action of the portions of the internal intercostal muscles between the bony parts of the ribs; some physiologists believing that it produces expiration, others that it causes inspiration. With the aid of elastic bands and the ribs rightly placed in the thorax of an animal, the Professor demonstrated that, as Haller long ago maintained, these muscles draw up the ribs, when the ribs above are more fixed (as they normally are) than those below. The phrenic, intercostal, and pneumo-gastric nerves were then described, and the manner in which they act explained; and an instrument for registering the motions of the chest was shown in action.

Sir Julius Benedict will give a discourse on Weber and his Times at the next Friday evening meeting, Jan. 30.

The Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, died, on Thursday week, at his residence at Queenstown. He had been suffering some time from paralytic seizure, consequent on overwork.

Early on Sunday morning a lamentable wreck occurred on the south-west shore of St. Mary's, the largest of the Scilly Isles. The captain and eight of the twenty hands on board the Minnehaha were drowned, as was also the pilot, ten men only getting safely ashore.

MUSIC.

The resumption of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts and of the Monday Popular Concerts last week, may be looked on as the first important signs of the musical activity which speedily follows the brief lull of the Christmas holidays. The event last referred to has already been noticed, and we have now to speak of the twelfth of those concerts, which, when completed, will form the eighteenth series of the excellent Sydenham performances.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert included some orchestral pieces of special interest, two of them having been novelties in this country. To speak of the latter first, Mr. H. Hugo Pierson's concert-overture, entitled "As You Like it," is one of several such works composed in illustration of some of Shakespeare's plays. The piece now referred to contains some very effective orchestral writing, and many of the themes are characterised by much grace and beauty. There is, however, a want of order and design in their arrangement, with a general vagueness of structure, that somewhat militate against the effect of the whole as a composition. Nevertheless, it was acceptable as a specimen of the productions of an Englishman who was highly esteemed in Germany, where he had resided for many years up to the time of his death, at Leipzig, twelve months ago. With the exception of his oratorio, "Jerusalem," and portions of that entitled "Hezekiah" (both produced at Norwich Festivals), but little is known here of the late Mr. Pierson's music, further selections from which might hereafter justifiably be introduced in our concert programmes. A second novelty at Saturday's concert was a charming little orchestral piece from Taubert's music to the German version of "The Tempest," in which the chess-playing scene of the lovers is converted into a music lesson on the lute. The movement referred to is entitled "Liebesliedchen," and is in the style of a serenade. The stringed instruments are used "pizzicato," the principal theme (the "Love Song") recurring as an oboe solo, in which M. Dubucq's fine tone and style were admirably displayed. The gentle grace and charm of the piece were generally recognised, and the encore which it received was replied to by a repetition of the latter portion. Splendid performances of Schubert's great symphony in C (No. 9), Mozart's overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Mendelssohn's to "Die Hochzeit des Camacho," completed the instrumental portion of the concert, which included vocal solos by Madame Patey, Miss Anna Williams, and Signor Agnesi. Miss Williams gained the prize in one of the classes for solo singing at the Crystal Palace National Music Meetings in 1872; since when she has been studying in Italy—to good purpose, as evidenced by her rendering of Puccini's cavatina, "Ah! con lui," and Handel's air "From mighty kings," in both of which the singer was much applauded. Mr. Manns was warmly welcomed, as usual, on his reappearance in the orchestra.

At last Monday's Popular Concert Dr. Hans von Bülow was again the pianist—his solo performances on this occasion having been Bach's organ prelude and fugue in A minor (transcribed by Liszt) and the first of Mendelssohn's six preludes and fugues, op. 35, his performance of which elicited great applause and three recalls of the player. The programme included Molique's pianoforte trio in B flat, in which Dr. Bülow was associated with Madame Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti, and Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin in G (from op. 30), the latter instrument in the hands of the lady just named, who was the leading violinist in Schubert's quartet in A minor; the other executants having been Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. Miss Enriques was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict conducted.

The Saturday performances were resumed last week, when Madame Norman-Néruda, as leading violinist, and Mr. Charles Hallé as pianist, reappeared; and the same artists are announced for the concert of this (Saturday) afternoon.

The British Orchestral Society began its second season, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony; Sir W. S. Bennett's overture, "Les Naiades," and that to Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées"; a new "saltarello" for orchestra, by Mr. J. H. Clarke; Mozart's concerto in E flat for two pianofortes (Mr. W. Macfarren and Miss Linda Scates the pianists); and vocal pieces.

The seventh subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday evening, with a programme of high interest, although devoid of novelty—Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" having been the works selected. The solo-singers announced were Madame Corani, Miss Sterling, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Agnesi.

Two performances of high interest took place simultaneously last (Friday) evening, of which, as of Thursday night's concerts, we must necessarily defer our notice until next week. At Exeter Hall, Dr. Crotch's oratorio, "Palestine," was revived, after having been unheard for many years. At the same time, at St. James's Hall, the third of the second series of the concerts of the Wagner Society was given, with a programme including (for the first time at these concerts) choral extracts from Wagner's operas.

The success which attended the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," at the recent Bristol Festival, was recorded at the time. The oratorio was to be produced—again under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé—at Manchester on Thursday last. As previously mentioned, the work is to be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society during its present season.

THEATRES.

Early as it is in the theatrical season, and before the pantomimes can have been all visited, the various managements show themselves vigilant in the preparation of further novelties. We have at the Gaiety the oddest of burlesques, by H. J. Byron, on "Guy Fawkes"; and at the Royalty an adaptation of Mrs. Edwards's novel, "Ought We to Visit Her?" Mrs. Edwards, with the aid of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, has dramatised her own romance. Unfortunately, it is one of those equivocal productions which now too frequently appear, and of which so much has been said in censure. Curiously enough, on Saturday, when "Ought We to Visit Her?" was produced, the moral points were taken up by the gallery, and condemned. Society is not yet corrupt at its roots. The classes that lie at its base have not yet made those nice distinctions by which the superior orders have grown accustomed to palliate their guilty sentimentalities. They are rough but honest, and as yet their conscience is single-eyed, and has not learned to trifle with duty. They have stern, earnest work to do, and no leisure for refinements which enfeeble while they lend factitious graces to the comparatively indolent. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Theobald (Mr. Peveril and Miss Henrietta Hodson) represent the sentimentalists of the time, who, weary of convention, hover on the brink of the opposite, and are in danger of the precipice which it too frequently conceals. The lady has been formerly a ballet dancer, and has yet a sister on the stage

and an uncle in the orchestra. The family of the Crosbys, belonging to the class of country gentry, naturally think that they ought not to associate with such people, but prefer the society of princes and countesses—a truly snobbish feeling; and, being at a foreign hotel, as naturally look out for such privileged parties. They mistake the Theobalds for aristocratic people, and particularly Mrs. Theobald and her little one for a Russian Countess and her child. Discovering their error, they alter their behaviour, and are made to act very contemptibly. But Rawdon Crosbie, the son (Mr. Charles Wyndham), takes a different view, and gets up a flirtation with Mrs. Theobald, to which she lends herself. Her husband, too, pairs off with a certain Lady Rose Golightly (Miss Maggie Brennan); and we begin to fear that a grievous scandal will ensue. But just as these improprieties are about to culminate in a change in the dream takes place, and all parties resume their normal social positions. The success of the piece may be fairly ascribed to the excellent acting and the costly scenery.

Of Mr. Byron's extravaganza the success is mainly dependent on Mr. Toole's eccentric acting. He is, of course, Guy Faux, and such a guy as was never paralleled on any fifth of November. The author has revelled in fun and pun, and caricatured history in the most ridiculous manner. All this, with the aid of some sterling jokes, many excellent dances, and some capital songs, enforce a favourable verdict. Mr. Lionel Brough, too, as a rebel collier, and Miss Farren, as Lord Montague, conduce greatly to the particular effect of the scenes in which they appear. Altogether, this is the merriest drama of the class to which it belongs which Mr. Byron has written.

On Wednesday night Lord Lytton's "Richelieu," which derives new life from the excellent acting of Mr. Henry Irving, was performed for the hundredth time at the Lyceum.

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS AT EDINBURGH.

The Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh presented this charitable lady with the freedom of their city on Thursday week. The ceremony took place in the Music-Hall, which was decorated for the occasion with hangings of red cloth, a range of greenhouse plants, the unionjack at each end, and a trophy of flags above the portrait of her grandfather, a Coutts who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1742. This portrait was copied from one by Allan Ramsay, and was given to the city by her Ladyship. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen filled the Music-Hall. Several pieces were played on the organ by Professor Oakeley, while awaiting the commencement of the proceedings. The Town Council, in their official robes, sat at the back of the platform. The Lord Provost, preceded by his mace-bearer and sword-bearer, led in Lady Burdett-Coutts, who was welcomed with hearty cheering. She wore the badge and other decorations of the Turners' Company of London. The Lord Provost took the chair, having on his right hand Lady Burdett-Coutts, and beyond her Mrs. Brown, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Countess of Rothes, the Hon. Waldegrave Leslie, Mr. Alexander Sinclair, Mrs. W. Chambers, Dr. William Chambers, and Bailie Methven. On the left hand of the Provost were the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, Postmaster-General; Mr. Harris, interim Town Clerk; Bailies Cousin and Tawse, Dean of Guild Craig, Treasurer Colston, Convener Robertson, and Councillor Falshaw. The Duke of Argyll had intended to be present, but was prevented by indisposition. The proceedings were simply conducted in the ordinary form. The Lord Provost first addressed the company, reminding them of former occasions upon which the honours of the city had been conferred upon famous persons—Ben Jonson, when he visited Drummond at Hawthornden; more recently, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, Sir James Simpson, Lord Napier of Magdala, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Dr. Livingstone, and the artist, David Roberts. He observed that the same compliment was bestowed on Mr. Thomas Coutts, the London banker, her Ladyship's grandfather, in 1813; and he described her own claims to public esteem, commending her exemplary beneficence and zeal for the relief of human suffering; while her efforts to prevent cruelty to dumb animals were likewise not forgotten. The Town Clerk read the burgess ticket, with the minutes of the Town Council voting her the freedom of the city. This was presented to her Ladyship by the Lord Provost with some further appropriate observations. Lady Burdett-Coutts made a graceful, modest, and decided little speech in reply, expressing her sincere thanks. The Lord Provost then called upon the whole company to stand up and to give "three cheers for the youngest burgess of Edinburgh." After the performance of two more anthems on the organ the meeting separated. In the evening the Lord Provost, magistrates, and town councillors were entertained by Lady Burdett-Coutts with a banquet at the Palace Hotel.

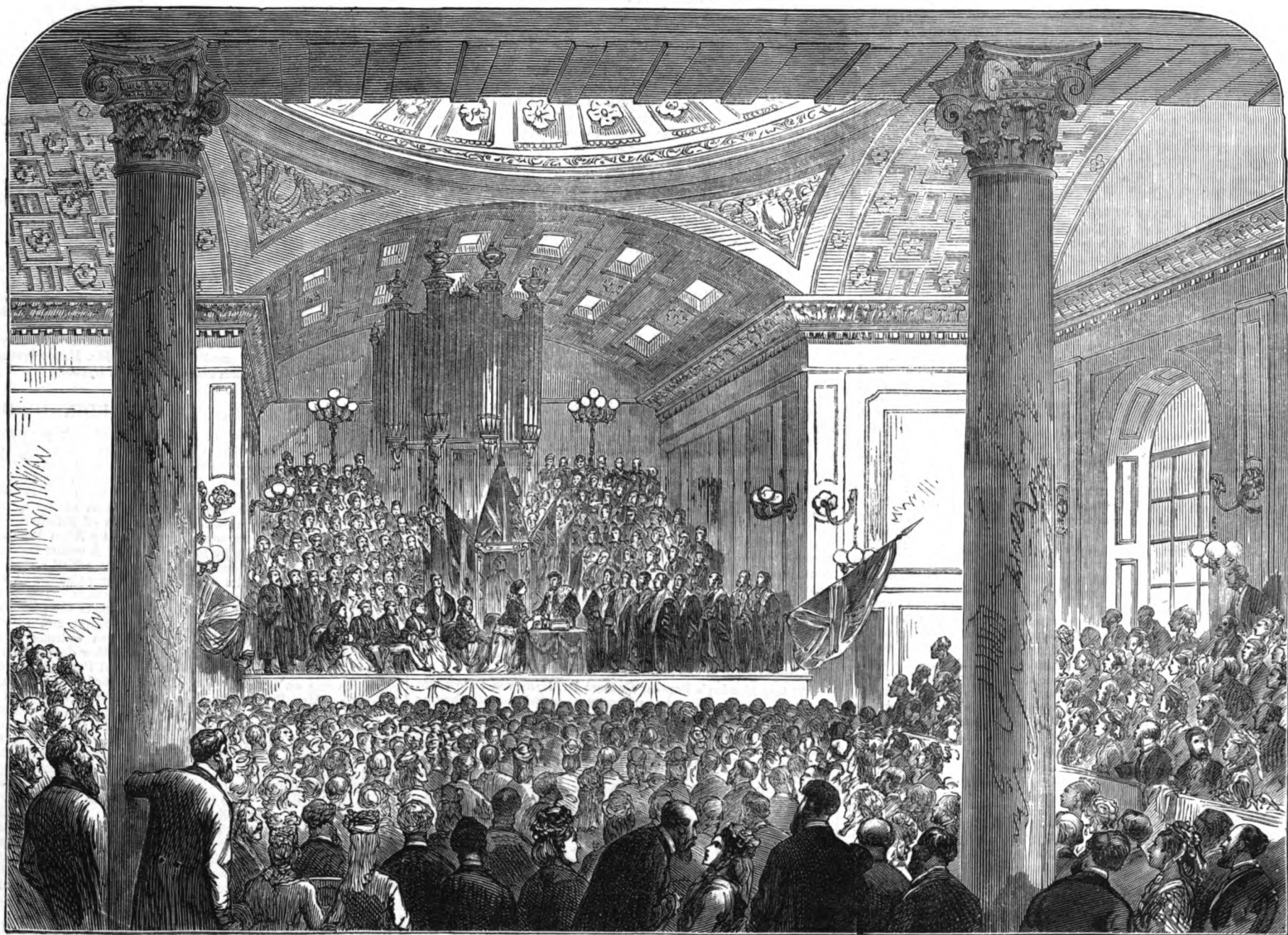
GREAT FIRE AT LEITH.

A fire broke out, in the evening of yesterday week, in the extensive flour-mills at Leith belonging to Messrs. Alexander and Robert Tod. The flames raged with intense fury, and shortly after midnight the extensive range of buildings was completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at from £200,000 to £250,000. The greater part of it is covered by insurance. In consequence of the destruction of the mills nearly 400 men have been thrown out of work. A sketch of the scene presented by the conflagration is reproduced in our Engraving.

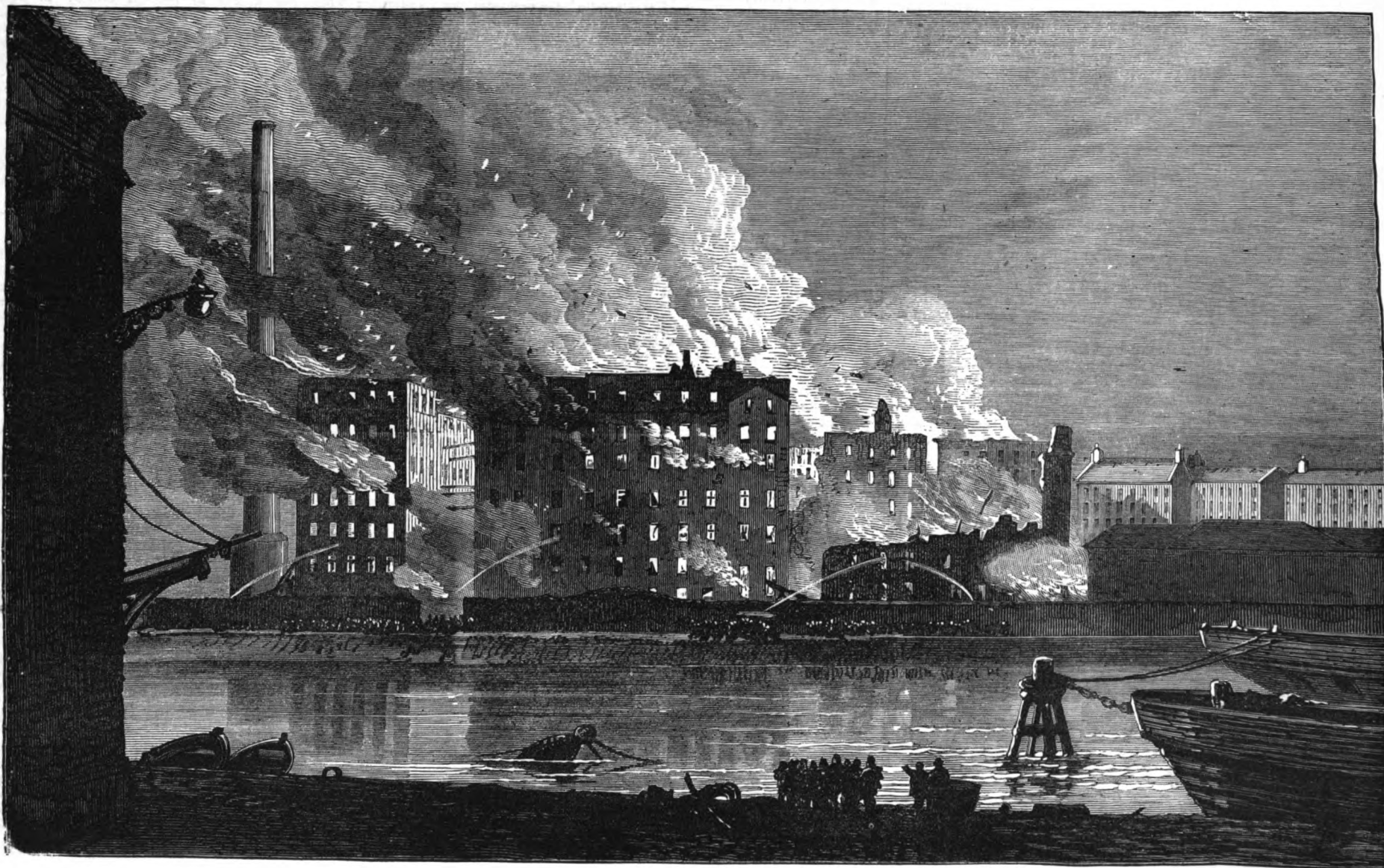
Warwick was, on Monday, enlivened by a foxchase, Reynard leading the pack through the streets of the venerable city.

The annual meeting and annual dinner of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce were held on Monday—under the presidency of the Earl of Morley. The proceedings abounded with congratulations at the increasing prosperity of the port, especially at the return of the Cape mail-steamer to Plymouth. Mr. W. Morrison, M.P., urged the formation of a commercial insurance association in connection with chambers of commerce for the protection and prosecution of offenders, especially of fraudulent bankrupts.

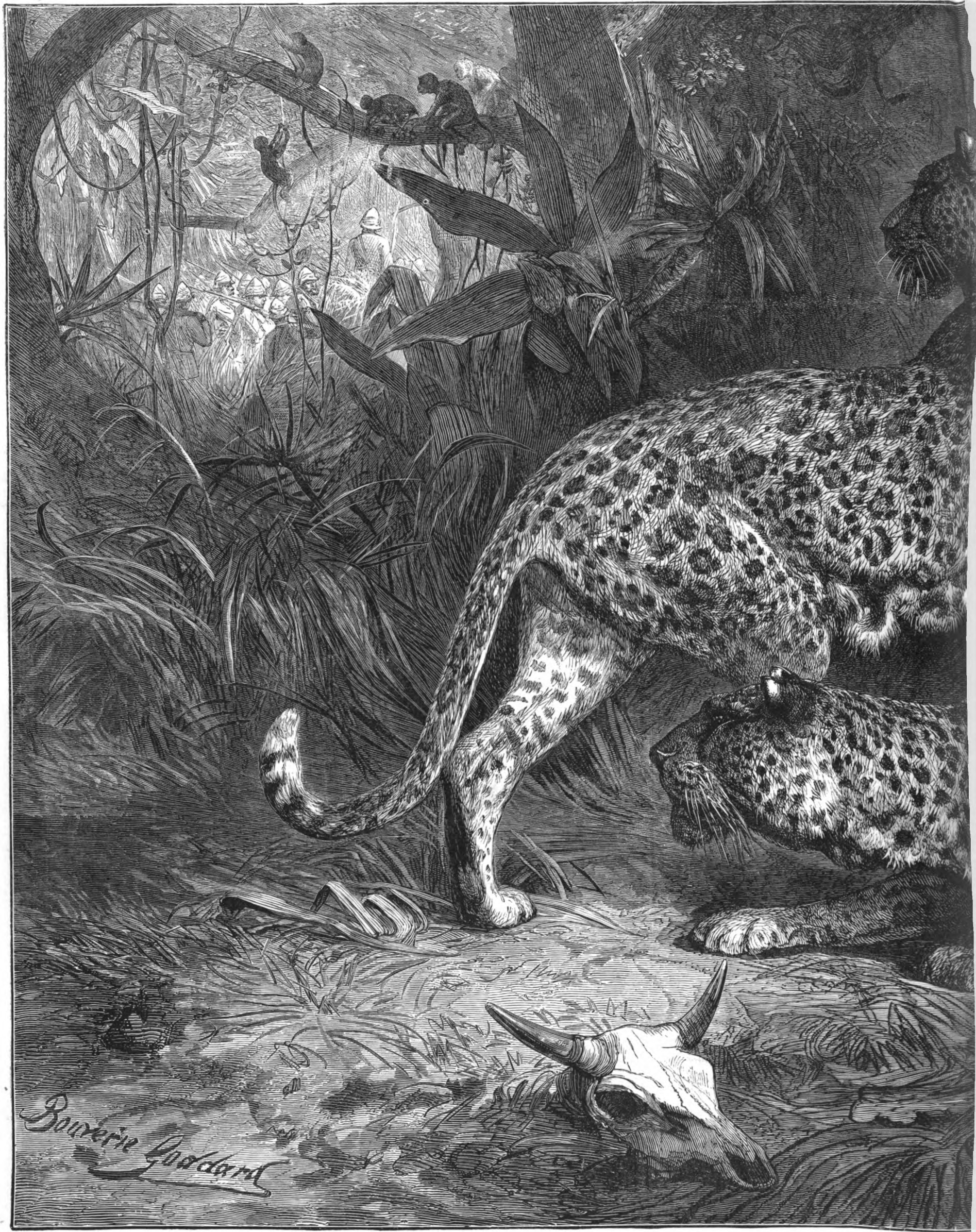
A new Atlantic cable is to be completed during the year, with appliances which are the results of experiments made by Mr. Highton, the eminent electrician, on whom the Society of Arts has conferred a special medal for discoveries in telegraphy. The use of light cables for submarine telegraphs has been advocated by Mr. Varley and other great authorities in scientific circles; and the new cable will weigh only 1½ cwt. per nautical mile in water, will sustain twenty miles of its own length, and will be covered only with prepared manilla, which (unlike iron wire and hemp) is practically indestructible in salt water. The electric current will be so concentrated at the point of indication by the use of magnetic batteries that distinct rapid and powerful signals can be obtained by one tenth of the electric force now in use, while the immense saving in construction, laying, and maintenance will reduce the price of Atlantic messages to one fourth of present rates.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH TO BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.



BURNING OF MESSRS. A AND P. TOD'S FLOUR MILLS, LEITH.



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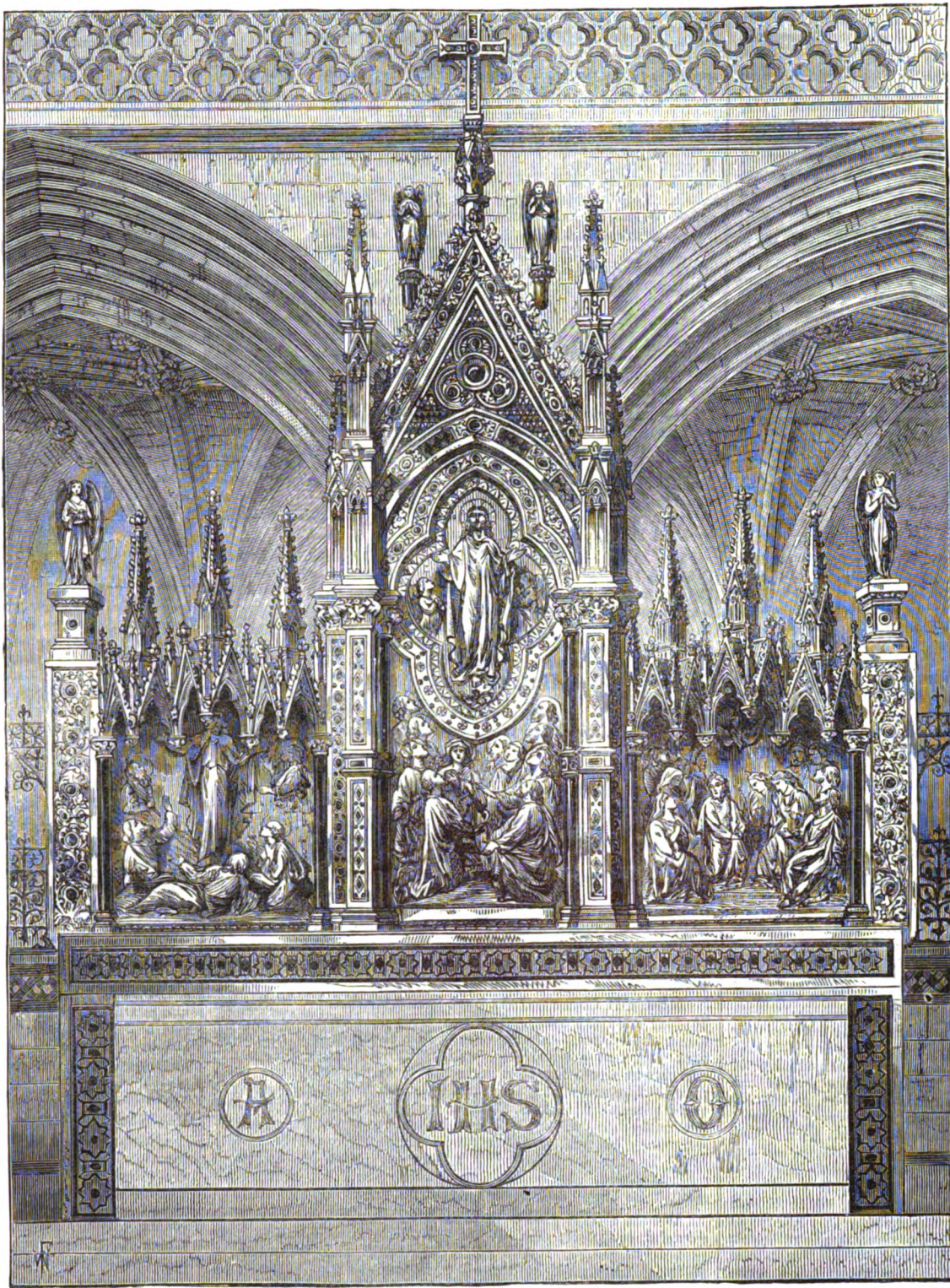
EMY'S COUNTRY.

B. GODDARD.

THE REREDOS AT EXETER.

Reports have lately appeared of the litigation between the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral, on the one hand, and the Bishop of Exeter on the other, upon the legality and propriety of their erection of a new reredos, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect of the cathedral restorations. Our illustration shows the design of this work of art, which has been executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, sculptors, of Westminster Bridge-road, London. The expense is borne by two individual donors—namely, Dr. Blackall and the Rev. Chancellor Harington, who has already given £6000 to the cathedral restorations. The summit of the reredos rises to a height of 22 ft. above the floor of the choir, the materials used in its construction consisting of marble and Derbyshire alabaster, with precious stones. The central compartment is occupied by a sculptured group in alabaster representing the Ascension, the figure of the Saviour being 3½ ft. in height. The figure of St. Peter, to whom the cathedral is dedicated, has a prominent position; on each side of the Saviour appear angels. The Transfiguration and the Descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost are also represented. The reredos occupies about a third of the space at the east end of the choir. The central compartment alone cost £900, and the estimate of £1625 for the whole work will be considerably exceeded. The restoration of the edifice is progressing satisfactorily, the cost, independent of the reredos and other special works, being set down at £40,000.

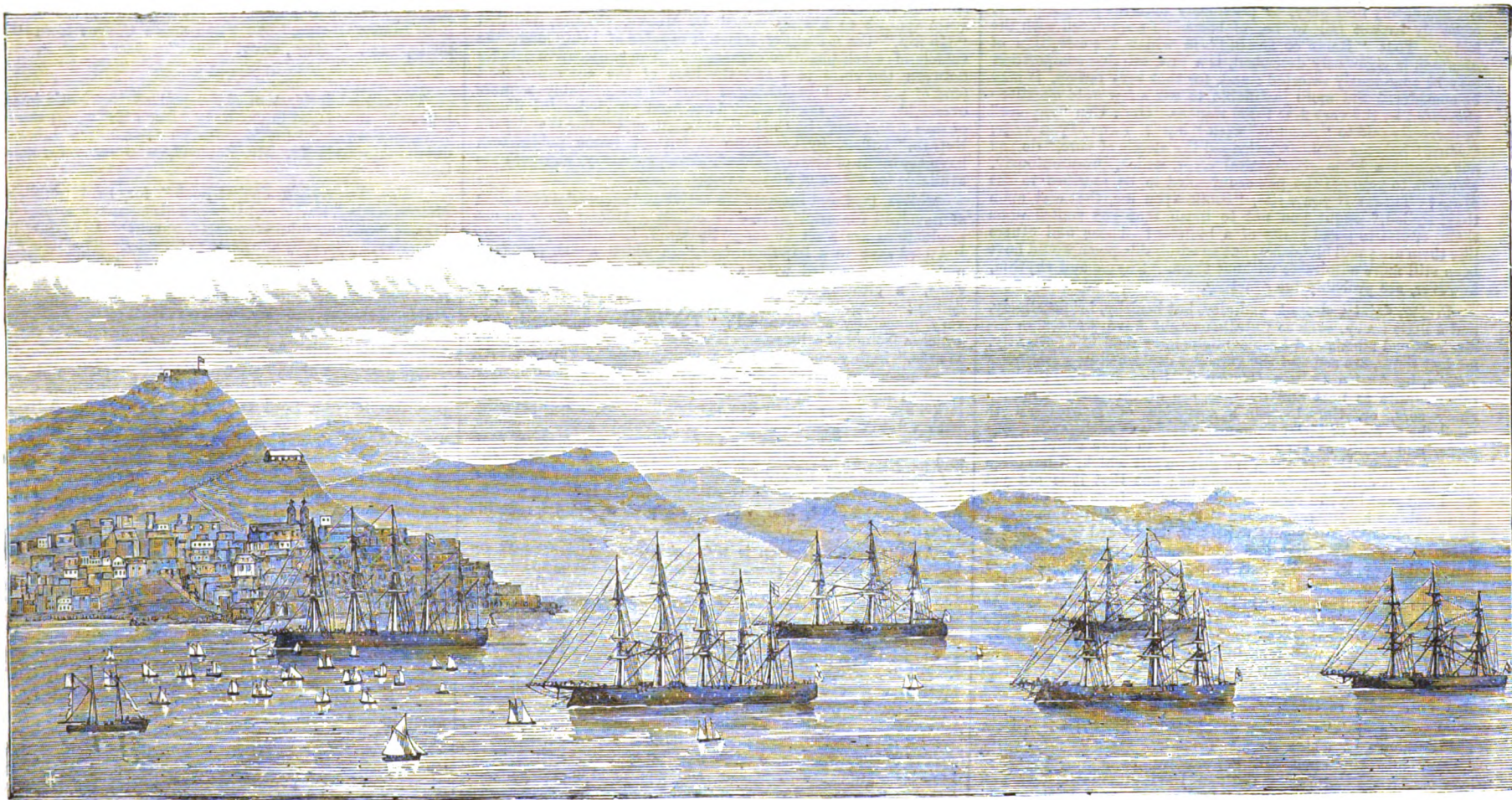
Sir Samuel Baker was entertained at a banquet in the Pavilion by the municipality of Brighton on Monday evening—The Mayor presiding. In responding to the toast of his health, Sir Samuel Baker gave an elaborate account of the objects and progress of his expedition up the Nile. There was a brilliant assembly, and Sir Samuel's reception was in the highest degree flattering.



THE NEW REREDOS IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.

REGATTA AT VIGO.

During the stay of the Channel Squadron at Vigo, on the last day of the old year and the first three days of the new, its officers and crews had their customary regatta, which has become a favourite institution of the fleet. The first day was occupied by the rowing-matches, the second by the sailing-matches, and the third day was appointed for the general sailing competition for a prize cup given by Rear-Admiral Hornby. The money subscribed and expended for prizes was nearly £100. All the arrangements were planned and carried out by an able and zealous committee; but the great sailing-race of the third day, Friday, the 2nd inst., proved a nullity from the wind falling off in the afternoon, so that it had to be resumed on the next day. Forty-five boats of all sizes, from the dingy with its boys to the launch with its crew of experienced sailors, engaged in the competition. The weather was fine on the first day, and the start, at ten o'clock in the morning, was favoured by a gentle breeze. The course was twelve miles, with a time allowance for difference of size and rig. Unfortunately, as we have observed, the wind failed towards evening, and the race was necessarily given up. On the Saturday morning there was a little more wind, but less sunshine, and even some rain. The boats again started well for the race, but another mischance prevented its being concluded. The Rear-Admiral's barge, sailed by Flag-Lieutenant Bunce, was capsized by a sudden puff of wind, at the time when it seemed to be sure of winning. The men in this boat escaped with a ducking; but it was provided by the rules that, in case of any boat capsizing, the race should be stopped. The contest was, therefore, left undecided; and as one ship of the squadron, her Majesty's ship *Triumph*, had to leave Vigo for Gibraltar that afternoon, it was agreed to postpone the final race till she rejoined her consorts. We have to thank Mr. G. H. Weekes, engineer of H.M.S. *Agincourt*, for a sketch of the regatta.



THE CHANNEL FLEET REGATTA AT VIGO.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE MUSES.

A mournful, wailing note, to which all sympathetic hearts will respond, is struck in what it has seemed good to call the "Overture" to *The Disciples*, by Harriet Eleanor Hamilton King (Henry S. King and Co.); for a tribute of verse inspired by and intended for Mazzini never reached his living presence: before the book, "which he commanded," could be placed in his hand or laid at his feet, his spirit had fled to the place reserved for all that is immortal of illustrious patriots. He, then, is the master whose disciples are made, in the volume under consideration, the themes of sad, for the most part, but in some respects joyous and triumphant song. Jacopo Ruffini, Ugo Bassi, Agostino Milano, and Baron Giovanni Nicotera are the names of the disciples; and the hour to which the singer's memory chiefly recurs is that proverbially darkest just preceding the dawn—the dawn of liberty for Italy and the Italians. The dates referred to are 1833, 1849, 1856, and 1858, together with some intervening and some subsequent years. The principal characteristics of the writer's muse are intense, passionate feeling and generous instincts, regarding self-sacrifice as the noblest heroism and scorning to give up hope, even when the sacrifice of self is seemingly most hopeless. To properly appreciate the poems a reader must catch something of the writer's own enthusiasm—must become for a while Italianised. Of the external graces, pictorial beauties, attractions which belong to what may be described as the spectacular and instrumental effects of poetry, when, by the magic of poetic power and the cunning manipulation of language, a reader sees and hears, as it were, upon the very page before him, the loveliness or the awfulness of Nature and her scenery, the clash of steel, the thunder of artillery, the shock of armies, the strains of martial music, a burst of triumphant or plaintive melody, and the like, the writer has apparently not been especially ambitious. There are in the longest poem, dedicated to the memory of Ugo Bassi, passages in which fancy and diction have been employed, not unsuccessfully, in the fashion alluded to; but, on the whole, one would say that the writer was too much overwhelmed by the emotional to bestow much pains upon the picturesque, too much lost in contemplation of painful fact to dwell long amidst the airy regions of pleasant fancy, too much oppressed with a sense of the direful to waste much time upon the tuneful. Let it not be imagined, however, that any special fault, in respect of versification, is to be inferred; the smaller poems are noticeable for a bold, free swing, and have a sufficiently melodious rhythm; and the longest poem, though somewhat monotonous and, by reason of detail, tedious, is by no means devoid of harmonious numbers: all that is intended is to give readers due warning that the book requires of them more heart than ear, more soul to be moved than senses to be gratified. It is sad to know that the writer's state of health has caused one poem and the contemplated series of poems to be left incomplete.

Italy and her yearnings and her struggles, whilst her liberation and unification still fell short of fulfilment for lack of the city resting, queenlike, on her seven hills, have likewise furnished the main subject of *Rome or Death!* by Alfred Austin (William Blackwood and Sons), a poem in which the treatment shows that the greatest possible attention has been paid to just those very points which seem to have been least regarded by the author of "The Disciples." The romantic predominates over the real, the pictorial over the emotional, the material over the spiritual, the heroism of the *beau sabreur* over the heroism of the gentle martyr, the lusty lay over the plaintive dirge. Moreover, in choice and manipulation of metre and in studious arrangement of diction the author has clearly shown a disposition to leave nothing undone, as regards a musical variety of sound, whereby the reader may be lured and caught as the Siren was fabled to catch the mariner. And in this respect his success is likely to be considerable, even if exceptions should now and then be taken to the occasional clumsiness of the very fashionable but not always acceptable compound epithet. The poem commences with great spirit, which is well sustained throughout; and though the stanzas may appear to many readers to lack a little of that grace and subtle influence which pervaded the whole of "Madonna's Child," yet it is probable that the somewhat higher flight now attempted and the somewhat robust nature of the theme will amply compensate for the smaller measure of those characteristics. In "Rome or Death!" are introduced personages whose first appearance upon any poetical stage is made in "Madonna's Child;" and, therefore, to properly appreciate the former it will be advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to previously take the pleasure, as it certainly cannot fail to be, of becoming acquainted with the latter. That "Rome or Death!" in which the campaign of Mentana is vigorously described, is a fine, stirring composition may be confidently asserted; and, for that very reason, it may be considered the more justifiable to ask a few mild questions suggested by the very first three stanzas. One: Can "rhymes" be correctly said to "resound" with "fire"? Two: If you write, "Muse! help me weak—who helped the strong of yore," do you not commit a little grammatical error, which, presumptuously, transfers to yourself the power intended to be ascribed to the Muse? Three: If you write, "Smile upon me, that erst upon them smiled," ought you not to mean that *you* smiled upon them, or else to plead guilty of a blunder? These and others like them are small blemishes, but an admirable poem would have been still more admirable without them. Rhyme and rhythm, however, are probably too exacting.

Pretty, dainty, elegant, and airy, but healthy, bright, lively, and a little saucy, such as Catullus might have written in his more refined moods and Lesbia might have read to a sprightly, modest sister, are some of the verses contained in *Vignettes in Rhyme*, by Austin Dobson (Henry S. King and Co.); whilst others, quite as neat and delicate, are of the pensive, melancholy sort, or, tinged with a suspicion of satire, call to mind the flavour of bitter almonds. Trifles as such productions seem, and easily as they are supposed to have slipped from the pen, the writing of them is a gift—a gift which, it has often been said, is dying out from among us; but that it is not yet dead and gone beyond recall is quite evident from the pleasant little volume hereby recommended to notice. It is by no means the sort of book one would expect to be looked upon with a favourable eye by ladies and gentlemen of uncompromisingly practical views, by intellectual star-gazers, by metaphysicians and persons concerned about nothing more or less than the eternal fitness of things; but by those who do not care to have their minds always on the stretch, who like to see Apollo with his bow unbent entertaining the simple Graces and the sportive Nymphs, who love to mingle the gay with the grave and the playful with the tender, who own that little things may have their own inherent grace, the volume will be received, and deservedly received, with a welcome.

A very grateful sensation, as of having been removed from the hothouse, in which so much modern verse is apparently forced, into the open air, is produced by a few pages of *The Shepherd's Garden*, by William Dayies (Sampson Low and Co.). It is quite refreshing to find oneself in Arcadia again, among shepherds piping merrily on oaten reeds and stealing

kisses from pretty shepherdesses, and anon complaining that, though Celia can find a heart of pity for Cupid, who wounds her deeply, she has none for the faithful swain who would lay down his life for her sake. A good, honest, old-fashioned, cheery song in honour of the plough, too, has an invigorating effect; and many pretty conceits, quite in the ancient style, concerning Love and the behaviour he adopts towards rustics of both sexes, smack of a much-regretted past. Moreover, the writer is perfectly intelligible, which is more than can be said of many a highly-esteemed modern poet.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have brought out two volumes that will be widely acceptable to the admirers of classical vocal music. One is a selection of between seventy and eighty of the songs of Robert Schumann, the other a collection of Sacred Songs, Ancient and Modern. Schumann's charming "lieder" are given with the original German words and an English adaptation by M. X. Hayes. The book of sacred pieces contains specimens from the classical composers of the past, many others being contributed by living celebrities, some having been supplied expressly for this publication. Both volumes are in that handy large octavo form adopted by Messrs. Boosey and Co. in their Royal Edition of operas and their collections of national songs, and the price is fixed at a similarly low rate.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have also issued, in the same convenient octavo size, a neat and inexpensive edition of M. Charles Lecocq's popular comic opera, "La Fille de Madame Angot," with the original text, and an English adaptation by Mr. H. J. Byron. From the same publishers we have also the new songs of Mr. F. H. Cowen, "Night and Morning" and "One Morning, oh! so early," recently sung with such success by Miss Wynne, as already recorded.

The first and second divisions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" have been published by the house of Lamborn Cock in a neat and cheap large octavo edition, with an English text translated and adapted by Helen F. Johnston, who rendered the same office for Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" in its first performance in this country by the London Bach Society. The portions of the "Christmas Oratorio" here given are all that refer to the celebration of that period, the four following parts having reference to subsequent Church festivals. Of the sublimity and beauty of the music we spoke in noticing its performance at a concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society last month.

From Messrs. Ashdown and Parry we have some contributions to pianoforte music by a composer whose works are always interesting and welcome, multitudinous as they are. In Heller's new series (the third) of pieces entitled "Dans les Bois" we find six movements as full of charm and variety as those of the two previous collections. In these new pieces some fanciful allusion to "Der Freischütz" would seem to be intended by the prefix of the names of characters thereof—Max, Agathe, Caspar, Annette—but no evident musical quotations are given from Weber's opera. The grace and charm of Herr Heller's new work are especially remarkable, as it is classed as op. 136, proof being hereby given that productiveness by no means necessarily implies exhaustion.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have issued Mr. Brinley Richards's popular national song, "Let the Hills Resound," in various forms and editions—among others, in a cheap octavo, as a four-part song; as a vocal solo, with pianoforte accompaniment; and also as a solo for that instrument, arranged by the composer. The same firm has recently published some agreeable vocal pieces. Mr. A. S. Gatty's song, "The Open Window" (words by Longfellow), will suit mezzo-soprano voices of moderate range, as will, also, the song entitled "My old Mate and Me," by the lady formerly known as Miss M. Lindsay; "Shadowland," by Signor Ciro Pinsuti; and Mr. Wrighton's song, "Be happy and never despair."

We are always glad to receive fresh productions from that graceful composer, Mr. T. M. Mudie, whose pleasing new pianoforte pieces, "A Maiden's Dream," and "Musing, a Reverie" (published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.), will be very acceptable to teachers and pupils. The same publishers have also issued a transcription for the pianoforte, by Mr. Berthold Tours, of the popular air, "C'est L'Espagne," from Offenbach's "Les Bayards," which is very effectively treated, without presenting any great difficulty to the executant. The name of the amateur composer, the Countess of Charlemont, again appears to a song issued by Messrs. Cramer, entitled "Up-hill," the melody of which is capable of being made the vehicle of much plaintive expression. The consecutive octaves between the voice part and the bass of the accompaniment (end of page 2 and beginning of page 3) are probably a mere oversight, as they might easily have been avoided. "I dream of thee still," song, by C. H. R. Marriott, and "The Wanderer's Return," ballad, by Charlotte C. Gilbert (same publishers), have the merit of clearly-defined, pleasing melody, and both are available for voices of limited range.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart are active and successful providers of novelties for drawing-room vocalists. Among their recent productions are a set of songs by Mr. J. L. Hatton, including "A bird sang in a hawthorn-tree," in which a well-sustained melody is contrasted with a bright accompaniment; "Blossoms," a pleasing musical reflection of the anticipations of spring; "Sing, nor let one note of sadness," a pretty melody, very gracefully accompanied; "The Stream—a Reverie," in which a feeling of calm repose is well expressed; and "Rippling Waves," highly suggestive of a gently flowing current. All these pieces are favourable specimens of Mr. Hatton's well-known powers as a vocal writer. In "The Child and the Skylark" Mr. Lindsay Sloper has produced a very effective song, with a flute obligato added to the pianoforte accompaniment, a combination that cannot fail to please. From Messrs. Duff and Stewart we have also a brilliant "Tarantella di Bravura" for the pianoforte, by Mr. Charles Bradley, who has succeeded in giving interest to a much-worn dance form. It is well written for the instrument, and will afford pleasant and profitable practice.

As the dancing season is not yet (query, is it ever?) exhausted, we may here point to the supplies of music furnished, among others, by the well-known firm of Messrs. Hammond and Co. (formerly Julien's). From the former we have a continuation of the long series of waltzes by the renowned Viennese, Josef Gungl, who recently visited us and conducted his music at M. Rivière's promenade concerts. The pieces now referred to are "Marietta" (polka), "Hochzeitsregen," and "Tanz Metronome," the last being classed as op. 273—a sufficient sign of the composer's productiveness. Each of these has the true dance character in the marked distinctness of the several rhythms. Another name famous for dance-music is that of Johann Strauss, a large number of whose compositions have been published by Messrs. Hammond and Co., one of the latest being a capital gallop, entitled "Indigo." Other names less known are those of J. Kohler and Gustav Michaelis; a

galop, "The Jubilee," by the former, and one, "Berlin," by the latter, are effective dance-pieces.

Messrs. Hammond and Co. have also issued two very graceful pianoforte pieces—"Treue Liebe" and "Stille Liebe," by Gustave Lange. Each is somewhat in the nocturno style, with graceful elaborations and ornamental passages surrounding the principal theme, the execution being much facilitated by the copious fingering supplied. "Serenade Tyrolienne," by F. Bendel (same publishers), will be welcome to teachers and pupils, as a pleasing piece in which the leading fingering is supplied.

From the house of Joseph Williams we have several pianoforte pieces, among which are, by Mr. Harold Thomas, a paraphrase of detached themes from Mendelsohn's "Hymn of Praise," effective fantasias on subjects from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Rossini's "Mosé." Mr. Smallwood's "Novara," "Rochelle," "Italian arietta" ("Non mi voglio Maritar"), and his transcription of the ballads "She wore a wreath of roses" and "Sweet Home," will be found very useful as well as pleasing to young pupils.

"Twilight Bells," "Sunlit Spray," "Merry Measures" (caprice à la danse), "Merry Christmas," and "Marionette" are the titles of a series of pianoforte pieces by Edouard Dorn, published by Messrs. Augener and Co. These movements possess much grace and character, and are written with considerable skill in the art of producing a brilliant effect without severely taxing the executive powers of the player. They are all capital teaching pieces.

From Messrs. Augener we have also a "Pilgrim's March," by Mr. Scotson Clark, which has been so well received as to cause its publication in the various forms of piano solo, piano duet, for harmonium and piano, and for organ. The same publishers have also issued three very pleasing songs by Mr. J. L. Hatton, entitled, respectively, "Hope," "Fancy," the "Snow Flakes." A limited compass of voice and moderate powers of execution will suffice for all these songs, expression being the chief requisite for their interpretation.

Mr. Berthold Tours's songs, "The Maiden and the Sunbeam" and "Gone Before," published by Messrs. Evans and Co., will both be welcome to drawing-room vocalists—the first as an effective piece of musical declamation, the other as an agreeable, flowing melody, neither of them requiring a voice of more than average compass. Mr. Tours's three pianoforte pieces, "Alla Gavotte," "Alla Bourrée," and "Menuetto" (issued by the same publishers), are very clever imitations of the older forms of dance-music implied by the titles, the quaint, antique grace of which is very successfully realised.

Messrs. Enoch and Son have been contributing largely of late, both to vocal and to instrumental music. Among pieces of the former class are several songs that will doubtless find large acceptance. Franz Abt's song, "I never speak thy name aloud," although the sixth number of his op. 418, may compare with many of his previous pieces in melodious expressiveness. "Good-by," by Henry Smart, has a well-defined and coherent melody, supported by an accompaniment which, although not elaborate or difficult, shows the hand of the skilled musician. "A thousand pretty things," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, is another proof that a genuine artist can give value and importance even to the smaller forms of his art. "A Forsaken Grave," by Madame Sainton-Dolby, is a serious ballad of that kind to which this lady used to give such effect by her expressive singing, and of which she has herself produced several successful examples. To pianoforte music Messrs. Enoch have contributed an impromptu, entitled "Atalanta," by Sir Julius Benedict, which is not only highly pleasing in itself, but is especially valuable as a study for the attainment of fluent continuity of passage-playing by the right hand.

From the house of H. Klein we have various agreeable pieces, vocal and instrumental. Among the former are Sir J. Benedict's effective song, "The Sailor's Bride;" Miss Virginia Gabriel's clever setting of words by Miss Procter, "What lack the valleys and mountains" ("A Shadow"); Mr. W. Ganz's pretty ballads, "Camellia and Rose" and "A damsel fair" (the latter of which has been sung by Mlle. Carlotta Patti)—all of which lie within a moderate compass of voice. Mr. Klein's issues of pianoforte music include "Petits Souvenirs, deux Morceaux de Genre," by Gustave Erlanger, which will be found both pleasant and improving in practice; a spirited "Grand Valse" by that powerful pianist the Chevalier de Kontaki; a graceful little fantasia, entitled "Mlle. Sophie Flora Heilbronn's own Musical Box," in which that skilful young pianist has interwoven the themes of the Mermaid's Song from "Oberon," the Fisherman's Chorus from "Mazaniello," and "Home, sweet Home."

The official declaration of the poll at Newcastle (made too late to be announced in our early edition last week) shows that 7356 electors voted for Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Liberal candidate, and 6353 for Mr. Hamond, who came forward as a Conservative.

"The Professor's Pocket-Book" for 1874 (published by Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Rose). This manual was originated in 1871, several years after the commencement of the useful "Musical Directory," issued by the same publishers. The new numbers of both these publications again supply valuable information to the professional or amateur musician, in a comprehensive form and at a small cost. The Pocket-Book is edited by Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Charles Mackeson, and contains, besides the usual miscellaneous matter, much that is exclusively suited to its special purpose.

As president of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, which has been founded at Manchester within the past few months, Lord Derby, yesterday week, delivered his opening address to the members. The meeting was held in the Townhall, which was filled with an influential gathering of the capitalists and manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Among those who took an active part in the proceedings were Sir John Pakington, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Hugh Mason (chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce), the Bishop of Salford, and the Mayors of Manchester and Salford. Incidentally, his Lordship remarked that, though England is, in a certain sense, a rich country, the average of individual income ranges very low—£30 a year for each person, or £150 for a family, being the highest estimate he had ever heard; while probably that was a good deal above the truth. He traced the peculiar circumstances of the growth of its wealth, ascribing much to the exclusive trade which Britain originally enjoyed with her colonies. He scouted the idea of foreign competition being counteracted by protective expedients. The true remedies he showed to be the development of mechanical appliances and the proper utilisation of waste power. Adverting to the apprehensions of the political economists who raise an alarm about the speedy exhaustion of our coal supply, he declared that the industrial question was not how to find motive power, but how to apply it. With this qualification, the resources that nature offered were illimitable.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF PORTARLINGTON.

The Right Honourable Alexandrina Octavia, Countess of Portarlington, who died at Emo Park on the 15th inst., was born in 1823, the second daughter of Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., by Frances Anne, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart. Her Ladyship married, Sept. 2, 1847, Henry John Reuben, present Earl of Portarlington, but had no issue. Her death has caused widespread sorrow, for her benevolence was extensive and her high and amiable character universally appreciated.

LORD BLAYNEY.

The Right Hon. Cadwallader-Davis, twelfth Baron Blayney, of Monaghan, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 18th inst. His Lordship was born Feb. 21, 1803, the only son of Andrew Thomas, eleventh Lord Blayney, by Mabella, his wife, daughter of James, first Earl of Caledon, and was the descendant of a very ancient Welsh family, derived from Brochwel Yseithrog, the Cambrian



Prince of Powys. Before his accession to the Peerage, at the death of his father, in 1834, he sat in the House of Commons as member for the county of Monaghan; and in a few years after, in 1841, was elected a representative peer. His Lordship was never married. His only surviving sister is the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, of Bath, the widow of Admiral Charles Gordon, C.B. By the death of Lord Blayney his peerage expires, and it is the third extinction (the other two being Strangford and Moira) since the creation of Lord Rathdonnell. The Crown will consequently have the right, at the end of a year, to create another Irish peer, unless some legislative measure is, meanwhile, passed to place the Irish Peerage on a better footing than it holds at present.

SIR E. S. WALKER.

Sir Edward Samuel Walker, of Berry Hill, Notts, J.P. and D.L., Mayor of Chester in 1838 and 1848, and High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire 1866-7, died at his seat, near Mansfield, on the 15th inst. He was born in 1799, the youngest son of Joseph Walker, Esq., of Eastwood, in the county of York, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Samuel Need, Esq., of Nottingham, and was grandson of Samuel Walker, the principal founder of the great ironworks at Masborough, near Rotherham. Sir Edward was educated at Rugby, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He received the honour of knighthood in 1841.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Dec. 30, 1867, of the Right Hon. Hester Dowager Baroness King, of Brooklands, Weybridge, Surrey, who died on Dec. 17 last, was proved on the 14th inst., the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix exercises powers of appointment, conferred upon her by the settlement made on her marriage with the late Lord King and under his will, and the whole of her estate is bequeathed to members of her Ladyship's family. The Hon. Peter John Locke King, the testatrix's son, is the sole executor and residuary legatee.

The will of the late Mr. Henry Selfe Page Winterbotham, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, was proved on the 12th inst. by Lindsey William Winterbotham and William Howard Winterbotham, the brothers of the deceased, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £4000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said brothers, upon trust, for the benefit of his sister, Ellen Mary Weedon, and her issue. The will is all in the testator's own handwriting, and is dated Jan. 30, 1867.

The will and codicil—dated respectively Nov. 6, 1868, and Feb. 3, 1870—of Miss Mary Alicia Wingfield, late of Windsor, who died on Nov. 8 last, were proved on the 18th ult. by Miss Mary Ann Humphreys, the Rev. Robert John Gould, and George Moultrie Salt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Among the numerous legacies we note that the testatrix has bequeathed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £600 each; to the Oxford Infirmary, £200; and to the Clergy Orphan School, St. John's-wood, the Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Archdeaconry of Salop and Diocese of Lichfield, the Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Archdeaconry of Salop and Diocese of Hereford, the Salop Infirmary, and the Shrewsbury Dispensary, £100 each.

The will, with two codicils—dated respectively Nov. 11, 1863, July 14, 1866, and Sept. 22, 1873—of Richard Meredyth Richards, late of Caernarvon, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, who died Nov. 4 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Rowland Jones Bateman and Edward Vaughan Richards, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Testator's wife, Mrs. Louisa Janet Anne Richards, takes all the real and the residue of the personalty for life; and at her death, after providing portions for his younger children, such real and personal property is settled upon his eldest son.

The will, dated Oct. 2, 1870, of General Sir Patrick Edmondstone Craigie, K.C.B., who died at St. Leonards-on-Sea on December 13 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Thomas Maxwell, M.D., and Captain Doveton Downes Greentree, the deceased's son-in-law, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. Testator leaves all his property to his son, John Harry Smith Craigie, and his daughters, the son to take a double share.

The will and two codicils—dated March 28, 1871, Jan. 13, 1873, and Aug. 9, 1873—of Henry George Bromilow, late of Merton Bank, Southport, Lancashire, who died on Sept. 2 last, at Loughbrigg Brow, Ambleside, were proved on the 9th inst. by Ann Bromilow, the relict, and Henry John Bromilow, the son, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £50,000. Subject to an annuity to an old servant and an immediate legacy to his wife, the wife takes a life interest in all testator's property, and at her death it goes to his children in equal shares absolutely.

The will, with three codicils—dated Jan. 30, May 1, June 7, and Aug. 23, 1873—of Mrs. Ann Fry, formerly of Barston, in the parish of Hayes, Kent, but late of No. 70, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on Nov. 12 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by her two sons, James William Fry and Charles Robert Fry, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The dispositions of the will and codicils are entirely in favour of testatrix's children and grandchildren.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. F. Brighton.—It shall be examined and reported on forthwith.
F. H. of Mons, R. Osmovon W. R. P., G. of Sunbury, H. Schmidt, Honolulu, G. L. Bismarck, D. D.—The problems received shall receive immediate attention.
F. O. M. Wakefield.—Apply to Messrs. Longmans, Paternoster-row, by whom it was published. We apprehend, however, that it has long been out of print.
W. H. S. Halifax.—1. The German Handbuch has not been translated. 2. It will cost you about 1s. 3. You may obtain it through Messrs. Tribner and Co., Paternoster-row.
4. A new edition will be published very shortly. 5. A correspondent who asks for information should give his name and address.
H. H. St. Petersburg.—Your solution of Problem No. 1557 is perfectly correct.
H. L. Ralis.—You place the White King on his Q's 2nd, and the Black Bishop on his Q's 4th; so the White is in check, to begin with. The position has not one feature of a problem in it.
PRESIDENT.—If you could reduce it to a mate of four moves, it would form a very elegant problem. Is this impracticable?
F. B. Gault, Barbados.—Your solution of Problem No. 1550 is the true one.
G. F. H. Bury.—We shall endeavour to let you know in our next.
NIMMI and TORA.—On re-examination you will find that Problem No. 1559 cannot be solved in the way you propose.
D. O. L.—With great pleasure. Send the MSS., indorsed "Chess," at your convenience, and they shall have speedy attention.
QUEEN'S KNIGHT.—The first appears correct, and is a very fair little problem. The second admits of another solution besides your own. In future write the solutions at the back of the diagrams. It is a great mistake to write them where they must be seen.
W. E. Cardiff.—Many thanks for the game—which, however, is hardly up to the standard of your own and Mr. F.'s usual play.
H. B.—The problems in question have been returned, as you desired them to be.
VICTOR GOSKOLA.—Your problem, No. 15, has been marked for insertion.
THE CORRESPONDENTS OF PROBLEM NO. 1559 have been received from H. R.—T. W. of Canterbury—S. M.—Vignola—Q. Knight—Alpha—C. P. L.—M. P.—E. D. V.—S. P. Q. R. of Bruges—L. D.—Felix—Ponsonby—Nicholas—W. S. O.—Bos—Q. R. D.—Argus—Box and Cox—Ralph and Louisa—M. D.—Try again—Sammy—D. D.—F. R. S.—Pip—Civis—Billy Barlow—Tally-ho—G. R. W.—Principe—Q in the Corner—W. F.—Cosmo.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1550.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 4th	Q takes R*	3. Q to K 4th (ch)	K moves
2. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	Q takes Kt	4. Q gives mate.	

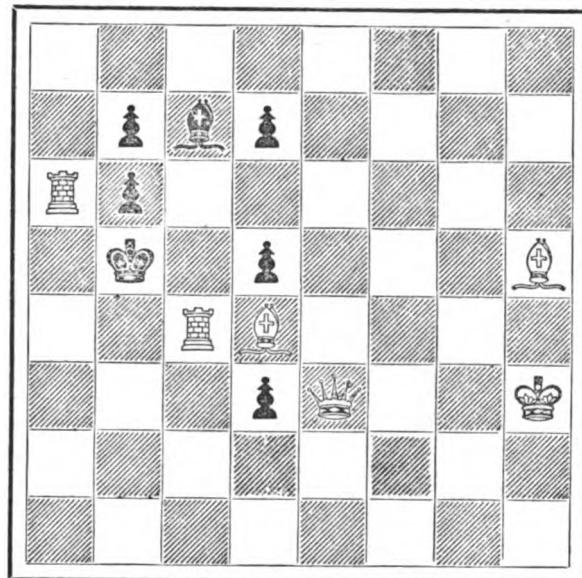
*1. 2. Q to Q 2nd (ch)	P to Q B 5th†	3. Kt to Kt 4th (ch), and mate next move.
K moves		
†1. 2. Q to K 4th (ch)	Kt to Q 8th	3. Q to Q 3rd (ch), and mate next move.
K moves		

PROBLEM NO. 1561.

By Mr. C. E. CARPENTER.

We reprint, by request, this elegant composition from the American Chess Record.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

An amusing little game played lately at the Manchester Club between Messrs. STEINKUHLER and BADDELY on one side against Messrs. ROBEY and WRIGHT on the other.—(Glasgow Piano.)

WHITE (Messrs. S. and B.)	BLACK (Messrs. R. and W.)	WHITE (Messrs. S. and B.)	BLACK (Messrs. R. and W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt to K R 2nd	Q to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P to K B 4th	
3. B to Q 4th	B to Q B 4th		
4. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
8. Castles	Castles		
9. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd		
10. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. B to Q Kt 3rd			
12. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
13. P to Q 5th	B to K 3rd		
14. Q takes B	B takes B		
	B to Q 2nd		

Most players prefer checking to retreating the Kt, the latter being a loss of time in this situation.

Here White follow the example of their adversaries and throw away a move.

It was tempting to advance this Pawn; but they would have played better, we believe, in moving the Bishop to Q 3rd.

Very cleverly played. After this ingenious move Black have no chance of retrieving themselves.

27. R to K B 5th Kt takes P
28. Q to K B 2nd Kt takes Q P
29. Q to K B 2nd
And White wins.

MR. HENRY GLASSFORD BELL.

To those who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance it is well known that the late Sheriff Bell, whose death is now the cause of so much grief in Scotland, was a most accomplished chessplayer, and had been for very many years the President of the Glasgow Chess Club. Speaking of him in this light the *Glasgow Herald* observes:—"We cannot permit the demise of the late honorary president of the Glasgow Chess Club to pass without placing on record the many and valuable services rendered to it by him during the last quarter of a century. In 1850 the chess club then established—including among its number not a few leading citizens—having, for some reason or other, began sensibly to decrease, it was considered necessary by those who had the interests of the club and the game at heart to take some step by which the former might be resuscitated and infused with new life. In view of this object it was suggested that Sheriff Bell (who was known to be both fond of and highly skilled in the game) should be invited to be president of the club. When waited upon for this purpose, the Sheriff expressed himself highly gratified, and readily consented to the request. Fortunately for the club, the name of the Sheriff appeared to be one to conjure with. In the course of a fortnight the number of members rose from forty to 150. New rules were submitted for consideration, and all passed readily under the auspices of the learned gentleman. A new club-room was opened in the Royal Exchange and a special attention was given to the club. At this time the club was in a highly prosperous and satisfactory state, and there can be no doubt that its renewed vigour was principally attributable to the prestige and active interest taken in it by Sheriff Bell. Mr. Staunton, the then champion of the world, was invited to Glasgow, and, after a brilliant display of his chess abilities, was honoured with a grand dinner, at which the Sheriff presided with that bonhomie, pleasant geniality, and wit and humour which distinguished him. During his presidency he presented the club with a splendid chess-board, which was highly appreciated at the time, but will now be more carefully cherished in grateful remembrance of the donor. He continued to take a lively interest in chess till the close of his career. While, however, no one was fonder of the game than he was in leisure hours, he never suffered it to interfere in the remotest degree with the business of life; and in a very interesting and erudite lecture on chess which he delivered on Nov. 22, 1864, in St. Mary's Hall, Glasgow, he concluded with the following excellent advice:—"Chess," he said, "aimed at

teaching coolness, foresight, well-arranged and well-digested habits of action. Whilst, however, they took an interest in Chess, it was only their leisure hours which should be devoted to it, for, although it afforded mental occupation of an intellectual character, it left nothing behind it, communicated nothing to others. Keep Chess, therefore, he concluded, within its proper limits; it is the highest and most scientific of all games, but it is only a game, after all." The name of the lamented Judge, orator and poet will always be remembered with affection by the members of the Glasgow Chess Club; and the loss of the kindly interest he ever took in, and the hearty encouragement he bestowed on, the culture and practice of the "peerless game," will be sensibly felt by chessplayers throughout Scotland."

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.)

THE WILL OF PAUL DUHALDE.

We might head this paper "Why Paul Duhalde made his Will;" for certainly no idea could be much more original than that on which its principal, and disputed, clause was founded.

A brief sketch of the history of Paul Duhalde cannot fail to interest our readers, and will best explain the peculiarity of this testamentary document.

This individual was born at Paris, in 1691; he was the son of a dealer in diamonds, and lost his father at the age of sixteen years, when he was sent to Spain by his mother to learn the arcanes of the business. The lad had no success, and returned. He was then placed with a merchant at Rouen, but did not get on, and subsequently passed to America, but his restless disposition soon sent him back to France. This brought him to the year 1717, and he was now twenty-six years of age. He remained some months with his mother, and then, having contracted a partnership with two jewel merchants, set off a second time to Madrid; this enterprise was, however, not more successful than those preceding it, and he came back to Paris, in the month of February, 1719, profoundly discouraged, and not without reason.

Here the melancholy reflections consequent on his repeated and persistent failures suggested to him a very singular notion, that of contracting a partnership with God. He proceeded to enter seriously into this bizarre contract, and drew up an act in regular and technical form, which he transcribed into his day-book on Sept. 24, 1719, in the following terms:—"I have resolved to enter into a partnership with God, promising and undertaking to fulfil all the within-mentioned articles; and I enjoin my heirs, whoever they may be, to carry out these my intentions in case I should die before accomplishing them myself."

He then proceeds to declare that this association, the object of which is to deal in precious stones, shall hold good for five years, reckoning from Oct. 2, 1719. He fixes his capital at 3000 Spanish piasters (£600), being all that remained to him of his patrimony. He binds himself not to enter into any other partnership during the five years, unless with a woman, by marriage. As soon as the five years shall have elapsed he proposes to balance his accounts, to begin by withdrawing from the partnership the 3000 piasters with which he started; secondly, to take from it the dowry that his wife may have brought him; thirdly, any sum or sums that may have fallen in to him by succession or otherwise during the time; after which he adds, "And the surplus shall be equally divided between God and myself."

This unique partnership having been thus determined, Duhalde starts a third time for Spain, but the outset of this new attempt does not augur well for the partners. Two years after, however (1721), the project of a double marriage between the Courts of France and Spain gives a new impetus to the branch of commerce in which he is engaged, and he resolves to improve the opportunity. At last Fortune seems to smile upon his endeavours, and the ultimate results exceed his fondest hopes. He now returns to Paris, resolving to settle himself finally there.

In 1722 he married the daughter of De Hansy, a well-known bookseller, who brought him 30,000 livres, and from his mother, who died in September of the same year, he inherited 70,226 livres. On May 20, 1723, a son was born to him.

Meantime Duhalde never loses sight of the obligations he has taken upon himself towards God. He draws, from time to time, from the common fund, sums which he distributes, in the name of God, to the poor, and inscribes these with regularity and precision in his registers.

On Oct. 1, 1724, the partnership expires. Duhalde strikes a balance of his accounts, and finds from the aggregate of the entries that he has already paid to the poor 13,684 livres; but this is not all. In the statement of account drawn up he has considered three classes of stones as constituting a portion of the profits: one of these lots is at Amsterdam, one at Madrid, and one at Paris: these he shares equally, inscribing on the packets which contain them, "Half for the poor;" and at the foot of the statement of account he writes:—"Misfortune and malediction upon my heirs, whoever they may be, if, under any pretext whatever, they should fail to distribute to the poor the half of whatever proceeds may come from the jewels now in my possession, if so be God should call me away before I shall have been able to satisfy their claims myself. Further, if by any extraordinary event it should appear at my death that no other amounts are forthcoming but those goods or sums which are virtually the property of the poor, let not a sacrilegious hand be laid upon them; they constitute a deposit which can under no circumstances be diverted from its just course."

In addition to this precaution, and in order to secure to the poor the amounts he regarded as strictly their due, Duhalde drew up in the month of January, 1725, eight bills of 1000 livres each, payable to order from year to year, comprising the years 1725 to 1732, and placed these bills in the hands of the Vicar of St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

On Jan. 14, 1725, he fell ill and made his will, by which he declares that:—"In the books which contain the minutes of his affairs there are several articles touching matters that concern the poor; he begs his executor to examine these articles with the greatest accuracy, and to see they are carried out with the strictest attention."

Two months after, Duhalde dies, leaving a young widow, a minor, and an infant two years old. The schedule of property is called over, the administrators of the Hôpital Général are invited to attend. Among the effects of the deceased are found packets of precious stones, labelled "Half for the poor;" their portion is estimated at 18,188 livres. The administrators claim it, but offer to compromise for the sum of 15,900*fr.* The young widow protests; the guardian contends that the will should be set aside on the ground that no sane men ever get into a partnership with God. The parties appeal to law, and, after a spirited altercation, a judgment is obtained, April 3, 1726, on the decision of D'Aguesseau (Avocat-Général), ordering that "The will of Duhalde and the acts and codicils dependent thereon shall be fulfilled according to the desire of the testator; he consequently condemns the guardian of the widow and her son to hand over to the administrators of the hospital-funds the jewels constituting the legacy made by the testator to the poor, but leaving him the choice of paying the sum in money value, as estimated by experts to be provided by the Court; the course adopted by the said guardian to be decided on within a fortnight."

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 Black Silks, Buett's .. 2s. 11d. .. 4 6 ..
 Black Silks, Rich Lyons .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Black Silks, Good Quality .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Coloured Silks, Rich Lyons Grain .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Japanese Silks, a Large Variety .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Japanese Silks, Rich Quality .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Japanese Silks, Rich Figure .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Japanese Silks, Striped, very Rich .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Silk Velvets, Superior .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Silk Velvets, very Rich .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..
 Silk Velvets, Lyons .. 2s. 11d. .. 5 11 ..

Black Silks, Ten Thousand Pounds Worth.

Black Silks, Imperial make .. 2s. 11d. and 4s. 3/4d. per yard.
 Black Silks, Buett's .. 2s. 11d. .. 4 6 ..
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1797.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6d.



THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH: ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Let it be said to the honour of the Parliament summarily dismissed that it succeeded in fairly accomplishing the work which it was chosen to perform, and that, in respect of most of the great measures which were placed upon the statute-book, it well and wisely interpreted the general consensus of public opinion. In the disestablishment of the Irish Church, in the removal of most of the grievances inflicted upon Irish husbandry by the system of land tenure which there obtained, in the construction of a vast machinery for the education of the people, in the abolition of purchase in the Army and in the restoration of that service from private to public control, in the adoption of the ballot, in the constitution of a high court of judicature in which common law s

equitable jurisdiction are to be blended; and even in the financial retrenchments which, during the most critical European conjuncture, it succeeded in effecting; it placed its name and fame at the highest place on the historical scroll on which are inscribed the triumphs of legislative genius and industry. The part it has played will long be remembered. The policy it has pursued will be recognised as of the grandest order. Posterity may find reason to doubt the political reason of some things it has done, but will assuredly recognise in its career an inspiring example of disinterested and lofty aims compassed by admirable self-denial and indefatigable labour.

Of the Parliament to come we can only express ourselves in the language of hope. That it will show many personal changes in its constituent members is certain. That it will with equal adequacy give effect to the will of the nation is highly to be desired, although this, as yet, is extremely problematical. The main influences brought to bear upon the constituencies by the projected programme of the Ministers, are financial in their character, and, hence, are ill-calculated to elicit the highest order of political and patriotic motive. The abolition of the income tax and the further relaxation of indirect taxation, conjointly with an adjustment of local to imperial burdens, will, no doubt, give an immense impulse to the action of the great majority of electors, and will stamp with its own impression no small proportion of the elected. Whether, when that impulse has exhausted itself and that stamp has been effaced, the Legislative conceptions and aptitudes of the House of Commons will fairly answer the demands of public opinion in relation to other and even higher questions of political interest, remains to be seen. We can only hope that they may; but, from the data at present available for the formation of our judgment, such hope is considerably streaked with apprehension.

One conclusion, we think, is tolerably clear. There is no very wide difference between the professed objects of the two great political parties. What Mr. Gladstone proposes to do Mr. Disraeli is not, in the abstract, unwilling should be done. The main question between them is by which party it may be most safely and successfully effected. The country is about to settle that point, and will settle it, we cannot but hope, with its usual instinctive sagacity.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House. The Duke of Cambridge and the Lord Chancellor arrived on Thursday week and dined with her Majesty. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through West Cowes and Newport to view the decorations in honour of the Royal marriage at St. Petersburg. Prince Leopold and the Duke of Cambridge walked through the towns. The Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, and Countess Feodore Gleichen arrived at Osborne. The Queen received telegrams from the Emperor of Russia and the Duke of Edinburgh announcing the celebration of the marriage. Her Majesty's ships *Zealous* and *Royal Alfred*, which were anchored in Osborne Bay under the command of Captain Cochran, fired Royal salutes. In the evening Royal salutes were again fired, and the ships, together with her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, were illuminated, and discharged fireworks. The Queen's dinner party consisted of Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Caledon, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, and Captain Edmond Mildmay. There was a ball in the servants' hall for the servants and tenants on the Osborne estate, the Queen and the Royal family being present part of the time. On Saturday last the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Leiningen left Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Count and Countess Gleichen, and Countess Feodore Gleichen attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, officiated. On Monday the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Lord President of the Council, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Earl of Kimberley. At the Council Parliament was dissolved. Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., was clerk of the Council. Lord Aberdare, Mr. Gladstone, and the Earl of Kimberley had audiences of her Majesty. Mr. Richard Amphlett received the honour of knighthood. Count and Countess Gleichen and Countess Feodore Gleichen left Osborne. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken frequent drives to Ryde and other towns in the island. The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting on the Queen.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, was solemnised, yesterday (Friday) week, at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, with the utmost pomp, and in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox and Anglican Churches respectively. Those who had been invited to be present assembled at half-past twelve o'clock at the palace. There were members of the Holy Synod, and of the high clergy; members of the Council of the Empire; senators and Ambassadors; the members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their families; general officers, officers of the guard, of the army and navy, and eminent Russian and foreign merchants of the first two guilds. The ladies wore the national costume; the men were in full uniform. The Queen of England was represented by Viscount Sydney and Lady Augusta Stanley. Shortly after one o'clock the marriage procession passed through the Salle des Armoiries, the bride leaning on the arm of the Duke of Edinburgh. On their arrival at the church the Duke and Grand Duchess took their places in front of the altar, where were standing the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and the chief priests, attired in magnificent vestments. The Emperor and Empress were on the right of the altar, the Prince of Wales and the Russian Grand Dukes standing opposite. The most interesting parts of the ceremony were the handing of the rings to the bride and bridegroom, the crowning of the Royal couple, and the procession of the newly-wedded pair, with the Metropolitan and clergy, Prince Arthur, and the Grand Dukes, round

the analogon or lectern, the bride and bridegroom carrying lighted candles in their left hands. On the conclusion of the ceremony the bride and bridegroom were saluted by the Emperor and Empress most affectionately, and immediately all proceeded to the Salle d'Alexandre, where the Protestant marriage was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, assisted by the Rev. A. Thompson and the Rev. Mr. Kingsford. The bride was given away by the Emperor, Prince Arthur being the best man. The Duke and the Grand Duchess used prayer-books which had been sent them by Queen Victoria, and the Grand Duchess carried a bouquet of myrtle sent also by the Queen from Osborne. Dean Stanley read a special prayer, composed by himself for the occasion. The singing of the Russian choir was magnificent. No instrumental music was performed at either service, in accord with the rules of the Greek Church. After this ceremony the Emperor and Empress again saluted the bride and bridegroom. The bride wore a silver embroidered robe and an Imperial mantle of crimson velvet, lined with ermine; a diamond crown and diamond collar, and rich lace veil, adorned with orange flowers. The Empress wore a gold robe and a Russian head-dress of diamonds. The Princess of Wales was attired in a dress of white and silver moire antique, with flowers, covered with magnificent Brussels lace and bordered with rose-coloured velvet. Train of rose-coloured velvet, bordered with an embossed garland of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, detached bouquets of which also filled up the centre; also a necklace and pendants of pearls and diamonds, and tiara of diamonds with feathers and veil. Her Royal Highness also wore the orders of Victoria and Albert, the order of Catherine of Russia, and that of the Danish Royal family. The Czarevna wore a dress of gold and white, with a train of blue velvet and diamond head-dress. The Crown Princess of Germany wore a train of crimson velvet and ermine. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the uniform of a Russian naval officer, with the ribbon and collar of St. Andrew. The Emperor was in a General's dress, with the collar of St. Andrew. Prince Arthur in that of the English Rifle Brigade, and the ribbon and collar of St. Vladimir. The Czarevitch wore the uniform of a Russian General, and the Prince of Wales that of an English General. The service was concluded at three o'clock, when the event was announced to the capital by a salute of 101 guns from the fortress, and to the inhabitants of Moscow by special telegram. The marriage register was signed by the Dean of Westminster, the Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, and by several of the Imperial family.

At half-past four all the Imperial and Royal personages were present at the banquet in the Salle Nicholas. Four toasts were drunk. The first was "The healths of the Emperor, the Empress, and Queen Victoria," which was followed by a salute of fifty-one guns; next came "The health of the Bride and Bridegroom," with a salute of fifty-one guns; next, "The health of the Imperial Family of Russia," followed by a salute of thirty-one guns. Lastly, came "The Clergy and all the Faithful Subjects of the Czar," with again a salute of thirty-one guns. A concert of vocal and instrumental music was performed during the banquet.

At a quarter to nine the Imperial Court proceeded to St. George's Hall, where were assembled the marriage guests, the Czar leading the Duchess of Edinburgh. The dresses were the same as those worn in the morning, except that the bride was divested of her mantle of velvet and ermine. The polonaise (which is a march of the Court, two and two, in an intricate form to and fro the ball-room, each lady changing her partner at the top of the room) was commenced from the throne, the bride in turn being escorted through the maze of guests by the bridegroom, the Czar, and by several of the Princes and Grand Dukes. The trains of the ladies were borne, as before, by chamberlains. The polonaise lasted an hour, previous to which time the bride and bridegroom had retired from the ball-room.

At eleven o'clock the Emperor accompanied the Duke and Grand Duchess, who were attended by Lady Emma Osborne, Mlle. Miliutin, Lieutenant Haig, General Gogel, and General Popoff, to the railway station, whence they left St. Petersburg by special train for Tsarskoe-Selo, where the deputation of the townspeople at the station presented the bride and bridegroom with bread and salt on a silver dish. The Duke and Grand Duchess drove to the Alexander Palace amid the enthusiastic greetings of the people—the road, like the city of St. Petersburg, being brilliantly illuminated and decorated.

On the following day the Duke and Grand Duchess drove in the park and also visited the Grand Palace and the arsenal. The marriage festivities were continued at St. Petersburg. The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and other visitors, with the Grand Dukes, went on a hunting excursion to Gatchina. The bag consisted of one bear and thirteen wolves, besides hares. The Imperial and Royal party dined at Gatchina, and on the return journey the Emperor left the train at Tsarskoe-Selo, and visited the Duke and Grand Duchess at the Alexander Palace.

On Sunday the bride and bridegroom attended Divine service in the Great Palace, and afterwards received the members of their suite at breakfast. Later in the day the Duke and Grand Duchess drove in a sledge to Pawloak. The Dean of Westminster preached at the English church at St. Petersburg in aid of the relief fund for Samara province. The English Royal visitors were present. Subsequently the Emperor and the Imperial family, with the Prince of Wales and other Imperial and Royal personages, were present at the parade of officers which is held on Sundays in the Michael Manège. After the ceremony the commanding officers of the different corps were presented to the foreign Princes by the Czar. In the evening the Grand Duchess Marie of Leuchtenberg gave a concert of sacred music, at which all the Princes were present.

On Monday the Duke and Grand Duchess walked before breakfast in the private garden of the palace, and afterwards skated upon the ice. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses received the members of their suite at dinner. At St. Petersburg a grand parade of about 30,000 troops of all arms was held before the Winter Palace in honour of the Prince of Wales and the other foreign Princes. The Emperor, with a numerous Staff, and the Princes rode along the lines, the troops cheering and the bands playing the several national hymns, after which the troops marched past in front of the Alexander Column. The Princesses witnessed the spectacle from the windows of the Winter Palace. Subsequently the Czar entertained the foreign visitors, with their respective suites, at luncheon in the palace. All the foreign Princes and Princesses were also present at the family dinner at the Winter Palace.

On Tuesday the Duke and Grand Duchess returned to St. Petersburg from Tsarskoe-Selo. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses received at the Winter Palace the Diplomatic Body, the foreign Princes and Princesses, and the ladies attached to the Russian Court.

On Wednesday the bride and bridegroom received the superior clergy, the Imperial Council, senators, officers of the Imperial and Grand Ducal households, and superior officers of

the army and navy. In the evening there was a state performance at the Opera, at which all the Imperial and Royal personages were present.

On Thursday a ball was given in the Nicholas Hall of the Winter Palace, and yesterday (Friday) a ball was also given at the palace of the Czarevitch. To-day (Saturday) the nobility of St. Petersburg will give a ball at their club. On Monday next a ball will be given at the palace of the elder Grand Duke Nicholas, and on Tuesday one by the British Ambassador.

The Russian Court will leave for Moscow next Wednesday, and on the following day the Imperial and Royal personages will visit the Moscow Cathedral, after which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will receive congratulatory visits. There will be a dinner in the Alexander Hall, and in the evening a performance at the Great Moscow Theatre.

On Friday the Moscow nobles will give a ball at their club, and on Saturday a ball will take place at the Governor-General's residence. The Court will return to St. Petersburg on Sunday week.

In a proclamation announcing the marriage of his daughter the Czar invites the prayers of the faithful for a blessing on the union. The occasion has been commemorated by a large distribution of honours and promotions.

On the day before the marriage the Grand Duchess received a deputation from the Orenburg Uhlan regiment, of which her Imperial Highness is honorary Colonel, and accepted a history of her regiment, compiled by Lieutenant Krestovski.

The name of the Duke of Edinburgh has been inscribed on the rolls of the 14th, or Yambourg, Regiment of Lancers, of which corps the Grand Duchess is patron.

The merchants of St. Petersburg are to present the Grand Duchess with a costly piece of plate. The English colony will give a life-boat to the Russian Life-Boat Society in honour of the marriage, presenting a silver model of the boat to her Imperial Highness.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has made the following appointments, with the approval of the Queen of England:—Lady Frances Baillie, Lady Emma Osborne, and Lady Mary Butler to be Ladies of the Bedchamber, and Mr. Dmitry Kalochine to be private secretary to her Imperial Highness. The Duke of Edinburgh has appointed Dr. Wilson Fox to be Physician in Ordinary to their Imperial and Royal Highnesses.

The Prince of Wales has been elected an honorary member of the Russian Geographical Society. His Royal Highness has visited the home of Peter the Great.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany celebrated the anniversary of their wedding-day with a family dinner at the Winter Palace.

The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. Upon the occasion of the Royal marriage at St. Petersburg, the labourers upon the Royal estate received gifts of money, and the servants of the household had a dance. The gold medal which the Prince of Wales annually gives for proficiency in the highest branches of education to a pupil of Dr. White, at the Lynn Grammar School, has been gained by Mr. H. Leeper, son of the Vicar of All Saints', South Lynn.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Edmond St. John Mildmay, Esq., now extra Equerry to his Royal Highness, to be Equerry, vice Major-General Henry Clifton, resigned; and Major-General Henry Clifton to be extra Equerry to his Royal Highness.

His Excellency the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived in St. James's-square from Emo Park, Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis of Londonderry and Viscount Castlereagh returned to Wynyard on Monday from Ireland.

The Marquis of Northampton has arrived in town from Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

Earl and Countess Cowper have left Paris for Rome.

Earl and Countess Amherst and the Ladies Amherst have returned to Montreal, Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Knowsley.

The Earl of Shannon has arrived in town from Ireland.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left their residence in Berkeley-square for Ringwood, Hants.

The Old Berkeley Hunt Ball took place, on Thursday week, in Rickmansworth Townhall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the hunt colours and foxes' masks and brushes.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PARLIAMENTS.

The Parliament which has just passed away into the region of history is the eighth Parliament which has been assembled under the reign of her Majesty, and the tenth since the passing of the first Reform Bill. The Parliament which was sitting at the death of William IV., in June, 1837, came to an end in the following month by the demise of the Crown, and the new Parliament elected in the August, which met in the November of that year, was dissolved in June, 1841, having lasted four years. Her Majesty's second Parliament, elected in August, 1841, was dissolved in July, 1847, having lasted nearly six years. Her third Parliament, which met in the November of the same year, was dissolved in July, 1852, having lasted about four years and three quarters. The fourth Parliament of her Majesty met in November, 1852, and was dissolved in March, 1857, having lasted four years and a half. The fifth Parliament of her Majesty was the briefest in its duration, having met in April, 1857, and having been dissolved in the spring of 1859, after a life of little more than two years' duration. The next Parliament, which assembled in April, 1859, lasted six years, being dissolved early in 1865; and her Majesty's seventh Parliament, the immediate predecessor of the present one, lasted from the spring of 1865 to the autumn of 1868, about three years and a half. The present, which will hereafter be known as Mr. Gladstone's Parliament, was elected in November and December, 1868, and hence has enjoyed an existence of a little over five years. Consequently it has lived longer than any of its predecessors, except those of 1841-7 and 1859-65.—*Times*.

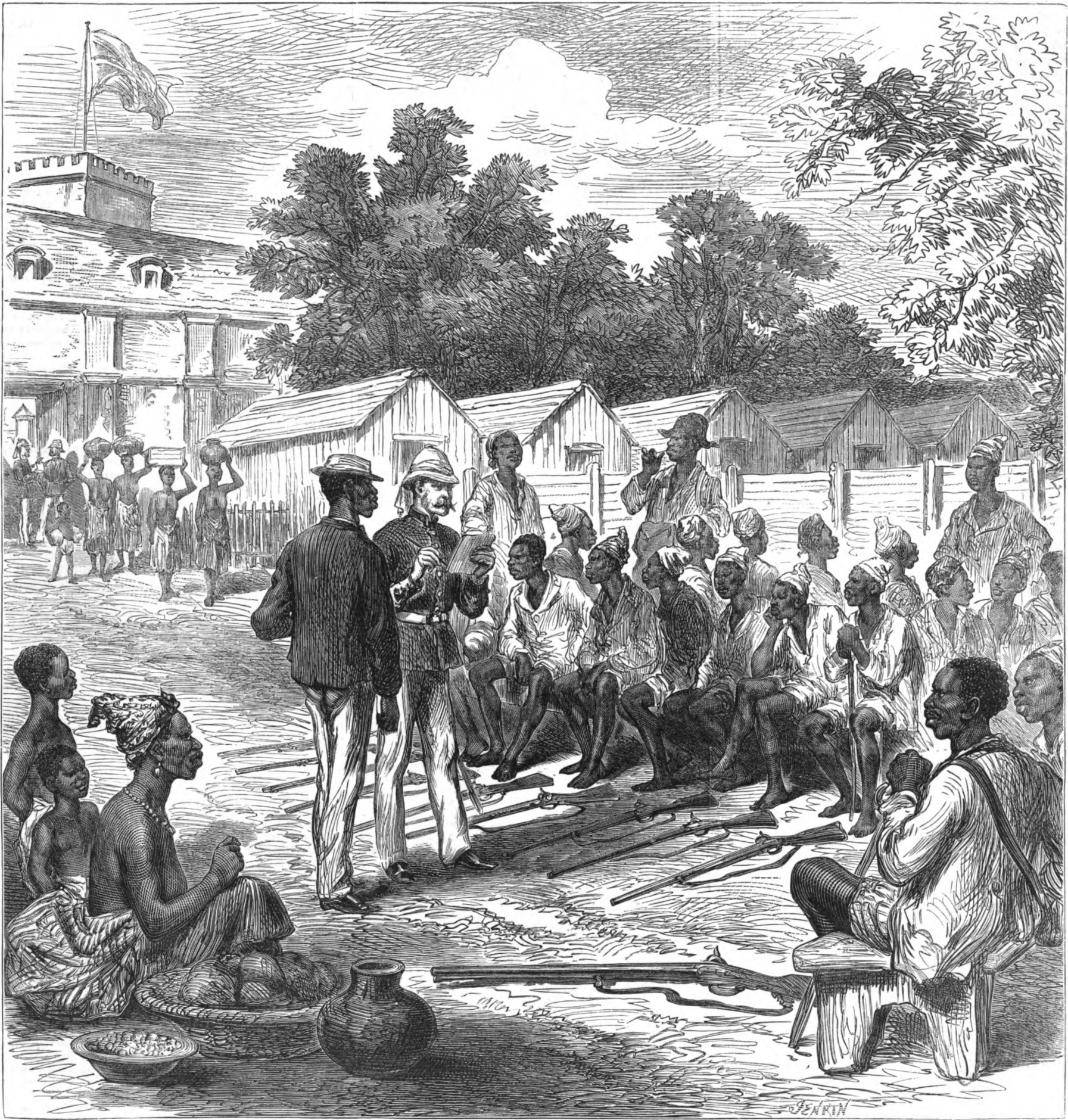
At a conference of the Nonconformist Committee of London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, held, on Tuesday, at Crewe, resolutions were passed expressing deep dissatisfaction and disappointment at discovering that Mr. Gladstone adheres to the general principles of the educational policy pursued by the Government during the last four years, and declaring that it is the immediate duty of all who desire to restore union and vigour to the Liberal party to insist that all candidates for their support shall declare themselves opposed to the further development of the denominational system, and pledge themselves to vote for the abolition of the twenty-fifth clause of the Elementary Education Act of 1870.



RUSSIAN VILLAGERS ON FLOATING ICE.

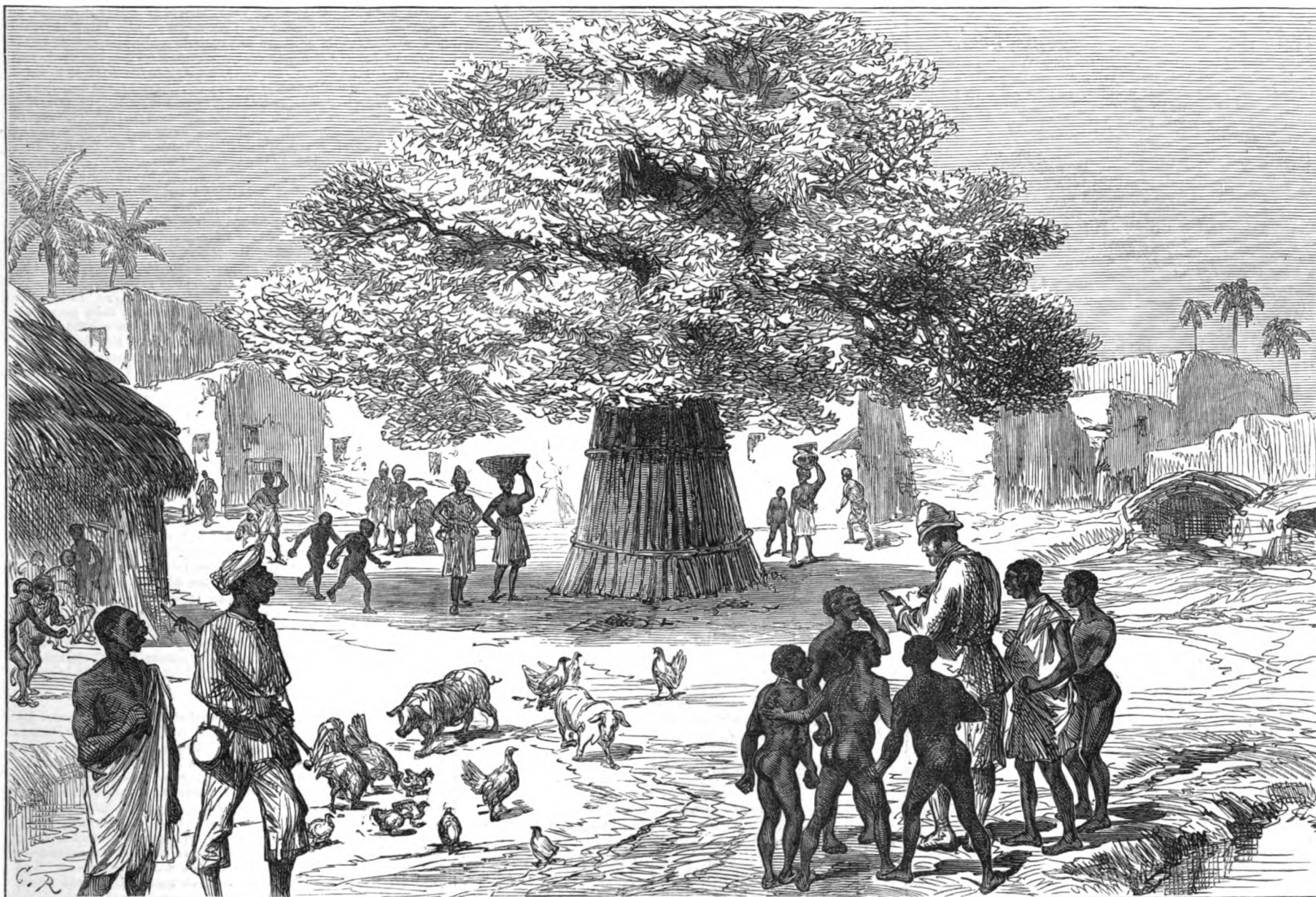


HELPING STRUGGLERS IN THE ICE-HOLES.

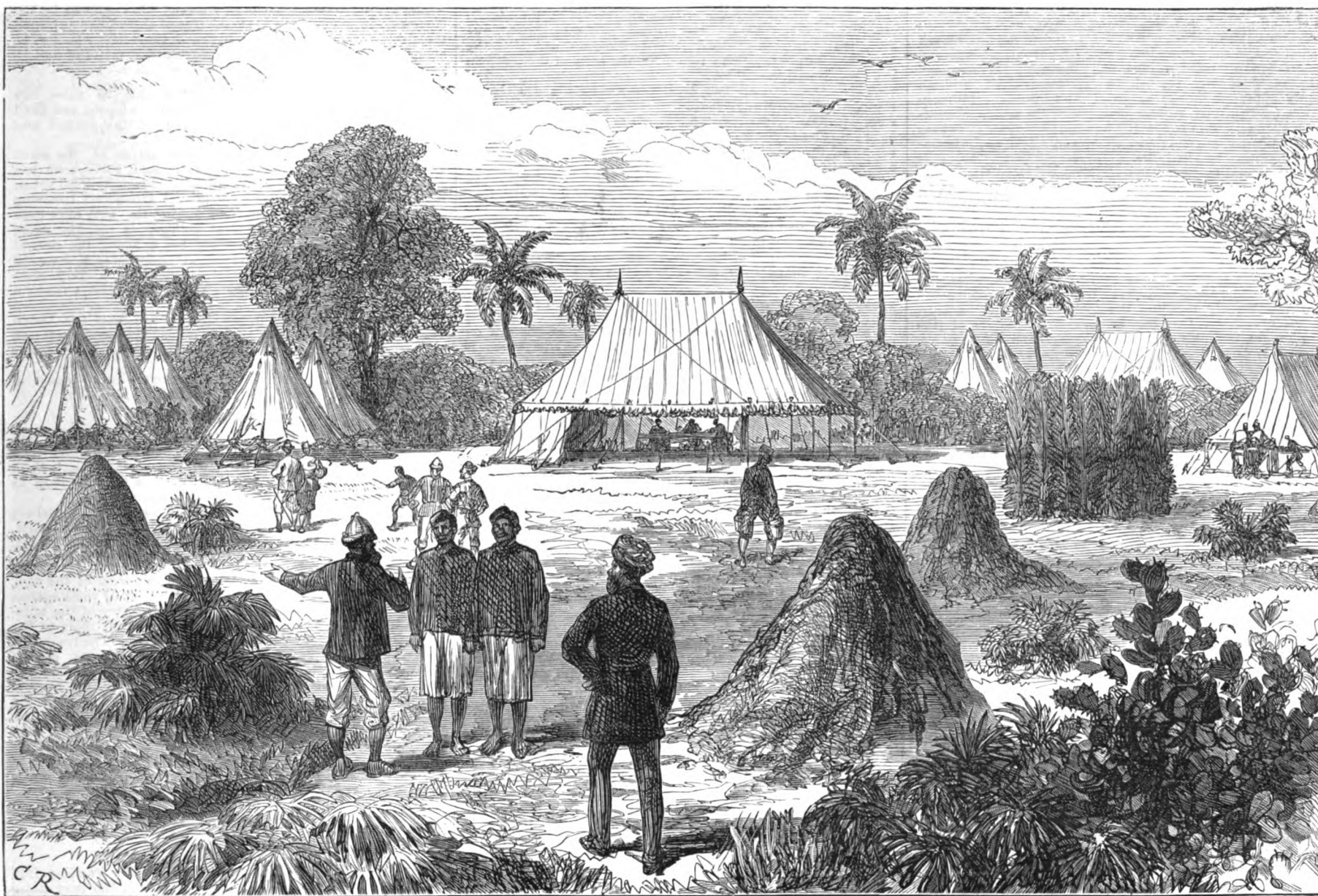


THE ASHANTEE WAR: ARRIVALS AT THE NORTH GATE, CAPE COAST CASTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FETISH TREE IN A VILLAGE NEAR CAPE COAST CASTLE.



CAPTAIN GLOVER'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT ADDAH.

The Extra Supplement.

"HIGH LIFE."

The late Sir Edwin Landseer's unapproachable genius for the pictorial representation of dog life and character is admirably shown in the pair of companion pictures, "High Life" and "Low Life," belonging to the Vernon Collection at the South Kensington Museum. In the former, which is copied for our Engraving, we see one of the most gentlemanly beasts, so to speak, that the animal creation has to show—namely, the rough-haired or Scottish greyhound, of a pure breed, the worthy retainer of a noble Earl's household in some fine old castle of North Britain. The painter knew such dogs and their masters, and the game they pursued, with the intimate acquaintance of a lifetime passed in constantly enjoying, observing, and depicting their gallant behaviour. These handsome figures, and the sports connected with them, are highly characteristic of our country; they smack of the manners, tastes, and habits of this nation. It is to be hoped that the love of a good hound, and of a good horse, will ever be characteristic of an English or Scottish gentleman. Nor can we yet desire that the breed of red deer in the Highlands, or the various races of smaller game, four-footed or winged, should become extinct, where room may still be found for them without impeding the cultivation of the land. "High Life," at any rate, must be allowed its due claim upon our regard, for the sake of its stately grace and beauty.

THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

On Saturday last the London daily papers published Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Greenwich, announcing that the Queen had been advised by her Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and promising certain legislative measures and remissions of taxation should a "fresh access of strength" accrue to the Liberal party at the forthcoming general election. The defeat of the Government on the Irish Universities Bill and the Tory victories at many of the elections of the past year are alleged as the causes of the appeal to the country. A hope is expressed, with regard to the Ashantee war, that "we are about to emerge at an early date, and on good terms, from the conflict." Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that we have not yet had sufficient experience of the working of the Education Act to reconsider any clauses of it. Reconstruction of the Judicial Establishments of Scotland and Ireland will claim the attention of Parliament. So will the Local Government of London; and the yet further extension to the public of the benefits of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Assimilation of the county with the borough franchise; "the laws respecting the transfer, the descent, and the occupation of land; the laws respecting game, the laws respecting the sale of spirituous liquors, the laws affecting the relations between employer and employed, the laws of rating and of local government, are among the subjects likely to come in turn under the notice of the new Parliament."

Upon a review of the finance of the last five years we are enabled to state that, notwithstanding the purchase of the telegraphs for a sum exceeding £9,000,000, the aggregate amount of the national debt has been reduced by more than £20,000,000; that taxes have been lowered or abolished (over and above any amount imposed) to the extent of £12,500,000; that during the present year the Alabama indemnity has been paid, and the charge of the Ashantee war will be met out of revenue; and that in estimating, as we can now venture to do, the income of the coming year (and, for the moment, assuming the general scale of charge to continue as it was fixed during the last Session), we do not fear to anticipate as the probable balance a surplus exceeding rather than falling short of £5,000,000. Mr. Gladstone proposes, with his surplus and certain "judicious adjustments," to repeal the income tax and at the same time to relieve the "general consumer," and to undertake the "relief coupled with reform of local taxation."

The reply of Mr. Disraeli to Mr. Gladstone's address promptly appeared in the shape of an address to his constituents, published on Monday morning. Its points are sufficiently summarised in our article on the Dissolution elsewhere in this Number, as are the smart counter-hits dealt to the leader of the Opposition by Mr. Lowe.

Mr. Gladstone (accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone) received a hearty welcome from a meeting of some ten thousand of his constituents on Blackheath on Wednesday afternoon. Having been introduced in a few apt words by Mr. W. F. Rock, the chairman of his election committee, Mr. Gladstone made a vigorous speech, which lasted over an hour. He was very ironical in criticising Mr. Disraeli's allusion to the Straits of Malacca. He may almost be said to have belaboured the Tory leader with a Malacca cane; and, to quote Mr. Gladstone's own words, happily recalling the "plundering and blundering" letter of Mr. Disraeli, he left "the leader of the Opposition for the present floundering and foundering in the Straits of Malacca." Mr. Gladstone then argued that the remission of taxes which he proposed was a much more bona fide and statesman-like arrangement than anything the Conservatives could accomplish for them. It was to be accompanied by economy, which Conservative administrations of recent times, said the Premier, had departed from. They might abolish the income tax, but they would not lower the sugar duty or give relief to articles of "general and universal consumption." In dilating on the issues of the election, he declared that against "Conservative Reaction" he promulgated another watchword, that of "Liberal Union." The address was frequently cheered, and at its close a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was moved by Dr. Purvis, seconded by Dr. W. C. Bennett, and carried with enthusiasm. The election for Greenwich is to take place next Tuesday.

Parliament was formally dissolved by Royal proclamation on Monday, and the date for the meeting of the new Parliament was fixed for March 5. The writs were issued on Tuesday night, and it is expected that the elections for both boroughs and counties will be over by St. Valentine's Day.

Dr. Rohlf, the African explorer, reports to Dr. Petermann that his expedition has reached the centre of the oasis of Facafreh, in the Desert of Libya. At this point he is only thirty-five miles from the Nile.

A Singapore telegram says Sir Andrew Clarke has returned there from Perak, having disarmed the belligerent Chinese, destroyed their stockades, and restored the captured women and children to their homes. Sir Andrew Clarke has also suppressed all piracy on the seaboard and rivers of Laroot.

Professor Palmieri wishes it to be announced, in answer to numerous inquiries he is receiving from all parts of Europe, that the present condition of Vesuvius betokens volcanic disturbance in distant countries as well as in Italy. Its internal activity is gradually increasing.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SHIPWRECKED.

At the present moment, when the auspicious union of our Sailor Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, with the only daughter of the Czar of Russia has just been consummated, the two illustrations which we give of a scene particularly Russian will doubtless be found of particular interest. They are taken from authentic photographs, and, while they convey a vivid impression of the peculiar dangers attendant on travelling where the frozen surface of the sea is the great highway, they also exhibit the means provided to rescue the hapless wayfarers who, on the breaking up of the river ice or its partial thaw, would otherwise be likely to perish.

The scene represented in one illustration is that of a party of country people going to market, who, having become isolated on a detached floe of ice, are in great danger. The other shows a perilous situation under different circumstances. Here, from the occurrence of soft places in the ice, where, it may be, some luckless wight has before fallen through, the traveller is suddenly immersed, and, if no help be at hand, may speedily perish. In this way, it not unfrequently happens that horses and vehicles, with the men who accompany them, are swallowed up and drowned. But, as in this country we have our National Life-Boat Institution and our Humane Society to afford succour to the shipwrecked and other drowning persons, so likewise in Russia there is now organised and established an official agency for help in these dangers. Boats are at hand, which, by the addition of side or bilge keels, can be readily converted into sledges for transport on the ice, their crews being also furnished with life-belts, similar to those of our own life-boat men, and with lines and planks to enable them to effect their humane object.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that these boats are provided by a Russian society recently started, which has its head-quarters at St. Petersburg. This society has been organised, to some extent, after the example of our Royal National Life-Boat Institution, whose model of life-boats it has adopted for service on the seacoasts of Russia; and some life-boats have been built for Russia by Messrs. Forrest and Son, of Limehouse, the well-known builders for our institution, under the superintendence of its officers here.

The Russian society, which is entitled the Society for Aid to the Shipwrecked, has for its patroness her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Czarевна, and for its president Vice-Admiral Possiott, with several other distinguished men on its managing committee. It combines the functions of life-boat work on the coast with those of our Humane Society on the rivers and other frozen waters of Russia. As a proof of the interest taken in the society by her Imperial Highness its patroness, we may observe that it was especially brought by her under the notice of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their recent visit to the Russian capital. They have, at their own request, been enrolled amongst the honorary members of the Russian society.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 29.

"The Septennat," as French politicians have christened Marshal MacMahon's seven years' lease of power, which we were told was to restore public confidence, stimulate commerce and industry, and crush for ever the hateful hydra of anarchy, has hitherto only been productive of general discontent. The Legitimists are already showing their alarm lest the Marshal should take in earnest what they intended only for a joke, and the *Union* and the *Gazette de France* are busy explaining to their readers that the Assembly can any day cancel the vote by which it conferred supreme power on the Duc de Magenta for seven years. The Ministerial organs assert, however, that the vote of Nov. 19 is irrevocable, and that the Marshal does not intend to relinquish the helm of the State on any pretence whatever.

This announcement has especially incensed the Extreme Right, who have always looked upon the "Septennat" as a stepping-stone for the re-establishment of the Monarchy; and M. Ferdinand Boyer has just disclosed that, on the eve of the voting of the prorogation law, M. de Broglie entered into a convention with the adherents of Henri V., by the terms of which Marshal MacMahon was to utilise his power to effect the restoration of the Bourbons. The Royalists now perceive that they have been duped by the Prime Minister, and, with the view of avenging themselves, have contracted an alliance with the Republicans, the result of which will possibly be not merely the overthrow of the Cabinet, but the forced resignation of Marshal MacMahon and the abrupt conclusion of the Septennat.

The Duc de Broglie, who is usually remarkably reticent, has issued a veritable political manifesto this week, in the form of a circular to the prefects, explaining the object of the law on the nomination of mayors, the new state of things which it creates, and the manner in which its provisions are to be executed. The Duke says that the municipal officers should support the authority of Marshal MacMahon, which, during the seven years of his presidency, is beyond all dispute. This circular, besides provoking the wrath of the Extreme Right, has, moreover, elicited an interpellation from M. Gambetta and Challengé Lacour, and other members of the Radical party, who moved, on Monday, for permission to question the Government concerning it. The Assembly rejected an Orleanist proposition in favour of adjourning the interpellation for three months, and it was eventually decided to discuss it immediately after the debate on the new taxes.

The sittings of the Assembly have been rather monotonous of late. On Monday, however, they were varied by an eloquent address from Bishop Dupanloup in favour of the bill for the appointment of army chaplains; and an animated debate arose on Tuesday apropos of the recent election of M. Marcou in the Aude. M. de Gavardie opposed the validation of the election on the ground that M. Marcou, who is a journalist, had frequently attacked religion and public morality in his writings. On M. Gambetta exclaiming that the assertion was inexact, the warlike clerical deputy retorted by a stinging phrase, to the effect that the ex-dictator had talked so much while he was in power that the only right he enjoyed to-day was that of keeping his mouth closed. M. de Gavardie was at once called to order by the president, and, after a short speech from M. Marcou, that deputy's election was eventually approved.

The Constitutional Committee of Thirty, which continues its labours in a desultory fashion, has held another meeting this week, at which it was decided, after a protracted discussion, that three years' residence in the same locality will be requisite for acquiring a right to vote. It has already been settled that an elector must be twenty-five years of age; and these two clauses, the chief basis of the new bill, having been voted in committee, the measure will now soon be ready for submission to the Assembly.

Prince Napoleon seems again anxious to bring himself before the notice of the public. The Bonapartist organs have been busy this week describing a recent quarrel between him and M. Galloni d'Istria, deputy for Corsica, in its minutest details; while the Prince himself has addressed a political manifesto to a provincial journal in which he describes himself as a Democratic Republican, and, as such, makes a bid for power in opposition to the Comte de Chambord. The latter, by-the-way, has recently sent an affectionate and unimportant letter to the editor of the *Union* on the occasion of his birthday, and the Legitimists are in vain endeavouring to discover in it some hidden political allusion.

The French police have eventually succeeded in arresting the perpetrators of the horrible murders in the vicinity of Limours and Rambouillet, which were described in a recent letter. A rural postman named Désiré was found, a few days ago, in a pine-wood, near the hamlet of Vaugrigneuse, strangled with his own pocket-handkerchief, having evidently committed suicide. His letter-bag was found by his side, containing, besides the letters he had to deliver, a written statement declaring his personal innocence of the crimes in question, and giving the names of the actual murderers, five in number, who have since been captured by the police. It is generally thought that Désiré was seriously compromised in the murders, and that he committed suicide from feelings of remorse.

The Academy, which received M. Saint René Taillandier as one of its members a few days ago, has been busy preparing for the election of new Immortals. Among the candidates are M. Weiss, Taine, Dumas fils, Charles Blanc, Edmond About, and Paul Feval. The contest has excited unusual interest in literary circles. M. Caro, de Mézières, and Alexander Dumas fils have been elected to-day.

The sale of the *Opinion Nationale* has been interdicted in the streets, in consequence of its having asserted that the Cabinet had suspended the *Univers* in obedience to the orders of Prince Bismarck, and for having violently upbraided the Government for its cowardice in not resisting foreign pressure.

Marshal MacMahon, who was entertained at dinner at the British Embassy a few evenings ago, gave a second grand ball at the Elysée Palace on Tuesday night. It had been originally intended that the fête, for which 8500 invitations were issued, should take place on Wednesday, but it was suddenly recollected that this was the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris. As it was, however, the guests did not separate until an early hour of the morning of the day which witnessed the close of the memorable struggle of 1870.

A Supplementary Convention to the Treaty of Commerce was signed by Lord Lyons and the Duc Decazes on Saturday.

A congratulatory address, signed by 400 English residents here, was sent to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their marriage. The Duke and Duchess replied by telegraph, expressing their thanks.

SPAIN.

Fresh operations against the Carlists are being pursued by General Moriones in the north, and by General Lopez Dominguez in the province of Valencia. The tidings that a demand of 2,000,000 pesetas has been made on Santander by the Carlists, as the condition of their not besieging the place, were brought to Bayonne yesterday. It is said that the threatened municipality is endeavouring to raise the money. Portuguese, near Bilbao, fell into the hands of the Carlists on Thursday week, when a battalion of the Segovia regiment, a detachment of artillerymen, a detachment of engineers, and all the volunteers and mobiles defending the place were taken prisoners. The arms captured are 1200 Remington carbines, 400 minié rifles, and two guns.

A "public adjudication," alias a forced loan, of 25,000,000 pesetas is decreed at Madrid. It is guaranteed by the revenue from the stamp tax.

HOLLAND.

An official despatch has been received from Acheen by the Government announcing that its troops there have captured the Kraton, and that the place when entered was found to be abandoned. This operation is considered to decide the war.

GERMANY.

By the decisive majority of 284 against 95 votes the Prussian Chamber of Deputies has finally adopted the Civil Marriage Bill. The minority consisted of the clerical and Polish deputies.

The second contest for the representation of the sixth electoral district of Berlin in the German Parliament has resulted in the return of Herr Schultze-Delitzsch by 9285 votes, his opponent, Herr Hasenklever (Social Democrat) receiving 6042 votes. Two important elections for the Diet have been decided in Rhenish Prussia. At Solingen, a manufacturing town, Herr Kloeppel, a Progressist, has defeated the clerical candidate by nearly 4000 votes. At Elberfeld, a National Liberal and a Social Democrat have had a very close contest. It resulted in the return of the Social Democrat by a few hundreds of a majority.

The German Federal Council has decided that the Dutch half-florin and the Austrian and Hungarian quarter-florin pieces shall not be accepted for the future at the Government Treasuries.

Switzerland and Germany have entered on a treaty of extradition, which was signed, last Saturday, at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

Adjutant-General Kotzebue, Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief and Bessarabian-General at Warsaw, in the room of the late Field Marshal Berg. Adjutant Leinjak succeeds General Berg as Commander-in-Chief of the troops at Odessa.

A scientific expedition will, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, shortly start for the Amou Daria. The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch will accompany it.

DENMARK.

After a long debate in the Folkething, an order of the day, with preamble, was adopted on Wednesday, by 57 votes against 31, condemning the publication by the Ministry of the autograph letter written by the King on Jan. 2, in reply to the address passed by the Folkething in December. The resolution protests against the course taken by the Ministry, on the ground that the King is thereby drawn into party conflicts.

The Socialist leader, Pihl, who sought to force the King to grant an audience by assembling a multitude in front of the Palace, has been condemned to eight months' hard labour.

TURKEY.

An understanding has been established between Turkey and Persia on all pending questions.

A fire occurred at Stamboul on Sunday, by which fifteen shops and houses were burnt.

The Government has relinquished its intention of having another ironclad war-vessel built in England.

AMERICA.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed the Funding Bill, the Governor stating that this measure offered the only means of avoiding a repudiation of the State debt.

In consequence of extraordinarily high water, the bridges at Buffalo have been destroyed, causing a loss of 1,000,000 dols.

CANADA.

The nomination of candidates for the Dominion Parliament was held on the 23rd inst. Of thirty-seven members who were elected by acclamation in Toronto twenty-nine are Ministerialists, seven belong to the Opposition, and one is Independent. Of twenty-four returned in the province of Quebec seventeen are Ministerialists, six are Opposition candidates, and one Independent. In the province of Ontario thirteen members are elected, of whom only one belongs to the Opposition.

Extensive freshets have occurred in the neighbourhood of Ontario, and have damaged the Great Western Railway.

JAPAN.

According to a telegram from Jeddo, dated the 14th inst., Iwakura, the Second President of the Council of State, was murderously attacked on that day, but only slightly wounded.

The British squadron from Vigo entered the Tagus last Saturday.

We learn from Rome that the Pope is better, and that he went out last Saturday in the gardens of the Vatican.

The Servian Skuptschina having voted the funds, the Government will appoint a diplomatic agent to the Austrian Court.

Mr. Aubin, senior Judge of the Royal Court in Jersey, died, on Wednesday morning, at the age of seventy-eight.

The Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium, has issued a pastoral, in which he excommunicates all Freemasons in the kingdom, however exalted may be their position.

In answer to the protest which the Papal Nuncio addressed to the Federal Council respecting the abolition of the Nunciature in Switzerland, he has received his passports.

The King of Portugal was present, on Monday, at the anniversary funeral service in memory of the grandmother of the Empress of Brazil.

Intelligence has been received from the Yarkund Mission to Nov. 27. At that date the members of the embassy were about leaving Kashgar, where they had been well received.

On Monday morning, at an early hour, the residence of the British Minister at Lisbon took fire, and narrowly escaped total destruction.

The *Gazette* states that the Queen has appointed Mr. Julian Paunczefote to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands; and Mr. John Rawlins Semper to be First Puisne Judge; and Mr. Sholto Thomas Pemberton to be Second Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

Count Wengierski, a Pole, well known at Malvern and in other parts of England as an active and zealous member of various religious and benevolent institutions, has undertaken, in conjunction with several of his countrymen of different religions in the kingdom of Poland, a new translation of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles into the Polish language from the original Greek. This work has been published by the Trinitarian Bible Society in London.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

At the time of writing, the acceptances for the Lincolnshire Handicap, though due, have not appeared, but there can be little doubt that they will be very satisfactory, as the handicap is unquestionably a remarkably good one. Wenlock (9 st. 4 lb.) has been rather harshly treated, as he has never run since he won the St. Leger of 1872, on which occasion he beat a very moderate field, for Prince Charlie was out of his distance, and Vanderdecken had scarcely run himself into form. Andred (8 st. 5 lb.) appears the most likely of all the heavy weights, as he has a fine turn of speed, and, from his conformation, is admirably adapted for the flat mile at Lincoln. Hochstapler (7 st. 10 lb.) has generally performed miserably; but, could he show a little of the form that enabled him to cut down The Colonel last season, what chance could a three-year-old, even of Newry's (7 st. 7 lb.) class, possess? Indeed, we think the last-named, though much fancied, is by no means certain to beat Lily Agnes (7 st. 1 lb.). The Australian champion, Glendove (7 st. 2 lb.), though considered good enough to be entered for the Ascot Cup, has escaped very easily; and perhaps Salvano's (7 st. 4 lb.) is the pick of the entire entry. The handicap for the Bristol Royal Steeplechase must also be pronounced a success, as there are only thirty non contents out of the seventy-eight. Ryshworth (12 st. 7 lb.), Cramoisi (11 st. 5 lb.), Footman (11 st. 5 lb.), Harvester (11 st. 3 lb.), Casse Tête (10 st. 11 lb.), St. Aubyn (10 st. 11 lb.), Clifton (10 st. 8 lb.), and Royalist (10 st. 7 lb.) have all been left in; while Eurotus (12 st.) and Congress (11 st. 10 lb.) are the best performers of those that have paid forfeit.

There has been a little more betting of late, and a large outlay on Eccosais for the Two Thousand has made him such a favourite that 5 to 2 is now the best offer against him. He is said to be going on very well, and has only to come to the post in good condition to be backed at odds against the field.

A report was widely current on Saturday last that Maidment, the "lucky" jockey, had died from the effects of injuries received by a fall while hunting near Blandford. We are happy to say that this was much exaggerated, and that Maidment is now pronounced to be out of danger and going on very favourably; for while opinions differ materially as to his merits as a horseman, the turf could ill afford to lose a man of such unblemished integrity and honour.

While on the subject of accidents in the hunting-field, we may mention that Earl Darnley has fractured his collarbone whilst buck-hunting in Cobham Park; and that Mr. W. L. Gilmour received a nasty fall with the Quorn and dislocated his right shoulder. Earl Fitzwilliam was out again last week with his hounds and enjoyed one or two capital runs, though his left arm is still in a sling.

The North of England Club Meeting was the principal coursing fixture of last week. An entry of thirty-two all-aged greyhounds was obtained for the Ministeracres Cup, which fell to Mr. Dunn's old favourite Britain Yet, by Willie Wylie—Bravery, who beat Gipey Queen, by Tempest—Betty, in the final course. The Manor House Stakes for puppies was divided between Beneficial, by Sam—No Idea, and Monarch, by Mediation—Moorland.

There has been a good deal of betting on the Waterloo Cup, of late; and Mr. Hemming's nomination is decidedly first favourite, so that there can be little doubt, as we stated would be the case last week, that Peasant Boy will represent his owner. We hear that the famous "runner up" is very fit and well, and has given every satisfaction in a trial. The ballot for the choice of a judge at the forthcoming Waterloo meeting has resulted in the election of Mr. Hedley. We believe that Mr. Warwick, who has filled this important post for thirteen years succession, came next on the list.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

"The Beginning of the End" is a significant proverbial title, which aptly fits the scene on Thursday in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, when the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, began his summing up of the evidence in the protracted trial of the famous Claimant, there indicted for perjury, committed in his late suit for the estates of the lost Sir Roger Tichborne. During this extraordinary trial, which has lasted a hundred and seventy days, the Lord Chief Justice, with Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, has found it necessary, upon several occasions, to check the violent or impertinent behaviour of persons concerned for the defendant's interest; and it is a matter for general congratulation that the Court will now be rid of such a disagreeable case.

On Wednesday Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., finished his reply on the part of the prosecution, which he had commenced on Thursday week. He commented on the evidence about the tattoo marks on Roger Tichborne's arms. He next dealt with the "Pittendreich letters"—that is, the correspondence between the defendant and the wife of one of the clerks of the family attorney. He pointed out that the defendant had tried to bribe her to betray the secrets of her husband's employers and to give him private information as to the case on the other side, especially as to the defendant's identity with Orton, and he urged that this was a sign of the consciousness of fraud. He appealed to the conduct and demeanour of the defendant in court during the trial, and especially during the speeches of his own counsel, Dr. Kenealy, as affording the strongest proofs that he could not be Roger Tichborne. For, said Mr. Hawkins, he has sat silent and unmoved while his own father has been reviled in the grossest terms, while his most revered preceptors and dearest friends were vilified as perjured wretches, and while he himself was described as a miserable and degraded sot, plunged in the grossest debauchery and guilty of the most infamous baseness and wickedness. "Can this," he exclaimed, "be Roger Tichborne?"

Mr. Hawkins commented on that part of the case which related to the mother's recognition of him, first showing, from the letters of Roger himself and his father, that she was animated with the most insane hatred of his family. He proved by the evidence of numerous witnesses—some of them her own brothers and sisters, and one of them her own attorney—that she was possessed by an insane delusion that her son was living in Australia, and that she had made up her mind to acknowledge the man who pretended to be her son, no matter whether she recognised him or not, and no matter how wild and false were his statements. He remarked how this confirmed the uncontradicted evidence of her servant as to the circumstances of the pretended "recognition" of the defendant in Paris, when she sent for him three times over in vain to come to her, and his attorney went to her and had an interview with her, and she then went to see him; and while he lay with his face to the wall, without seeing his features, she acknowledged him as her son. He reminded the jury how she had avoided showing him to any of her relatives or friends, and even to her private attorney; how the moment Chatillon (Roger's old tutor) saw him he assured her it was not her son; and how every one of the family and friends, as soon as they saw him, with scarcely a single exception, declared him to be an impostor. The learned counsel went on to deal with the story of the seduction and the sealed packet. He reminded the jury that the defendant's counsel at the last trial made it a "crucial test" of his client's identity, and staked his cause upon the truth of his story, and how his counsel at the present trial had shrunk from the test, and actually complained of its application. He proved from Roger's letters that the paper given to Mr. Gosford in January, 1852, related to the pledge to build a church if he married his cousin, and that a duplicate of it was given to his cousin herself in June, 1852, on his last visit to Tichborne. He observed that the defendant—who had never so much as mentioned the sealed packet until, in June, 1867, he was challenged with it by Mr. Gosford—confessed then that he "could not remember the contents." He showed how, two months afterwards, when the defendant found that the original had been destroyed (after the news of Roger's death), he then, in ignorance of the existence of a duplicate, gave the version of the paper which connected it with the story of his seduction of his cousin, "in July or August, 1852, at the mill in Cheriton (close to Tichborne), while he was staying at the house." Mr. Hawkins then showed, by the evidence of seven credible witnesses, confirmed by Roger's letters, that the whole story was false, and that Roger never was at Tichborne at all after June, 1852, when he was there for three days only, in a house full of company. He remarked that not an atom of evidence had been adduced to prove the truth of the defendant's story, which rested entirely on his own oath. He dismissed with contemptuous notice the evidence of the witnesses called to give some sort of colour to the story, and showed that not a single witness had spoken to a solitary act of impropriety, or even of familiarity, between the cousins during the brief periods they were together at Tichborne. He dealt in a spirit of indignant contempt with the story of the pretended "grotto," and the deceptive photograph of it which had been prepared under the auspices of Mr. Onslow, and produced in court, to back up the evidence about it. Mr. Hawkins here indignantly denounced Mr. Onslow for having, on account of some "dirty pecuniary interest" he had acquired in the case, "lent himself to an unworthy trick to destroy the honour of an English lady." He then, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, repudiated the suggestion of the defendant's counsel that the jury should find no verdict upon this part of the case between Lady Radcliffe and the defendant. They would thus, he said, brand Lady Radcliffe with perjury or leave upon her character the stigma of having been seduced by him. The learned counsel here solemnly declared that he feared no such result, but felt that her honour and character were safe in their hands. Mr. Hawkins concluded his speech by leaving the case with confidence in the hands of the jury. Next morning (Thursday) the Lord Chief Justice began his summing up.

It was mentioned last week that the Lord Chief Justice had summoned Mr. George Hammond Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, a zealous partisan of the Claimant, to answer for the offence of contempt of court. This offence had been committed in the writing of a letter reflecting upon the case, which was published in the *Peterborough Times* and in the *Daily News*. The letter was occasioned by the statements of Jean Luie, one of defendant's witnesses, about Mr. Whalley's active part in getting up the defendant's case. Yesterday (Friday) week Mr. Whalley appeared in court. His counsel, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., was instructed to offer the fullest apology, and an affidavit was put in stating that Mr. Whalley had only given the letter for publication to the editor of the *Peterborough Times*, who, on his own authority, had sent it to the London papers. The hon. gentleman protested that his sole object was to vindicate himself with his constituents. After Mr. Lloyd's address, which was frequently interrupted by ejaculations of dissent on the part of his client, the Court sentenced Mr. Whalley to pay a fine of £250, and be imprisoned until the amount was paid. Immediately afterwards the penalty of imprisonment was withdrawn

"in consideration of Mr. Whalley's position;" but, Mr. Whalley having declared his intention to decline payment, the Lord Chief Justice intimated that the imprisonment clause would remain in force. After the hon. gentleman had been refused leave to make a supplementary speech, he withdrew in company of the tipstaff of the Court. During the day the fine was paid for him by his sister, and Mr. Whalley, after passing the Friday night in the City prison at Holloway, was released on the Saturday morning.

The case of Jean Luie, or Lundgren, was again before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, on Saturday. Mr. E. Lewis, in a long speech on behalf of the accused, said that Luie was the son of a wealthy shipowner now dead, and had occupied the position of a gentleman; he had conversed with him in three modern languages and had found him proficient in mathematics. The learned gentleman examined Charles Jones, and said he had eleven other witnesses to call for the defence, who were not then ready. There was consequently a further adjournment till Thursday. On that day, the case was again before the magistrate, and Mr. Whalley was examined at some length, giving an account of his interviews and correspondence with Luie, and of his visit to America for the purpose of collecting evidence to help the Claimant. The case of Luie was once more adjourned, to give time for his other witnesses to attend.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Amplett, Q.C., the new Baron of the Exchequer, was made a serjeant-at-law last Saturday, and was called within the Bar, prior to his elevation to the Bench. Mr. Baron Amplett has received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty. His predecessor, Mr. Baron Martin, formally took leave of the Court on Monday, and on the following day Mr. Baron Amplett took his seat on the bench.

Mr. D. Maude, one of the magistrates at the Greenwich and Woolwich Police Courts, has sent in his resignation, consequent upon age and infirmity.

The Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices gave judgment, on Monday, on an appeal to them in a suit to try the validity of a bequest to a child who was the issue of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife. By his will, dated July 9, 1868, the testator, James Occleston, left an interest in his estate to his "reputed children," Catherine Occleston and Edith Occleston, and all other children who might thereafter be born. Another child, certified as Margaret Occleston, was born on Jan. 6, 1869. The mother having died in January, 1869, and the testator in 1870, the question arose whether the third child was entitled to share in the bequest. The late Vice-Chancellor Wickens decided that question in the negative. The Lord Chancellor, on Monday, expressed his concurrence in this decision; but the Lords Justices thought Margaret was entitled to share equally with her sisters. The result is that the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor is reversed.

The investigation of the charge of conspiracy against Mr. Halliday and other trades unionists was resumed by the Burnley magistrates on Saturday. One of the witnesses stated that the highest wages obtained by Cornish men in one week were £4 0s. 5d.; the highest wages obtained by workmen not Cornish men in one week were £7 15s. 10d. The average wages of Cornish miners were £2 to £2 10s. per man. The Bench decided that there was no case against three of the defendants, and therefore discharged them. Mr. Halliday and six other defendants were committed for trial at the ensuing Manchester Assizes on the charge of conspiracy. Bail was accepted.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Saturday in the action for libel brought by Mr. Walter Trevor Stannus, formerly agent to the Marquis of Hertford, against the proprietor of the Belfast *Northern Whig*. The jury, at the trial in December, 1872, awarded Mr. Stannus £100 damages. The defendant now sought to set aside the verdict; but the Court unanimously declined to allow an appeal.

The first division of the Scotch Court of Session gave judgment, yesterday week, in the case at the instance of Mr. Henry Padwick against Sir Archibald Douglas Stewart, Bart., of Murthly and Grandtully, Perthshire, with regard to the validity of the entail of these estates. In 1871 an agreement was entered into between Mr. Padwick and Sir William Stewart, who was then proprietor of Murthly, to sell the estates, at Sir William's death, to Mr. Padwick for the sum of £350,000. Sir William died in April, 1871, and Mr. Padwick brought this action to have it found that the agreement for the sale of the estates was an effectual one. Sir Archibald Douglas, Sir William's brother, who was the next heir of entail, maintained that the entail of the estates was a valid one, and barred any sale. The Court decided against Mr. Padwick, and the case will now in all probability be carried to the House of Lords.

The Comtesse de Bar, also calling herself the Comtesse de Civry, was charged at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, with obtaining goods by fraudulent means. She said that family reasons prevented her from making a public statement. She was entitled to both titles, as her husband was the Comte de Civry and her father the Comte de Bar. Mr. Knox said that he should require bail in the sum of £500, and remanded her.

Lawrence Archdeacon, a clerk in the service of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who is charged with stealing American bonds to the value of £5000, was again brought up at the Mansion House on Saturday, and committed for trial.

Pleading guilty to what was described by Mr. Wontner, solicitor to the Great Northern Railway, as a "mean and paltry fraud," but urging haste as his excuse, Dr. E. Symes Thompson paid a fine of forty shillings and costs, imposed by the magistrate of the Clerkenwell Police Court, who considered the charge of attempting to avoid payment of fare fully proved.

George Preston, cattle-dealer, of Halesworth, in Suffolk, who, in the judgment of Sir Robert Carden, "is evidently in the habit of buying unsound animals, and sending them to the London market," has been stopped, for two months, from continuance in that practice, by being sent to gaol.

At Bow-street Wilhelm Brandes, a native of Brunswick, has been committed under the extradition treaty with Germany on a charge of poisoning by arsenic.

George Derby, who combines the professions of welsher and cardsharper with the recreation of burglary, was charged, yesterday week, at the Middlesex Sessions with a series of housebreakings. A policeman, who "knew him as well as he knew his own child," testified to his being a ticket-of-leave man. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' supervision. Thief and receiver, in the case of a robbery from the glass warehouse of Mr. Philip Palmer, in St. Martin's-lane, were sentenced on Wednesday—the former to nine, and the latter, as being the more guilty, to twelve months' imprisonment.

Yesterday week the punishment of the lash was inflicted upon three convicts in the gaol of Newgate for robberies accompanied with violence.



THE TICHBORNE TRIAL: "THE



BEGINNING OF THE END."

BY THE WAY.

Amid the sudden excitement of political crisis the tidings of the death of Livingstone bids men pause for a moment from the strife of tongues and take note that a great man has passed "where beyond these voices there is peace." There was a natural effort to believe that again we had heard false news, but there can be no longer any doubt. Some time about the middle of the year Dr. Livingstone, in making one of the most remarkable efforts which even his adventures record, was smitten down by disease. His remains were on their way to Zanzibar. There were no fitness, now, in seeking to dwell upon his heroism, or to place in conventional words the expression of what all must feel. There will be time hereafter to honour the dead. We suggest that the great missionary societies—and why not the Bible Society?—laying aside all differences, should unite to raise a monument to one who fearlessly and persistently laboured in the missionary cause. Science, no doubt, will do her part; but Livingstone would never have rendered to Science the services for which she has to show herself grateful, but for his devotion to a still loftier calling, that of spreading Christianity.

The dissolution is upon us, and all things else are wellnigh forgotten. Even the Tichborne case will be concluded amidst comparative inattention. The Ministerial secret was so well kept that it is clear that it was in the keeping of but a few, and perhaps they were not possessed of it very long. On Saturday the news leaped out, panther fashion. Now, the country is stirred to its most remote nooks, and perhaps never have been returns counted with such eagerness as will be the elections concluded for the first time under the ballot. This column does not deal with politics in any direct fashion; but even Diogenes rolled his tub rather than seem to take no interest in that which was exciting his fellow-citizens, and we cannot let the great crisis pass by us without recognition. We may say that it is with some gratification that we observe in the lists of candidates very few indeed whom it would be disgraceful in a constituency to return. The names of such men are not entirely absent, but it speaks well for the belief in public character that so few have ventured to appeal to the electors. Which way the majority is to go is a speculation outside the business of these paragraphs; but we believe that, even if the new Parliament be not, in Mr. Lowe's words about the last, so "excessively solvent" that it will have no sympathy for anybody who does not pay twenty shillings in the pound, it will include a scant number of the class that used to be fond of Parliamentary privilege for the sake of its immunities. The new House may not be so baldheaded as the old one, but it will be highly respectable.

"Leicester square will probably be improved and beautified ere long." We wrote this two or three weeks back, but were not then at liberty to state our reasons for believing in such a renovation. Now everybody knows that Mr. Albert Grant has bought the property from Mr. Tulk, and intends to lay it out like a French place, with fountains, flowers, seats, and busts, and to present it to London. The proposed operations have commenced; the hoardings have been cleared of all the glaring brutalities of the theatrical and other placards, and men are at work with spades and barrows. Mr. Grant hopes, some time in June, to sign, in the square itself, the deed of gift to the metropolis. The idea of erecting busts of those eminent men whose names are most associated with the square is a very happy one, and four fitter men could not have been selected. Newton, Reynolds, Hogarth, lived close by, and for years the most interesting passages in Johnson's life were connected with his friend Reynolds's house. The author of "London" will merit all honour she can do him, though he dealt her out somewhat rough justice.

Here malice, rapine, accident conspire,
And now a rabble rages, now a fire;
Their ambush here relentless ruffians lay,
And here the fell attorney prowls for prey;
Here falling houses thunder on your head,
And there a female atheist talks you dead.

We have somewhat improved since those lines were penned, yet an illustration of each of the evils complained of will occur to most readers, which those who have literary memories will remember how wonderfully Lord Macaulay availed himself of the finishing couplet at the time of the catastrophe in Tottenham-court-road. But we may have more to say about Leicester-square as the works advance; in the mean time it is but justice to record the liberal act by which Mr. Grant will so signally improve away a nuisance that had become a proverb.

With no ordinary satisfaction we note that the Attorney-General has been pronounced to have been duly elected for Taunton, and that the petitioners against him have utterly failed, and have been mulcted in their costs. It is true that Sir Henry James is already out of his seat, and the whole business runs excellent chance of being forgotten amid the din of the general election. But none the less let it be set down as matter for reference hereafter that it was sought, upon most inadequate grounds, to deprive one of the most honest and most able of the younger servants of the Crown of the position he had won by straightforward means, by independence, industry, and courage. We hope that the electors will recollect all this on the day of ballot, and, by replacing Sir Henry in his seat, will make him some amends for the attacks to which he was unwarrantably exposed.

The dissolution came in to do a great number of things, and, among them, to dispose of a question that might have arisen, had Mr. Whalley persevered in his resolution not to pay the second and larger fine that was imposed upon him for contempt of court. We might have had privilege debates, and a fiery but constitutional battle like that in the days when the boot was on the other leg, and the House of Commons

Voted the elderly Sheriffs to quod.

Mr. Whalley was fined £250 yesterday week. He declared that he would not pay. The precise form of the denial seems doubtful, but it was said to have been as emphatic as it was well possible to make it. His counsel, in answer to the Lord Chief Justice's "What is that?" said that Mr. Whalley would pay—meaning, of course, that, on representation of the circumstances, he would come to a sense of the proprieties. But the Lord Chief Justice considered that Mr. Whalley himself was most likely to know his intentions. In the end the ex-member for Peterborough, being denied leave to make a speech, went to Holloway Prison. One night there was enough, though we doubt not that he was made very comfortable. Before the next night he was released; but so, practically, was the Parliament of which he was a fraction. However, we suppose that the electors of Peterborough are "bound to hear" a good deal on the subject; and perhaps those of Guildford may not be allowed to go to the ballot without some illumination on the Tichborne case. Both Messrs. Onslow and Whalley were fined for contempt in January last year, and have, we think, purchased the right to make the most of their martyrdom.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

In these days of the Ashantee war, while Captain W. F. Butler, again on the staff of his former commander, Sir Garnet Wolseley, is doing good service on the banks of the Prah, and on the road to barbarian Coomassie, we receive with pleasure the second book he has written about his North American travels. In his first volume, *The Great Lone Land*, which proved very interesting to a great many readers, this clever and active officer told us of the journey undertaken by him, after the military expedition to the Red River in 1870, up the course of the river Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains. In the autumn of 1872 Captain Butler was again at the Red River settlement, now called the province of Manitoba, intent upon a more arduous journey that way in the harder season, and upon a sojourn of several winter months in the cold region of Lake Athabasca. This purpose he achieved with success, and in March of the next year passed through the Peace River opening in the Rocky mountains to British Columbia, where he descended the Fraser River, in June, to the Pacific shore. His present narrative of these experiences, related not less agreeably than in the former instance, forms a new book called *The Wild North Land* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). He met two friends, about the end of October, at the North Forks of the Saskatchewan, whose companionship helped to cheer a part of the time, but minds and bodies of less fortitude would have felt it a severe ordeal. A famous Esquimaux dog, named Cerf Vola, which had belonged to Captain Butler when he was before in that part of the world, now followed the same English master once more, besides two other dogs, and a small but faithful retinue of Indians or half-breeds. There were horses, but the road was mostly travelled on foot, with some long distances by canoe voyages on the rivers. Of the moose and the buffalo, and of the wild tribes of men—Assineboines and Blackfeet, Crees and Chippeways, and Beaver Indians—who roam the Wild North Land, Captain Butler has much to tell us. His descriptions of the mountain scenery of British Columbia are very striking. A map and above a dozen engravings accompany the text.

We have lately read with much interest and satisfaction another book which describes the same region of British North America, now comprised within the Canadian Dominion. It is entitled *Ocean to Ocean*, by the Rev. George Grant, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who was travelling secretary to the railway surveying expedition of Mr. Sandford Fleming, chief engineer of the Canadian Government, in the summer and autumn of 1872. The projected Canadian Pacific Railway, to connect the distant provinces of British Columbia and Vancouver Island with those on the Atlantic side of the continent, had been made a condition of their political union. We still hope to witness its realisation, in spite of the financial and Parliamentary scandals that have occurred in this important colonial affair. Mr. Grant's account of the vast unoccupied tracts of fertile open land, along the Saskatchewan, and about the Athabasca and Peace rivers, which would be made accessible by the proposed line of railroad, is a tempting prospect for speculators on the future agricultural resources of the British empire. But we can readily believe that it would be too soon, as yet, for Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. Clayden just now to lead an emigration of our farm labourers in that direction, a thousand or fifteen hundred miles farther west than the Muskoka district, near Georgian Bay, Lake Superior, which has recently been discussed as a field of English settlement. There can, however, be no doubt of the substantial value and potential richness of the Saskatchewan country, and the testimony we have lately received as to the comparative mildness of its climate is highly encouraging. It ought to be generally known that, owing to some exceptional causes—whether moist warm winds from the Pacific, or a current of warm air under the lee of the Rocky Mountains, or the lower level and gradual slope of the entire land in this part of North America, the climate of Fort Dunvegan, on the Peace river, is scarcely more severe than that of the older provinces of Canada, which are situated in latitudes from six to eleven degrees more south. A very large portion, indeed, of the United States western territories, consisting of elevated table lands and unsheltered prairies, would seem to be less favoured, both in climate and in soil, than the proverbial "fertile belt" of the Canadian Far West. We are also informed, on the best authority, that in the mineral riches of British Columbia, as well as those of the northern shores of Lake Superior, to say nothing of forests and fisheries in the Pacific Ocean provinces of this empire, her Majesty Queen Victoria, with her liege subjects of the Canadian Dominion, possess an undoubted heritage of enormous worth. They need not grudge the American Republic its vast extension in lower latitudes. The future greatness of Canada is already well assured; and we commend the views of Mr. Grant, as of Captain Butler, upon this interesting subject to the attentive reflection of patriotic statesmen. Mr. Grant's book is provided with several maps, and with sixty illustrations, which are executed in a style that resembles etching, and which reproduce the photographs of scenery with very good effect. It is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

We have a pleasant recollection of Mr. Andrew Leith Adams, F.R.S., Staff Surgeon-Major, whose "Wanderings of a Naturalist in India" came under our notice about six years ago. He now invites us to rejoin him in New Brunswick and Eastern Canada, where he was stationed with the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment from April, 1866, for a period of three years. His book is entitled *Field and Forest Rambles* (H. S. King and Co.). In those British American Provinces, as in the Western Himalayas and Cashmere, his scientific curiosity is devoted chiefly to the animals of the country—the beasts, birds, reptiles, and fishes; but he is also a geologist, and he takes note of climate and weather; so that his book is a pretty complete account of the natural features and conditions of that peninsula, including Nova Scotia, which extends into the Atlantic south of the great St. Lawrence inlet. It is a country of such ready and speedy access from the British islands, and so firmly attached to the old connection, that we trust it will hereafter be more intimately known to the majority of English people. Though New Brunswick still remains, for the most part, in the state of a forest wilderness, and its population is very scanty, with few signs of pomp or fashion in its wood-built cities of St. John and Fredericton, it seems to be a very respectable colonial province. Mr. Adams does not conceal from us the less advantageous circumstances, the austerity of the climate, the hard and heavy labours of husbandry, and the slowness of its profit returns; he does not recommend New Brunswick, on the whole, for the intending agriculturist from Old England who wishes to lead a comfortable life. It is, however, a country to be visited by the sportsman, and by the tourist who is curious in the knowledge of natural species or varieties, but more especially by the lover of birds. Their habits in North America, with regard in particular to their yearly migrations, appear to form an interesting object of study. The beautiful little ruby-throated humming-bird, which arrives in Eastern Canada about the end of May, is found at various times everywhere from Brazil to Labrador along that side of the Continent. Mr. Adams enters

fully into the discussion of these topics of local ornithology and its relations to different physical conditions. His notices of the fishes, both those of the sea and those which invite the skill of our anglers in the rivers and lakes of North-East America, will likewise prove acceptable to a certain number of his readers.

The adventures and explorations of Dr. Livingstone, the success of Mr. H. M. Stanley in finding him on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and the diplomatic victory of Sir Bartle Frere in persuading the Sultan of Zanzibar to stop the slave trade on that coast, have divided public attention with Sir Samuel Baker's discoveries and Egyptian conquests on the Upper Nile. The Rev. Charles New, who was connected for a short time, in March, 1872, with the abortive expedition under Lieutenants Dawson and Henn, sent out from England to search for Dr. Livingstone and to supply his wants, has lived nearly ten years at several missionary stations. He resided in Suahili and Unika, in the country of the Gallas, which is to the north of these, and in other districts lying between the shores of the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria Nyanza, or lower down, within the third or fourth degree of south latitude. His narrative of *Life, Wanderings, and Labours in Eastern Africa* (Hodder and Stoughton) is probably superior to most other books recently published upon this topic, as an authority on some material points of geography and ethnology, seeing that the author has had greater opportunities of procuring the most correct information than could have been obtained by a passing traveller. The region, however, which Mr. New describes, in this series of narrative sketches, is not the same that has been made known by the travels of Speke, Grant, and Burton, and is distant several hundred miles from the route of Mr. Stanley to Lake Tanganyika. It is reached by the seaport of Mombasa, in lat. 4 deg. S., near which place, at Ribe, a Christian mission was established by Dr. Krapf, about thirty years ago, and this was taken up, in 1861, by the United Methodist Free Churches of England. Mr. New's appointment to a share in its labours has produced, among other fruits, the present useful contribution to our knowledge of Africa, with some effectual testimony against the cruelties and iniquities of slave-dealing recently practised at Zanzibar, and the hunting and kidnapping of defenceless people among the inland tribes. It will be to the lasting disgrace of the British Government and nation if this atrocious system, which has now been solemnly denounced, should be continued under any pretext whatever. Mr. New gives a favourable account of Mombasa, the most convenient port on the mainland, which at one time belonged to the Portuguese. No real advance in civilisation is possible under the corrupt Arab Government, but it is important to secure the right application of such influence as our own national representatives may be enabled to use in that quarter. The narrative of a visit to Chaga, and a survey of the grand mountain, Kilima Njaro, perhaps the highest in all Africa—its summit being covered, of course, with perpetual snow—is a chapter of particular interest. Mr. New's sketch of this mountain was lent to us for an engraving, which appeared in our pages before his return to England. Several other illustrations, besides a map and a portrait of the author, are contained in the volume now before us.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon during the morning hours of the 5th is to the right of the planet Jupiter, and she is to the left of this planet on the morning of the 6th. On the 15th she is near Saturn, on the 16th she is near Venus, on the 17th near Mercury, and on the 19th she is near Mars. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the	1st	at 36 minutes after 11h.	in the morning.
Last Quarter "	9th	" 29 "	" 4 " afternoon.
New Moon "	16th	" 15 "	" 7 " afternoon.
First Quarter "	23rd	" 46 "	" 10 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 18th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 5th.

MERCURY on the 5th day sets at the same time as the Sun; on the 6th day 4m. after sunset; on the 9th day he sets at 5h. 21m. p.m., or 21m. after the Sun, which interval rapidly increases to 1h. 11m. by the 19th day (the planet setting on this day at 6h. 30m. p.m.); on the 24th day he sets at 7h. 2m. p.m., or 1h. 30m. after the Sun; on the last day at 7h. 20m. p.m. He is therefore very favourably situated for observation towards the end of the month. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd, is near the Moon on the 17th, in his ascending node on the 23rd, and in perihelion on the 27th.

VENUS rises and sets very nearly at the same times as the Sun throughout this month. She is in aphelion on the 7th, near the Moon on the 16th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 23rd.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st day at 8h. 43m. p.m., or 3h. 55m. after the Sun; on the 10th day at 8h. 47m. p.m., or 3h. 45m. after sunset; on the 20th day at 8h. 50m. p.m.; and on the last day at 8h. 53m. p.m. He is due south on the 14th at 2h. 38m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the morning of the 19th.

JUPITER rises on the 1st day at 9h. 10m. p.m.; on the 9th at 8h. 36m. p.m., or 3h. 36m. after sunset; on the 19th at 7h. 52m. p.m., or 2h. 23m. after sunset; and on the last day at 7h. 10m. p.m., and is visible from these times throughout the night. He is due south at 3h. 23m. a.m. on the 1st, and at 2h. 24m. a.m. on the 15th. He is near the Moon on the 5th.

SATURN rises 14m. before the Sun on the 1st day; on the 8th at 7h. 3m. a.m., or 26m. before the Sun; on the 17th at 6h. 26m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 46m.; on the 27th at 5h. 49m. a.m., or 1h. 3m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 48m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th.

A fish torpedo, one of the latest inventions for attacking ships under water, exploded at Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday. Under the direction of Mr. T. Miller, of the Royal Navy, six men were oiling the bearings and turning a screw to make the machinery work more freely, when the air chamber exploded with a loud report. Edward Baker was killed on the spot; another man was so seriously hurt in the chest that he is not expected to live. Only one of the six men escaped serious injury.

Mr. Justice Groves, on Monday, gave judgment on the petition against the return of the Attorney-General for Taunton. He decided that Sir Henry James was duly elected, and ordered the petitioners to pay the costs. Sir Henry James met his supporters at the Castle Hall, Taunton, on Saturday evening, and was enthusiastically received.—The Exeter Election Petition has fallen to the ground in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament.—The municipal election inquiry at Nottingham ended, last Saturday, in the petitions being dismissed as regards two of the disputed wards, but sustained as to the third—St. Ann's. In this ward bribery and treating were proved against the Liberal candidates, Messrs. Sylvester and Hartshorn. Costs were given against the former but not against Mr. Hartshorn.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A resolution in favour of the establishment of a "hospital Saturday" for London was agreed to at a conference presided over by Sir Sibbald D. Scott on Saturday last.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on Monday threw open to the public use a space surrounding the cathedral, comprising an area of 7000 square feet, purchased by the City Corporation for £15,000.

A treat was given to the inmates of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, 315, Oxford-street, on Thursday week. A large Christmas tree was provided, with Punch and Judy, conjuring by an amateur, songs, music, &c.

Mr. Albert Grant has bought the central ground of Leicester-square and is converting it into a garden with statues and fountain, and when completed will hand it over to the Metropolitan Board of Works for the use of the public.

At the Mansion House, last Saturday morning, the Lord Mayor intimated that, in consequence of the intelligence he had received as to the Bengal famine, he would at once open a subscription-list. One firm had handed him a cheque for £500.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday next, the 5th inst. The principal solo singers announced are Madame Alvsleben, Miss Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Agnesi. This, with Dr. Stainer at the organ, and Mr. Barnby as conductor, will complete a most efficient cast.

Last Saturday evening the Rev. Henry Allon, D.D., of Union Chapel, Islington, was presented by the church and congregation with an address commemorating the completion of thirty years of ministry to one people in one place. The address was accompanied with a purse containing over £1200, which sum was collected during Dr. Allon's absence of less than a week in the country.

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council held on Monday—the Lord Mayor presiding—it was unanimously resolved to present to the Queen an address of congratulation on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna. It was also determined that similar congratulations should be offered to the Duke and Duchess on their arrival in this country.

The Lady Mayoress gave a juvenile ball at the Mansion House on Thursday week; and on Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council for the wards of Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad-street, and Candlewick, at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The Lady Mayoress's receptions began on Tuesday, and will continue every Tuesday at three o'clock until further notice.

Lady Gilbert Kennedy presented the prizes to the successful members of the 20th Middlesex Rifles, yesterday week, in the general meeting-room at Euston station. The annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) took place, on Saturday last, in Westminster Hall. On the same evening, in Guildhall, the Lady Mayoress distributed the annual prizes to the members of the 2nd City of London. Captain Holloway and the officers and members of the second company of the St. George's gave their annual dinner, on Tuesday evening, in the banqueting-room of the Criterion.

Last week 2358 births and 1492 deaths were registered in London, the former being 141 above and the latter 322 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the five preceding weeks had steadily decreased from 1112 to 554, further declined to 514 last week, and were 137 below the average: 239 resulted from bronchitis, 139 from phthisis, and 81 from pneumonia. There were 74 deaths from measles, which, although showing a further decline of 13 from those returned in recent weeks, exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 38. There were 4 deaths from smallpox, 22 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea. The 20 deaths referred to fever, of which 11 were certified as enteric or typhoid, 7 as typhus, and 2 as simple continued fever, were 38 below the average number. The mean temperature was 43.6 deg., or 6.3 deg. above the average.

Amongst the rewards voted at the quarterly general court of the Society for Preservation of Life from Fire—Alderman Finnis, treasurer, presiding—were testimonials to three members of the Chichester Volunteer Fire Brigade for exertions in rescuing a servant-girl from an attic window by means of the escape at a fire at East-street in that town; testimonial (first class) and £2 to Fireman Buckland, of the metropolitan brigade, for saving the life of Ellen White at a fire in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, in September last; testimonial and 30s. to Henry Woolcott, rigger in her Majesty's dockyard, for saving three lives at a fire at Stonehouse; the silver medal, with £5, to Fireman William Murphy; and silver medal to P. S. Faulkner, C division, for preservation of life at a fire in Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, on Oct. 20 last; a testimonial, on vellum (first class), with £2, was also awarded in this case to Joseph Deegan, who was saved by the escape. This man was the first to discover the fire, and, after arousing his wife, ran down to alarm the sleeping inmates on the first floor, and with some difficulty made them sensible of their danger. The fire by this time had made much progress, and Deegan only had just time to pass the door of the first-floor front room when the flames burst out. He, however, regained the room where he had left his wife, from which they were saved by the escape.

The long-announced public meeting to express sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in his quarrel with the Pope was held, on Tuesday, at St. James's Hall. The chair was taken by Sir John Murray, of Philiphaugh, who was supported by the Dean of Canterbury, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, Mr. A. Kinnaird, Sir T. Chambers, Lord A. Churchill, &c. The chairman delivered a message from Earl Russell, who was to have presided, expressing regret at his absence in consequence of the state of his health, and his entire sympathy with the object of the meeting, his Lordship adding that the letter of the Emperor of Germany of September last had sounded a note of timely warning to the British nation. A resolution speaking with admiration of the Emperor's letter was carried by acclamation; and the chairman was requested to communicate to his Majesty that resolution, and another of a similar character. An evening meeting of the same kind took place at Exeter Hall. Quite a contrary spirit was manifested at a Roman Catholic meeting held in the Townhall, Birmingham, on Tuesday night. Monsignor Capel presided, and Dr. Ullathorne was present. An address was voted to the Archbishop of Cologne expressing cordial sympathy with him in his sufferings from the unjust and tyrannical laws passed in Germany against the Catholics, bishops, clergy, and priests of that empire.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers last week was 107,425, of whom 37,059 were in workhouses and 70,366 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 4240, 17,045, and 54,997 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 574, of whom 445 were men, 101 women, and 28 children.

At the London School Board meeting, on Wednesday, a financial report was submitted, showing that £149,861 would be required to meet current liabilities to March 25, 1875. On objection being raised by Canon Cromwell, explanations were entered into by Mr. Freeman. The report was referred back to the finance committee. The debate on the statistics of the late board was again proceeded with, and adjourned.

On Monday the annual festival of the Caledonian Society of London, in commemoration of the birthday of Burns, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. The company numbered close upon 300 ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Aeneas J. McIntyre, Q.C., presided. In the course of the evening Mr. W. J. Morrison, the retiring president, was presented with a gold medal. The memory of Burns was drunk in solemn silence. A ball followed the dinner.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barber, J. H., to be Curate-in-Charge of St. Barnabas', South Kennington. Bartlett, J. P. E., Rector of Carleton Forehoe and Crowthorpe, Norfolk. Barton, J., Curate of Sevenoaks; Vicar of Rainhill, Lancashire. Bingley, J. G., Rector of Modland, Kent. Cornish, John R., Vicar of Verman, near Truro. Fry, W. T., Vicar of St. John's, Truro. Gibbon, G. H., Vicar of St. Luke's, Halliwell, Lancashire. Gilder, E., Vicar of Tekham, Kent. Lach-Sayma, F. S., Vicar of St. Paul's Newlyn, Penzance. Mayne, F. O., Vicar of Strood; Vicar of Brearstead, Maidstone. Milner, C. E., Vicar of Islington, Norfolk. Rutland, Robert, Chaplain to the General Infirmary, Hertford. Thorold, A. W., Vicar of St. Pancras; Canon in York Minster. Walkey, C. E., Rector of Cornwell.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Exeter consecrated a chapel at Westwood, Broadcliff, which had been built at the cost of £1000, derived from a fund bequeathed by Mr. Arthur Troyte.

At a meeting of the executive council of the London Free and Open Church Association, held recently, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Mr. T. B. Vernon was re-elected secretary.

The Archbishop of York has issued a pastoral letter recommending the London Mission as an effort which concerns the whole country, and requesting the people of his province to give it a place in their daily prayers.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday and revised the fifth chapter of the Epistle of St. James and part of the first chapter of the First Epistle of St. Peter.—The twenty-first meeting of the Old Testament company of revisers was concluded yesterday week. The company finished their first revision of the Book of Psalms.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has refused to consecrate a new church at Denbigh, which was to have been opened this week. His Lordship's reason is that the rearedos has a tendency towards Ritualism, there being amongst the altar carving a figure of the Saviour hanging on a cross and a group of figures prostrate before him. Until this is removed his Lordship will not allow the church to be opened.

The Church of St. Michael, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, was recently reopened, after a complete restoration, by the Bishop of Rochester. Mr. Richard Blanshard contributed the entire cost of the restoration (£2000). The church now consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, west tower, organ chamber, and north porch. Open timber roofs take the place of the old flat roof, and the entire building has been benched throughout. The nave arcades are conspicuous features, being richly moulded. The architect was Mr. Henry Stone, of London; and the builder Mr. Joseph Grimes, of Colchester.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. E. D. Anderson-Morehead, of New, Oxford, has been elected Winchester Fellow at that society. The election at Corpus to four open classical, and one open mathematical, scholarships, worth about £100 per annum, in addition to rooms rent-free during residence, has ended as follows:—Classical: F. T. Daiton, Highgate School; A. S. Haigh, Leeds Grammar School; J. H. W. Lee, Marlborough College; C. M. Powell, Uppingham School. Mathematical: A. B. Walkley, Balliol.

The Rev. Charles M'Dowall, M.A., of University College, Oxford, has been elected to the head mastership of Highgate School as successor to the Rev. Dr. Dyne, who retires at Easter. Mr. M'Dowall was placed in the First-Class Moderations, 1858, and in the First Class "in Literis Humanioribus," 1859. He has for the last nine years held the second mastership of Malvern College.

Mr. Herbert J. R. Marston, a blind gentleman, has matriculated in the University of Durham and gained a scholarship of £50 a year. Mr. Marston was educated in the college for blind sons of gentlemen at Worcester.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland held his first levée for the season at Dublin Castle on Tuesday. Alderman James Mackey, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, was knighted.

A terrible railway accident occurred on Tuesday morning, on the North British Railway, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and has cost sixteen lives. The cause was of a kind so familiar as to have become traditional—an express-train ran into a mineral-train that was shunting.

Fourteen troop horses were burnt to death, on Monday morning, by a fire that occurred in the wooden stables of the 11th Hussars at Shorncliffe Camp; and one of the animals that got free from the flames galloped in its fright down the slope and broke its neck.

The first ironclad built in Hull was launched from Earle's shipbuilding and engineering company's yard yesterday week. She was christened by Madame Goni, wife of Admiral Goni, the Almirante Cochrane. The vessel belongs to the class of sea-going ironclads, and has been designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., for the Chilean Government. She is armour-plated, and armed with six 12½-ton Armstrong guns. The engines are by Messrs. Penn, Liverpool, and will work up to 3000-horse power.

A shocking wife murder occurred at Plymouth on Wednesday. A young man, named Sylvanus Sweet, of independent means, quarrelled with his wife about the use of a pomatum pot, and in a fit of anger seized an old cutlass which was hanging on the wall, and struck his wife several times with it on the head. The woman died immediately, and the husband then sent for a cab, went in it to the police station, and there gave himself up.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

"Six hours' soaking rain" at Calcutta last Sunday was reported by telegraph; the quantity that fell is estimated at one inch in Bengal, but in Behar somewhat less. This is said to be "good for water supply and ploughing, but bad for other than food crops." The meaning of such reports is not easily understood here. There are four principal harvests in Bengal, viz.:—1. The Aus (rice), sown in April and reaped in August or September. 2. The Aman (rice), sown in April to June, reaped November or December. This is the principal harvest. 3. The Boro (rice), sown in October, reaped in March. 4. The Rabi (peas, pulses, and green crops), sown in October, reaped in February. The relative importance of these four harvests differ from place to place according to local circumstances, and this, of course, causes the importance of rain or drought in particular seasons and at different places to vary. Again, the means of transport from place to place differ widely in different parts of the country. Some districts are as easily accessible in all their parts as an English county. Others are exposed (says Dr. W. W. Hunter) to the calamity of "that local isolation which in 1866 reduced Orissa to the state of a dismantled ship at sea without provisions." So, too, "several districts can only obtain supplies from without before the setting in of the monsoon; others are practically cut off during the rains; while in many the rainy months greatly multiply the channels of transit." Besides this the normal prices of food vary considerably in different parts of the country. A rise of price in one district after the winter harvest may have an entirely different meaning from the very same rise in a neighbouring district. Lastly, the population of the different districts varies widely in its character. Some of the classes of whom it is composed are far more liable to starvation than others. Some even thrive in famine years—as, for instance, the fishermen.

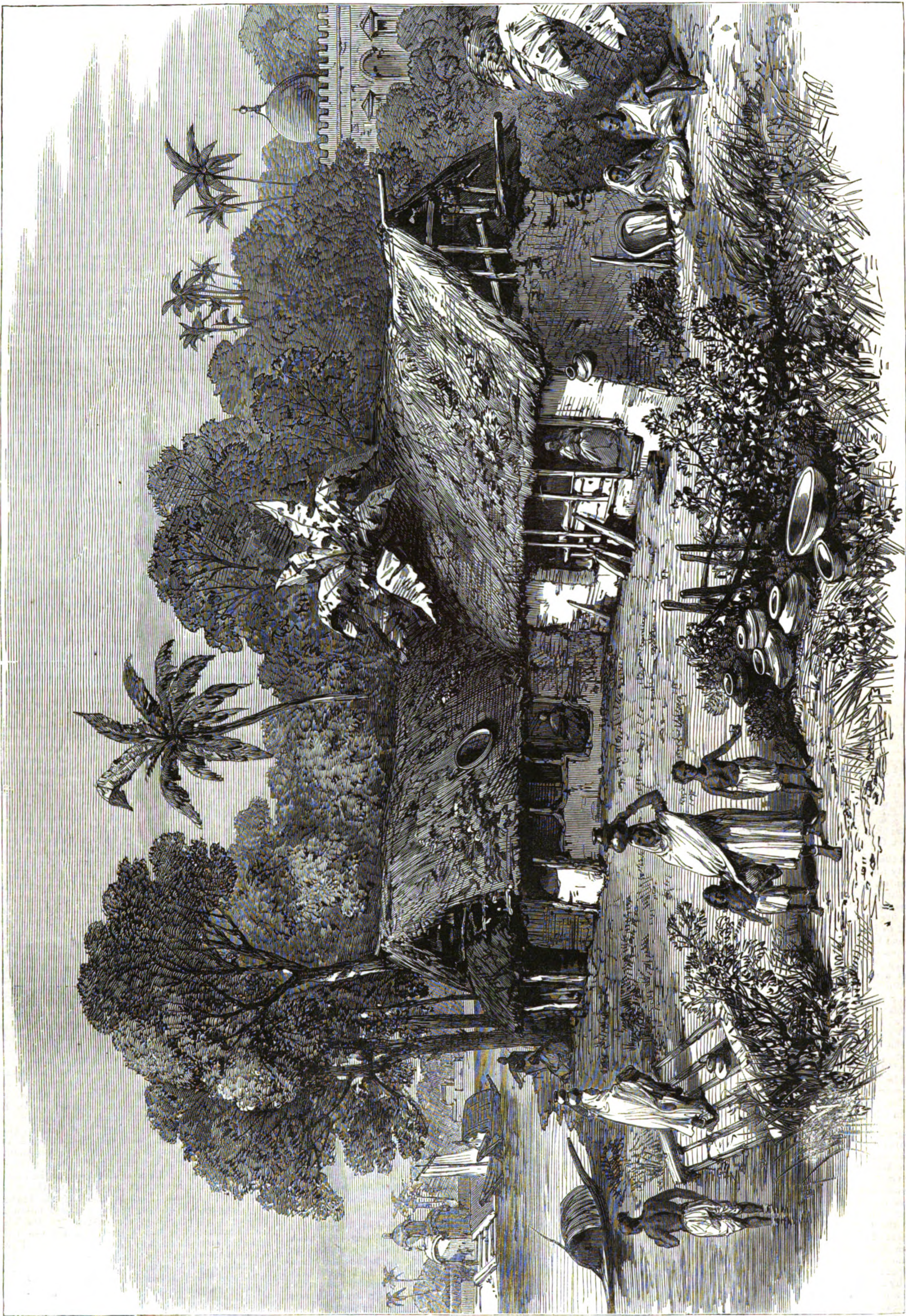
We are now informed by the Calcutta telegrams that fifteen districts of Bengal and the neighbouring provinces, containing 25,000,000 people, are recognised to be in a distressed condition; but eleven of these districts, with a population of 14,000,000, are said to be partially affected. The relief works to be undertaken at once by Government consist chiefly of roads, but village works are to be commenced later. A grant has been made for emigration to Burmah. Sir George Campbell recommends the prohibition of exports of rice from Bengal.

The sketch of a Bengal village, which we present as an illustration of this painful topic, was made by our far-travelled Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson. We have this week received from the publishers (Messrs. Longman) a narrative of his recent journey round the world, through China, Japan, and North America, in a volume entitled "Meeting the Sun." We expect to find it a very interesting book, for the author has fair skill with the pen, as well as with the pencil; and he is a zealous student of all Oriental antiquities, while he is an acute observer of all those novelties which the West has lately introduced to the East. The volume is beautifully printed on the finest paper, and is bound in a brilliant cover of yellow and red (the Imperial and the nuptial colours of China), with symbolic figures of the like mystical import, to remind us that Mr. Simpson went to Peking for the young Emperor's marriage in October, 1872. About fifty of his sketches, including those of the opening of the Suez Canal, and those of the Modoc war in Oregon or California, are here reproduced from the *Illustrated London News*, by the heliotype process. We feel sure that his readers and ours will be glad to see them again in this new form of presentation.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

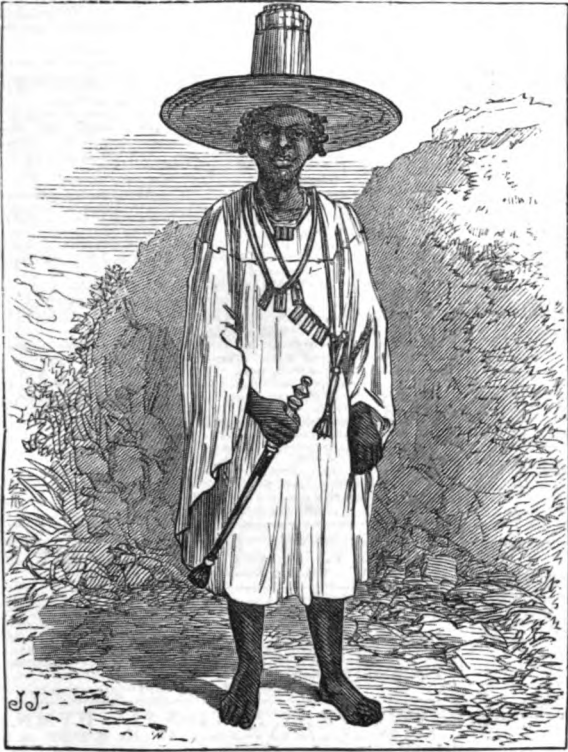
We give several illustrations supplied by the sketches of our Special Artist on the Gold Coast. One of them is a view of the camp at Addah, near the mouth of the Volta, seventy miles east of Cape Coast Castle. This camp was formed by Captain Glover's force of Houssas and other native auxiliaries. It is described by Mr. Henty, correspondent of the *Standard*, in a letter of Dec. 20, from which some particulars may be cited. The English officers with this force were Captain Glover, R.N., special commissioner; Mr. Goldsworthy, assistant commissioner; Captain R. Sartorius, Bengal cavalry, assistant commissioner; Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment; Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment, signal officer; Commander Larcom, R.N., naval operations and landing stores; Lieutenant Moore, R.N.; Mr. Blissett, Control officer; Dr. Rowe, principal medical officer; and Dr. Baile, R.N. The expedition possessed one steamer, the Lady of the Lake, capable of ascending the river and of carrying troops, and three armed steam-launches. It had two Gatling guns, four 7lb. steel guns, and two 4½-inch howitzers. In addition to these it had rocket-tubes, and the launches were fitted with tubes carrying large-sized rockets. These, with a supply of muskets, accoutrements, and ammunition, were the British contribution to the expedition. The native contribution consisted of men. At Janketty, up near the Ashantee frontier, there was a purely native force assembled, consisting at present of about 11,000 men. Of these King Ansa, of Aquapim, brought 3000 men; King Atta, of Akim, 8000. These kings stipulated for pay neither for themselves nor their troops. They offered to put their whole disposable force in the field, and asked only for a few hundred muskets to complete their armament, some powder, and lead. These have been supplied, and the services of other tribes were paid for at a fixed rate. The kings receive £10 per month for every thousand men they can bring into the field; the chiefs receive 5s. a day. Fighting men receive 3d. per day for subsistence, but no pay whatever, while carriers receive 1s. per diem. It was confidently expected that a strong native army would follow Captain Glover. At Addah, and upon the march between that place and Agravie, were 1500 Addahs, 4000 Accras, and 600 Houssas and Yorubas. At Agravie, fifteen miles up the river, were 1000 Accras; and at Blappa, twenty miles farther, were 600 Houssas and Yorubas, 3000 Aquapims, 1000 Creppes, and 1000 Croboes and Shias. It was in the latter part of October that Captain Glover left Accra, accompanied by his Houssas and Yorubas, and by Kings Tanné and Solomon of Accra, the former being the sovereign potentate over the whole tribes of the Eastern Protectorate. The kings promised that their warriors should follow immediately; for in this country it is the custom for the king always to start first with his body-guard, and for the fighting men to come out to them at their first encampment. Upon the present occasion the example of their chiefs did not excite the people to action; and Captain Glover's Houssa force, having been prevented from executing the proposed operations on the Volta, is to join that of Sir Garnet Wolseley, beyond the Prah. In our view of the camp at Addah several conical mounds of earth, nearly six feet high, will be remarked in the foreground. These are the ant-hills, of which naturalists have often spoken as common in West Africa and other tropical regions.

The illustration of "Fresh Arrivals" outside the north gate of Cape Coast Castle needs but a word of explanation. These black fellows loling on the bench, with the muskets laid before them with which they are to be armed, are the Kossos allies of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition. An English officer, with the interpreter at his right hand, is making out a list of the



THE FAMINE IN INDIA: A BENGAL VILLAGE.

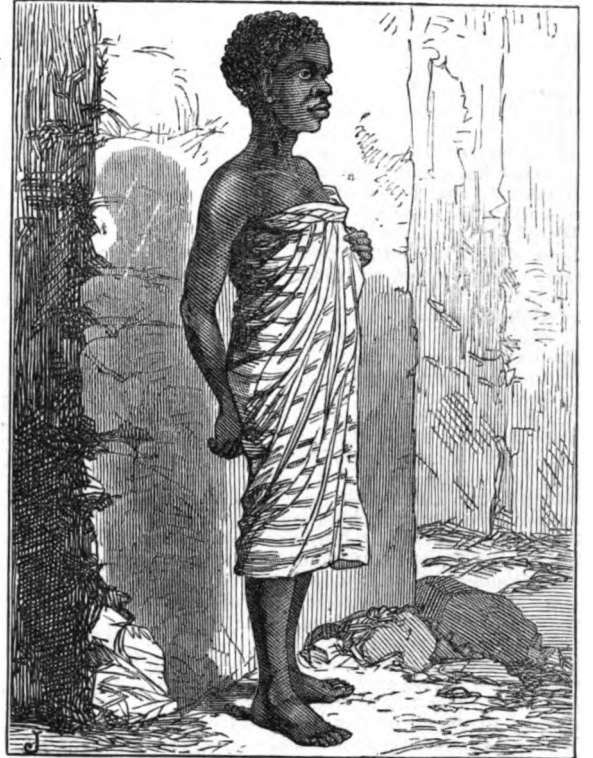
THE ASHANTEE WAR—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



A SKETCH AT SIERRA LEONE.



AN ELDER OF THE PEOPLE AND A WARRIOR.



FANTEE SERVANT-BOY.

native soldiery, and, perhaps, giving them orders. Our Artist remarks, with scrupulous moderation, "They are expected to be of great service and use in this war, but they scarcely look what one would expect of fighting men."

The subjects of his other sketches presented this week are some figures and incidents characteristic of the West African negro races, both at Sierra Leone and on the Gold Coast. Our Artist has made an offering, for this purpose, of his own Fantee servant-boy, standing in an attitude of attention, and seemingly much amazed, while his portrait is drawn by his master's clever pencil. The scene of household muddle inside a native cottage is not pleasant to look at; but some domestic interiors in the British Islands are almost

as bad in dirt and disorder, with the additional miseries of cold and hunger, which the negro family are spared by the bounteous tropical climate. The fetish tree, in a village only a mile from Cape Coast Castle, is an institution worthy of note. These poor heathen make a fetish or second-rate god of anything that is at all out of the common—a rock, a stream, a serpent, or a plant of singular growth. Their priests have inclosed the tree with a palisade of sticks. The devout worshippers come up with bottles of rum, which they empty into the hollow space around the trunk of the tree. After giving their deity in this way a good strong dose of their favourite intoxicating drink, they cast in the bottles and say their prayers over the spilt liquor and broken glass. This re-

ligious observance will certainly do them more good, body and soul, than to drink the rum themselves, which is the ritual of our English heathen. But when our Artist suggested that some of the Fantees might, perhaps, taste a drop before helping the tree-god to the contents of the bottle, they were very much offended, and thought him a wicked infidel. Once a year, we are told by Dr. Gordon, the inhabitants of every village meet, with sticks and staves, with beating of tom-toms and blowing of horns, to perform the desirable feat of "driving out the devil." They chase him from all corners and through all passages, visiting every house, till they are sure he has gone away. But he very soon comes back, and the affairs of the village are as bad as ever.



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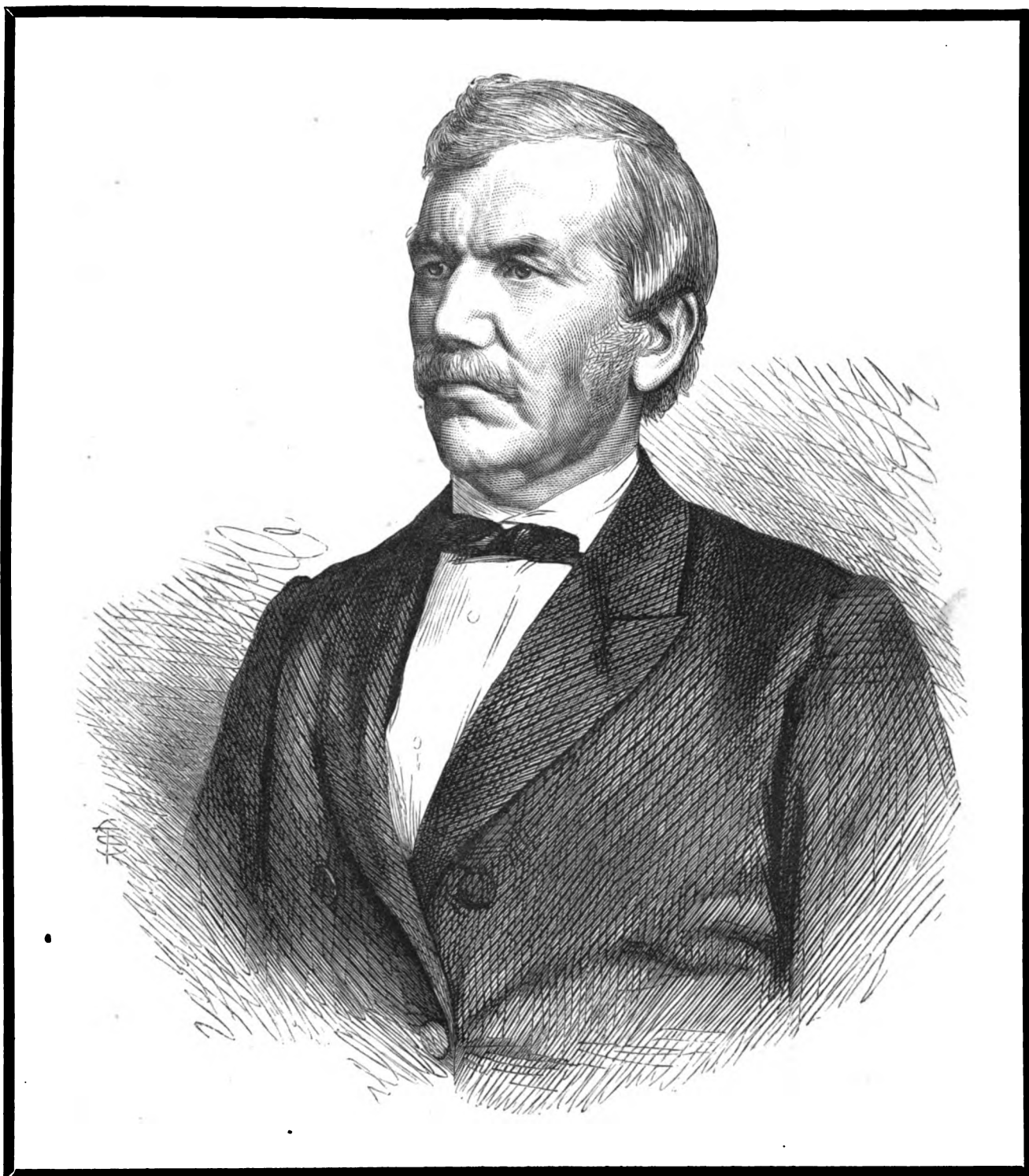
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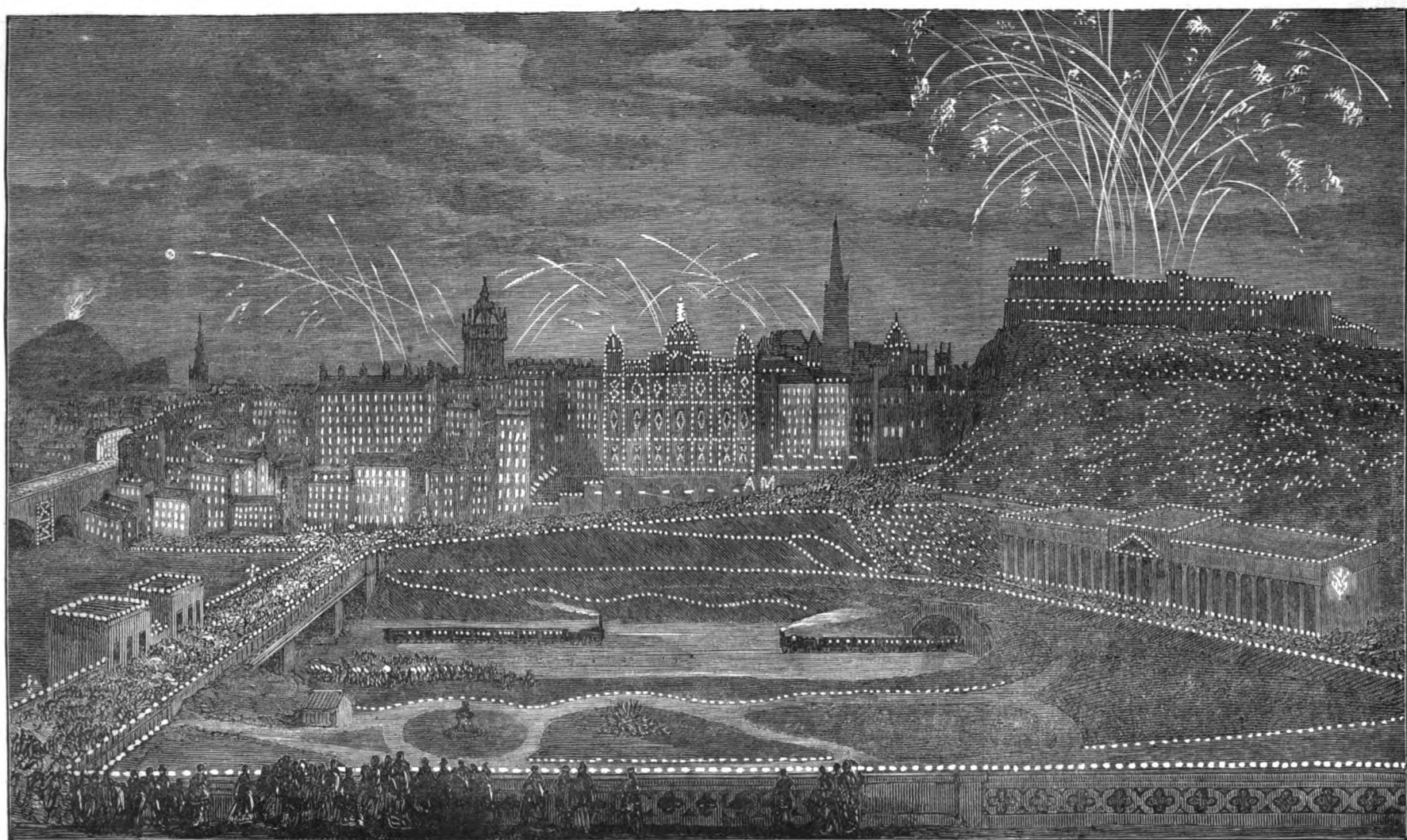
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DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

We all feel a sincere regret for the loss of this brave and benevolent lonely adventurer in the noble enterprise of finding a way for Christian civilisation and European science through the unknown wilderness of Central Africa. The mournful news of his death reached London on Monday, by a message from the agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Aden:—"Livingstone died of dysentery, while travelling from Lake Bembe to Unyanyembe. Body embalmed and preserved in salt by his Niasick boys, who are conveying it to Zanzibar, en route for England."

The usual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening. Sir Bartle Frere, the President, spoke of this report. He said that it had occupied the thoughts of the council that day, and had caused them great pain for some time. But he added that several members, who had every right to speak with authority, had come to the unanimous conclusion that something more than a doubt was thrown upon the accuracy of this report. An hour or two later, after the business of the meeting, which was the reading of Lieutenant Julian Baker's account of Sir Samuel Baker's late expedition up the Nile, the President introduced Dr. John Kirk, her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar and on the East Coast of Africa. Dr. Kirk said that when he left Zanzibar, on Sept. 13, rumours similar to that which had now been published in London were current in the bazaar of that place. He had while there attempted to sift those rumours, but did not think them worthy to be repeated. They amounted to this—that an Arab trader had received a message from one of his slaves that Livingstone's body had been carried into Unyanyembe, but the negro said that he had not himself seen the body. Knowing how rumours grew in Africa, the additions now made to the story were only what might be expected. Captain Prédoux, the British political agent at Zanzibar, would have been sure to forward at once any trustworthy statement. Lieutenant Cameron, too, of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition, must have received the information, if it were true. He could have come down to Zanzibar in less than a month, and would undoubtedly have done so if there had been any news of such importance as this. Dr. Kirk, therefore, believed the rumour to be only the same which he had heard before leaving Zanzibar, though it was now brought by a steamer which left after his departure.

This opinion, having been accepted by the Royal Geographical Society, was received on Tuesday morning, when it appeared in the newspapers, with lively satisfaction. It was, however, in the course of that day unhappily negated by the bad news which came in an official shape, as follows, from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar:—

"The report of Livingstone's death is confirmed by letters received from Cameron, dated Unyanyembe, Oct. 20. He died of dysentery, after a fortnight's illness, shortly after leaving Lake Bembe for eastward. He had attempted to cross the lake from the north, and, failing in this, had doubled back and rounded the lake, crossing the Chambeze and the other rivers flowing from it; had then crossed the Luapula, and died in Lobisa, after having crossed a marshy country, with the water for three hours at a time above the waist. Ten of his men had died, and the remainder, consisting of seventy-nine men, were marching to Unyanyembe. They had disembowelled the body and had filled it with salt, and had put brandy into the mouth to preserve it. His servant, Chumias, went on ahead to procure provisions, as the party was destitute, and gave intelligence to Cameron, who expected the body in a few days. Cameron and his party had suffered greatly from fever and ophthalmia, but hoped to push on to Ujiji. Livingstone's body may be expected at Zanzibar in February. Please telegraph orders as to disposal. No leaden shells procurable here."

The following despatch is dated from Aden on Tuesday last:—"Dr. Livingstone died at the end of May or beginning of June, between Lake Bembe and Lake Tanganyika, of dysentery, caused by wading through water for several days. His body has been preserved in salt by his servants. When Lieutenant Cameron wrote, on Oct. 22, from Unyanyembe, the body was expected to arrive in four days. Lieutenant Cameron was suffering from temporary blindness. He intended to proceed at once to Ujiji, to get Dr. Livingstone's papers."

Confirmation of the intelligence has also been received by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, from Herr Brenner, the African traveller, now at Zanzibar. The death of Dr. Livingstone took place, it is stated, on Aug. 15.

It is remembered how, in the spring of 1867, a letter from Dr. Kirk related the particulars of a statement made at Zanzibar by some men of the Johanna island, giving a circumstantial account of the murder of Dr. Livingstone by the savages of the Mafite tribe, on the western shore of Lake Nyassa. The late Sir Roderick Murchison, then president of the Royal Geographical Society, refused to believe this story, and he proved to be in the right. An expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone, and to find his whereabouts, was sent out in the same year, under Mr. E. D. Young and Mr. H. Faulkner. They soon obtained evidence that Dr. Livingstone was alive and still travelling at a much later date than the time of his alleged murder, and that the Johanna men had run away from him, and had since invented the false account of his death. But Dr. Livingstone had been seen by no white man since he started from Zanzibar in March, 1866. It was known that he went inland up the course of the Rovuma, and that he was on the shores of Lake Nyassa some months afterwards. But it was not then known that he left those parts at the beginning of 1867 for the region of Lake Tanganyika. Three or four years more rolled on, and there was no intelligence of his movements. A second expedition was fitted out from England, under the command of Lieutenant Llewellyn Dawson and Lieutenant Henn, accompanied by Mr. W. Oswald Livingstone, son of the missionary explorer. They arrived at Zanzibar in the early part of 1872, and landed on the neighbouring coast at Bagamoyo to pursue their journey in search of Dr. Livingstone. But here they were met, on May 7, by Mr. H. M. Stanley, the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who had left the object of their solicitude, in good health, at Unyanyembe, some fifty days' march from the coast. He had found Dr. Livingstone on Nov. 3 of the preceding year, 1871, at Ujiji, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika. They had lived together during the winter, exploring the northern coasts of that great lake, and Dr. Livingstone had returned with him as far as Unyanyembe, half way between the lake and the seacoast. It was in March, 1872, that Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone took leave of each other. At that time it was Dr. Livingstone's intention to go back to Ujiji, which, in fact, he did, for letters have since been received from him; and thence to cross over, or go round the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, to finish his explorations of the more westerly chain of lakes and rivers which he had discovered flowing northward from the Chambeze and Lake Bangweolo. The geographical problem which he desired to solve was clearly explained in an article we published on Aug. 24, 1872, with a map designed from the information supplied by Dr. Livingstone's most recent letters. Mr. Stanley's book, "How I Found Livingstone," which appeared in November of that

year, added much to our knowledge of the country and native tribes between the seacoast and Lake Tanganyika, but we have gained no more knowledge, since that date, of the later experiences of Dr. Livingstone in the remote interior. We have not yet heard what became of him, or where he actually went, upon his leaving Ujiji, some time after his return thither from his parting with Mr. Stanley at Unyanyembe, in March, 1872. The last letters from him, if we mistake not, were written about midsummer of that year. Eighteen months have therefore passed without any positive news of Dr. Livingstone, till we get the sad news of this week.

There can be no doubt, after this, of the fact which we deplore; and our Portrait of Dr. Livingstone, who has been absent from his native country since 1858, will be regarded with affectionate pride by a multitude of English and Scottish readers, who will naturally sorrow for his death. David Livingstone was born in 1817, at East Kilbride, in Lanarkshire; his father was a small teadealer. As a boy he worked in the Blantyre cotton-mills, but studied, as the Scottish boys often do, and contrived to get his learning at the University of Glasgow. He resolved to become a missionary of the Christian religion to the heathen, and intended at first to go to China. As a preparation for this work he acquired a complete knowledge of medicine and surgery, and was admitted a licentiate of that faculty. Having also gone through a theological course, he was appointed one of the agents of the London Missionary Society. The destined field of his activity was not China, but South Africa, whither he went in 1840. He there met the venerable Robert Moffat, and married his daughter. Livingstone remained in South Africa sixteen years, dwelling far inland with the Bechuana tribes, whom he instructed in the faith, the morals, and the useful arts of Christian Europe. In company with Mr. Oswald, he explored the interior, discovering Lake Ngami; and afterwards, between 1850 and 1854, ascended the Upper Zambesi, traced the courses of its tributary streams, and crossed the entire continent to the west coast, at St. Paul de Loanda. From that port, in September, 1854, he returned by another journey across the continent to the east coast, at Quilimane, where he arrived in the spring of 1856. Dr. Livingstone was in England in 1857, and received many well-deserved tokens of public esteem. Early in the next year he went back to Africa, with a Consular appointment from the British Government. He led an expedition up the Zambesi and Shire rivers, where a Church Missionary station was founded by Bishops Mackenzie and Tozer; but this had a disastrous result. The Lakes Nyassa and Shirwa were also explored by Dr. Livingstone and those associated with him before the end of 1864. He has during the last eight years preferred to go alone, so far as the personal aid and companionship of Europeans is concerned. We shall probably find another opportunity of commenting upon the life and character of this illustrious man, and upon the value of his achievements, which we have often before acknowledged.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Our readers are well aware that the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia, was solemnised yesterday week, at St. Petersburg, with a superb ceremonial and courtly festivities, befitting the occasion. Illustrations of these proceedings will be given next week, from the sketches made there by Mr. Proctor, the Special Artist who was sent by the proprietors of this Journal to the Russian metropolis for that purpose. In the mean time we present an illustration of the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. Petersburg, on Thursday, the 15th inst.; and one of the grand yearly ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva. This was performed on Sunday, the 18th, in presence of the Emperor Alexander II., the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur; the Duke of Edinburgh was confined indoors that day by a cold.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur, who had left Berlin by the railway train at eleven on the Tuesday night, travelling by way of Warsaw into Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg on the Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the frontier by Russian officers of high rank deputed by the Emperor, with whom was the British Military Attaché to the Embassy. The Princes and Princess were greeted at a station beyond Luga, more than eighty-five miles from St. Petersburg, by the Czarewitch and Czarevna, who had left the capital early in the morning by special train. The Emperor Alexander II., accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Dukes Nicholas, Vladimir, and Constantine, and others of the Imperial family of Russia, with the Ministers and high functionaries of the Empire, received the English Princes and Princess on the platform of the Warsaw railway-station. His Majesty and the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur exchanged the Royal kiss. The band of the Ismailovki Regiment played "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." After greetings and introductions the Imperial and Royal party drove from the station to the Anitchkoff Palace in a number of close carriages and sleighs. The broad streets were lined with people, and, although there was not a London crowd, there was a very good imitation of an English cheer as the first carriage drove away, containing only the Czar and the Prince of Wales sitting side by side. The other Princes and Princesses were in the carriages that followed.

The ceremony of the benediction of the Neva was performed by Monsignor Bashanoff, the Archbishop Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, at eleven o'clock on the Sunday morning. There was first a service in the Imperial chapel of the Winter Palace, at which the Metropolitans of Novgorod, St. Petersburg, and Moscow officiated. The Czar, the Imperial family, and the foreign Princes were present; and the diplomatic circle, the Ministers of State, and the nobles and officers of the Russian army and navy, to the number of about 2000, filled the chapel and the saloon and corridors of the Winter Palace. The service indoors lasted an hour, and was solemn and splendid. The fine singing and recitative of the Russian ritual, the rich robes of the dignitaries, the pomp of silken embroidered banners, of golden crosses and jewelled cuffs, the long curling hair and dignified countenances of the Metropolitans and Bishops, of the priests and choristers, made the ecclesiastical part of the ceremony very gorgeous and impressive. To this was added the magnificence of a thousand uniforms. A better opportunity for witnessing the lavish splendour of the ceremonies at the Winter Palace could not have been had than the passage of the Emperor, the Imperial family, the foreign Princes, the clergy, and the Court, out of the palace to the riverside. The mass and colour of the great procession as it descended the grand staircase and traversed the corridors between lines of soldiery presenting arms was magnificent. The clergy walked first, with the choir of the Imperial chapel, carrying candles and censors and singing verses. After the Metropolitans and their cross-bearers and attendants there was a break in the line, and then followed the Czar, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Grand Dukes, and all the Court, walking bareheaded. Lastly came the flags of the regiments, carried by soldiers. The procession passed out of the river

entrance of the palace, across the quay, to a pavilion built at the edge of the frozen Neva. There the cross was dipped into the water where the ice had been broken, and the river received the benediction of the Metropolitan to the thunder of the guns of the fortresses of St. Peter and St. Paul. Then followed a service of singing and chanting, and next the colours of the regiments were blessed. The Czar, the Grand Duke, and others kissed the hand of the Metropolitan, and the procession returned to the palace as it came, the Prince of Wales and the Czarewitch walking near the Czar. A space was kept clear on the quay, but the crowd pressed close, the women holding their children up to see the Emperor. His Majesty paused before entering the palace, bowing and looking towards the surging bareheaded masses of his people. The Emperor and the Court having returned to the great dining-room, the colours of the regiments were presented, hands playing the regimental air as each flag was brought. The passages, stairways, and saloons were kept by the splendid troops, cuirassiers and infantry of the Guard, and sailors were drawn up in squadrons and companies on the parquet floors. The Emperor and Princess walked rapidly round the lines, the Imperial salutation of "Health to you!" being returned by the troops speaking all together, according to the Russian military form. The ceremony was followed by a déjeuner, tables in several grand saloons being spread with the splendid profusion for which the Winter Palace is famous.

The Duke of Edinburgh's wedding-day was made the occasion of public festivities in most provincial towns of Great Britain. In London there was not so much done; Royal salutes were fired at one o'clock in St. James's Park and at the Tower; Lord Granville gave a grand dinner; there was a special religious service at the Russian chapel in Welbeck-street, and at night the Russian Embassy in Chesham-place was brightly illuminated; so were the clubs and shops of leading West-End tradesmen. Our three illustrations are from Windsor, Edinburgh and Liverpool.

At Windsor the bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church rang merry peals during the day, the town was decked with flags, and the Royal standard floated from the flagstaff on the Townhall. Royal salutes were fired in the Long Walk by the Royal Bombardier, and at Fort Belvedere and at Virginia Water. At St. George's Chapel, in the afternoon, a special anthem, composed by Sir George Elvey, was sung in commemoration of the Royal wedding. On relieving the castle guard in the morning, the band of the Grenadier Guards played the march, "Haste to the Wedding," and afterwards the Russian national air. In the evening Prince and Princess Christian had a dinner party and musical entertainment at Cumberland Lodge.

At Liverpool the principal public buildings and places of amusement, together with the ships in the river and the docks, were decorated with flags and bunting. The bells of the parish churches also rang merrily and salutes were fired at noon and at night from the guard ship Caledonia. There was also a display of lime lights and rockets from the Caledonia during the night. The Mayor of Liverpool, with his characteristic munificence, chose to celebrate this joyful occasion in the good old English fashion, by giving a dinner to the poor. His Worship is Mr. A. B. Walker, whose portrait we lately engraved; this gentleman having undertaken, at the commencement of his mayoralty, to build a fine-art gallery for the town, at the cost of £20,000. He now invited about three thousand of the deserving poor of Liverpool to dine at the St. George's Hall. The hall, spacious at it is, was not large enough to entertain all the guests on one evening, and therefore the Mayor divided them into two parties, about 1300 poor men and women (over sixty) being assembled on Friday evening and the same number on Saturday evening. The fare consisted of roast beef, plum-pudding, with beer, tea, fruit and cakes; the old folks, to the majority of whom, no doubt, a full meal of choice and wholesome food was a rare luxury, appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The evening was filled up with speeches, glees, performances by Mr. Best on the grand organ, and instrumental performances by the local police band. Mr. Clarke Aspinall (Borough Coroner), who ably and most zealously seconded the Mayor in the arrangements for the banquets, read an extract from the Queen's published work, describing her Majesty's interviews and kindly relations with the old women in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The reading appeared greatly to interest the female guests. The Mayor invited a considerable number of the leading residents of the town to witness the entertainments.

At Edinburgh there was a noonday banquet, or luncheon, in the Council Chambers. The Lord Provost entertained the company, amongst whom were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lady Burdett Coutts, the Earl of Perth, and other persons of rank. A telegram, to congratulate his Royal Highness, was sent to the illustrious bridegroom at St. Petersburg. A meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, and resolutions to the same effect were passed. The evening of that day saw a most beautiful sight, like that which was displayed at the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Edinburgh Castle and the tall houses of the Old Town, along Castle Hill, the Lawnmarket, the High-street, and Canongate, crowning the lofty ridge, a mile in length, that stretches from the Castle down to Holyrood, were splendidly illuminated on the side overlooking the valley of the Princess-street Gardens, the Mound, the North Bridge, and the Waverley railway station. The city corporation had granted a sum of money towards the expense of this brilliant show. It could scarcely have been exhibited to such advantage in any other city. Viewed from a central point in Princes-street, the Castle was seen with its various batteries and buildings illuminated in perfect outline, while coloured fires burned at intervals, and two effective displays of rockets and bombs from the Esplanade lent variety to the scene. The sloping bank and gardens lying under the Castle had their walks and terraces also laid with lamps, the same mode of illumination being carried eastward as far as the North Bridge, lighting up the valley and the railway station. On the pier parapets of the North Bridge lamps were also placed, and a series of tall posts bearing their cross arms were raised on the bridge, from which flared similar burning lights. The buildings forming the northern face of the Old Town were brilliantly illuminated from the castle to the North Bridge. The prominent buildings on the slope were specially illuminated. The towering mass of the Bank of Scotland, recently completed, stood out prominent by its rich and elaborate ornamentation. The architectural features of the building were picked out in white lamps, while each window showed lamps arranged in geometric figures. The adjoining masses of building, the Savings-bank on the one side and the new buildings in St. Giles-street on the other, were brilliantly lighted up. The square of the municipal offices, showing ten stories to Princes-street, was illuminated by candles placed so thickly in each window that the whole building seemed one mass of flame. Across the valley, on the Prince's-street side, the new General Post Office bore a double row of burners along its summit, while the street fronts were lighted with rows of coloured light and brilliant transparencies. The pediments of Waterloo-place were similarly illuminated; and the vista in that direction was terminated by Nelson's Monument brightly lighted. The Registers

House bore a beautiful series of crystal transparencies. In the line of Prince's-street one of the most beautiful objects was the Royal Institution, outlined by several hundred opal lamps. In George-street the vistas east and west were closed by St. George's Church and Melville's Monument. The facade, dome, and lantern of the one and the stately pillar of the other were hung with white lamps. At an early hour in the evening a bonfire, consisting of fifteen tons of railway sleepers soaked in tar, was lit on the summit of Arthur's Seat, and told the district for fifty miles round that Edinburgh was rejoicing. On the brow of Salisbury Crags coloured fires burnt at intervals. Within the city the same mode of intermittent illumination was here and there adopted with much effect. The streets continued crowded until a very late hour, but the evening happily passed without accident.

THE DISSOLUTION.

Seldom, if ever, has the word surprise been multiplied on a nation's lips as it was on that day of eccentric memory, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874. On that morning unconscious England woke and found itself in the throes of a dissolution of a Parliament which it had been anticipated would have died peacefully in the penultimate year of its so-called natural life. In general Mr. Gladstone has a knack of defying prediction and putting the camps of the political prophets to confusion, but in this instance he has outdone himself. We have the testimony of one subordinate member of the Ministry that there was not a more astonished man in the country than himself on that eventful morning, and it has leaked out that two heads of departments went to Downing-street to the Cabinet Council with their portfolios full of special measures of their own, unwitting of what was to occur. In imagination an amusing picture might be drawn of that Cabinet interior when suddenly the Prime Minister—doubtless in an imperative, perhaps imperious, manner—gave to two thirds of his colleagues, innocent of what was coming, the alternative of dissolution or resignation. There was no choice between unanimity and dispersion as a Government, and of course they were unanimous. Then, perhaps, were distributed amongst them copies of that manifesto which was addressed, with a sort of comical incongruity, to the electors of Greenwich—an experiment upon a not very distinguished body—which proclaimed a policy, and contained at least one election cry. The late Parliament was chosen on the cry of "Gladstone and the abolition of the Irish Church!" Now it is "Gladstone and the abolition of the income tax!" Always abolition! It is apparent, from that "prolix narrative" which was to go through Greenwich to the rest of the country, that the Prime Minister has never recovered the check he received last year on the Irish University Bill; he chafed at finding that he was not ever to go forth conquering and to conquer; and that, in his estimation, his party in the House of Commons had become no better than a "rabble rout." There is but one way to deal with Parliamentary rebels, and that is to make them undergo the quenching process of a dissolution; and it remains to be seen what taming effect will be the result on those who return to the House after passing through that ordeal. If Mr. Gladstone gets a compliant and ductile majority, there is scarcely a subject on which he will not lay his reforming hands. Local taxation, education, home rule, county franchise, Universities, land laws, game laws, liquor laws; and, when all these and more have been dealt with, perhaps an attempt will be made to solve that problem which has hitherto defied all efforts—squaring the circle.

Probably it would be as easy to move the sculptured Sphinx as to startle Mr. Disraeli; but even he may have uttered what people used paradoxically to call a mental ejaculation, when he heard the news of the Ministerial coup-d'état. The manifesto of the Prime Minister followed immediately after the appeal of the leader of the Opposition to his friends to be in their places on the day of the meeting of Parliament, and an air of ridicule was thus cast on the proceeding, for he had practically addressed a non-existent body. But the unkindest cut of all was that the pre-session dinners of the leaders of the Opposition, which had been ordered, had to be stayed almost at the moment of gastronomic projection. The climax of aggravation being thus attained, Mr. Disraeli had to produce his manifesto, and he did so, evidently with all the bitterness of his whole heart and spirit. His address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, saving the absence of diffuseness, might be taken for a report of one of his speeches. Personality, phrase-making, epigram, sarcasm, underlain with quiet humour and audacity, are its characteristics. Every word is "Gladstone," just as it is told of a celebrated speech of the first Pitt, that "every word was Murray." He assumes that Mr. Gladstone's primary motive for dissolving is his dread of incurring pains and penalties for a fresh violation of Constitutional law in retaining for several months a seat in Parliament to which he was no longer entitled. As to the greater part of the declaration of Ministerial policy, it is in a manner said to be another instance of that which Mr. Disraeli himself once described as a political party finding their opponents bathing and stealing their clothes, for it is exactly that which the Conservatives have always professed, and which therefore could have been carried out by them as well as by Mr. Gladstone. Awfully ominous is he on "adjustment of taxation," which, in his view, means "increase;" but, perhaps, in no part of his prolixity is he more severe on the enormities of the Ministry than on their having committed an act of ignorance or folly in relinquishing a treaty which secured to England the freedom of the Strait of Malacca. Probably this is not known to the country generally, but now it will doubtless be used with tremendous effect during the elections, and perhaps the Conservatives could have no more thrilling cry than the "freedom of the Strait of Malacca." Having stigmatised the Prime Minister's state paper as a "prolix narrative," the leader of the Opposition indorses that illustration by being contemptuously brief in his own; but it is a concentrated sneer and a direct defiance.

It may be that Mr. Disraeli did not consider that Mr. Lowe had not published his address to his constituents of the University of London; but probably he will not be astonished or very much discomposed by the fact that that document is a determinate rejoinder to his reply to the Prime Minister. The Home Secretary has put forth his power of retort without sparing, and in a style which is curiously coincident with his mode of speaking; he, in a few incisive sentences, tells the history of Mr. Disraeli's political career; and as regards his solemn assertions in his address, adroitly manages—to use a Castlereaghian phrase—to make him turn his back upon himself. The acme of sarcasm is reached when Mr. Lowe treats of Mr. Disraeli as a finance minister; and the sneer is supreme when he talks of that gentleman's "never having indulged in the luxury of a considerable surplus of his own"—is perfectly welcome to an imaginary appropriation of the accumulation of others. Looking at the matter of Mr. Lowe's statement generally, it is not improbable that Mr. Disraeli may be chuckling over the idea that his enemy has written an address; and when that review of the Ministerial position in the House, which is inevitable,

comes, he will not forget that Mr. Lowe has always been his favourite *hôte noir*, and act accordingly. Especially it may be opined that he will revel in comment on that mysterious sentence with which Mr. Lowe concludes his address, and demand to know what occult meaning is hid in the words "The night comes upon all, but we will not draw the curtain while it is yet day."

As regards the general ruck of memberdom, there was in the first days of the crisis confusion, and doubtless a great deal of astonishment and perhaps some irritation. The "fiery cross" which ran through the country found most of them in a state of unpreparedness; many were far from the places of their representation; others were slowly wending their homeward way, proposing to be just in time for the 5th of February; and intending candidates found themselves in a state of half-organisation. It must be said that, on the whole, the emergency has been energetically met. Between Saturday morning and Monday night an amount of electioneering business was done that was marvellous, and very much was known about who was going to stand and who was going to retire. Hardly ever, if at all, was an election so suddenly entered upon; and in the contracted space of fifteen or sixteen days the operation of creating anew a branch of the Legislature will have to be performed. It will be a great feat, though many will be the chances and "flukes," and it is not unlikely that there will be numerous "scratch" returns.

MUSIC.

Some important performances, adverted to last week, took place too near the close thereof to admit of notice until now.

On Thursday evening the British Orchestral Society opened its second season with a programme of strong interest in the instrumental selection, which included Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's overture, "Les Naiades," that by Cherubini to his opera, "Les Deux Journées," a new saltarello (for orchestra) by Mr. J. Hamilton Clarke, and Mozart's concerto for two pianofortes, performed by Miss Linda Scates and Mr. Walter Macfarren. The fine band of seventy-five performers—including Mr. Carrodus as principal violin, and many other of our best instrumentalists, conducted by Mr. George Mount—gave good effect to the orchestral music. Mr. Clarke's new piece is skilfully scored, and possesses the animation proper to the character implied by its title. It was greatly applauded, and the composer was called on at the conclusion. Miss Scates, in the leading part of the double concerto, displayed that neatness of mechanism and refinement of style which have before been commented on in noticing her public performances. This young lady is one of the many excellent pianists who have benefited by the advantages offered by the Royal Academy of Music under its present Principal, Sir W. S. Bennett. The vocal pieces at the concert referred to were Mendelssohn's scena, "Infelice," finely sung by Miss Edith Wynne; the air (with recitative), "I dreamt I was in heaven," from Sir M. Costa's "Naaman;" and the cavatina, "Fac ut portem," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," expressively given by Miss Augusta Roche. Previous to the concert the orchestra played the National Anthem and the Russian Hymn, in compliment to the Duke of Edinburgh, who is the patron of the society.

On Friday evening (last week) an interesting revival took place—Dr. Crotch's "Palestine" having then been performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society. The composer attained high eminence in his day, and justified it by his special and general acquirements, practical and theoretical, and by some music which has too long been ignored, among which the oratorio "Palestine" is the most important. Dr. Crotch was born in 1775, and attracted public attention as a juvenile prodigy when only four years old. He took his degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford in 1799, and subsequently became known as a lecturer on music at the Royal Institution. On the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music, in 1822, Dr. Crotch was appointed principal. His oratorio "Palestine" was produced in 1812, the text having been selected by himself from Bishop Heber's poem. As an ardent admirer of Handel, it is not surprising to find frequent reflections of that composer in Dr. Crotch's oratorio. These, however, are rather indications of the chief source of his studies than plagiarisms—power and individuality being sufficiently manifested to render the oratorio a work of permanent interest. Grandeur, science, and beauty are alternately displayed in the choral writing, a great impression having been produced by the movements entitled "Rest of thy sons," "O, happy once," "Let Sinai tell," "Hence all his might," "When the harp awoke," "Nor vain their hope," "Daughter of Zion," and the concluding "Hallelujah." Of the soprano solos (sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington) the principal are the airs "Triumphant race," "In frantic converse" (with chorus), "E'en they who dragged," and "No more your thirsty rocks." The tenor airs were given with much effect by Mr. Cummings, especially "But now thy sons" (with chorus), "Did Israel shrink," and "Vengeance, thy fiery wing." Some of the most important solo pieces are for bass (originally sung by the celebrated Bartleman), and these were very finely given by Signor Agnesi, particularly the airs, "For thee his ivory load" and "But who is he." The beautiful quartet "Lo star-led chiefs" (which was long a favourite extract from the oratorio) again pleased, as it always must, by its melodious grace. Two other quartets, "Be peace on earth" and "Then on your tops," are also noticeable, as likewise is an effective sextet, "Lo! cherub bands" (in which Mr. Carter was a serviceable second tenor); the remaining concerted piece for solo voices being a well-written duet, "Such the faint echo," for the principal soprano and tenor. Miss Ellen Horne, as second soprano, and Miss Julia Elton, as contralto, rendered efficient aid in various portions of the solo music. For an English work of its date the orchestral writing is very full and elaborate, the brass instruments being used, indeed, in occasional excess. Probably in this latter respect the score has been "improved" for the recent performance, which was conducted by Sir Michael Costa, Mr. Willing having presided at the organ, as usual. The oratorio was preceded by the National Anthem. "Elijah" is to be given by the society on Feb. 6.

Simultaneously with the concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, the Wagner Society was giving the third concert of its second season at St. James's Hall. The programme on this occasion presented, for the first time, the specialty of choral extracts from three of Wagner's operas—"Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," "Tannhäuser," and "Der Fliegende Holländer." From the first the extracts were the two chorales (from acts i. and ii.), the second of which was encored; the selections from "Tannhäuser" having been the Shepherd's Song (sung by Mdlle. Gaetano) and Chorus of Pilgrims, the chorus at the end of the third act, and the Reception of the Guests and grand march from the second act. The last-named opera furnished six specimens—the overture, the Pilot's Song (sung by Mr. Bernard Lane), with chorus, Senta's legendary ballad, "The Phantom Ship" (by Mdlle. Gaetano), the "Spinning Chorus," the duet between Senta and the Flying Dutchman (Mdlle. Gaetano and Signor Gustave Garcia), and the Chorus of Sailors. The newly-associated

choir sang with good effect in some instances, and will, no doubt, be still more efficient when better acquainted with a difficult style of music that is probably new to many of the choristers. The Wagner selection was preceded by Schubert's "Ungarischer Marsch" and "Reiter Marsch," instrumented by Liszt. Mr. Dannreuther conducted as usual. The next concert will take place on Feb. 13, when a copious selection—orchestral, solo, and choral—will be given from Wagner's "Lohengrin," besides pieces by other composers.

Last week's Saturday Concert at the Crystal Palace brought forward a symphony of Haydn's, which had not previously been given there, and a concerto for the organ (with orchestral accompaniments) performed for the first time. The former (in the key of E minor) is a comparatively early work (about 1770), with much of the grace and power which distinguish the composer's later productions of the kind, and containing a masterly minuet in canon. The concerto is a new work by Mr. Henry Gadsby, several of whose orchestral pieces have been successfully produced at these concerts. In the fresh essay now referred to Mr. Gadsby has been equally successful. It is written with good command of general effect; and special, practical knowledge of the solo instrument. It was finely played by Dr. Stainer and greatly applauded, the composer having been called on. Another novelty at Saturday's concert was a movement from a string quartet by Veit, some clever variations on the Russian national hymn, admirably played by all the stringed instruments of the orchestra. Weber's "Jubilee" overture and Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture completed the instrumental selection, vocal pieces having been contributed by Madame Otto-Alvsleben and Signor Agnesi.

The seventh subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday week, consisted of performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," an association offering a strong contrast between works belonging to very opposite schools, and each a masterpiece. The choruses were finely sung by the gigantic choir, the solo vocalists of the evening having been Madame Corani, Misses Sterling and Weale, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Agnesi. Mr. Barnby conducted and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

This week's Monday Popular Concert included the performance, for the first time, of a pianoforte quartet by Brahms, op. 25, in G minor, a work that immediately preceded that in A major, which has several times been given at these concerts, with which it may fully compare in merit, with the advantage of somewhat less diffuseness. Mr. Hallé, who was the pianist, was also heard in unaccompanied solos and in a sonata of Bach, for piano and violin, with the co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda, who was the leading violinist in the quartet. Miss Jessie Jones and Mdlle. Reimer were the vocalists, and Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

The Manchester papers report the complete success of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist," which was performed there on Thursday week, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, as at the original production of the work at last year's Bristol festival, and with the same solo-singers—Messdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. As already mentioned, the oratorio is to be given in London during the present season of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Society is to give the first private concert of its new season this (Saturday) evening, when the selection will comprise Mozart's symphony in E flat and the overtures to "Masaniello," "Fidelio," and "Haydée."

The death of Madame Parepa-Rosa—which took place on the morning of Thursday week—puts an end to the scheme of the English opera performances announced to commence at Drury Lane Theatre, on March 2, under the direction of the lady's husband, Mr. Carl Rosa; the co-operation of the deceased singer, as prima-donna, having been an all-important feature in the undertaking, which included the production of Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Madame Parepa-Rosa as Elsa. The premature death of this highly-accomplished and versatile artist is a real loss to the musical public, as well as a grief to the large circle of relatives and friends by whom she was loved and esteemed. We intend to give a portrait of Madame Parepa-Rosa next week, until when we reserve some particulars of her career.

THEATRES.

The managements of the present day are indefatigable, and in their endeavours to force business anticipate the usual period of changes, and vary their bills in a most unexpected manner.

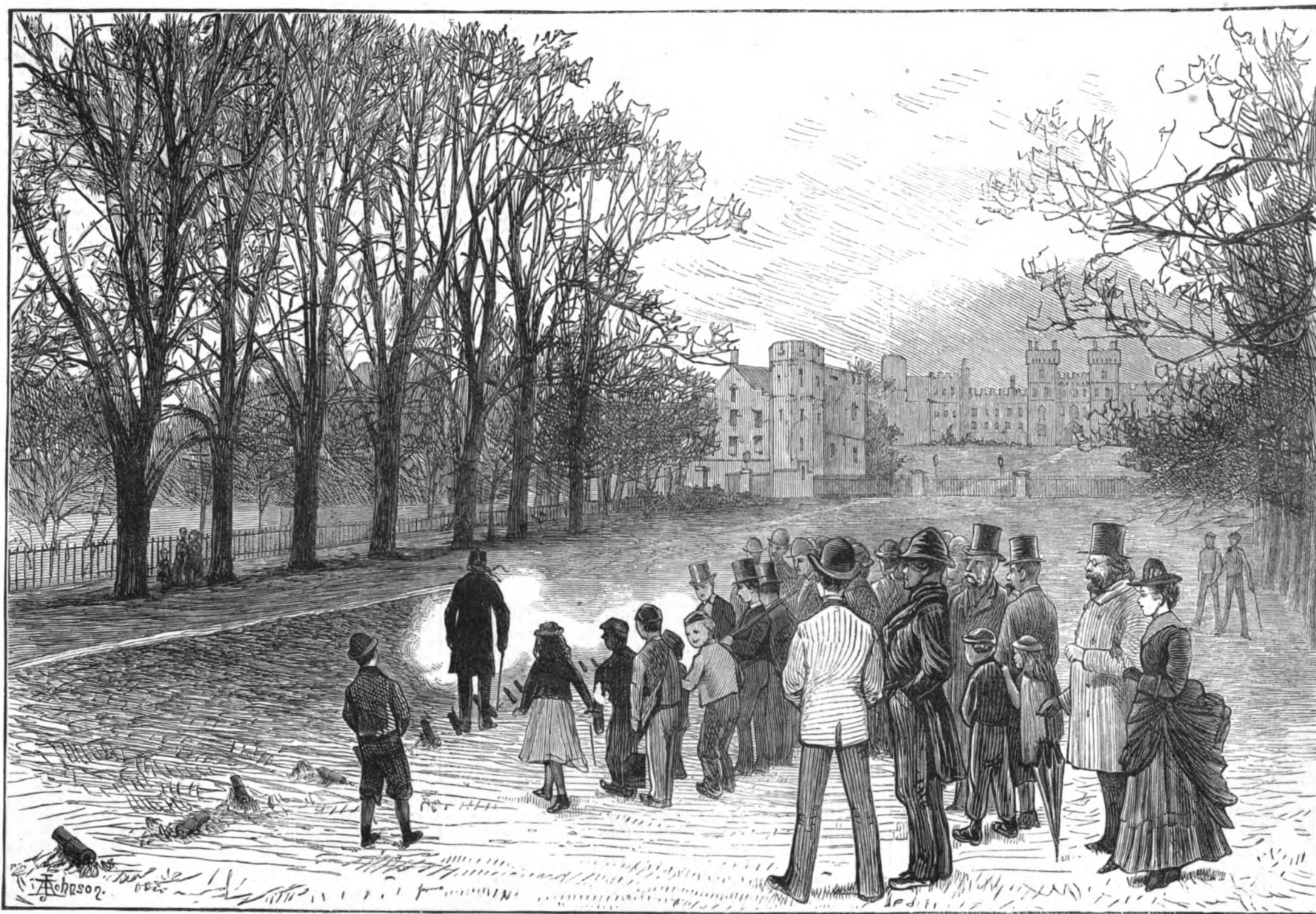
The Olympic revived, on Monday, Morton's pleasant drama of "All that Glitters is Not Gold." Miss Fowler made the best of her opportunity to perform Martha Gibbs, and gave a most excellent interpretation of the part—so true to nature that art may be said on this occasion completely to have concealed art.

At the Globe also we have had another version of "Le Réveillon," of M.M. Meilhac and Halévy, under the title of "Committed for Trial." This time the work has been done by Mr. Latour Tomline, who has differed from the original in many instances, and if he had done so in as many more would have rendered the result still more acceptable to our conventional public. The whimsicality of the incidents has, however, been preserved, and the audience are thrown into a merry mood which ensures the cordial reception of the play to the end. The performance is remarkable for having introduced Mr. Arthur Cecil to the regular boards. He sustains the character of Jonathan Wagstaffe, the name of the individual who is arrested for taking a policeman's number, an act which initiates all the funny situations which form the main interest of the piece. Notwithstanding the impropriety of many of these, the new version of "Le Réveillon" is likely to become popular. We may mention that the recent performance of the original at the Holborn by the French company has been very successful.

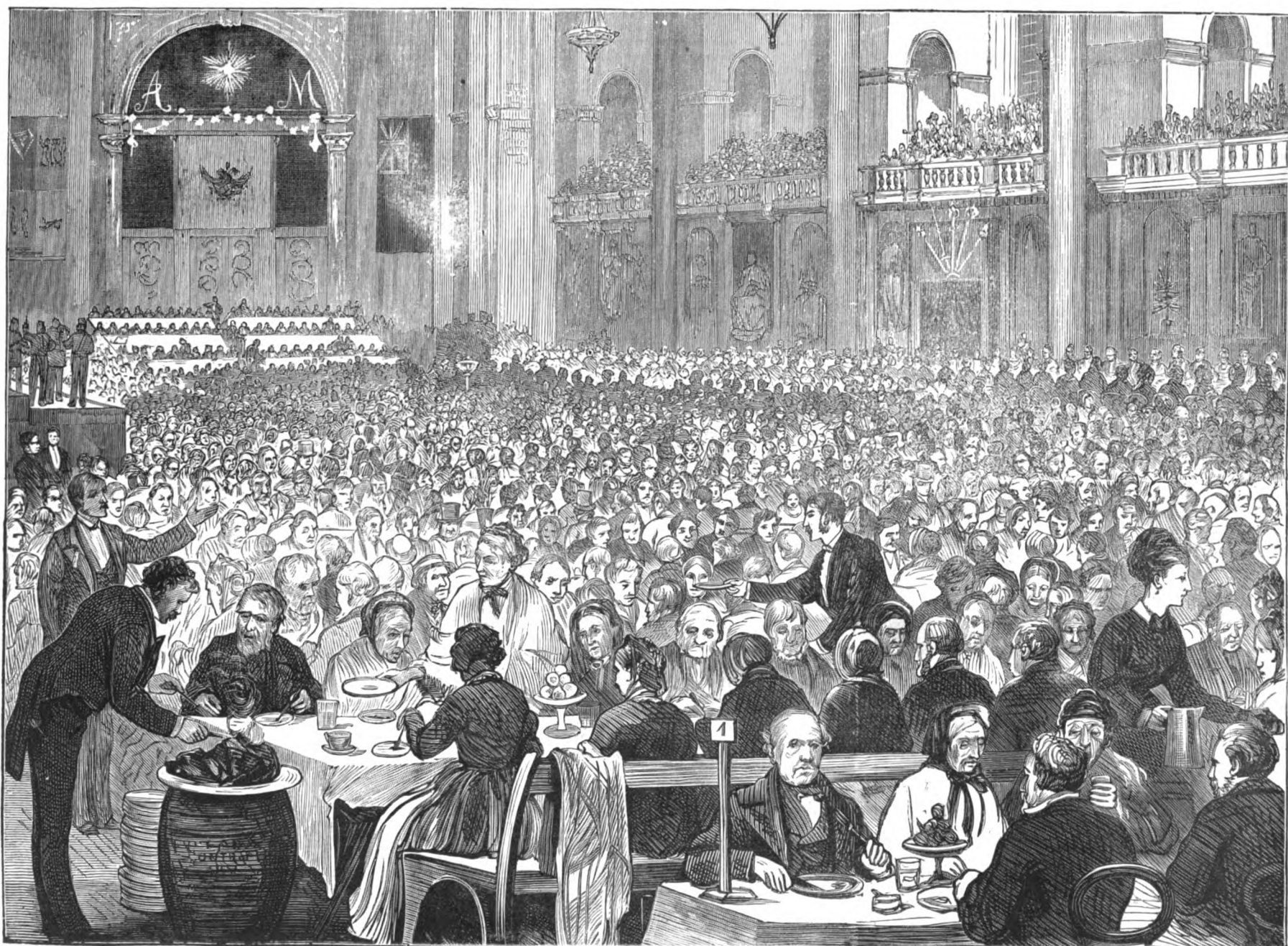
On Saturday the comedy of "John Bull" was again performed at the Gaiety, with Mr. Phelps in the part of Job Thornbury and Mr. Toole as Brulgruddery. The part of the Hon. Tom Shuffleton, however, had not the advantage of Mr. Charles Mathews, but the character was excellently well sustained by Mr. H. J. Montague, the much-esteemed lessee of the Globe. Mr. Hermann Vezin achieves distinction in Peregrine, and Mr. Lionel Brough is great in the small part of Dan. The important rôle of Mary Thornbury was admirably filled by Miss Carlisle; Miss Leigh made a capital Mrs. Brulgruddery; and Miss Eleanor Bufton, as Lady Braymore, played with appropriate vivacity and dash.

The Swiney Prize of the Society of Arts, consisting of a silver goblet, value £100, containing gold coin to the same amount, has been awarded to the Right Hon. Sir Robert J. Phillimore, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, for his work entitled "Commentaries on International Law." The prize is given under a bequest of the late Dr. Swiney, and is awarded every fifth anniversary of his death to the author of the best published treatise on jurisprudence.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES FOR THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

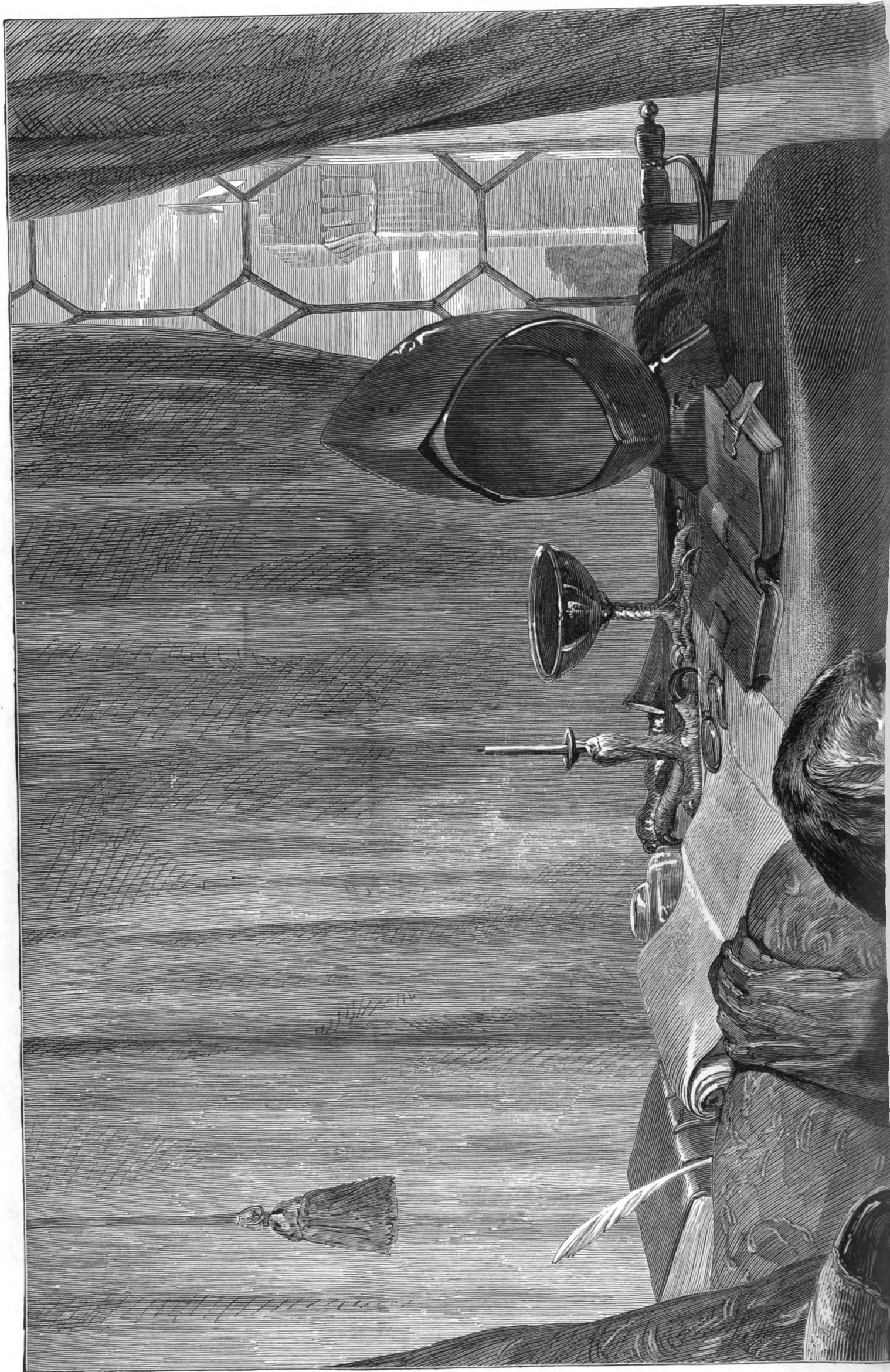


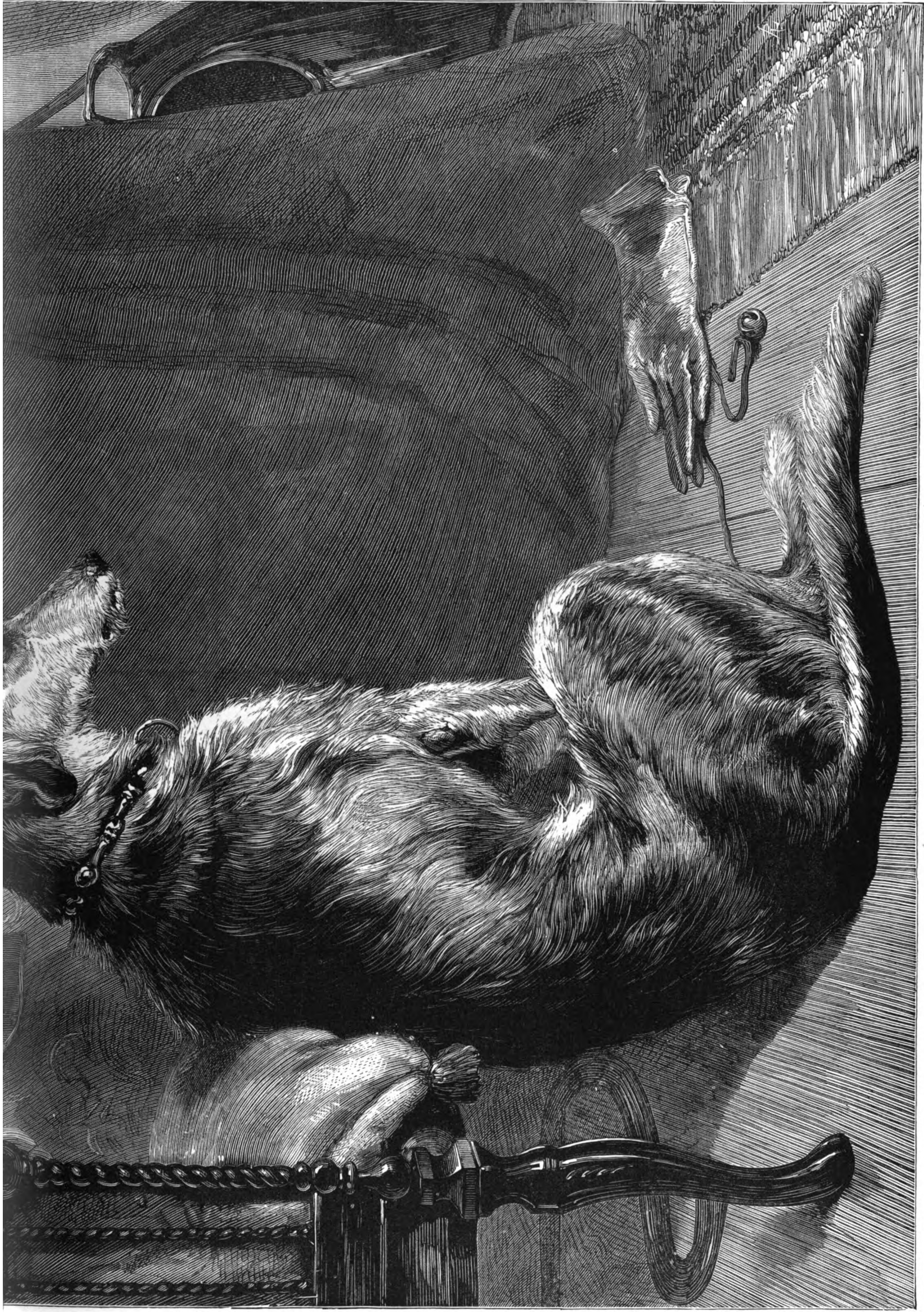
FIRING A SALUTE IN THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR PARK.



THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL'S TREAT FOR THE POOR.







HIGH LIFE.

BY THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.



BLESSING THE NEVA AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RESEMBLANCE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LIFE.

Professor P. Martin Duncan devoted his second lecture on Palæontology, on Thursday week, the 22nd inst., to explaining how resemblance in form and anatomical details between extinct and existing animals is suggestive of life under similar external conditions. Palæontology made but slight progress until geology and comparative anatomy rose to the dignity of inductive sciences. This was promoted greatly by Hutton's system of geological reasoning, which insisted upon uniformity and continuity in the operations of Nature, past and present, and which excluded all causes not supposed to belong to the present order of things from arguments respecting the past. By this the study of the organic remains of the olden time was much enlightened, and William Smith, the author of our first geological survey, showed how certain strata may be recognised by the organic remains found in them. Cuvier also, as a comparative anatomist, did not hesitate to ascribe the same method of life and external conditions to fossil forms and to those they most resemble in existing nature. After illustrating this opinion by the history of an opossum-like animal found by Cuvier in the gypsum of Paris, Professor Duncan commented on the bearings upon the question afforded by the great fauna (so characteristic of the Africo-Indian province) found by Falconer and Cantley in the sub-Himalayas. Keeping in view the opinions respecting the relations of resemblance in form and structure, and the surrounding conditions of life, the physical geography of the chloritic or green-sand series and the white chalk was worked out by the discussion of the nature and peculiarities of modern and ancient simple or deep-sea corals and compound or reef corals. It was shown that in the chloritic age there were reefs with all the necessary conditions of temperature and sea in the area of the West Indies, Southern India, North Africa, the south-east of France, and even in the high latitude of Salzburg. The subsidence of these localities, and the encroachment or overlap of the deep-sea deposits, were explained, as well as the manner in which deep-sea corals flourished in water of low temperature over the buried reef corals. The illustrations comprised diagrams and specimens.

DISCOVERY OF PERFECTLY PARALLEL MOTION.

Professor Sylvester, M.A., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting on the 23rd inst., gave a discourse on some recent discoveries in the mechanical conversion of motion. In his introductory remarks he explained that in all previous parallel motions, including Watt's, the head of the piston-rod of a steam-engine describes a figure of eight, and not a straight line; and he stated that several of the most eminent mathematicians had tried hard, and failed in the endeavour, to invent an arrangement of linkwork connecting the piston-rod with the beam of the steam-engine, so that the former should move at each point of its path strictly in the direction of its own length, which cannot occur unless every point in it describes an accurate straight line. A French engineer, M. Peaucellier, however, has solved the problem, by many deemed impossible, and some time ago made a discovery of very great importance in practical mechanics, which, till the present time, has not received the attention it merits. Diagrams and apparatus were exhibited illustrating this invention: first, a four-sided figure, a jointed rhomb or diamond, to two angles of which a pair of equal links jointed on to each other (termed the connectors) were attached. This combination (termed a cell) consisted in all of six links, four belonging to the diamond and two to the connectors; and the Professor showed that, in whatever way the links of the cell were moved and the angles varied, the point of union of the last-named pair of links (named the fulcrum) always remained in a straight line with two opposite points or poles of the diamond. Our limited space prevents us following Professor Sylvester in his demonstrations; but he showed that when the fulcrum was fixed, and one of the poles (named the power-point) was made to move in the plane of the cell and in an arc of a circle which would, if completed, pass through the fulcrum, then the other pole (named the weight-point) moved in an absolutely true straight line. The power-point and weight-point were described as driver and follower; and the driver, attached to a fixed point by a rod equal to the radius of the circle on which it moves, constitutes a Peaucellier cell, or Peaucellier's perfect parallel motion. Among the various models exhibited was one demonstrating that, by the addition of extra pairs of links to the cell, any number of rods may be made to move simultaneously in parallel straight lines, thereby creating a perfect compound parallel motion. The Professor explained how this invention may be rendered available in the production of charts, in millwright's work, in calculating-machines, and in many other processes, thereby greatly economising very expensive hand labour; and he stated that this perfect parallel motion had already been employed in making the ventilation machinery for the Houses of Parliament. In concluding, he said that, besides opening out a new field of mathematical inquiry, Peaucellier's principle "constitutes a new vital element of machinery second in importance to none that has been invented since the introduction into mechanism of the Archimedean screw, more than two thousand years ago." George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

KANT'S CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Croom Robertson began his second lecture on Kant's Critical Philosophy, on Saturday last, with a notice of the philosopher's great work, "The Kritik of Pure Reason," and the very serviceable introduction to it, named "The Prolegomena to any future Metaphysic." Kant did not write out his work till he had thought it out; the mere writing taking only five months, after many years of mental effort. It was a system of philosophical thought, fully and equably developed in all its parts, and described by himself as "the inventory of all our possessions through pure reason, systematically disposed." As reason, it dealt with knowing (the mind's faculty of knowledge), not with being; as pure reason, it dealt with knowledge dependent wholly on the mind, or with the faculty before and apart from all experience; and as the "Kritik of Pure Reason," it was an exhaustively reasoned search for the conditions of such knowledge. The doctrines of sense and thought which Kant evolved he termed "transcendental," because they treated of the conditions of knowledge prior to experience. Among his illustrations Professor Robertson commented on Kant's exposition of the nature of mathematics, especially as geometry as a pure science. In doing this he said that the mind is not only liable to be affected, but is capable of acting in a determinate manner by its own constitution. This action is termed thinking, and how thought must operate to become knowledge is the central question in the whole critical inquiry. Geometrical science, being knowledge, involves thinking, or the spontaneous activity of mind; but, as its judgments are said to be intuitive, and depending upon no generalised experience, the mental action takes place in a peculiar manner, which may be termed an act of productive imagination. Thus, when we think of a line or circle we draw it in thought by a motion which, says Kant, is an act of pure subject. Drawing it, we, in the very act or fact, accomplish a synthesis of the successive stages. In the latter part of the

lecture the Professor expounded Kant's view of various forms of sensibility and his doctrine of "transcendental æsthetic," which shows the moulding or transformation that sensations must undergo in order to be of account for knowledge. In concluding, the Professor contrasted Kant's opinions with the doctrines of Mill and other modern philosophers, saying that Kant's theory of space and geometry was now put on its defence, and had a hard task to maintain itself. Yet no theory that may take its place can do so without well regarding all that it involves. Of such importance it can never be robbed.

CHANGES OF THE BLOOD DURING RESPIRATION.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his third lecture, on Tuesday last, described the changes in the blood during respiration. In considering the carriage of oxygen from the lungs to the tissues by the pigment of the blood-corpuscles, a full account was given of the structure of the corpuscles and pigment. This substance, termed hemoglobin, has been recently the subject of elaborate investigation by Preyer, and from the chemical formula obtained by him it appears to be the most complex organic substance with which we are acquainted; and, in consequence of the great variety of definite compounds into which it may be decomposed, it will figure in organic chemistry far more prominently than it has hitherto done. The only known pure form of albumen has been obtained by splitting up this blood pigment, and it is probable that ere long the precise composition of albumen will be ascertained. The mode of readily obtaining hemoglobin crystals from blood was described, and the characteristic spectra given by oxidised and reduced hemoglobin were thrown upon a screen. The action of carbonic oxide and other gases upon hemoglobin was considered, and the strong oxidising power possessed by the oxygen in the blood corpuscles was shown by an experiment, in which the resin of guaiacum was oxidised by it. It is on account of this power that it is believed that the corpuscles can transform oxygen into ozone. The carriage of carbonic acid from the tissues to the lungs by the sodium carbonate and the phosphate of the blood was described, and the cause of the interchange of gases in the lung and in the systemic capillaries, as well as the action of gases and other agents upon the colour of the blood, were explained and illustrated by experiment. In the concluding part of the lecture Professor Rutherford described the experiments by which Bernard and others have shown that the blood is cooled as it passes through the lungs. He said that this statement had been challenged, but he considered Bernard's experiments to be the most trustworthy. The following estimates of the amount of gases in blood were referred to by the Professor:—

	Arterial Blood.	Venous Blood.
Oxygen ...	15 per cent by volume	5 per cent.
Carbonic Acid ...	30 "	35 "
Nitrogen ...	2 "	2 "

Mr. Alfred H. Garrod will give a discourse on the Heart and the Sphygmograph at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 6.

NEW BOOKS.

An undeservedly vacant niche in the biographical gallery of celebrated men belonging to an important epoch has been lately filled up in a sufficiently satisfactory manner by the publication of two large volumes, entitled *The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, including his Correspondence with numerous distinguished Persons*, by his grandson, Spencer Walpole (Hurst and Blackett). It may appear curious that sixty years should have elapsed without producing anybody who felt called upon to perform so pious a duty towards the dead and so acceptable an attention towards the living. But it is believed that, with the exception of an anonymous memoir, not generally known or generally obtainable, there has hitherto been no attempt to write a life of Perceval. Still, it is not only for lack of a "sacred bard" that Perceval and his deeds have met with the fate of those brave men who preceded Agamemnon. Nor is the oblivion into which both his name and his acts appear to have, for at least a quarter of a century past, completely fallen to be attributed entirely, though to some extent it must be, to the fact that, noble as was his birth and estimable as was his private character, yet, as a public man, he was nothing if not a mere Parliamentary debater and a Minister of the stamp for which moulders of popular opinion and writers of popular literature, influenced by quite a new order of political ideas, feel nowadays no sympathy, even if they do not indorse what Sydney Smith said about his being "faithful to Mrs. Perceval and kind to the Master Percevals," or what a modern historian has written to the effect that "it was reserved for Mr. Perceval to show that Addington was not the weakest possible Minister." All this may have had something to do with the neglect, biographically and memorially, with which Mr. Perceval had hitherto been treated. But it is probable that another and more powerful reason may be traced to the law of action and reaction, which, we are told, are equal and opposite. Now, the melancholy death of Mr. Perceval, who, it may be remembered, even by those who have forgotten all else about him, was assassinated by one Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons, elicited so lavish and even disproportionate an expenditure of grief, indignation, pecuniary grants, and monumental workmanship, at the time, that it is no wonder if everything that could be considered to have been done, if exhaustion supervened upon excitement, and if excess of commemoration were followed by long forgetfulness. But it was certainly time for a revival of memory; and Mr. Perceval's biographer must be complimented upon having stopped a biographical gap very successfully. A minor point of interest, as regards Mr. Perceval, becomes a major point of interest, as regards ephemeral topics of our day; for he filled simultaneously two offices and gave rise to a question touching the vacation of seats in Parliament, just as Mr. Gladstone has lately done. It would be well for a reader to begin with a perusal of the "errata" prefixed to the first volume, else somebody may be shocked to find Canning described at p. 345 of the first volume as "the son of a needy and dissolute actor." The expression has given rise to some correspondence in the columns of a daily contemporary; and a horror has been exhibited at the confusion made by Mr. Walpole between "father-in-law" and "stepfather." Similar confusion is by no means uncommon amongst writers of novels, if not of more solid works; and, curiously enough, the same word, *beau-père*, means, in French—as most likely everybody knows—both father-in-law and stepfather.

The privilege of effecting an introduction between the reader and many notabilities is afforded by *Distinguished Persons in Russian Society*, translated from the German by F. E. Bunnell (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Let the reader, then, be prepared, regardless whether the personage be still alive or dead and buried, to go through the ceremony of bowing, in regular order, to Grand Duchess Helena, wife of Grand Duke Michael and sister-in-law of Czar Nicholas; to Count Peter Schuvaloff; to Countess Antoinette Bludoff, "the daughter of the most distinguished of all the counsellors who had surrounded the throne of the Emperor Nicholas;" to the two Counts Adlerberg, of whom one "was the shadow and bosom

friend of the Emperor Nicholas," and the other is "the shadow and bosom friend of Alexander II.;" to the brothers Milutin, one "Minister of War," and the other, when he was amongst the living, "secretary of State for Poland;" to Prince Gortschakoff, with whom all England has already more than a slight acquaintance; to Count Protassoff, who is said to have "destroyed the united Greek Church of Lithuania and West Russia;" to M. P. A. Waluieff, described as "Gortschakoff's future successor as Chancellor of the Empire;" to General Ignatieff, whose flattering nickname appears to be, in some circles, "the father of lies;" to certain "ministers of education," and to a few "authors and journalists." About each and all of these "distinguished persons" a great deal of information, based partly on "attentive observation" and partly on "reliable sources," is contained in a translation, which is a fair specimen of the art that consists in concealing art.

Some idea of keeping alive the memory of the French Empire probably led to the publication of *Sketches of Modern Paris*, translated from Herr Ebeling's German by Frances Locock (Provost and Co.). At any rate, the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie "preside," as a Frenchman might say, over the sketches, which, be it at once acknowledged, are very well worth reading. To have been recommended to so lively and pleasant a collection of pages will, no doubt, be considered a real kindness by anybody who does not know why violets are so much affected by Bonapartists, who is not familiar with Fontainebleau or does not "comprehend the great importance of Barbizon," who has not had enough of "Parisian celebrities," who enjoys quaint little stories, and who is ready to read yet more about the different sentiments with which Parisians and Germans regard Christmas and the Christmas-tree and the new year, and, sooth to say, all things, including the Rhine. The author himself expresses his thanks for the "careful and spirited translation;" and sardonic beings must not consider the compliment, which appears to be well-deserved, materially impaired by the ingeniously-appended confession of "ignorance which prevented me from translating some of my Parisian sketches into the beautiful language of Albion, for the benefit of some of my friends there."

Ben Jonson, Shakspeare, Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, Bunyan, Milton, Hobbes, Dryden, Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Farquhar, and Sheridan, to say nothing of others, are vigorously handled in the second volume of the *History of English Literature*, by H. C. Taine, D.C.L., translated from the French by H. Van Laun, one of the Masters at the Edinburgh Academy (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas). The publishers' part has been performed in a way that invites one to read; and the translator appears to have acquitted himself in a manner calculated to defy detection. As for the author, his name is a sure passport to the favour of the discriminating and will command respectful attention; and if it be said that his remarks are likely, once and again, to rouse the British lion, it must be added that he gives an opportunity for the application of an old saying, *fas est et ab hoste doceri*.

Whosoever has not already been made sufficiently sick with tales of intolerance and of semi-political, semi-religious oppression, will find a mental and moral emetic, effectually and even palatably, if that be possible, prepared, in *The Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, by Samuel Smiles (Strahan and Co.). To his main narrative the author has added an account of "a visit to the country of the Vaudois," together, of course, with a supplementary sketch of scenes which have made that country mournfully dear to those who cherish the memory of the Reformation. Not that the Vaudians were Reformers; they never needed reform, but were rather the model after which the Church was to be reformed and fashioned. The author commands instant and vehement assent when he says that "it shakes one's faith in history to observe the contradictory statements published with regard to French political or religious facts;" but he may possibly excite dissent when he prefers to derive the name of Vaudians from the valleys they inhabited, rather than from one of their earliest martyrs.

Sir Bernard Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* (Harrison) has reached its thirty-sixth edition, and now, in its full maturity, may be considered to have taken deep root in popular favour. It has, in truth, become an institution of the country, and is consulted and pored over wherever the English language is read. At home it is necessary for every-day reference in society, in business, and in legal research; but in the colonies, in distant Australia and India, it serves also as a chronicle of information regarding absent relatives and friends incalculably interesting. All classes of the community love to look into the "Peerage." It is an inherent taste, affording strong proof of that appreciation of constituted rank which is part and parcel of the nature of Englishmen, from the Prince to the peasant. No other country has such an annual record of its nobility as "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage." It is as superior in its general scope and in its completeness and value as England's nobility is confessedly above that of any other kingdom of Europe. Germany depends on the "Almanach de Gotha;" but, useful as that portly little tome undoubtedly is, it embraces only Royal or quasi-Royal potentates. France has an "Annuaire de la Noblesse," a very well-compiled summary; but then, again, the "Annuaire" includes a small portion only of the titled classes. Italy and Spain have nothing of the kind, nor has Russia, as far as we know, any similar annual "Peerage." Glancing over the pages of this famous "Red Book" one is struck by the numerous changes death each year causes. Full twenty Peers passed away in 1873, the most memorable being Lords Lytton, Westbury, Ossington, Zetland, Delawarr, Wolverton, Hardwicke, Howden, Galloway, Hope-toun, Cadogan, Lyveden, Athlumney, Lisburne, Marjoribanks, and Zouche. A like mortality has fallen on the Baronets. Some five-and-twenty died in the same period, the most notable being Sir W. Verner, Sir J. Lethbridge, Sir G. Cartier, Sir T. B. Western, Sir D. Salomons, Sir F. D. Astley, Sir J. Anson, Sir R. Howard, Sir J. Chetwode, Sir W. Eden, and Sir H. Holland. Of all these members of the Upper Ten Thousand memoirs have appeared in our "Obituary." The most dignified marriage in the ranks of the aristocracy in 1873 was that of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon with the daughter of the Duke of Manchester. The new Peerage creations in 1873 were the baronies of Breadalbane, Marjoribanks, Somerton, Waveney, and Aberdare; and in January, 1874, Coleridge, Emly, Moncrieff, and Lamerton; the extinctions, the baronies of Ossington, Marjoribanks, and Howden, and the dukedom of Inverness. As an instance of the continuous improvement of "Burke's Peerage," we would refer to the carefully-compiled pedigree of Lord Selborne; and, in proof of its utility, to the key to the work, which enables the most unlearned reader to find the information he wants.

The committee of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots have issued a statement of the operations of that excellent institution, with the object of securing further contributions to carry on the work. There are now 583 inmates, many of whom are in the schools, whilst others are partially or wholly employed in various ways.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN.

The Right Hon. Edith Maud Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Loudoun, Farrinyean and Mauchline in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baroness Botreaux Hungerford de Moleyns and Hastings in the Peerage of England, died at Ventnor on the 23rd inst. Her Ladyship, who was born Dec. 10, 1833, the eldest daughter of George Augustus Francis, second Marquis of Hastings, by his wife Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, succeeded, at the death of her brother Henry, fourth Marquis of Hastings, in 1863, to the Scottish earldom of Loudoun, and, in 1871, had the abeyance of four old English baronies, to which she was coheir, terminated in her favour. The Countess married, April 30, 1853, Charles Frederick Clifton, Esq., third son of Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Clifton and Lytham, in the county of Lancaster; and in 1859 assumed, with her husband, the surname and arms of Abney, in compliance with the request of the late Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, Bart., to whose estate of Willesey Hall she succeeded. Of her marriage there is issue four sons and two daughters. Of the former the eldest, Charles Edward, Lord Mauchline, born Jan. 5, 1855, becomes Earl of Loudoun and Baron Botreaux, &c. The grandfather of Lady Loudoun was the popular and distinguished Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, K.G., G.C.B., Governor-General of India, and her grandmother Flora Muir Campbell, Countess of Loudoun, the descendant of an historic branch of the house of Argyll.

LORD STUART DE DECIES.

The Right Honourable Henry Villiers-Stuart, Lord Stuart de Decies, of Dromana, in the county of Waterford, Lord Lieutenant of that county and Colonel of the Waterford Militia, whose death, at his seat near Cappoquin, is just announced, was eldest son of the late Lord Henry Stuart, by Gertrude Amelia, his wife, daughter and heiress of George Villiers, Earl of Grandison, and grandson of John, first Marquis of Bute, the son of the Prime Minister Bute. Through his mother the deceased Peer represented a distinguished line of the famous family of Villiers, as well as the historic house of FitzGerald of the Decies, descended of the Earls of Desmond. He was born June 8, 1803, and entered Parliament in 1826 as M.P. for Waterford. He sat subsequently for Banbury, and in 1839, during Lord Melbourne's administration, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Stuart de Decies. His Lordship married a foreigner, Madame de Olt, and was left a widower Aug. 7, 1867.

SIR MONTAGUE CHOLMELEY, BART.

Sir Montague John Cholmeley, second Baronet, of Easton Hall, Lincolnshire, M.P., died there on the 18th inst. He was born Aug. 6, 1802, the eldest son of Sir Montague Cholmeley, of Easton, M.P. for Grantham, who was created a Baronet March 4, 1806. He inherited from his mother, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Harrison, Esq., the estate and seat of Norton Place, near Market Rasen, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his father, in 1831. He had previously (from 1826 to 1830) represented Grantham in Parliament. Subsequently he sat for North Lincolnshire, for which he was first elected in 1847. Sir Montague married, Feb. 10, 1829, Lady Georgiana Beauclerk, fifth daughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, and had by her one surviving son, now Sir Hugh Arthur Henry Cholmeley, third Baronet, M.P. for Grantham, born in 1839; and one daughter, Flora Caroline Elizabeth, who married, 1853, Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., of Singleton, Swansea, and died in 1868. The Cholmeleys of Easton are a branch of the great house of Cholmondeley.

MAJOR BENT.

Major John Bent, whose death was recently announced, was born April 26, 1782, at Sandford, Devon, being the second son of the Rev. George Bent, forty-one years incumbent of that parish. Major Bent entered the Army Sept. 23, 1804, as Ensign in the 5th Fusiliers. He served with that regiment in the operations against Buenos Ayres in 1807, and also in the latter part of the campaigns in the Peninsula, including the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive (from the 9th to the 13th December, 1813), passage of the Gave d'Oleron, battle of Orthes, actions of Vic Bigorre and Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, for which services he received the war medal with five clasps. Major Bent retired from the Army in 1831, and then resided for nearly thirty years at Wexham Lodge, Slough, where he became a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Bucks. He was the first Chairman of the Eton Union under the new poor law, and one of the original founders of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association. He retained full possession of his vigorous faculties to the very last, when he died almost suddenly, at the great age of nearly ninety two years. He was probably the oldest surviving officer of the Peninsular War.

MR. A. BLACK.

The death of Mr. Adam Black, the well-known Edinburgh publisher, took place on Saturday last. He had nearly completed his ninetieth year. Mr. Black was chosen five years in succession as Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that city, which he represented in Parliament from 1856 to 1865. Many years ago Mr. Black published the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and on the failure of Messrs. Constable and Co. the publication of the *Edinburgh Review* passed into his hands. His portrait, by Sir J. Watson Gordon, adorns the walls of the Council-room at Edinburgh.

The Wollaston gold medal for the present year has been awarded by the council of the Geological Society to Professor Oswald Heer, of Zurich, whose works, especially on fossil insects and plants, are of the highest value. The balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund have been awarded to M. Henri Nyst, the well-known palaeontologist of Brussels. The Murchison medal is awarded to Dr. J. J. Bigsby, F.R.S., in recognition of his valuable researches, particularly upon the fossils of the Silurian and Devonian series; and the balance of the Murchison Geological Fund will go to Mr. Ralph Tate, F.G.S., and Mr. Alfred Bell.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. D. Margate.—It was published in our Number of July 26. We cannot send solutions by post.

P. FOSCHMAREFF, St. Petersburg.—Your solution of Problem No. 1553 is the true one. DAG BENT and W. W. S.—The interesting and instructive volume of chess problems by the Messrs. Pierce is published by Messrs. Longman and Co., of Paternoster-row. We shall take occasion to notice it shortly.

D. W. CLARKE, Barnaul-Siberia.—Your problem in two moves is rejected, because taking a Pawn in passing cannot be allowed as a first move for White. That of four moves is too easy; that of three shall appear. You will facilitate reference to your compositions by numbering them in future.

W. C. Cheltenham.—Rather heavy; and, in other respects, below your ordinary mark.

B. R. Bath.—No; it had no reference to a second solution in Problem No. 1553, as that composition can only be solved in one way.

C. S. Brighton.—You have omitted to describe your idea of the solution.

T. R. Ennis.—We know of none worth purchasing.

W. TARKER.—Worship's games, copiously annotated, are attached to "Chess Praxis," published by Bell and Dalry.

M. P. Civia, Vienna G-nova, and Others.—Problem No. 1561 cannot be solved by White playing for his first move 1. Q to K 8th.

G. L. B.—It appears to be correct, but wants point and difficulty.

R. DE T. G.—We will do as you request.

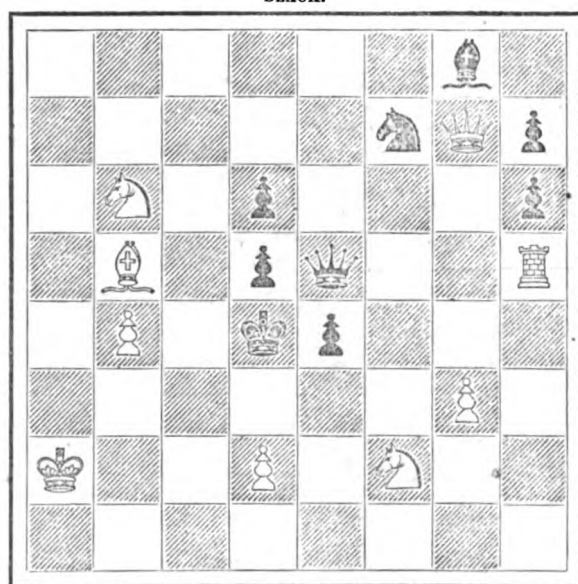
THE CURRENT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1550 has been received from Valden—Joseph Janion—W. V. G. D.—Lewis W. H. B.—G. M. D.—F. R. A.—A. Wood—Henry and Emma—Signa—D. D.—Queen's Knight—O. P.—Lubin—P. W. P.—Mab—Vigore—T. W. of Canterbury—W. Airy—F. H. of Mona—Charley—King's Pawn—M. P.—Roberto—Manfred and Man Friday—Ennis—W. F. R.—Omeg—Famillio—D. D.—Pip—Lorraine—Buzs—S. P. Q. R. of Bruges—R. of Nice—G. M. K.—Sindlad—Folly—Try—Again—Egbert—J. Sale of Olley.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1561.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 6th. 2. P takes Q.
If White attempt to give mate by playing Q to K 7th or 8th, Black can tell him by moving the Bishop to Q 3rd.

*1. If King takes K R, the answer is R to Q 4th (ch), and Q or B mates next move.

*2. R to Q 4th (ch) K moves.
3. Q takes Q. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1562.
By Sheriff SPENS, of Hamilton.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR
No. XVII.

taw	esw	eath	stw	scha	the	ands	cas
ithd	hepa	rera	ereh	gain	hstr	ngew	rebe
ngel	ough	grav	notl	ould	mal	ures	art
soft	otw	esah	tthe	old	gofe	thi	orks
ngth	red	ingh	din	adth	'grea	ithe	whi
allo	orie	ledn	ast	ansf	solo	outt	less
osac	achi	wed	eyw	nfol	ange	leth	scal
mem	rest	ifn	arre	eyl	thm	see	hech

This problem comprises a pair of endless 32-move routes.
A solution is invited.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Another Game in the second Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.
(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 3rd P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd
3. K to Q 3rd B to Q 4th
4. Q to Q 3rd B takes Kt
5. Q takes B Kt to K 3rd
6. P to K 3rd Kt to Q 3rd
7. B to K 2nd Kt to K 2nd
8. K to K 2nd Castles
9. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd
10. P to Q 3rd Kt to K 3rd
11. B to Q 3rd R to K sq
12. B to Q 6th P to Q 3rd
13. P to Q 4th B to Q 2nd
14. P to Q 4th Q to Q 3rd
Neither game is well opened, but the second player is particularly confined and uncomfortable.

15. Castles on K's P to Q 4th side
This move was a lucky thought, and served wonderfully to free the player's men.

16. Q Kt P takes P B takes B
17. K takes B P takes P
18. P to K 3rd P takes Q P
19. Kt takes P Q to Q 3rd
20. Kt to Q 4th Q to Q 3rd
21. K R to Q sq K R to B sq
22. Q R to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
23. Q R to Q 3rd Q takes Q R P
24. P to Q 3rd Kt to Q 4th
25. Q to Q 5th R to K sq

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. B.)
26. Kt to Q 4th Q to Q 4th
27. K to K 2nd P to Q 4th
28. Q to Q 4th Q Kt to K 2nd
29. R to Q 4th Kt to Q 5th
30. B takes K Kt takes B
31. Kt to Q 4th Q R to Q sq
32. Q to Q 6th K R to K sq
33. Kt takes Q P Q to K 4th
34. K to K sq P to K 5th
35. Q to Q 2nd Q takes K B P
36. R to Q Kt 3rd P to K 5th
37. R to K B sq Q to K 2nd
38. R to Q sq P takes K Kt P
39. P takes P Q to K 6th
40. K to R 2nd P to K 6th
41. P to Q 6th Q to K 4th (ch)
42. K to K 2nd Kt takes Q B P
43. Q to Q 5th (ch) Q takes Q
44. R takes Q R to K 3rd
45. R to Q Kt 6th R to K sq
46. Kt to Q 5th R to Q 6th
47. Kt takes K P P to Q 5th
48. Kt to Q 3rd P to Q 6th
49. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to K 2nd
50. K R to Q Kt 5th R takes R
51. R takes R R to Q 3rd
52. Kt to K 4th R to Q 6th
53. K to B 3rd R to Q 6th
54. R to Q 6th R takes K
55. R takes P K to B 2nd, and the second player wins.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, all of which are dated Oct. 19, 1871, of Lord Thomas Cecil, who died Nov. 29 last, at his residence, No. 6, Granville-place, Portman-square, was proved on the 16th inst., by Lady Sophia Georgiana Cecil, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife all his furniture and a legacy of £12,000 absolutely, and after giving some legacies to his servants, he gives her a life interest in the remainder of his property; at her death testator bequeaths £10,000 to his great-nephew Lord Burghley, and the residue to his nephew the Marquis of Exeter.

The will, dated June 17, 1871, of William Wheelwright, late of Newburyport, Massachusetts, United States, who died on Sept. 26 last, at Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, London, was proved on the 17th inst., by Robert Codman, the nephew, and Mrs. Martha Gerriah Wheelwright, the relict, the executrix, the personal estate in England being sworn under £140,000. The testator divides his property as follows— one ninth to his widow, two ninths to his daughter, Mrs. Maria Augusta Krell, four ninths to his brothers and sister and nephews and nieces, and the remaining two ninths for the erection and endowment of a scientific college to assist in educating Protestant young men of his native city of Newburyport.

The will, dated May 30 last, of Joseph Salkeld, late of 14, Upper Woburn-place, who died on the 7th ult., has been proved by Augustus Sillem, François Frederick Simond, and the deceased's two daughters, Mary and Amelia, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to each of his executors, Mr. Sillem and Mr. Simond, £100 each, free of duty, for their trouble, and the rest of his property, upon trust, for his said two daughters.

The will and codicil, dated respectively July 16 and 30, 1868, of Alfred Waterhouse, late of White Knights, near Reading, who died on the 27th ult., were proved on the 9th inst. by Alfred Waterhouse, Theodore Waterhouse, and Edwin Waterhouse, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his widow, Mrs. Mary Waterhouse, his household furniture and a legacy of £1000 absolutely, and a right of residence or of the rents of the mansion and estate of White Knights for life, in addition to the ample provision she already has under the will of her father, Paul Bevan, and under her marriage settlement. The residue of his property he divides equally between his seven children.

The will, dated March 8, 1873, of Isaac Redwood, late of Cae Wern, Cadroxon juxta Neath, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Edward Davies, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. There are various legacies to members of his family, and the residue of his estate he leaves, upon trust, for his niece, Mrs. Mary Ann Davies, for life, and at her death among her children and issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.)

WILL OF M. HELLOIN, JUGE DE PAIX.

This gentleman, well known as a magistrate, and residing on his own landed property, close to Caen, in Normandy, died in the month of June, 1828. He was of eccentric habits, and of the calmest and most placid disposition. Nothing was ever known to ruffle his equanimity or to disturb the repose and tranquillity of his domestic arrangements. He lived and died unmarried, and passed his life either reclining on a couch or lying in bed. Even when exercising his judicial functions he maintained this recumbent attitude; his bed-room became his audience-chamber, and he gave judgment in a horizontal position, his body lazily stretched out, and his head thrown back on a down pillow. This luxurious life, however, did not suffice to protect him from the inevitable lot of mortals; and M. Helloin, in due time, felt that his end was not far off. Under these circumstances he made his will, apparently with the intention of proving his fidelity to his traditions, for he decreed thereby that "he should be buried at night, in his bed, and in the position in which death should surprise him—viz., with his mattress, sheets, blankets, pillows—and, in short, all that constituted the belongings of a bedstead." As there was some difficulty in carrying out such a clause, an enormous pit was dug, and the deceased was lowered into his last resting-place exactly as he had died, nothing around or about him having been altered. Boards were placed above the bedstead, in order that the earth, when tilled in again, should not trouble the repose of this imperturbable Quietist.

WILL OF DANIEL MARTINETT.

(An Officer in the East India Company's Service.)

Among original wills may certainly be reckoned that of Daniel Martinett. Dying very poor, this singular fellow bequeathed his debts to the Governor of Bengal, who generously accepted the equivocal legacy. We hardly know whether to admire more the sangfroid of the testator or the bonhomie of the legatee. The principal dispositions which constitute the will are as follows:—

"I, the undersigned Daniel Martinett, being perfectly sound in mind though weak in body, declare that I make my will in manner following:—

"1. I recommend my soul to God, and I hope to obtain of Him pardon for all my sins.

"2. As to this miserable body; as it has seen enough of the pomps of this lower world, all that I desire is that it may be put away in an old green chest I have, to avoid all expense; for, having lived the life of a prodigal, I would fain die the death of a niggard.

"3. My burial is to cost nothing: I won the amount of its expenses from the undertaker at a game of billiards we had together, in the presence of Messrs. Thomas Morrice and William Parkes, at the house of the said William Parkes, in February last.

"4. I request that the Rev. Henry Butler will read over my body the prayers usual at burials, and, moreover, that he will preach a sermon on the first Sunday after my death, taking for his text these words of Solomon, 'All is vanity.' In consideration of this service I bequeath to him all my hypocrisy—he needs it to be an honest man, as times go.

"5. I bequeath to the Governor of Bengal, Henry Vansittart, the office of paying any sum or sums which it may be found at my death that I owe to any person in needy circumstances: the whole cannot amount to more than 300 rupees.

"6. I give my bible and prayer-book to the Rev. Henry Butler, and my sabre to Captain Knox, because I sincerely believe he has not only the skill but the courage to use it.

"I have been, during my life, an object of ridicule to a fashionable gentleman, and the butt of his sarcasms. It is possible my conduct may have been somewhat extraordinary; I hope to be able to forgive him.

"As I have nothing to leave to my relations in my native country, neither have I anything to say to them. However, they have not troubled themselves much about me for some time: only I wish them all very good health, and I hope that my brothers and sisters may make a more prosperous journey through life than I have. (Signed) "DANIEL MARTINETT."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

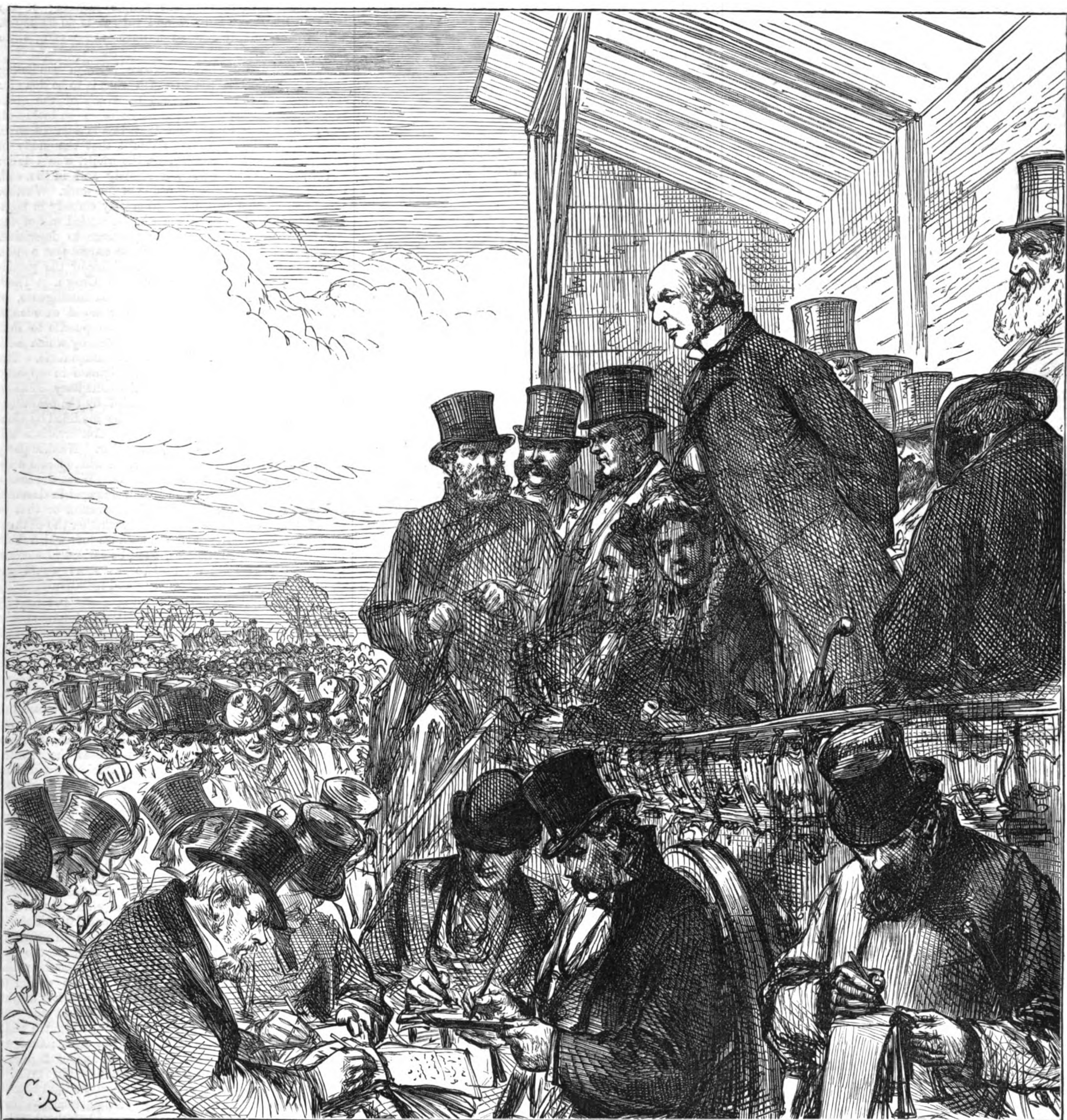


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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

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By Post, 6½d.



THE GENERAL ELECTION: MR. GLADSTONE ADDRESSING THE ELECTORS OF GREENWICH ON BLACKHEATH.

interest—none feel obliged to anticipate commercial ruin or social anarchy, or even a political cataclysm as the result? We owe this advantage to the Constitution under which it is our good fortune to live, and to that love of, and loyalty to, constitutional rule which may be considered the richest heritage of our country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House. The Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle next week. On Saturday last General Count Perofski arrived at Osborne from St. Petersburg, being the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia to the Queen announcing the celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. The Earl of Kenmare also arrived. Count Perofski and the Earl of Kenmare dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Connor, Vicar of Newport. General Count Perofski had an audience of her Majesty, after which he and the Earl of Kenmare left Osborne. On Monday the Queen held a council for the purpose of pricking the Sheriffs, at which were present the Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe. Lord Monson, Treasurer to the Queen's Household, and Sir Samuel Martin were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., was Clerk of the Council. Previously to the Council Lord Aberdare had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary daily out-of-door exercise. Her Majesty has also visited the Viscountess Dowager Gort. The Queen has entertained at dinner Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ponsonby, and Mr. Theodore Martin. The Marchioness of Ely and Mr. Theodore Martin have left Osborne.

The Queen has appointed Charles Wyld, Esq., to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Captain William Ross, deceased.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour; and Colonel Du Plat and Major-General Ponsonby have succeeded Colonel Maude and the Earl of Mount Charles as Equerries in Waiting on her Majesty.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

A review of the Fire Brigade on the Champ de Mars and of the Cossack body-guard in the Michael Manège was held on Thursday week, at which all the foreign Princes were present. The Imperial and Royal personages afterwards drove on the islands in sledges drawn by three horses. At a ball given in the evening at the Winter Palace the Duke of Edinburgh wore the uniform of the Yamburg Lancers, the Prince of Wales that of the 16th Hussars; and Prince Arthur the uniform of Colonel of the Kent Yeomanry.

On the following day, at the ball given by the Czarowitch, at the Anitschkow Palace, at which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Arthur, with all the Imperial family, were present, the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the Norfolk Militia, and Prince Arthur that of the Rifle Brigade.

On Saturday last the British Ambassador gave a banquet at the British Embassy to the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, at which Prince Arthur and 400 guests were present. Later the Russian and foreign personages were present at the ball given at the Hall of the Nobles.

On Sunday the Czar and the Czarina, with the Imperial family and the foreign visitors, attended Divine service in their respective churches. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh received a deputation of English residents at St. Petersburg in the Malachite Hall at the Winter Palace. The deputation was presented by the British Ambassador, and a congratulatory address was read by the Rev. Arthur Thompson. In the course of a gracious reply the Duke of Edinburgh stated that the proposed gift of two life-boats would accord with the wishes of himself and the Grand Duchess. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, and all the other foreign visitors dined at the Winter Palace. Two hundred guests were present. Subsequently a fête was given to the Czar at the British Embassy.

Viscount Sydney and the suites of the English Princes were entertained at dinner, on Wednesday, at the British Embassy. The Imperial Court, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the foreign visitors, have left for Moscow.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit the King and Queen of Denmark, at Copenhagen, after their departure from Russia.

His Excellency Count Brunnow entertained at dinner, yesterday week, at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, his Excellency Aide-de-Camp General Count Perofski, and various members of the Corps Diplomatique.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have returned to the German Embassy, on Carlton House-terrace, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left Northumberland House, on Saturday last, for Albury.

The Duke of Sutherland left Stafford House, St. James's, on Saturday last, for Dunrobin. The Duchess of Sutherland has left for Brighton.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after to-day (Saturday), until further orders.

With a few exceptions, salmon-fishing opened, on Monday, in English and Welsh rivers.

The post of hydrographer to the Navy has been bestowed by Mr. Goschen on Captain J. O. Evans, R.N., in succession to Rear-Admiral Richards, who has retired.

A brisk correspondence has taken place between the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Disraeli touching the passage in the Aylesbury speech wherein the right hon. gentleman expressed his belief that the Liberal party had advised her Majesty to recall Lord Mayo from his post. No such advice, the Duke declares, was given to the Crown, nor was it contemplated by the Government.

The Cambridge mathematical tripos was published in the Senate House yesterday week. The Senior Wrangler is Mr. George Constantine Calliphronas, of Gonville and Caius, third surviving son of the Rev. D. P. Calliphronas, Vicar of Walpole St. Andrew, Norfolk; the second Wrangler is Mr. Walter William Rouse Ball, of Trinity College, only son of Mr. Walter Frederick Ball, of Hampstead, London; the third, Mr. James Rendel Harris, of Clare College, son of Mr. H. M. Harris, of 1, Eton-place, Plymouth; and the fourth, Mr. Andrew Craik, of Emmanuel College, son of Mr. David Craik, who was born at Airlie, near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

We have received the following letter, with several sketches from Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, who accompanies Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition to Coomassie.

"Prahau, en route to Coomassie.

Jan. 1, 1874.

"At last I have arrived on the banks of the river Prah. To-morrow I purpose crossing to the other side, and I shall be the second Correspondent who has done so. The Ashantees are reported to have retreated thirty miles towards Coomassie, so there is no fear of a brush with them for some time, particularly as Sir Garnet Wolseley does not intend crossing before the 15th inst., if then.

"I left Cape Coast Castle on the 23rd, as I wanted to travel easy stages, and to stop a day or two at the different stations, to finish my sketches as fast as I made them. But this is difficult, working out here; not being, as in England, in a quiet study, with gas or a good lamp, to work by night or by day; but in a hut under a tropical climate, infested with rats, lizards, ants, immense bees, and all kinds of poisonous and horrid insects and vermin. They crawl over you, up the legs or down the neck and over the paper in swarms, and even get upon the pen with which you are sketching or writing; or they come buzzing round your head, into your ears, and finally settle on your neck. In a tent the sun strikes through so powerfully as to give you the sensation of working in the hottest room of a Turkish bath. At six o'clock the sun has gone, and suddenly total darkness sets in; and I have found it almost impossible to sketch otherwise than before ten in the morning, and at times after dinner with a bad candle stuck in a champagne-bottle. Well, as I before mentioned, I left Cape Coast on Dec. 23, as Sir Garnet was to leave on the 27th, and I wished to keep ahead of him, his staff, and retinue of servants. I left about four p.m., and went direct to Inquabim, which is about seven miles' marching. I slept at Inquabim that night, made a sketch or two next day, and once more slept there in my hammock, which I had arranged across a hut. But, though I had my mosquito-curtain all round me, and my waterproof sheet and coat over the hammock, the dew was so heavy that my Australian blanket, which covered me, was as wet in the morning as if it had been taken out of a river; and my shirt and pyjamas were almost in the same condition. I need not say that my sleep was not very profound.

"At half-past five in the morning my cook brought me a basin of hot chocolate; and at six my four carriers, of whom two were women, with my six hammock-bearers, two other servants, and myself, were on the march towards Assiboo, about four miles distant. This I found to be only a small village, not a station; I therefore only waited here about ten minutes, to have a drink of lime-juice, sugar, and water, which is a very grateful refreshment. Then, leaving the main road and striking off to the left in a westerly direction, pushed forward for Abakrampa. The road all the way was a very narrow path; the bush grew over it so much that it was difficult at times to see the path, and the bush each side going up straight to the height of 10 ft. and 12 ft. and more, prevented a view of the surroundings, except when, at the top of a steep hill, one could get a slight glimpse of the groves of palms, banana, plantains, and pawpaw-trees.

"At last, after a rather severe march, on account of the close bush and narrow pathway, we arrived at a rather wider space, and I then availed myself of my hammock. In a few minutes more we approached what seemed a large village. My men knew the place well, apparently, as they wound in and out among the houses till at last they stopped before one of the best, informing me that it was a missionary house.

"I entered and fully expected to see someone, either to welcome me or otherwise; but my servants and carriers did not hesitate a moment. They placed all my packages in the passage, and my cook, collecting his cooking utensils, started off to the kitchen to prepare my breakfast. Not seeing anyone, I made free to sit on the edge of a large table, swing my legs, and occasionally sip lime-water. In less than half an hour I was deep in the mysteries of my first meal. I had nearly finished when a man, apparently a native, dressed in black frock-coat and trousers, entered the doorway, and, in a most pleasant manner, wished me a 'Good morning' in very good English. We became most chatty on the instant, and I then found that he was pro tem. the missionary for Abakrampa. I explained to him that I had purposely gone out of my way to visit the battle-field there, and that I had already sent a native policeman to inform the chief of my presence and my purpose. I invited him to accompany me. In a very short time, having just lighted my breakfast cigarette, I saw a kind of procession coming towards the house. It turned out to be the newly-made chief, as the old chief had died of smallpox about a fortnight before. First came three or four native police, then the chief, next the smaller chiefs, and lastly his staff of servants, with villagers. He approached, bowed the head, and, through my missionary interpreter, desired the pleasure of shaking hands with me. This we did, and, having been told the object of my visit, he started off with me.

"We visited the chapel, which was converted into a citadel or castle during the fight, and which is seen to the left hand in my sketch of Abakrampa. We then descended into the bush, in the direction from which the Ashantees came. Here several freshly-made graves were pointed out to me. They were those of Ashantees who had been buried by the white troops. Farther on we came to a whole skeleton of an Ashantee, but without a head. This I instantly sketched roughly. A short distance on we found a skull, which I also put on paper. The smell was anything but pleasant in that quarter. Having made a hasty sketch of the village and battle-field, I returned to my missionary friend's house, there to wait until the sun had gone down and I could once more take to the march.

"About four o'clock, just as I was about to start, I was informed that the chief was again approaching. He did so with even a larger and more ceremonious procession. He desired to present me with a calabash or pot of palm wine; but, for fear of trickery, I desired he would first drink of it, which he willingly did, and, holding up the glass, drank to the great English Queen and her soldiers, and hoped they would be successful in the present war. I thanked him for his politeness, and, having had the glass refilled, I responded to his toast. We all partook of the wine, chiefs and missionary and myself. I presented the head chief with a dozen cigarettes, in return for his politeness. He was much delighted; we again shook hands, and, jumping into my hammock, I departed from Abakrampa.

"After six or seven miles of rather rather worse road, we arrived at Accroful. I had sent on my cook and carriers, so that when I arrived my dinner was ready. This being Christmas eve, a bottle of champagne was broached, but I did not feel very lively at being alone on such an occasion. In one sense I was not quite alone. Accroful is more noted for rats and every kind of vermin than any other station on the road. I was quartered that night in a hut, the roof made of palm

leaves. I lay on an uneven bamboo bed, the only covering upon which was my waterproof sheet. The rats and lizards kept up a constant dance all night, running over my bed and boxes, and making a great noise. I may say that I have not had one long comfortable sleep since I left London.

"At last, Christmas Day dawned, and I rose to drink my usual cocoa, but felt as though I had never been in bed at all. This Christmas Day at Accroful was very slow. It is a small station, and there were only two officers quartered here. For my dinner, I had ordered my cook to give me some roast beef which I had brought with me, and a real English plum-pudding. When dinner was announced, I sat down upon a wine-box, with two other boxes raised for my table. I commenced with some soup, which was very badly made. Then, instead of the roast beef I had ordered, came the skin and bone, with a small piece of meat, haricot mutton out of a tin. I was much vexed and disappointed, but I found the beef had been carried. This made me laugh, as it was very good, after all. Lastly came the Christmas pudding. I had given particular instructions for this, but it turned out of the consistency of thick pea soup. The look of it was quite enough. A bottle of champagne, however, soon made amends and restored my fallen spirits. Such was my Christmas dinner on the road to Ashantee.

"I was not at all sorry to move on from Accroful next morning. When I arrived at Dunquah, I met a friend with whom I had been on board the Volta. A very good tent was here provided for me. But each officer, as I was introduced to him, said, 'Oh! you should have been here last night; we had a grand dinner,' and showed me the bill of fare. Colonel Festing, who was in command of the camp at Dunquah, gave me an invitation to dinner. Next morning Mr. Henty, of the Standard, and Mr. Stanley, of the New York Herald, arrived, with their enormous train of servants.

"From Dunquah we started next day for Mansu, where we were all quartered in a small hut. At this station we dined with Colonel Webber. On the following morning Mr. Henty left with his retinue; then Mr. Stanley, riding on one of his mules, which he had sent on before; and then I left, about three quarters of an hour later. My carrier women had refused to go on, saying I had engaged them to go to Mansu only; but this was not so. I could have settled the matter easily by refusing to pay them if they did not go on; but two of the four women had run away, frightened at the idea of going almost into the enemy's camp, as they said. So I had to stop and search for two more to go on, and the sum they wanted for just three days' march was enormous. At last the matter was settled, and away we went. In four or five hours we arrived at Satah: here I made a sketch. I had a hut with Mr. Henty, and Mr. Stanley was by himself.

"Next morning we left Satah, but the road was very bad indeed. I made a careful sketch of it, which I send up; and you may imagine it ten times worse in reality, as most of these scenes look better on paper. In the sketch they are mending the road by laying large logs or limbs of trees across the road, which trouble the native feet most severely.

"After a long and heavy march we arrived at Yancomassie, in Assin. Here we made another stoppage for the night. On the following morning, Dec. 31, we again took to the road. About eleven miles distant we came to Barraco, but we did not stop: we pressed on for the principal and most important station, Prahau, doing what is called a double march. We arrived here about twelve o'clock, in the hottest part of the day.

"Major Hume had given us a plot of ground directly opposite to head-quarters. We all set hard to work to clear away the bush and erect the tents. Mr. Stanley had very kindly offered me half his tent, which is a great comfort, as the Control Department does not supply any, and all the other correspondents have their own. As it is, I am very comfortable. During four or five hours the hammock men and carriers, and we ourselves, worked as hard as men could; and I can well imagine what a settler's or emigrant's life must be. Anyhow, the tents were raised, and we slept under them. As we are likely to be here for a fortnight and more, we wished to be very comfortable, and Sir Garnet, as well as the sanitary inspector, has complimented us on the appearance of our ground.

"On the following day (New-Year's Day) we commenced an elaborate hut, Mr. Stanley directing and superintending the construction. It contains a dining-hall, bath-room, store-room, and servant's sleeping-room, all on one floor. It is furnished, and we are going to have a dinner party in it for the first time to-day.

"Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived with his staff. Last night, about twelve, Mr. Stanley and myself, and all who are around us, were startled by the report of a rifle. Almost immediately afterwards we saw the staff turn out of head-quarters. I instantly put on my boots and rushed across to where the voices sounded, and, having been accosted by a sentinel with 'Who goes there?' replied directly, 'A friend!' I received the answer, 'Pass, friend, and all is well.' I then inquired the cause of the disturbance, and was informed that one of the Ashantee Ambassadors had shot himself. I entered the hut where the Ashantees then were. A number of officers and doctors were round the dead man, who had apparently fired under the chin, as the lower part of his face was horribly disfigured.

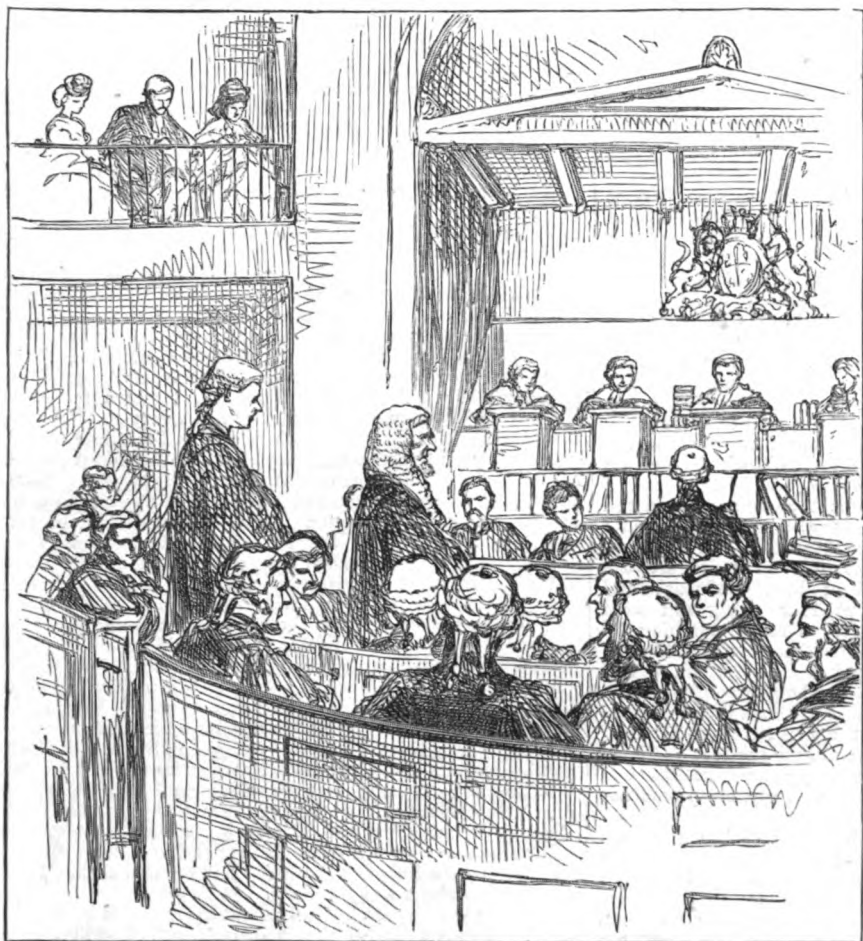
"I have crossed the Prah, and made a sketch from the other side, which I will send off to-morrow. The soldiers will cross to-morrow or next day, and I want to put them into my sketch. The white troops are expected up in a few days, but you will see, by the sketch I send, that some of the Marines have arrived. It is almost impossible to put in all the carriers as well, but there were a very large number carrying the beds and clothing of our men. The Marines came in singing 'John Brown' and 'Glory Hallelujah!' They are a very fine set of men, and will no doubt show themselves to great advantage in this campaign."

The latest news is a telegram from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War, dated Jan. 24, on the Adansi Hills, forty miles north of the Prah. It runs as follows:—

"All the white prisoners are now in my camp. The King accepts the terms I offer, and says he will pay the indemnity. I demanded £200,000. I halt to-morrow, for a few days, at Foemanah (Tommanah), thirty miles from Coomassie. All going right."

This news, which arrived in London on Thursday, had been preceded by the following, dated from Cape Coast Castle, Jan. 19, by the steam-ship Ethiopian:—

"The King of Ashantee had released the German missionary, and has sent him to General Wolseley to treat for peace. Eleven (?) hundred seamen and marines, with one hundred white troops of each regiment, within one day's march of Coomassie, with General Wolseley, except 23rd, who are not disembarked. Great trouble with native carriers, who have all run away. Stores carried to the front by volunteers of 1st and 2nd West India Regiments. Captain Glover not heard of. No fighting; troops in good health. 23rd of January named for taking Coomassie, instead of 15th."



BARON AMPHLETT BEING ADMITTED A SERJEANT-AT-LAW.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: DISTRIBUTION OF BRIDE-CAKE IN EDINBURGH.

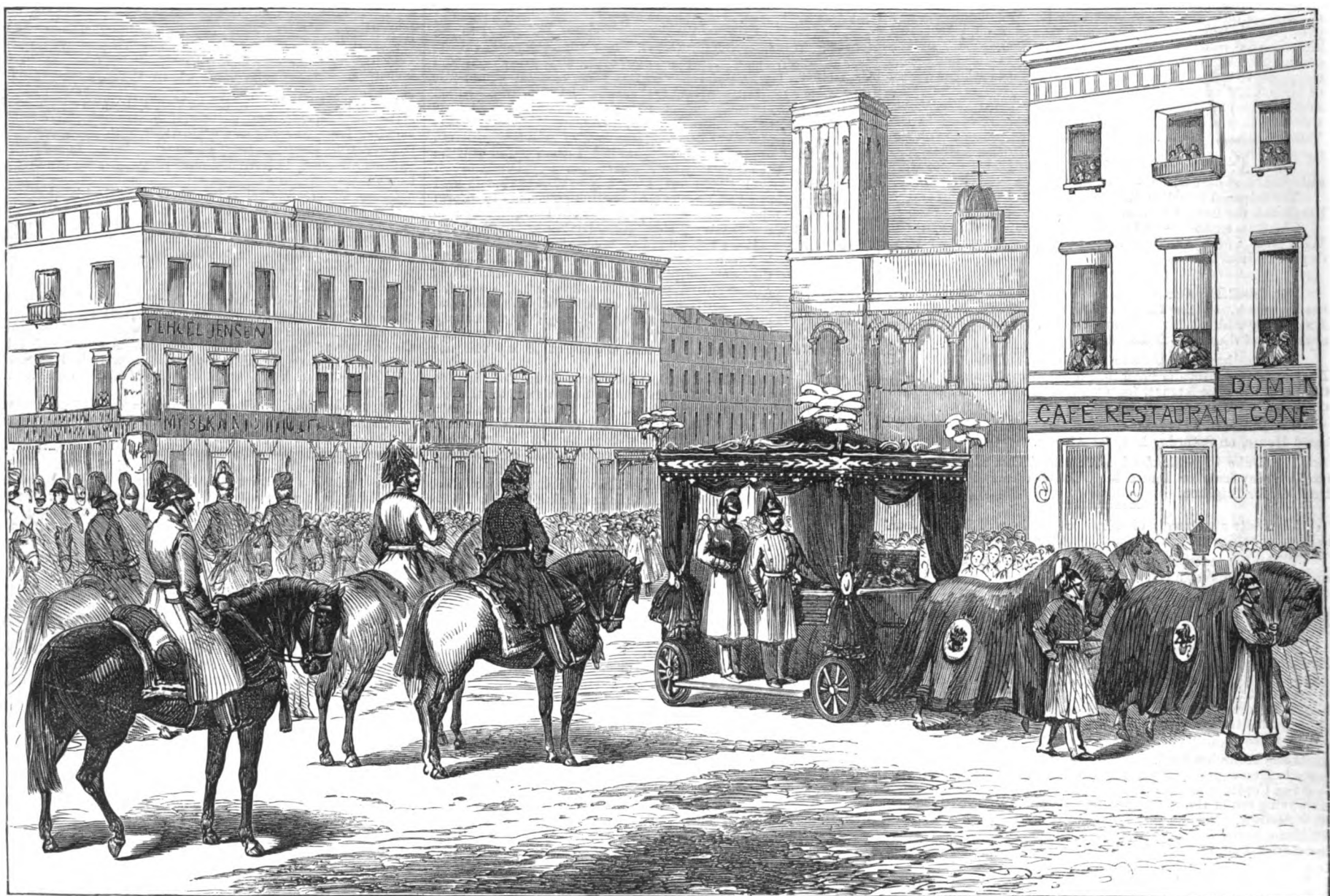
THE NEW JUDGE.

Mr. Baron Amphlett, the new Judge of the Court of Exchequer, received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Sir Richard Paul Amphlett is the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard H. Amphlett, Rector of Hadzor, Worcestershire, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Paul. He was born in the year 1809, and was educated at a grammar-school in Staffordshire, and subsequently at St. Peter's College, Cambridgeshire, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1831, coming out in the mathematical

tripos as sixth Wrangler. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term, 1834, and has had considerable experience in Equity business. He received the honour of a silk gown in 1858. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and has been for several years a Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. He was chosen, at the last general election, one of the members for East Worcestershire, in the Conservative interest. He is known to have taken a great interest in the improvement of the education of his profession; and when Sir Roundell Palmer became Lord Chancellor Mr. Amphlett was chosen his suc-

cessor in the presidency of the Legal Education Association. He has also supported in Parliament the reform of the bankruptcy laws. Sir R. Amphlett married, in 1840, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Edward Ferrand, of St. Ives, Yorkshire.

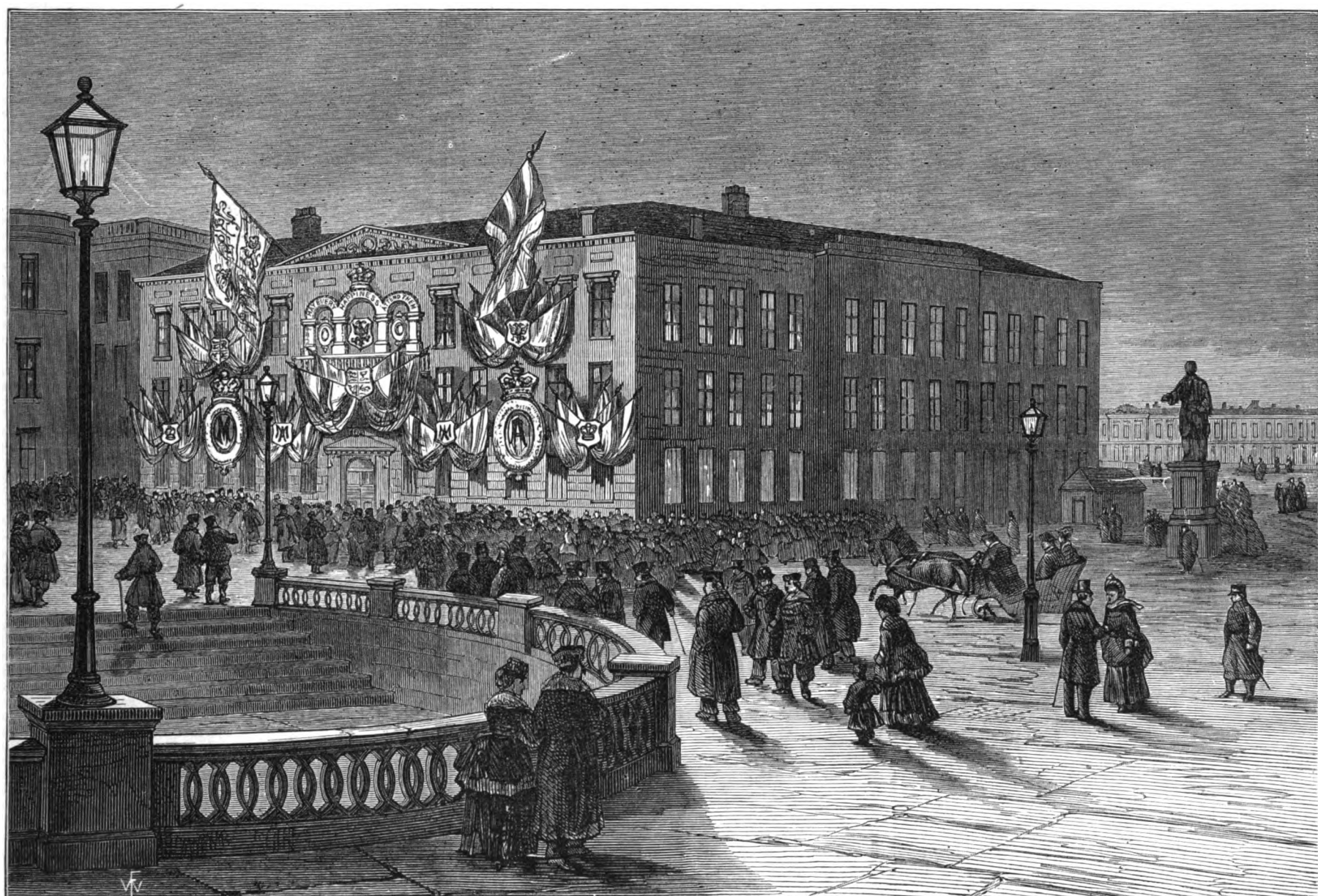
It seems likely that under the Judicature Act of last Session Sir R. Amphlett will be at once the "last of the Barons" and the last of the Serjeants. We present a sketch of the curious old ceremony of admitting the new Judge to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and his four puisne brethren endeavour to preserve their gravity



THE FUNERAL OF COUNT BERG AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



TAKING WATER FROM THE NEVA AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT ST. PETERSBURG ILLUMINATED FOR THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE.

while Mr. Baron Amphlett, attended by his "colt" (Mr. R. Holmden Amphlett), prays the widow's dower in the cause of Ann Wynn, widow of Francis Wynn, against Richard Jones, and demands of the said Richard Jones a third part of three hundred acres of land, messuages, and barns in Yorkshire. A learned Serjeant makes a feint of opposing the application on the part of Richard Jones (who, together with Ann Wynn, is alleged to be present in court), but speedily withdraws, and then the new Baron is admitted within the ranks of the Serjeants, bows to the court, and shakes hands with his coifed friends on each side of him. The Chief Justice asks him if he has anything to move, to which the learned gentleman responds with a graceful bow and retires with his "colt" to the Queen's Bench, where he is sworn in. The duty of the "colt" is to fetch the writ from the Lord Chancellor and to introduce the new Judge. This ceremony being performed, various oaths are taken, and the "colt" presents the Lord Chancellor on the part of the new Judge with two massive gold rings, one for the Queen and the other for himself. A third ring is given to the "colt."

This appointment of an Equity barrister to a seat on the Common Law Bench is a token of the fusion of those two departments of jurisdiction.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris).

Thursday, Feb. 5.

In the course of another week or so there will not be a single Republican mayor left in France, for, with the view of propping up its insecure tenure of power, the Government is rapidly carrying the new municipal law into effect, thirty or forty nominations of Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist mayors and adjoints appearing in the *Journal Officiel* regularly every morning. The Duc de Broglie has selected several ex-préfets and sous-préfets of the Empire to the mayries of Marseilles, Toulon, Nantes, Narbonne, Aix, Rouen, Rheims, Orleans, and Chartres, seditious localities, the Republican spirit of which needs to be controlled by energetic *fonctionnaires à poigne*. Even M. Rameau, the popular mayor of Versailles, and deputy for Seine-et-Oise, has not found grace in the eyes of the Prime Minister, and his dismissal was gazetted yesterday morning, his post being conferred on M. Hunebelle, a protégé, we are told, of the Duc d'Aumale.

This policy must tell against the Cabinet in the future, although it may momentarily strengthen its position. Besides the coming Republican interpellation apropos of the Duc de Broglie's recent circular, which we are told will be supported by MM. Gambetta, Lepère, and Challemeil Leclerc, a Legitimist interpellation concerning Marshal MacMahon's seven years' lease of power, now awaits the Ministry, and indeed threatens to sweep it from the scene. The Count de Chambord, the clerical organs tell us, has deputed M. Cazenove de Pradines, one of his most intimate confidants, and M. Lucien Brun, the colleague of M. Chesnelong in last year's fusion negotiations, to bring the question before the Assembly, and the Legitimist party is preparing for a desperate Parliamentary struggle.

The Ministers are only too conscious of the vulnerability of their position, and, having alienated both Legitimists and Republicans, know not where to seek for succour. Their organs announce that they have resolved to declare categorically that they consider it their duty to defend Marshal MacMahon's seven years' term of office against all attacks or party pretensions, from whatever quarter they may proceed; but it is somewhat doubtful whether, at the eleventh hour, they will not shrink from any such bold line of action. Meanwhile the President has been expounding his own views on this somewhat delicate topic, in reply to an address on the part of the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. After observing that the Government had the commercial and industrial interests of the country deeply at heart, and that important public works were about to be commenced in and around Paris, he is reported to have said:—"You justly remark that confidence in the stability of the Government is necessary for the revival of business. I do not, however, understand how any apprehensions can still exist on this head. The Assembly has intrusted the Executive power to me for seven years. Under these circumstances I shall make the Assembly's decision respected."

The debate on the new taxes which commenced in the Assembly on Saturday was opened by M. Magne, who opposed M. Léon Say's proposal to repay the Bank of France £10,000,000 instead of £12,500,000, a proceeding which he considered equivalent to borrowing £2,500,000 from that institution. He afterwards supported the Government proposals to place a surtax on commercial bills, and to tax the conveyance of merchandise by luggage-trains, which, he said, was preferable to augmenting the imposts on alcohol and glass, as the Budget Committee had suggested. When the debate was resumed on Monday M. Edouard Lockroy delivered a vehement address on the part of the Republican party, which, he said, was opposed to the imposition of the taxes suggested by the Budget Committee. He painted a most dismal picture of the condition of the French working classes, and frequently apostrophised the Right in the most vehement manner, winding up by designating the Conservatives as the splotchy class, for which he was called to order by President Buffet. Count Rampon, a member of the Left Centre, having protested against M. Lockroy's doctrines, the latter made a second speech on the following day, in which he defended his opinions while withdrawing the expressions for which he had been called to order.

An attempt was made in the Paris Municipal Council, the other day, to obtain a vote of 60,000f. for the purpose of giving a grand ball at the Luxembourg Palace. The proposal was, however, rejected by a considerable majority, and a Radical member suggesting that a similar sum should be allotted to the wives of the transported Communists, a turbulent discussion ensued, which ultimately resulted in the rejection of the proposition, the resignation of M. Vautrain, the president, and the closing of the session by the Préfet of the Seine.

The monetary conference, attended by delegates from Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland, which has been recently sitting in Paris, has now completed its labours. France has been authorised to coin silver five-franc pieces for a value of £2,400,000 during 1874; Italy, for a value of £1,600,000; Belgium, £480,000; and Switzerland, £320,000. The supplementary convention relative to customs duties concluded between France and Great Britain has been adopted by the Versailles Assembly and the ratifications exchanged between Lord Lyons and the Duc Decazes, on the part of their respective Governments.

SPAIN.

General Moriones has at last obtained a small success against the Carlists. On his way to relieve Bilbao he captured their stronghold, La Guardia. Another telegram ascribes this success to General Primo de Rivera. Fort Luchana, situated

between Bilbao and Portugalete, has capitulated to the Carlists with its garrison of 115 men and complete armament. Elio, the Carlist leader, has been attacked by acute rheumatism, and has abandoned military activity for medicinal bathing. He is replaced in his post by Dorregaray.

SWITZERLAND.

The Chambers terminated their session last Saturday, after adopting (by 103 against 20) a constitutional bill which will shortly be submitted to the people for sanction.

In consequence of the agitation of the Ultramontane clergy, the Government in Berne has forbidden priests removed from office to sojourn in the Bernese Jura.

ITALY.

Responsibility for the publication of General della Marmora's book was on Tuesday declined, in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In Wednesday's sitting the bill relative to elementary and compulsory education was rejected by 104 votes against 107.

GERMANY.

Without disturbance of any kind, and after a formal notice, Archbishop Ledochowski was on Tuesday arrested at Posen, under an order of the District Court. The ecclesiastical law court meets on the 11th inst. to proceed with his trial.

Great preponderance in favour of the party advocating the autonomy of the province has been shown in the Alsatian elections to the German Reichstag. The number of voters out of 12,000 on the registry has been 9027.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We learn from Vienna that the Emperor will leave that city on the 11th inst. for St. Petersburg, and will be attended by a numerous suite.

The Imperial Reichsrath will be prorogued on the 23th of March. The delegations meet at Pesth on the 20th of April.

The Minister of Finance proposes to submit the promised measures for the reform of taxation in the course of next week.

The Government bill for regulating the floating debt of the Hungarian Eastern Railway, which has been made a Cabinet question by the Premier, was adopted in Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet by 166, against 155 votes.

Marshal Gablenz, formerly Austrian commander in the Sleswig-Holstein war, committed suicide last week at Zurich.

DENMARK.

The Supreme Tribunal has delivered a judgment in harmony with the recent prohibitory decree of the Minister of Justice declaring the International Society in Denmark dissolved.

A new Constitution has been given to Iceland by King Christian IX. The island is to have its own government and its own legislative body; but, having no representative in the Danish Rigsdag, it will have no share in the general government or legislature of the kingdom, and will contribute nothing towards the general revenue.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ordinance has been promulgated amnestying persons accused of political offences committed in 1871.

A decree has been issued abolishing the post of Governor-General of Odessa.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the Grand Duchess Wjera Constantinoowna has been betrothed at Stuttgart to Duke William Eugene of Wurtemberg.

GREECE.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies opened on Wednesday without a speech from the Throne.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta, of Wednesday's date, states that rain has fallen generally in Bengal, that much benefit has been done to the crops, and that ploughing for the spring crops has been greatly facilitated. There was a public meeting at Calcutta on Wednesday, with the Viceroy in the chair, to consider measures for the relief of the distressed districts. A large sum has already been subscribed to form a relief fund.

The Viceroy has issued an elaborate minute explaining his reasons for not stopping the exportation of grain, a measure which he does not believe would have a beneficial effect. His conduct has been approved in a long despatch by the Secretary of State for India. His Grace thoroughly concurs in opinion with the Governor-General in Council, that the export of grain from Bengal ought not to be prohibited.

The Indian Government has arranged for the supply of 342,000 tons of rice to the distressed districts by the middle of May, at a cost of £3,000,000.

The Khedive has effected a heavy sale of wheat and beans on account of next harvest. The purchase-money is to be paid next month.

Another fire is reported from Constantinople. It took place yesterday week, and destroyed one hundred houses, including the Grand Vizier's residence.

A telegram from Toronto announces that the elections to the Canadian Parliament show a large majority of Ministerial supporters. The Premier has been re-elected.

A committee of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund has visited Brussels and given the customary invitation to the Belgian Garde Civile for the next Wimbledon meeting.

Letters received from Japan state that the new Minister Iwakura is about to grant permission to dealers in silkworms' eggs to travel without hindrance into the interior of the country, that they may trade directly with the cultivators.

An international tribunal for the decision of civil suits in Egypt has been established, with the consent of all the European Powers except France. Mr. John Scott, barrister-at-law, has been nominated to the English Judgeship in the Appellate Court by the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron Reuter has published a letter in reply to some recent statements respecting the Persian concession. He says that the railway works were begun six weeks before the date stipulated in the convention; that the Persian Minister of Works, in a letter dated Sept. 11 last, expressed the satisfaction of the Shah at the commencement of the undertaking, and promised to afford all the assistance that might be found necessary; and that the railway works have since been proceeded with without interruption. Baron Reuter's latest advices, by telegraph from Teheran, lead him to anticipate a satisfactory understanding.

Mr. Goschen and Lady Claud Hamilton were among the new members of the Royal Institution elected on Monday.

Some damage was done early yesterday week by a fire at the Mint, which broke out in the clerks' offices.

The Lord Mayor gave a dinner on Tuesday at the Mansion House to a large party, including several of the Aldermen and Common Council.—At the request of the Duke of Edinburgh, the grand ball which will be given by the Lord Mayor in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will not take place until after the Easter holidays.

THE ELECTIONS.

The short, sharp electoral campaign was preceded, accompanied, and illustrated by several organised orations from distinguished public men. Thrice the Prime Minister tried his hand at what may be called mob-oratory in addressing open-air meetings at Greenwich, and of his speeches it may be said that in their adaptability to the situation they were good, better, best. As he went on, he exhibited more of the rough-and-ready quality which tribunes of the people should possess, in order fealty to catch the ears and, if possible, the sympathies of those which in their main elements must be democratic assemblies. He even resorted considerably to humour, which, though rather grim and elephantine, served to produce that "laughter" which so relieves a speech. In the personal duel between him and Mr. Disraeli this vein was adopted, even to the reciting of a "squib," of which he may have been himself the author. In other respects, in dealing with his immediate adversary, he was the better-tempered of the two, and by consequence, on the whole, more dignified. It was said in 1863 that the electors of South-West Lancashire were so-speeched by Mr. Gladstone into rejecting him, and the electors of Greenwich, because they had neither seen nor heard him, chose him for their member. This time personal appearance and the voice of the charmer did not militate against him.

As to Mr. Disraeli, he was in that temper which influenced him in those fierce attacks on Sir Robert Peel which gave his speeches the name of "Peelica." The personalities towards Mr. Gladstone were not merely coarse and unworthy of the speaker, but, worse, they were blunders. Some of his skits were happy enough, and notably when he made the reason of the dissolution the state of the Ministerial nerves, and compared the strategy involved in that movement as caught from the Ashantee system of ambush-fighting. In regard to policy, what he said was an excellent exemplar of his manner of dealing with public matters, and was creditable at least to his astuteness and his knack of sliding over difficulties. In his second speech Mr. Disraeli took a small modicum out of his offence against good taste in his vituperation of Mr. Gladstone; but his "chaffing" (there is no other word) retort on Mr. Lowe was inimitable.

The address of Mr. Bright was characterised by much of his ordinary rhetorical method; but, subjecting it, it may be, to hypercriticism, it may be said that he was more vague, less downright than has been his wont, and that his speech was almost entirely a retrospect, and gave no inkling of the political present or future. Incisive, suggestive, and perhaps intended to bear comparison with that of Mr. Disraeli, nearly calm and moderate, was the address of Mr. Lowe on his being elected for the University of London. His description of Mr. Disraeli was a masterpiece of depreciatory characterisation, while it seems to be largely admitted that at least on one occasion Mr. Cardwell made the best speech that he has ever produced. Remarkable was the physical fact of Baron Rothschild's making a set speech to the electors of London, and not surprising that, addressing itself to financial subjects, it was able and suggestive. But it was the more notable that it, so to speak, "ruffled" the two statesmen who are now struggling for the chief place in the council of the country, for, questioning the financial plans of Mr. Gladstone, it was seized with avidity by Mr. Disraeli and adopted into his arguments with a certain effusion.

Parting from electioneering polemics, and entering upon a consideration of electoral facts and action, it is proposed to pick out salient points and to deal with what may be called tid-bits, selected without any special regard to regularity or order. It is noticeable that Mr. Dodson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has not been able to face a contest in East Sussex, and has had to woo Chester. Mr. Bonham-Carter—almost a veteran member for Winchester—has lost his seat for Winchester, and with it the chairmanship of Committees which he held at the close of the last Parliament; while Sir Henry Storks has not sought Ripon again, which has been occupied by Lord De Grey, and thus Mr. Cardwell loses an effective departmental colleague in the House. Some interest—it may be of a negative kind—attaches to the facts that Mr. Guildford Onslow has been obliged to yield his seat for the borough of Guildford to his cousin, Mr. Denzil, of the same surname (and the Liberal party thus loses a man), while Mr. Whalley has been almost triumphantly returned again for Peterborough, and, with that originality which belongs to him, thanked his supporters from the back of a caracolting charger. Early in the week the tide of Conservative success began to flow, and on the first day that party gained eight seats. Mr. Fortescue, a long-tried member, was ousted from Andover and replaced by Captain Wellesley; while Mr. Otway, who has many pretensions to hold the place of an M.P., had his seat wrested from him by Admiral Elliott. In a manner Leicester-square will be now represented in Parliament, for Mr. Albert Grant has turned out Mr. Lea, the late member.

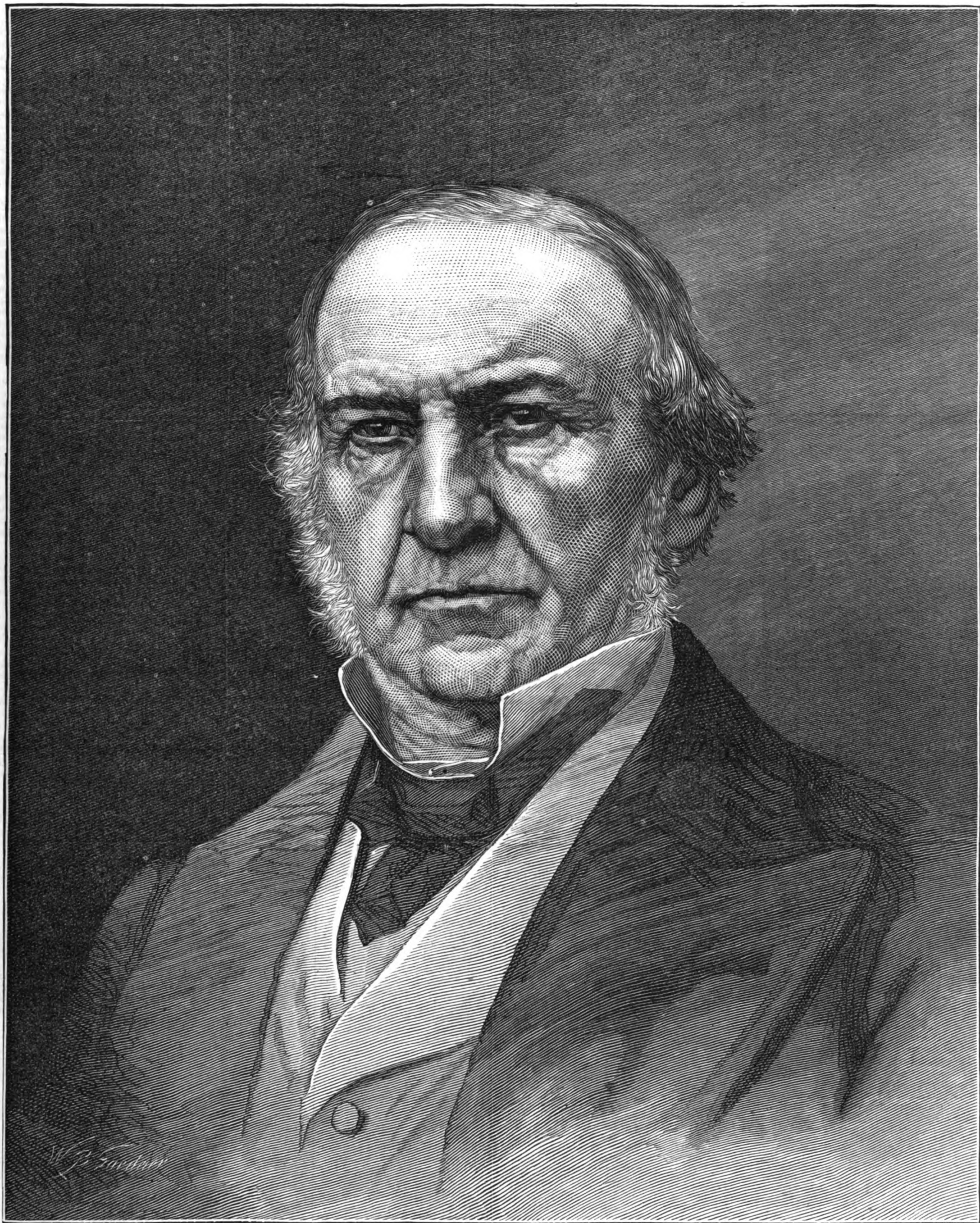
Lincolnshire has no longer the element of Liberalism in its representation; the seats of the only members of that persuasion, Colonel Amcotts and the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, having been taken by Mr. Edward Stanhope and Sir Jacob Astley; while the city of Lincoln has rejected Mr. Hinde Palmer, and chosen Colonel Chaplin in his room. Mr. Somerset Beaumont has been ejected from Wakefield, for the sake of Mr. Edward Green; and, sad to say, England has lost one of its most ludicrously patriotic members by the rejection of Mr. Rylands at Warrington, and the substitution for him of Mr. Greenall. Bury St. Edmunds has cast out a careful and earnest representative, Mr. Hardcastle, and preferred a neophyte in the person of Lord Francis Hervey; Cheltenham has dismissed a slightly rising public man, Mr. Henry Samuelson, and has brought in Mr. Agg-Gardiner, a novelty; Colchester, ungrateful and unappreciative of the drollery of the membership of Dr. Brewer, has sent him about his business, and chosen Mr. H. B. Praed instead; Exeter has gone wholly for Conservatism, dismissing Mr. Edgar Bowring, and re-electing Mr. Arthur Mills and electing Mr. J. G. Johnson. Maldon has turned off Mr. Bontall, its late Liberal representative, and once more chosen Mr. Sandford, who, when he had not changed his name, and was Mr. Peacocke, and afterwards for some time was its member; and Plymouth, regardless of the claims of Mr. Morrison, and ignoring the fact that he is a millionaire, has given him his congé, and is now wholly Conservative in Parliament by the re-election of Mr. Bates and the election of Mr. Sampson Lloyd. It is only a return to the normal state of things at Petersfield that it should be represented by a member of the family of Jolliffe, the intervention, in 1863, of Mr. Nicholson, a Liberal, being exceptional. Wigan changes the character of its representation altogether, Mr. Henry Wood and Mr. Lancaster, the late Liberal members, having been forced out by Lord Lindsay and Mr. Knowles; while Windsor has been deaf to the blandishments of its late member, Mr. Roger Eykyn and gives Conservatism a turn-about by its choice of Mr. Richardson Gardner.

By a sort of electoral caprice, Cambridge has dismissed two Liberals and placed two Conservatives in their places, and thus Mr. W. Fowler will be unable again to be the moving cause of

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Rewards amounting to £2500 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for services rendered by them during the past month. A reward was also granted to the crew of a shore-boat for saving life on the coast; and payments to the amount of £1670 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Several contributions and legacies to the society were announced as having been received from Glasgow, Norwich, Lancaster, Bolton, Chichester, Burton-on-Trent, and other places. The late Mrs. F. S. Kirby, of Dublin, has left a legacy of £200 to the institution. A new life-boat has been forwarded to Southport. It was decided to form a life-boat establishment at St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, the landed proprietor, Mr. Smith-Dorrien, having readily promised his hearty co-operation in carrying out that project. A communication was read from the President of the Russian Association for the Rescue of Shipwrecked Crews, conveying to the National Life-Boat Institution the thanks of the Grand Duchess Czarevna, patroness of the association, for the help the society had extended to them in carrying on their work on the shores of Russia.



"THE ROAD TO GREYNA," BY J. MORGAN.
FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, was on Tuesday re-elected for the borough of Greenwich a member of the new House of Commons. This eminent statesman, by his great achievements during a public life of nearly forty years, has become so well known to all his fellow-countrymen that a mere record of dates will suffice to bring his whole career before the minds of our readers. He is sixty-four years of age, having been born, at Liverpool, on Dec. 29, 1809. Like many other persons distinguished for intellectual vigour and activity, he is of Scottish parentage. His father was the late Sir John Gladstone, Baronet, a Liverpool merchant and a landed proprietor at Fasque and Balfour, near Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire. The family name was originally Gladstones, and their residence was at Toftcombe, near Biggar, in Lanarkshire. Mr. Thomas Gladstones, who was in trade at Leith, was the father of Sir John; the baronetcy was conferred in 1846, when Sir John, by royal license, dropped the final s from his name. He had married Anne, daughter of Andrew Robertson, Provost of Dirgwall, in Ross-shire, whose remote ancestry is connected, says Sir Bernard Burke, with the Royal houses of Bruce in Scotland and Plantagenet (through a Beaufort) in England. Sir John Gladstone, who died in December, 1851, had four sons—namely, the present Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, who sat in Parliament during many years; Mr. Robertson Gladstone, who is still in business at Liverpool; the late Captain John Gladstone, R.N., sometime M.P., whose daughter married the Earl of Belmore; and, lastly, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. It has been stated in biographical memoirs, and has not been contradicted, that an equal portion of £100,000 for each of his four sons was bequeathed by Sir John Gladstone.

The future accomplished statesman was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he became a personal friend of the late Duke of Newcastle, then Lord Lincoln, the late Lord Herbert of Lea (Mr. Sidney Herbert), and others with whom he was afterwards politically associated. He entered the University in 1829, and graduated, with double first-class honours, in the Michaelmas Term of 1831. After a tour on the Continent he was elected M.P. for Newark, by the assistance of the Duke of Newcastle, in December, 1832; of course as a Tory, and a decided opponent of the Reform Bill. When Sir Robert Peel was in office, during a few months in 1834 and 1835, Mr. Gladstone was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and, some weeks afterwards, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He lost office, with his political leader, in April, 1835; and the Conservatives did not regain power till 1841. Mr. Gladstone was then admitted to the Privy Council, and took office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. The revision of our commercial tariff in 1842 was chiefly his work in matters of detail. In 1843 he succeeded the late Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but left that office in 1845 to succeed Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) as Secretary for the Colonies. In 1846, by acting with Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn laws, Mr. Gladstone had a disagreement with the old Duke of Newcastle, and was obliged to give up his seat for Newark; but in August, 1847, he was elected, with the late Sir Robert Inglis, for the University of Oxford.

Mr. Gladstone's separation from the Tory party began soon after the overthrow of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1846, but it was latent and gradual. The so-called Peelites—viz., the Earl of Lincoln (who became Duke of Newcastle in 1851), Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell—were the Liberal Conservatives of that time. They held aloof from the professions of uncompromising Toryism made by the late Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli; but they gave no sign of an approach to Lord John Russell and the other Whigs. In 1851 Mr. Gladstone's complete estrangement from his earlier political allies could no longer be disguised, and his re-election for the University cost a severe contest. The Earl of Aberdeen formed a Coalition Ministry in December, 1852, upon the defeat of Mr. Disraeli's Budget, after a debate in which Mr. Gladstone had been the most formidable antagonist of the Tory Finance Minister. Mr. Gladstone was therefore made Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Government. But the Russian war broke out in 1854, and our military disasters in the Crimea soon caused the downfall of the Ministry. A new one was formed by Lord Palmerston, in which Mr. Gladstone at first held office, but withdrew on account of Mr. Roebuck's motion for an inquiry into the mismanagement of the War Department. That department had been in the hands of Mr. Gladstone's friend, the then (now late) Duke of Newcastle, but had been taken by Mr. Sidney Herbert. Mr. Gladstone remained some years out of office, but in 1858 accepted from the late Lord Derby a special mission to the Ionian Islands.

When Lord Palmerston was again in power, in 1859, Mr. Gladstone joined his Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the very next year he gained a brilliant success, with the help of Mr. Cobden and other economists, in concluding the French commercial treaty and in abolishing the paper duty. This made him very popular, and he was invited, in 1861, to become a candidate for South Lancashire. He did not, however, avail himself of this offer till 1863, when the University of Oxford had rejected him. After the death of Lord Palmerston, in October of that year, Lord John Russell having gone up as Earl Russell to the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone became leader of the House of Commons during the ascendancy of the Liberal party. He was, it need not be said, the most efficient member of Earl Russell's second Administration. His share in the Parliamentary contests upon the Reform Bill of 1866, proposed by the Liberals, and the Reform Bill of 1867, brought in by the Conservatives and carried, was most important. In 1868 he proposed and passed his resolutions for the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, a measure which had been conceived by the Radical Reformers of thirty years before, but which no person of Ministerial experience had ever yet adopted. The general election of November, 1868, turned mainly upon this question. Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for South Lancashire, but was elected for Greenwich. He came into power with a large majority, in December, 1868, and proceeded to execute his measures of justice to Ireland. The abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, in 1869, was followed in the next year by the Irish Landlord and Tenant Act. The Gladstone Ministry has done several other useful things in the reform of the Army and Navy and of the Law Courts, the establishment of school boards and of a school rate, the improvement of criminal law and of bankruptcy law; while it has escaped being drawn into the wars of the Continental Powers.

Mr. Gladstone, as a writer, has shown a fine taste for literary scholarship, with an especial turn for classical archaeology, and a disposition to reflect gravely upon themes of deep moral and religious interest. His chief publications are "The State in its Relations with the Church," which appeared in 1838; "Church Principles Considered in their Results," 1841; "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 1853; a commentary on "Ecce Homo," 1868; and "Juventus Mundi; or,

the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," 1869; besides political treatises or pamphlets. Mr. Gladstone married, in 1819, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. He has four sons and three or four daughters. The eldest son is Mr. William Henry Gladstone, M.P. for Whitby, a Junior Lord of the Treasury; the second is the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, Rector of Hawarden. One daughter was lately married to the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Head Master of Wellington College.

Our portrait of Mr. Gladstone is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE CHURCH.

The Winchester Wilberforce memorial, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, is to take the form of a canopied monument, at a cost of about £5000. The contributions already promised amount to £1100.

The Rev. Prebendary Thorold, Vicar of St. Pancras, has been appointed by the Archbishop of York to fill the residentiary stall in York Minster, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Johnstone.

Earl Cadogan presided last week at the opening ceremony of some large schools which have been erected for the parish of Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, from designs prepared by Mr. E. H. Lingens Barker, upon a valuable site near Sloane-square, presented by his Lordship's father, the late Earl.

On the application of Dr. Evans, Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, a citation has been issued in the Consistorial Court against Mr. Dodson, a churchwarden, for the removal of two boxes from the church. They were offering-boxes placed on the west wall for the use of worshippers. Mr. Dodson had on his own authority caused them to be unfastened, the money having been sent to the Rector.

Dr. Sandford was, on Sunday, consecrated Bishop of Gibraltar in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Chester, Oxford, Carlisle, and Dover, conducted the ceremony. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of the University. He said that so august a ceremony had not been performed in the cathedral since the translation of the relics of St. Frideswide, in the reign of Henry II.

A massive silver salver and gold pen-holder and pencil-case have been presented by the congregation of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, to the Rev. Gerard Ludlow Hallett, who has recently resigned the office of Senior Curate.—The Rev. B. F. Smith, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, Vicar of St. Paul's, Rasthall, and Diocesan Inspector of Schools, has been presented by his parishioners with a handsome stationery case, on his preferment to the living of Crayford.—The Rev. Anthony Bunting, on his vacating the chaplaincy for the Vicarage of Kilsby, Northants, has received a set of fish-knives, value £5, from the officers and inmates of the Leicester Workhouse; and a silver salver and purse of £40 from the parishioners of St. Martin's, Leicester.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 1, 1869, with two codicils, both dated Jan. 29, 1870, of Sir William Eden, Bart., late of Windlestone Hall, Durham, who died at Lartington Hall, Yorkshire, on Oct. 21 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Dame Elfrida Susanna Harriet Eden, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his widow legacies amounting to £1000 and an annual rent-charge of £4000; upon trust for his daughters, Helen and Edith, £20,000 each; and there are legacies to his brothers, the Bishop of Moray and Ross and Admiral Eden, and to his nephews: he settles upon his two younger sons certain freehold property in Yorkshire; and the residue of his real estate, and also of his personal estate, upon his eldest son, William.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively March 18, 1869, and Jan. 1 and Oct. 31 last, of Sir Richard Atwood Glass, formerly of Ashurst, Surrey, but late of Moorlands, South Stoneham, Southampton, who died on Dec. 22 last, were proved on the 24th ult. by Francis Glass, the brother, and William Welch Deloitte, the acting executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Dame Annie Glass, all his furniture, plate, and other household effects, a pecuniary legacy of £2500, and an annuity of £1500; to his brother, Francis, £2500; to his sister, Mary, £1250; and the residue of his property he settles, as to seven-tenths, upon his said brother, Francis; and the other three-tenths upon the children of Henry Julian Dyer, by his late wife, Emma Dyer.

The will, dated Sept. 13, 1869, of Lieutenant-General Arthur Joseph Taylor, who died on Dec. 23 last at Norwood, was proved on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Fitzwilliam John Taylor, the acting executor. The testator devises and bequeaths his real and personal estate to his two brothers, the said Rev. Fitzwilliam J. Taylor and Major-General Reynell G. Taylor.

The will, dated May 13, 1843, of Miss Lucy Makins, formerly of Thorne, Yorkshire, but late of No. 13, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde Park, who died on Dec. 22 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Charles Makins, the brother of the testatrix, the sole executor, to whom she devises and bequeaths her real and personal property. The personal estate is sworn under £60,000.

Mr. Henry Melville, whose will has just been proved, recommends that immediately after his decease his books, papers, manuscripts, &c., should be secured by Mrs. Maria Gibbs, and that she should, without loss of time, apply to the Crown for a patent to use the Masonic symbols on planispheres and celestial charts, by which the original of the Sacred Bible and other mysterious works can be interpreted; and then goes on to say: "The patent having been secured, I recommend that application be made to the British Government by the said Maria Gibbs for a commission of inquiry to determine whether the knowledge should be made public, or retained for a certain time (to be determined by such commission and the said Maria Gibbs) and then made public. I recommend that copies of my manuscript works should be made, and that no one copyist should be allowed to transcribe more than one book, and that such copying should be executed only in the presence of the said Maria Gibbs."

The will, dated May 10 last, of William Dickinson, late of New Park, near Lymington, Hants, who died on the 9th ult., was proved, on the 31st ult., by Mrs. Anne Dickinson, the relict, Dr. William Howship Dickinson and Samuel Dickinson, the sons, and Dr. Octavius Sturges, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives legacies to his executors for their trouble; to his wife, his household furniture and effects, £1000, and an annuity of £2000; and there are annuities to the three sons and four daughters during the life of the widow. At her death the whole of the property is given to his said children.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included three pieces which were given for the first time here—the Pastoral Symphony and the Cradle Song from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," and the overture to Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist." The vocal piece was sung with great expression by Miss Antoinette Sterling, who was also highly successful in three German songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. The symphony on Saturday was Schumann's No. 1, in B flat—that bright orchestral work which reflects the geniality of his happiest period, and which stands, therefore, in remarkable contrast to the gloom and sadness in which his career closed prematurely at the age of forty-six. Saturday's selection included a remarkably fine performance by Madame Norman-Néruda of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, which, like that of Beethoven, is the composer's single work of the kind for that instrument, the two being unrivalled in their class. The finished mechanism and refined style of the accomplished lady violinist were displayed with signal success. The concert commenced with Mendelssohn's overture to "St. Paul," and included the air "Refrain thy voice," from Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World," and Beethoven's "Adelaide," both sung by Mr. Vernon Rigby. The concert of this (Saturday) afternoon is to be devoted to a performance of Handel's oratorio "Theodora," a work but little known in its entirety, although containing some music worthy of comparison with the more familiar productions of the master.

This week's Monday Popular Concert included the performance of two instrumental works, for the first time—Onslow's string quintet in E minor, op. 74, the thirtieth of his many productions of the kind—and Rubinstein's pianoforte trio in B flat, op. 52. The quintet is a good specimen of the style of a composer who has been somewhat too much ignored of late. His music, if occasionally dry and laboured, is admirably constructed, and has, moreover, a certain individuality which gives it sufficient interest to justify an occasional hearing as a contrast to other styles. The minuet of the quintet pleased so much that it had to be repeated. Dr. von Bülow was the pianist, and his fine playing produced a marked impression in the trio, and in Beethoven's solo sonata "Les Adieux," &c. The pianist also played at the previous Saturday afternoon performance, when he was heard in Mozart's fantasia in C minor and Beethoven's thirty-two variations in the same key, and in a very effective pianoforte quartet by Rheinberger. The vocalist on this occasion was Miss Anna Williams, who fully confirmed the favourable impression which she had made at the Crystal Palace a fortnight before. Mr. Santley sung on Monday, and M. Sainton was the leading violinist at both the concerts now referred to.

The second concert of the second season of the British Orchestral Society took place on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Beethoven's overture to "Leonora," and that by Mendelssohn entitled "The Isles of Fingal," the late Ferdinand David's concertino for viola, played by Mr. C. W. Doyle, and Sir W. S. Bennett's caprice for pianoforte (with orchestra), performed by Madame Kate Roberts.

"Elijah" has been given twice during this week. On Thursday it was announced for the eighth subscription concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, the solo singers named having been Madame Otto-Alvleben, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Agnesi; and yesterday (Friday) the same oratorio was promised by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley, as solo vocalists.

The first of Mr. Gounod's new series of concerts is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when his newest composition—the music to the drama "Jeanne d'Arc"—will be performed for the first time in England.

Mr. Carter's choir and complete band will perform Handel's oratorio "Samson" at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday next.

The season of the Royal Italian Opera will commence on Tuesday, March 31.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Musical Festival is now an established annual fact. This year's performances will begin on Tuesday next and conclude on the 23rd of the month. The principal works to be given are Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and "Elijah," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Handel's "Messiah," Mr. Randegger's cantata "Fridolin" (conducted by himself), Sir Julius Benedict's new symphony, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio "The Light of the World," also conducted by the composers. The principal singers engaged are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Otto-Alvleben, and Patey; Misses Enriquez, Julia Elton, Alice Fairman, and Marion Severn; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Vernon Rigby, W. H. Cummings, E. Lloyd, Pearson, D. Thomas, Santley, Lewis Thomas, Maybrick, and G. Garcia. Mr. Kuhe and Mr. Kingsbury will be the general conductors.

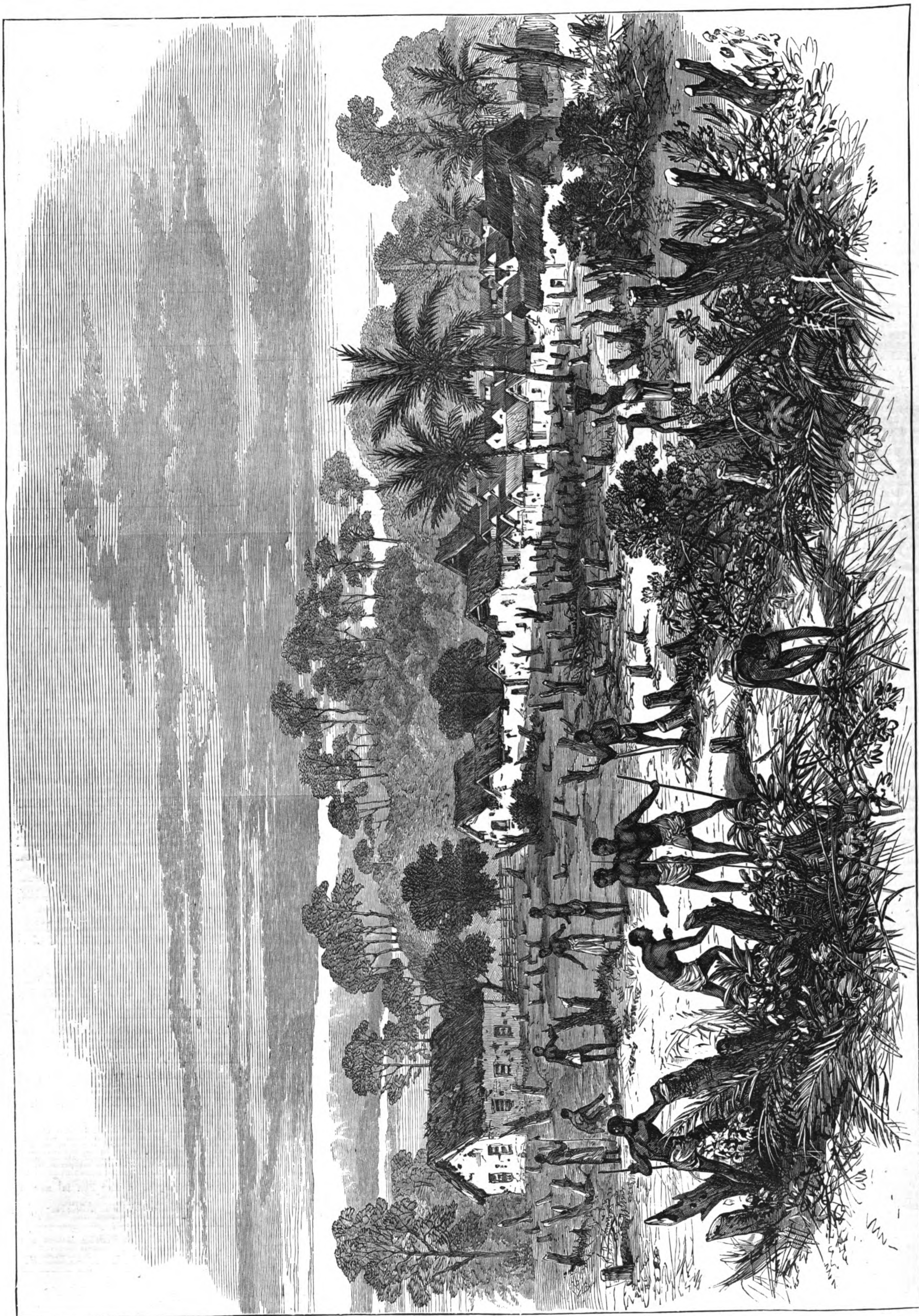
THEATRES.

We have been indebted lately to a comparatively new dramatist for some productions displaying considerable skill—we mean Mr. Paul Merritt, some of whose works have been produced at the Grecian and the Gaiety. He has now gained a position at the Adelphi, where, on Saturday, was acted an original drama of his, entitled "Rough and Ready." It is in three acts, and has already been performed at Brighton, with success. Early we perceive that a strong affection reigns between Mark Murgrave and Alice May (Mr. Billington and Miss Ellen Meyrick). Mark is a young gamekeeper, who has been driven from his native village by the son of his rich mistress, the Widow Valentine (Mrs. Billington), who is named Harry Valentine (Mr. F. Manton), his rival in the affections of Alice. Ultimately Mark proves to be his elder brother and heir to the estate. One Nathaniel Hickory, the agent (Mr. M. Intyre), is all along cognisant of the fact. A trial at law proves Mark to be the rightful claimant. The scene is laid in Yorkshire, and gave an opportunity to Mr. Billington to show his skill in the dialect. Mrs. Billington exhibits some of the best qualities of a severe actress; and we may add that the part is full of points well calculated to bring out her peculiar excellence. The performance may be regarded as a success.

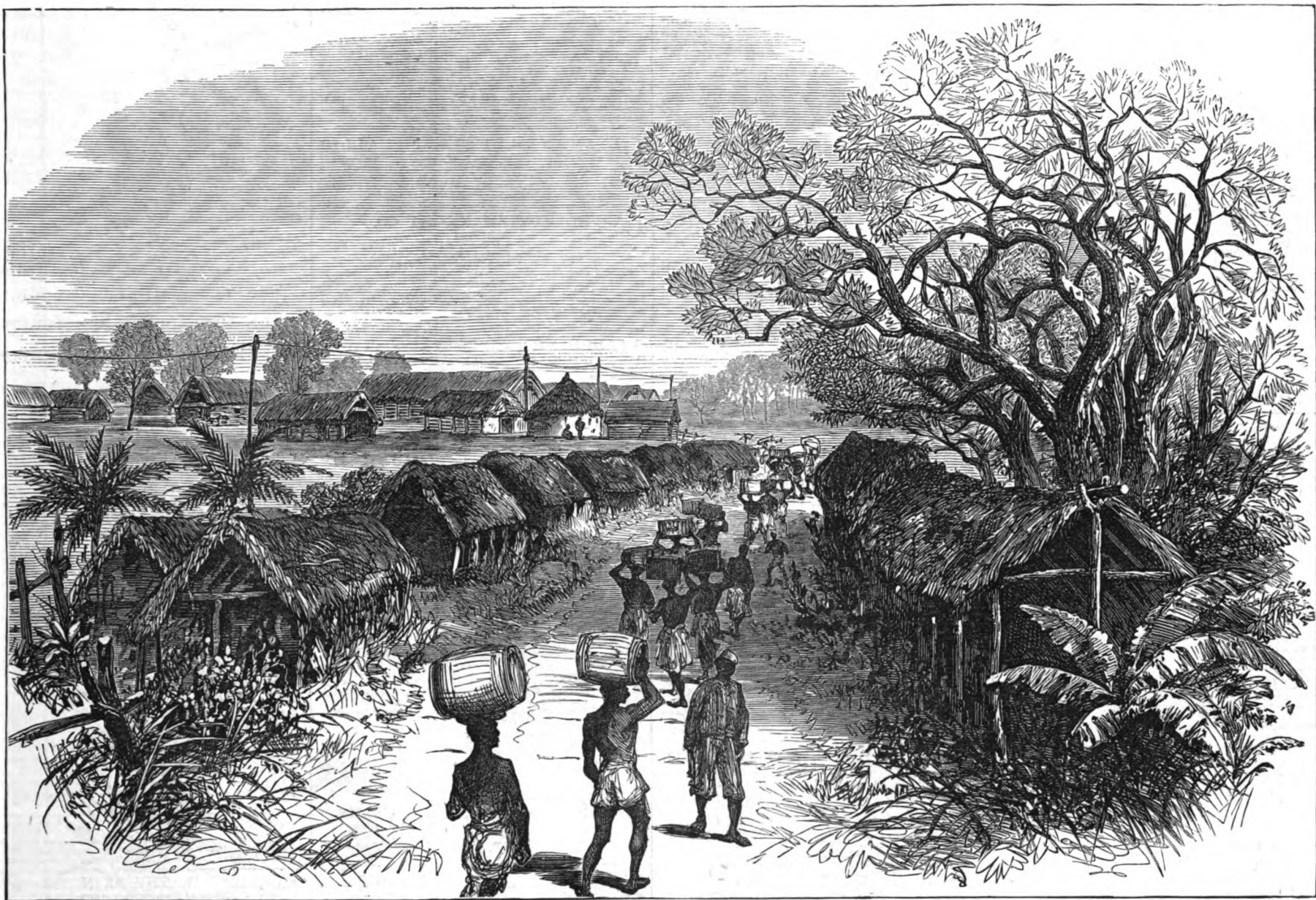
We have to record the death of Mr. John Douglass, the founder and proprietor of the Standard Theatre. He was one of the men who are the architects of their own fortunes, and whose success in life is attested by the magnificent structure which he reared in Shoreditch. The size and appointments of this edifice enable it to command the best talent of the West-End in the shape both of plays and players. Mr. Douglass was connected also with the Westminster and Marylebone theatres, and as a man of business exhibited first-rate qualities. His sons remain to follow his example, and are gifted with qualities which will doubtless ensure them a permanent triumph as theatrical managers.

Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," died on Tuesday, at Darlington, in the sixtieth year of his age.

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THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE BATTLEFIELD OF ABRAKRAMPA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: INQUABIM, THE FIRST STATION ON THE ROAD TO THE PRAH.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.

This accomplished vocalist, whose death was recorded last week, was born in Edinburgh, in the year 1839, her father having been Baron Georgiades de Boyeska, a Wallachian noble, and her mother Miss Seguin, whose brother (Edward) was eminent as a concert and stage basso, both here and in America. It was in 1855 that the young Euphrosyne Parepa made her debut, at Malta, as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," the stage having been chosen as her profession on the death of her father, whose marriage with a Protestant had deprived the daughter of all rights of heritage. The first success of the young singer was followed by her appearance in grand opera at Naples, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Madrid, and Lisbon, her reception having been everywhere of the most brilliant kind. Her voice was a genuine soprano, of extensive compass and fine quality, while her highly-

cultivated execution and her general musical knowledge gave her exceptional advantages, both mechanical and intellectual; among her many attainments having been a perfect acquaintance with several languages, in each of which she could sing with equal facility. Madame Parepa's first stage appearance in this country was in 1857, as Elvira, in "I Puritani," at the Lyceum Theatre, during the temporary occupation of that house by the Royal Italian Opera company, after the burning of Covent Garden Theatre; and it was in that company, in its present home, that the singer was last heard in London, in 1872, when she appeared as Donna Anna, in "Don Giovanni," and as Norma. Several years previous to this latter date Madame Parepa had been married to a Captain in the British Army, but was soon left a widow.

It was during her professional tour in America in 1866

that she made the acquaintance of Herr Carl Rosa, the eminent violinist; and in the following year they were married. A second, and also successful, American tour was followed by their recent return to this country, and the formation of Herr Rosa's English opera company, which has been pursuing a profitable career in the provinces for several months past, and was to have commenced a London season at Drury Lane Theatre on March 2. This scheme included the production of a version of Wagner's "Lohengrin," with the important feature of Madame Parepa-Rosa's appearance as the heroine, Elsa. This project has been sadly frustrated by the premature death of the accomplished artist, which took place early on the morning of the 22nd ult.; and has deprived the lyric stage of one of its brightest ornaments, while leaving a deep grief among relatives and friends, by whom the deceased was loved and esteemed for her virtues and merits.



THE LATE MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.



THE NEW JUDGE, MR. BARON AMPHLETT.



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delicate persons of all ages.

WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY? Who has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indians' teeth? Many have wondered how those dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory, even to the greatest age, while premature decay of the teeth was the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer one. The extract from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called **FRAGRANT FLORILINE**; a few drops of which on a wet toothbrush cause a sort of foam in the mouth, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. The "Fragrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties. At the same time it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organization. It beautifies the teeth and gums. It arrests the decay of the teeth. It acts as a detergent after smoking. It renders the gums hard and healthy. It neutralizes the offensive secretions of the mouth. It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet cases complete at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by **HENRY C. GALLUP**, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the noon,
Which the emerald nooks adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth,
From the richly laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."
The teeth it makes a pearly white
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."
Surrounds fairly with its hand
The crown of the myrtle wand,
And proceeds from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower.
For in this liquid gem we trace
All that can be so beautiful and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.—For the TEETH and BREATH.—It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcule will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE" is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums. A few drops of the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE" on a wet toothbrush produce a delightful foam, which cleanses the teeth from all animalcules or impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a diseased stomach, or tobacco smoke. For Children and Adults whose teeth show marks of decay, its advantages are paramount; the Floriline should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear of using it too often or too much at a time. Some of the ingredients being Eucalypti, spirits of wine, borax, and extract from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the Floriline regularly each day, if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. If water be added to the Floriline, or if exposed in a very cold place, the honeycomb it sometimes turns thick and clumpy, but it never loses its cleansing power. Prepared only by **HENRY C. GALLUP**, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE.—For the TEETH and BREATH.

FLORILINE.—For the TEETH and BREATH.

FLORILINE.—May be had of most respectable dealers in all parts of the world:—M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lenson, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Mulabar and Co., Kiglowen, Jamaica; T. Filmer, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Hongkong.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**, for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificates from Dr. Vermann on every bottle, with full particulars. This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition. It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily application of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness. It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the scales of the hair. It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.—Prepared by **HENRY C. GALLUP**, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Enlivens the Scalp.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents Dandruff.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Restores the Colour of the Hair.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents Hair from Falling.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Will Cause Luxuriant Growth.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
For Renewing the Hair.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Causes Luxuriant Growth.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
Sold by most Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers in Great Britain.

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THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

GREAT SALE OF LAWRENCE and FORTESCUE'S STOCK. Used at 47,000, now selling at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street, London. All to be cleared within a few days.
The residue of odd Silks, Black, 18s. 6d., 35s. 5s., and 70s.
The Odd Dresses of Plain Silks, 35s. 4s., 5s., and 6s., any colour.
The Odd Fancy Silk Dresses, 25s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 4s., and 6s.
The Odd Remnants, 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. yard, lengths 4 to 9 yards.
35 of the very richest Black Point de Soies, measuring 20 yards each, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.; money returned if not approved.
100 Japanese Old Silk Dresses, 15s. 6d. to 20s. 6d., all good lengths.
25 Real Irish Poplins (Linen), 14 yards, 2s. 11s. 6d. each.
The Silk Velvets and Velveteens are ridiculously cheap—viz., 4s. 3s. 2s., and 1 guinea the Dress of 12 yards. Costumes, Skirts, Shawls, and Jackets are nearly all gone. See next Advertisement.

MARVELS of CHEAPNESS.—The
RESIDUE of Useful ODDMENTS sent for remittance—viz., Serge Costumes, in Navy Blue, Myrtle, Mulberry, and Black, 21s. 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., each. Walking Skirts in plain, any colour, 11s. 9d., 14s. 9d., and 20s. Wool Shawls, square or long, 7s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. each. About 300 real Shetland, any colour, 1s. 11d. each; were 5s. 9d. China silk dresses, 1s. 11d. each. Seal skin Jackets, at 7s. 8s. and 10s. 6d.; worth nearly double. 100 Waterproof Cloaks, 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d., and 18s. 9d. each. Ladies' and Children's Summer Jackets, 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.; worth securing. Evening Muslin Robes, also Tarlatan, any colour, complete and new, 21s. each.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

MARVELS of CHEAPNESS.—The
RESIDUE of LAWRENCE and FORTESCUE'S FANCY ARTICLES, sent for remittance—viz., Ladies' House-dresses, 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each. Very clear Dots, 10 for a duclie, at 6s. 11d. and 7s. 11d. the doz.; Embroidered Dots, 2s. 6d. each; Elizabethan Muslin and Lace Ruffles, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Gazeur's Hair and Neck Towels, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Satin Sashes, 3s. 11d. and 4s. 11d.; Mairs, 5s. 6d.; Silk Aprons, 3s. 11d. and 4s. 9d.; Sealskin Hats, Ladies' and Children's, 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., and 5s. 6d.; Gentlemen's Dots, 6s. 9d. and 7s. 6d.; Beautiful silk Umbrellas, 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 9d. each; 50 doz. Paris Kid Gloves, 1s. 11d. pair; Braccos and Danish, 1 and 2 buttons, 1s. 6d. pair; 100 Roman Sashes, 3s. 11d. each; 100 pairs of 12s. 9d. China Silk Scarfs, embroidered ends, 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 9d. each; White Washing Dots, 10 doz., for 3s. 9d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 9d. lot. Any lot sent for remittance to
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

MARVELS of CHEAPNESS.—The
RESIDUE of ODDMENTS of LAWRENCE and FORTESCUE'S Stock of LADIES' CLOTHING, sent for remittance—viz., plain frocked, 1s. 11d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 11d. Nightdresses, plain, hemmed, 1s. 11d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 11d. 11d. and 5s. 11d. Cambric, 1s. 9d. and 2s. 9d. Drawers, plain, trimmed, and worked, 1s. 11d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 11d. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hosiery, in dozens, for 3s. 9d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 9d. lot. Any lot sent for remittance to
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

ODDS and ENDS.—ODDMENTS and REMNANTS in bundles of 50 yards of very useful materials for 25s. 35s. 45s., and 50s. each, sent for remittance. Also Oddments of Linen—viz., Glass Cloths, 3s. 9d. doz.; Dusters, 2s. 11d.; Beautiful Towels, 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d., and 8s. 9d. doz.; Dusters, Napkins, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. doz.; Sheetings, 6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. pair; Beautiful Linen Do., 12s. 6d., worth 21s.; Leno Curtains, 12s. 6d. each, for 3s. 9d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 9d. lot. Any lot sent for remittance to
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP and EARLY SPRING.
PATTERNS FREE.
Baker and Crisp's guaranteed Black Silks—viz., The Victoria Cashmeres, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 9s. 6d.
The Richest Drap de Lyons, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.
The Grand de Londres, 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.
Our Silk of Silks (Registered), 4s. 6d. Patterns free.
Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street, W.

BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS.
Plain Glacé Silks, all colours, 35s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. yard.
Plain Gros Grains, all colours, 45s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. yard.
Plain Point de Soies, all colours, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. yard.
Fancy Silks, striped and figured, 35s. 6d. to 75s. 6d. yard.
Washing Silks, 2s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S JAPANESE SILKS.—The Largest Assortment in this Kingdom, from 20s. to 25s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

EARLY SPRING.
At BAKER and CRISP'S.
Patterns free.
Early Spring Cambrics, Brilliants, and Battens, 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Early Spring Tussocks, Lawns, and Grass Cloths.
Early Spring Ashtanes Grass and Khiva.
Early Spring Washing Materials, in every fabric, from 4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Full Dress. 198, Regent-street.

EARLY SPRING
and BAKER and CRISP'S New Fabrics, As usual. Enormous variety. Patterns free.
198, Regent-street.

PATTERNS FREE.
HOME SPUNS! HOME SPUNS!
Early Spring Home-spuns at BAKER and CRISP'S. Patterns free.
198, Regent-street.

HOMESPUN POLONAISES (Registered).
The Götterstein.
Homespun Polonaise is the most useful and ladylike article of the day.
Engraving free.
Sent for 3s.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

EXTRAORDINARY.
1500 RUSSIAN TAIL BOAS,
all at 4s. 11d. and 5s. 6d. each.
Sent free for the amount.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE RUSSIAN VALENTINE.—Rich Corded Silk Stripe Scarf, woven each side alike, in all her Royal Highness's favourite tints, 1s. 8d.; White Nagasaki Washing Silk Scarf, richly-woven patterns, 6 in. wide, 40 in. long, with deep, handsome fringe, 1s. 6d.; Russian Lawn Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 8d. half-doz.; also the Russian Silks Bazaar, 35 in. long, with the Edinburgh clasp, 4s. 11d.; Brussels Kid Gloves, in every size and shade of colour, "two-button," 1s. 9d. All post-free, stamps: P.O. E. L. KELBY, 240, Regent-street, London W.

SILKS and VELVETS.—Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY are offering important Purchases at Reduced Prices, comprising Black Silks from 2s. 2d. to 8s. 6d. per yard; plain Coloured Silks from 3s. 11d. per yard. Black Silk Velvets from 2s. 11d. to 9s. 11d. Patterns post-free.
65 and 66, Farringdon-street, City.

LADIES' ELASTICSUPPORTING BANDS,
for use before and after Accompaniment.
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to **FOLE and PLANT, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.**

RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS.
Velvet Jackets and Mantles, Trimmed Fur.
Notwithstanding the advance in price of all Furs, **PETER ROBINSON** still continues to sell his Stock at the old prices.

OPERA MANTLES.
A magnificent Stock for selection, at prices varying from 21s. to 10s. 6d.
German Wove Opera, 10s. 9d.
Waterproof Mantles, from 21s. each.
Illustrations free on application.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.
LADIES' MADE COSTUMES.
An unusually large collection, in every description of fabric suitable to the present season, including Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, &c., the Boulogne Serge, ready for wear, 40s. 6d. each.
All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, London.

FOR EARLY SPRING DRESSES.
RUSSIAN and INVERARY TWEEDS.
In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Rosé, Brown, Violet des Alpes, &c., from 16s. 9d. to 35s. the Dress.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL COLOURS.
VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEEN.
Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in Rosé, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c.
2s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very wide.
Patterns free.—**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-st., London.**

The "Leather" Make of Everlasting.
YOKOHAMA SILK, in Evening Colours.
This splendid novelty in White, Black, and 25 new Colours, is 45 in. wide, 5s. 6d. to 24s. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from,
Patterns free.—**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-st., London.**

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.
RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
In White, Black, and forty-six shades of Colour, including the new Rosé, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Corail, &c., 18s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4 1/2d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

TULE, TARLATANE, MUSLIN, OR GRENADINE.
MADE BALL and WEDDING DRESSES.
Always ready, several hundred Robes, new designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s.
The "Ada," a most charming Dress, with Paillet, Flossness, and ample trained skirt, 1 guinea—a substantial box included.
All orders, for any number of Dresses, dispatched, same day.
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, London.

FOR EARLY SPRING DRESSES.
PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED
HOME-SPUN CHEVIOT SERGE.
beautifully soft and warm, in all the new Mixtures.
25s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

FOR EARLY SPRING DRESSES.
SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
in all the Colours, from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Fancy Shirting Flannels (fast colours), 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d. per yd.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.—Patterns free.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND FORTY-EIGHT COLOURS.
TARLATANS for BALL DRESSES.
All 11s. 9d. the piece of 18 yards, 64 inches wide.
Also, a great variety of Gold and Silver ditto, in Stripes, Spots, Stars, and other figures.—Patterns free.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.
All Dress Lengths of Plain and Fancy Silks at a considerable reduction in price.
Patterns free.—**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, W.**

HENRY GLAVE'S SALE.
REMAINS OF THREE STOCKS.
Special Cheap parcels of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Fancy Dresses, Costumes, Linens, Sheetings, Cambrics, with several hundred pairs Long Muslin Curtains, slightly damaged, 1s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. the pair.
Samples and patterns free.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S
GRAND SALE OF COSTUMES.
Rich Silk, Satin, Velvet, or Velveteen Costumes, Richly and fashionably trimmed, 4 to 5s. 6d. Costumes in various fancies, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Madame Ball Dresses, 10s. 9d. to 31s. 6d. Dress Muslin Skirts, 3s. 11d. to 5s. 11d. Book Muslin Polonaises, 6s. 11d. to 12s. 9d. Large Waterproof Mantles and Travelling Cloaks in various shades of Tweed, 6s. 11d. to 12s. 9d. 534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S
SILKS, VELVETS, and VELVETEENS.
Black Silks, superior quality, wide width, 2s. 11d. a yard.
Black Draps de Paris, very rich, at 3s. 11d.
Magnificent Cashmeres de Lyons, at 1s. 11d.
Black Velveteens, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 11d.
Very Rich Satins, in all colours, 2s. 6d. a yard.
2000 yards Japanese Silks, 9s. 6d. to 1s. 2 1/2d.
3000 yards Ja, aines, Silks, 8s. 6d. to 1s. 2 1/2d.
Royal Irish Poplins, a splendid collection of colours, 24 in. wide, 3s. 9 1/2d. a yard.
Patterns post free.
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1000 NICHOLSON'S FANCY SILKS.
Striped, Checked, Broché, and Plain, in all the new Colours, from 2s. to 10s. per yard. 1000 Patterns post free to any part of the world.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

1000 NICHOLSON'S RICH SILKS.
Moire Antiques, Coloured and Black, from 2s. 11d. per yd. to 10s. 6d. per yd. 1000 Patterns post free to any part of the world.
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1000 NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS,
from 1s. 11d. to 21s. per yard, selected with special regard to perfection of dye and durability of texture. Bonnets, Feillards, Bellons, and other first-class goods always kept in stock. 1000 Patterns post free to any part of the world.
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1000 NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESS
FABRICS—low patterns, representing all the new designs for present wear, forwarded post-free to any part of the world.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

THE IRISH WAREHOUSE.
INGLIS and TINKLER,
147, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

IRISH POPLINS.
The Largest Stock in the United Kingdom.
All the New Colours for the Season. Dublin prices charged. Manufacture—7 and 8, King's-acre, Dublin.

IRISH LINENS.
Damask Table Linen, Sheetings, Towellings, and every article in House Furnishing Linens of the best manufacture and at moderate prices.

IRISH HOSIERY.
Real Rabriking and Winter Hosiery, in Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Hosiery and Half-Hosiery.
Carriemacross, Limerick Point, Galway, Appliqued, &c.
Patterns post-free. Parcels carriage-paid.
INGLIS and TINKLER, 147, Regent-street.

IRISH LACES.
Carriemacross, Limerick Point, Galway, Appliqued, &c.
Patterns post-free. Parcels carriage-paid.
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**NON-CRUSHING TULLE.—Elegant and Cheap Evening Dresses, at Messrs. JAY'S, made of Black Tulle, which will neither crush nor get out of condition in the carriage or the ball-room. Designs by the best Paris Modistes, and made up at the London General Mourning Warehouse by the couturière Française or an English dressmaker.
JAY'S.**

FRANCE.—£6 16s. 6d.—The Political
state of France has had the effect of reducing the price of Manufactured Silk, and Messrs. JAY are glad to announce they can now sell a Fashionable BLACK SILK COSTUME for 61 gu.
JAY'S.

£2 12s. 6d. EACH.—Fashionably made—
up WINTER BLACK STUFF COSTUMES, full quantities, and trimmed after models from the best houses in Paris, 2s. 6d. JAY'S.

FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK
COSTUMES, 61 gu. each.
BLACK SILKS.
Ladies in search of this useful material will find a choice selection at Messrs. JAY'S for 25s. the Dress, or 7s. 6d. the yard. Costumes from the best French Modistes made to price and order with only the additional cost of trimmings.

CASHMERE HATS for LADIES.
Registered. "The Novelty of the Season."
JAY'S.
"Some of the black Hats, ornamented with the new drooping feathers, are eminently picturesque."—The Queen.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY
are always provided with experienced dressmakers and milliners, ready to travel to any part of the Kingdom, free of expense, to purchase, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials, at 1s. per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse, in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.
JAY'S.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

TABOO STOCK SALE.
D. LONSDALE and CO.,
SILKMERCEERS and DRAPERS,
have five minutes to spare to say that
Everything is being sold
at a
SWEEPING REDUCTION.

P.S.—We might mention a lot of things, and call them cheap. We could do double the trade if we had double the room. We would execute post orders, but do not believe our friends wish us to work all night. We should be pleased to send patterns, but the stock is as fugitive as the hour.
Business hours, Ten a.m. to Six p.m.
ALDgate, CITY, LONDON.

BURGESS.—PATTERNS FREE.
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SIXTEEN DAYS' SALE
OF 1873 SPRING STOCK.

SIXTEEN DAYS ONLY,
of Fichu, Satins, Brilliants, Percales, Valenciennes, Galateas. All at half price.
Patterns free.
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SIXTEEN DAYS' SALE.
LAST YEARS STOCK.
Alpaca, Tulle, Costume Coats, Glacé Cloths, and Fancy Dresses of all kinds, from 6s. 11d. Patterns free.
BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

HOMESPUN RUSSIAN CLOTH
(Registered).—For early Spring Costumes and Polonaises: All Wool, light, soft, and warm. 24 inches wide, as worn by H.R.H. the Grand Duchess Marie of Edinburgh.
Patterns free.
BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.—CHEMISES.
Chemises, in Lots of three, for 5s. 11d.
Do. do. do. 10s. 11d.
Do. do. do. 15s. 11d.
Do. do. do. 20s. 11d.
Do. do. do. 25s. 11d.
P.O.O. in favour of Thomas G. Young,
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MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.
DRESSING-GOWNS.
In Fine Twilled Flannel 17s. 9d.
In Printed or Plain Saxony 21s. 0d.
Patterns and Illustrations post-free.
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MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.—CORSETS.
Paris Wove Corsets 4s. 11d.; worth 7s. 6d.
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Size of Waist only required. Post-free, 6s. 3d.
Early application necessary.
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Night Dresses, in Lots of three, for 15s. 9d.
Do. do. do. 14s. 9d.
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MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.—BABY LINEN.
Write for the "Yellow List," which contains particulars of over a hundred large lots. Post-free.
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NEW DANCE MUSIC by CHARLES D'ALBERT. Played everywhere. **LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT** LA FAVORITE. A beautiful set of dances, on favorite airs from Lecocq's popular Opera. "Will be danced everywhere." Illustrated. 40. **LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT GALOP.** By CHARLES D'ALBERT. .. 40. Orchestra, 2s.; Septet, 3s. CHAPPELL and Co., and Boosey and Co.

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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG: THE GREEK CER



CELEBRATION, IN THE IMPERIAL CHAPEL OF THE WINTER PALACE.



THE GENERAL ELECTION: MR. DISRAELI AT THE MARKET ORDINARY, AYLESBURY, ON SATURDAY LAST.

THE RIVAL STATESMEN SPEAKING.

The appearances last week—one upon the hustings at Blackheath, the other at the Aylesbury farmers' market dinner—of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, who have challenged each other to a duel of mutual disparagement before their respective constituents and political supporters, were highly characteristic of English public life. We have taken these two leading incidents of the General Election for the subjects of two illustrations in this week's paper; and we presume that most of our readers have already perused the speeches of both the right honourable gentlemen. It will therefore be enough to notice the local and personal conditions under which they spoke upon those occasions.

Mr. Gladstone's first speech was delivered, on Wednesday week, to an open-air meeting of six or seven thousand people on Blackheath. The right hon. gentleman, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, with Mr. W. F. Rock (chairman of the Greenwich Liberal Committee), the Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich, and other friends, occupied a covered waggon, which was stationed nearly opposite the Ranger's house. The weather was not quite pleasant on Blackheath: there was a mist and drizzle of rain; but the people did not seem to mind this discomfort, in their eagerness to see and hear the most distinguished English statesmen of the day. The proceedings were commenced punctually at three o'clock. Mr. Gladstone was received with the loudest and heartiest cheering. He spoke above an hour, and his sayings frequently drew from the assembly fresh bursts of cheering, sometimes of triumphant laughter. Beginning with some remarks on the present need for a dissolution of Parliament, he expressed his regret that he had not been able to attend closely to the local affairs of Greenwich since he was elected one of its representatives; but he pointed to the arrangements made by the present Government for the better permanent use of Greenwich Hospital. He then examined the charges against his Administration made in Mr. Disraeli's printed address to the electors of Buckinghamshire. With regard to foreign policy, he said that Mr. Disraeli's party, if they had been in office in 1870, would have been likely to involve this country in the war between France and Germany. He denied Mr. Disraeli's assertion that the present Government had compromised the freedom of our trade with China and Japan by surrendering to the Dutch a treaty which had bound them not to conquer the shores of Sumatra commanding the Strait of Malacca. The questions, however, upon which the general election would mainly turn were questions of finance and economy. It would now be (he said) in the power of Parliament to do three things: to relieve and reform local taxation, with the removal of a burdensome toll in the town of Greenwich; secondly, to repeal the income tax; and, thirdly, to lessen taxes on some articles of general consumption. He was not in love with taxes, and he would like to repeal them all; but he would never relax his grasp of any tax until he was well assured that the service of the country could be carried on without it. Three subjects must be considered to determine this: they were the existing surplus, the adjustment of taxation, and economy. He had been enabled in four or five years, from 1862 to 1866, out of large surpluses to make large remissions of taxation. The Tory party had been three times in office and had not made any such remission, because they had never any surplus. The reason of this was their wanton and needless expenditure. In less than two years and a half, a time of profound peace, they added three millions and a half to the expenditure, not reckoning the cost of the Abyssinian War, which was above nine millions. The present Government had reduced the expenditure by two millions and a half. With regard to future adjustment of taxation, if the income tax were to be abolished, property ought to make some other fair contribution to the revenue. As for economy, he asked Mr. Disraeli, would the Conservative or Tory party mend their manners in this respect if they had the chance given them once more? He (Mr. Gladstone) had often advised them to do so, but they would not take his advice. Only let them be fixed and nailed to that principle. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, declared that what was called the Conservative reaction was mere weariness and loss of energy; but he insisted upon the necessity for union in the Liberal party. Without this condition he should not be able to lead or serve them. His speech having ended amidst great applause, a vote of confidence in him was proposed by Dr. Purvis, seconded by Dr. W. C. Bennett, and passed by acclamation. The assembly then dispersed. Mr. Gladstone spoke again, on Saturday, in Beresford-square, Woolwich, and, on Monday, at New Cross, Deptford.

Mr. Disraeli, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Montague Corry, dined at the Farmers' Ordinary at the George Hotel, Aylesbury, on Saturday afternoon, and the company after dinner adjourned to the Assembly Rooms for his speech. Two or three thousand persons filled the hall; the galleries were occupied by ladies. The chair was taken by Colonel Pratt. The right hon. gentleman was, of course, welcomed with very hearty cheering. He began with a complaint of the manner in which Mr. Gladstone had suddenly dissolved Parliament. It was an unfair attempt to catch the country by surprise, like the Ashantee way of fighting. He defended himself against Mr. Gladstone's assertion that he had combined with the Roman Catholic prelates to defeat the Irish Universities Bill. He spoke of his having declined to form a Government after that event, and blamed Mr. Gladstone for keeping back from Parliament his correspondence with the Queen upon this subject. Commenting upon the Prime Minister's electioneering address, he objected to the mention of a repeal of the income tax as a gross bribe, like his promise to take off the burden of a local toll at Greenwich. He examined the argument that the income tax was but a temporary expedient to allow of removing some indirect taxation. It was estimated by Baron Rothschild that the financial changes now projected would be a loss of revenue to the amount of nine or ten millions. There would be a deficiency of four millions and a half. How was this to be made up? It must be, as Mr. Gladstone himself said a few years ago, by increasing taxation of property, most likely by the house tax; by imposing trades licences, as Baron Rothschild said; and by augmenting succession duties, attacking the inheritance of the orphan and widow. He censured this vague, ambiguous, and desultory manner of bringing forward a financial scheme. It should have been first submitted to the criticism of Parliament, instead of being cast into a general election. Mr. Disraeli next turned to reviewing the conduct of the Government during the last five years. Its harassing interference had made everybody uncomfortable, and Mr. Lowe seemed to glory in doing so. He especially accused Mr. Gladstone of mischievous behaviour with reference to foreign policy. The Crimean War cost 200,000 lives and £200,000,000 of money. He deplored that war; it was not unjust, but it was unnecessary, because Russia was tempted to cross the Pruth by the infirmity of purpose and vacillation of England. Mr. Gladstone was in fault for that; Lord Palmerston, who knew it, was in the habit of saying so. Then, was it for a Minister who had occasioned the Crimean War, and had caused such a awful waste of human life and public treasure, to pride himself on the economy of dismissing some dockyard labourers and scraping the incomes of Government clerks? The

Abyssinian War, too, was caused by the grossest neglect and carelessness of foreign affairs, in a Government of which Mr. Gladstone was a member. It was a scandal to the British Crown; it weakened our influence in Europe; it was whispered of with contempt in the bazaars in India, and might have endangered our Eastern empire. The Conservative Government, at the instance of the present Lord Derby, one of the most prudent, but not the least resolute, of English Ministers, at length took action in that matter. It cost nine millions, because time was precious, as the affair had been so neglected; but the expedition, under Lord Napier of Magdala, was completely successful. The neglect or mismanagement of foreign affairs might therefore have very costly, as well as ignominious, consequences. A Minister who affected to despise foreign policy would bring us to grievous loss and national dishonour. Now, he had accused the present Government of an act of great folly and ignorance, concerning the Strait of Malacca. Mr. Gladstone seemed to think little and to know nothing about this, but it was a very important matter, as the Strait of Malacca was the great highway of commerce between India and Europe on the one hand, and China and Japan on the other. One side of the strait was formed by the Malay peninsula, under the control of England. On the other side was the island of Sumatra. Mr. Gladstone's Government had permitted the Dutch, if they pleased, to take the whole of Sumatra; in exchange for this, we had taken the Dutch settlements and engagements on the Gold Coast, which at once brought us into the Ashantee War. After exposing, as he said, the inaccuracy of Mr. Gladstone's statements upon this subject, Mr. Disraeli returned to questions of finance. In general, he thought, the income tax should be reserved for a war tax, and it would then give immense power to the foreign policy of this country. But it might also be used, as when Sir Robert Peel first imposed it, to effect a reform of the tariff. It would be no relief to abolish the income tax and substitute other taxes more vexatious. Let the income tax die a natural death, and let the surplus of revenue be applied to relieve other parts of the public burden. The income tax was now at 3d.; he (Mr. Disraeli) left it at 4d.; and it would soon disappear. The relief of local taxation, of burdens on land, had been one of the earliest objects he sought, when first elected for Buckinghamshire. As for the land question, he was anxious to secure the independence of the farmer, not doing injustice to the landowner. He and his friends were ready last Session to support the principle of Mr. Read's bill. If tenants generally held under agreements which secured them a two-years' notice to quit, that might be the foundation for a good understanding. The condition of the farm labourers might be improved, and great improvement had been made; but to offer to relieve their social wants by merely giving them political privileges was the part of demagogues, not of statesmen. That was, indeed, a very large question, which would have to be dealt with some day. In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli promised to uphold the institutions of the country, the rights of the people, and the honour of the county of Buckingham. He was repeatedly cheered throughout his speech. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Sir R. Harvey and Mr. Talley, and a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.

Mr. Disraeli arranged to be at Newport Pagnell on Wednesday last, for a second address to his Buckinghamshire constituents.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The long monotony of the winter recess has at last been broken, as far as the turf is concerned, by the publication of the weights for the various spring handicaps. The entries for most of the handicaps—especially for the long-distance races—exhibit a decided falling off from the standard of previous years; and it is to us a matter of regret to see 159 horses entering the lists for a mile scramble at Lincoln, while the old-established Great Northamptonshire Stakes, run over the two-mile course, can only secure a miserable entry of thirty-seven. It was very different in the old days, when Stampede, carrying a heavy weight, ran first past the post in a field of twenty; and when Fairwater, with a yet heavier burden on her back, and Dollar and John Davis were successively victorious over large fields of good horses. Nowadays we have to put up with few runners, and such sorry victors as Midsummer, Messenger, and Flurry—animals but little removed from platers. However, it is no good groaning over the altered state of racing. What was once a pastime is now a profession, and we must accept it that those who attempt to make a livelihood by keeping racehorses have the best right to set the fashion. Our only wonder is, when we regard the question from the professional and gambling point of view, how this system of short-distance training can be made to pay. To win any race is difficult enough; but surely many disappointments must be borne by a man who gambles on the chance of his horse proving victorious over from thirty to forty competitors in the short scramble of a mile.

As, at the time of writing, we have not received notice of the acceptances for the general body of the spring handicaps, we shall at present only make a few remarks on the Lincoln Handicap. That the weights have been pretty satisfactorily adjusted is evidenced by the fact that seventy-eight out of the original entry have cried content with their imposts. Among the top weights Andred looks well with no more than 8 st. 5 lb. to carry, for he is a really brilliant miler, and we think he is sure to beat all those handicapped above 8 st. In the next division we notice the names of Hochstapler, Anton, Light-house, and Salvano, all of whom are most favourably treated. Unfortunately, they all labour under suspicion of infirmity, though Lighthouse, probably, has nothing much the matter with him, and, if the representative of the stable on the day, will very likely start first favourite. Of the lightly-weighted horses we should think that Wild Myrtle ought to have a good chance with only 6 st. 13 lb. to carry, seeing that she ran second in the Oaks and was always rather above the average of racers. Maid of Kent, too, cannot complain of 6 st. 12 lb.; and the Lemonade colt, at 6 st. 4 lb., trained as he is by one of the dangerous Dawsons, is almost certain to be a good favourite before the day.

The Ridgway Coursing Club held their third and last meeting last week. The dogs were, with hardly an exception, of moderate quality, and the trials, especially at the meet at Balham Smithy on Thursday, were often unsatisfactory, owing to the extreme roughness of the ground.

In the match between the English Eleven and the New South Wales Club the former scored 92 in their first innings and 90 in their second. The New South Wales men made 127 runs in their first innings, and won the match by eight wickets.

It is stated that the Treasury have granted a superannuation allowance of £900 a year to Sir Thomas Fremantle, late Chairman of the Board of Customs.

Dr. F. Sandberger has come to the conclusion that the fresh-water shell *Unio sinnatus*, now extinct in Germany, existed there not merely in prehistoric times, but down to the times of the Romans. He believes that the mollusca were eaten by the Romans, and that they used the shells for ornamental purposes.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS.

We have received the third and concluding volume of Mr. John Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens," published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It comprises a period of twenty years, from the writing of "David Copperfield" to the author's sudden death, in June, 1870. The biographical interest of this portion is very inferior to that of the early struggles, brief as they seem to have been, with difficulties occasioned by a father's want of worldly prudence, which appeared in the narrative of Dickens's boyhood. There is also an increasing lack of that fresh and enthusiastic zest for the labours of his own imaginative genius, and that frank enjoyment of his well-deserved fortune and fame, which won our sympathy in the first fifteen years of the popular novelist's successful career. After the production of "David Copperfield" it was generally felt by the most attached readers of this gifted author that his rich fund of native good humour had been somewhat impaired by the excessive draughts upon its literary and social expression. In some points of literary workmanship, especially in the plan and construction of his stories, there was a notable advance. The practised skill of the artist is very great in "Bleak House," though greater dramatic power is shown in "Copperfield." But the engaging spirit of unaffected cheerfulness is not so constantly present, and the ridicule is more allied to bitter scorn, in such later tales as "Little Dorrit" and "Our Mutual Friend." Mr. Forster, one of the best of critics, observes that the first mentioned of these two stories added nothing material to its author's reputation, and that the second will never rank with his higher efforts for want of "freshness and natural development." The candid biographer is equally ready to confess "the underlying tone of bitterness" that runs through the books which followed "Copperfield," the absence of a cheery tone, and the resentful anger which gave too aggressive a form to satire.

The offensive attitude which Dickens now began to assume with regard to what his biographer terms "national institutions and conventional distinctions," is partly ascribed to the effect of periodical writing. As conductor of a weekly paper, like *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, he was liable to contract the besetting faults of journalism. "The decisive, peremptory, dogmatic style" into which one is betrayed by "a habit of rapid remark on topics of the day," is pleaded by Mr. Forster as an excuse for the "tone of bitterness" which he detects and deplors. We scarcely think, however, that such an effect could have been due to such a cause; for some of the sweetest-tempered, the mildest, and kindest men we have ever known were employed far more than Dickens ever was in the daily office of sternly denouncing a host of public abuses or controversial fallacies. The true cause lay deeper, as we believe, in an impatient sense of personal discontent. But what ailed him so much, in the midst of his great renown, with increasing pecuniary rewards for his work, and with a large circle of admiring, trusty friends? Mr. Forster, in chapter vii. of this volume, under the title of "Disappointments and Distastes," offers some remarks in explanation of the painful restlessness that beset Dickens when he was forty-five years of age. We do not care to look closely into this part of his life. The letter in which he told his friend of a certain private unhappiness may now be read by those who wish to do so. But they will know little more of the matter than was revealed by the "unwise printed statement in *Household Words*," at the time of a well-known arrangement concerning his domestic affairs. This took place in May, 1863. Mr. Forster does not shrink from expressing his disapproval of the course that was taken, and it is much to be desired that the whole subject should be allowed to drop.

But we are told, at the same time, of another "disappointment and distaste," which is more likely to have affected the tone of the novelist's later stories with the "bitterness" already confessed. He did not like "what is called society" in England, and he was not satisfied to leave it alone, but he was angry with it for being what it is. "The inequalities of rank which he secretly resented," we are told, "took more gallingly as well as glaring prominence from the contrast of the necessities he had gone through with the fame that had come to him; and when the forces he most affected to despise assumed the form of barriers he could not easily overleap, he was led to appear frequently intolerant (for he very seldom was really so) in opinions and language." This can only mean that Dickens thought his acknowledged rare genius and literary success ought to have gained for him more complete access to some aristocratic and fashionable circles than he found actually open to him; and that he was exasperated by finding himself treated as not quite the equal of a Duke or Marquis. Yet he pretended not to care for such distinctions, or for the amount of personal attention he received. "He was sensitive in a passionate degree to praise and blame, which yet he made it, for the most part, a point of pride to assume indifference to." Herein we find the real explanation of much that is said in the history of his inner life. We cannot but think it very probable that the failure to achieve some objects of social ambition, in those particular quarters, and upon those unusual terms, which he thought he had a right to insist upon, may have reacted upon his more private sources of happiness. It is all over now; but these notorious experiences have seemed to jar with the moral teaching of his books, which were once welcomed as the best illustrations of a blessed art of life—the art of getting the utmost innocent joy from the indulgence of domestic and social affections. This teaching of his books was mainly right and true; the sincerity of their author, while engaged in writing them, is beyond all doubt. The only comment to be made in this instance, as in many of a similar kind, is that a man of genius, like another man, is not invariably endowed with moral strength to act upon his own wisest resolves. The influences of a rapid rise in worldly position are dangerous to peace of mind, when self-esteem and the love of admiration have been fostered by too early renown.

We are told, in this biography, that the determination of Dickens to become a public reader of his own writings, and to travel about for that purpose, was in great measure due to his "restless domestic discontent." But it may also have been confirmed by his finding that "what is called society" did not suit him; for he could not live in retirement, and the platform was a substitute for ordinary intercourse with the world in general. He had removed from London to Gadshill, near Rochester, where he saw only a few intimate friends. The first series of public readings took place in 1858, at St. Martin's Hall, and was followed by a provincial tour, extending to Ireland, which yielded him a net weekly profit of £300, and sometimes £500. The second series of readings was at St. James's Hall in 1861, and afterwards in different towns of England and Scotland. In 1863 this entertainment was again presented to the London public, and there were readings also in Paris, on behalf of a charitable fund. He was offered £10,000 for eight months' readings in Australia, and had a mind to go, but refrained because he could not take his daughter with him. His last visit to America, in 1867 and 1868, gained him nearly £20,000, with continued orgies of applause; but the fatigue and changes of climate were very bad for his health. Mr. Forster is of the opinion, expressed by other friends of Dickens at the

time of his death, that the renewal of these readings in 1869 had much to do with the latent brain disease which struck him down a twelvemonth afterwards. According to the statement of the eminent physician, Sir Thomas Watson, called to see him in April, 1869, he was even then on the brink of an attack of paralysis, or possibly of apoplexy, "the result of extreme hurry, overwork, and excitement, incidental to his readings." His work done after that consisted of the six numbers extant of "Edwin Drood," which show no diminution of power. A few pages written for this story, having lately been found among the author's manuscripts, are here first printed; they contain Mr. Sapsea's account of the circumstances under which he seceded from "the eight club," in the town of Cloisterham.

Mr. Forster has occupied the whole of chapter xiv. with a critical essay upon the genius and talents of Dickens as a novelist, which is marked, as usual with him, by sound literary scholarship and discernment. He thinks, as most of us do, that the earlier works of this delightful author—"Pickwick," "Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Martin Chuzzlewit"—are better than those of later date. As we recall the pleasure which they gave us many years ago, and which they are still capable of affording to new generations, we feel bound in gratitude to put down this faithful narrative of his personal history with a renewed expression of our esteem for one of the greatest literary favourites of the English people.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CONTINUITY OF ANIMAL LIFE.

Professor P. Martin Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., began his third lecture on Palæontology, on Thursday week, with some remarks on the nature of natural-history classification, arguing that, as fossils are the mineralised relics of past faunas and floras, they must be classified upon the same principles as living animals and plants, because the laws which regulate living things have operated continuously. Zoologists have classified forms by their external resemblances and dissimilarities; but their only correct method is by associating those which have structures in common, and such structures as appear to involve the presence of certain others. This mode of classification, which involves the idea of plan, the Professor illustrated by referring to the distinctive characteristics observable in the structure of mammals and birds. Palæontologists employ the same method, and the involved or correlated structures are of the very greatest importance when fragments alone are discoverable. The nature of the succession of forms in a limited area and the principles of geological classification were next considered, and the old theory of repeated destructions and new creations was disproved by the application of such facts as there being persistent types found in all strata (of which globigerina, caryophyllia, and lingula were cited as examples), and the last geological formations containing both extinct forms and many which still flourish; and it was shown that fossils frequently fill up gaps in the series. After noticing the relation of "colonies" to this question, the Professor commented on the importance of intercalary and linear types. Of the former he selected the iguanodon as a dinosaurian form, whose remains were discovered by Dr. Mantell in the Wealden of Sussex; and then, referring to large diagrams, he pointed out the structures which demonstrate its alliance to both reptiles and birds. The probable habits and locality of this huge creature, a model of which may be seen at the Crystal Palace, were also commented on, as well as the physical geography of its age. The mastodons and elephants, ranging from the miocene time to the present, were taken as linear types, and it was urged that no reason existed for refusing, without evidence, the genealogical relationship between consecutive faunas and floras.

WEBER AND HIS TIMES.

Sir Julius Benedict, at the Friday evening meeting, Jan. 30, gave a discourse on the Life and Times of his master and friend, Carl Maria von Weber. Baron Franz Anton, his father, was described as a very eccentric person, who, after many changes, became the chief of a company of strolling players; and, in consequence, his son, a weakly, delicate child, born Dec. 18, 1786, suffered much, morally and physically. His father, being connected by marriage with Mozart, determined that Carl should also be a musical prodigy, and accordingly not only set him, before he was four years old, to sing and play the piano, but urged him to compose while unacquainted with the laws of harmony. The boy obtained friends and patrons, and at the age of fourteen was a student under Michael Haydn, with Sigismund Neukomm. After various changes he gained the friendship of Meyerbeer, the son of a banker at Berlin, when the development of his genius began. His early opera, "Sylvana," was unsuccessful at Frankfurt in 1810; but in 1812, when greatly roused by the struggle for German independence, he set to music the patriotic songs of Arndt and Körner still popular. On Christmas Day, 1816, he became capellmeister to the King of Saxony, who, unfortunately, preferred the Italian opera to the German, and Weber suffered much through the intrigues of his rival, Morlacchi. While at Dresden, beside other works, he composed the "Invitation à la Valse," a work which marks a transition in dance music; and into this, characterised then by tame sentimentality, he infused life and vigour by introducing passion, dignity, and simplicity. In 1820 he produced his musical drama "Der Freischütz," the subject of which had long been working in his mind. In February, 1821, Sir Julius Benedict said it was his happy lot to become Weber's pupil; and he gave an interesting account of his introductory interview at Dresden, followed by copious details of the first performance of "Der Freischütz" at Berlin, on June 18 in that year, when it was highly successful in spite of many technical drawbacks. This great work, though so warmly received by the public, was severely criticised by musicians; and Sir Julius attributed its success to Weber's breaking through the conventionality of the Italian opera, and adapting his music to the nature and position of the individual. He made his characters stand out in relief; they breathe and live; and in this his influence shows itself in the works of Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and Wagner. "Der Freischütz" was also most enthusiastically received at Vienna, Paris, and London, but with small pecuniary benefit to the author. It excited little attention at Dresden, where he was still treated very unworthily. Eventually he selected from very many offers an engagement at Vienna, where he produced, on Oct. 25, 1823, his great work, "Euryanthe"—at first coldly received, through the defective plot and the great length of the libretto. His health was now breaking fast, and he fell into complete inactivity, from which he was only roused by his earnest anxiety to provide for his beloved wife and family, knowing his end to be near. Contrary to medical advice, he accepted the earnest invitation of Charles Kemble, in 1824, to come to England, and he began immediately to study our language, in order to compose his opera "Oberon." After a warm reception at Paris, on his way hither, he arrived in London in March, 1826; and on April 9 finished the overture, writing on the score, "Soli Deo Gloria!" "There is no similar instance in the history of music," said Sir Julius, "of a work, at once so tender and so vigorous, so original and yet so musician-

like, being written under such conditions." On April 12 the opera was performed with great success, and Weber's reception was overwhelming; but the concert, on which he had built great hopes, was a complete failure from various causes. At it Miss Stephens sang his last composition to the words of Moore, and there he fell on a sofa, shattered and almost breathless. His end was drawing near, though he still hoped to meet his wife again; and on the morning of June 5 he was found in the sleep of death. His body, buried first at Moorfields, was removed to Dresden in 1844, mainly through the exertions of Richard Wagner, who, in his farewell address over his grave, said, "There never was a more German composer than thou. Into whatever fathomless realms thy genius carried thee, thou didst remain chained by the most tender links to the heart of the German people." The musical illustrations of the lecture from Weber's works included his part-songs, "Bright sword" and "Lutrow's wild hunt," and the cavatina, "O Araby!" Sir Julius Benedict gave the "Invitation à la Valse," and, in other instrumental music on the pianoforte, was assisted by Mr. W. Ganz. Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

THE MODES AND CONDITIONS OF MENTAL ACTION.

Professor Croom Robertson devoted his third lecture, given on Saturday last, to the most difficult part of Kant's Critical Doctrine—the answer to the question, How is the pure science of Nature possible? or, How is it possible for the mind to determine anything necessarily about Nature? It was said that the mind does so when it declares that every event must have a cause. About the fact there can be no doubt. Nature can never become the subject of synthetic judgment, a priori, if for our knowledge we are dependent on mere experience that comes to us; in other words, if Nature has an existence quite independent of the mind. It can be known, as it is known, only if the mind which so judges of itself constitutes or makes Nature. This agrees with the solution of the question about pure geometry. But Nature is the world of experience, the complex of all the objects of experience. How, then, can the mind make or constitute that which confessedly it has to acquire? or how can that be experience which the mind, in order to know anything a priori about it, must constitute? The Professor explained how Kant met this difficulty. The matter of experience, he said, is the variety of phenomena constituted of sensations received in space and time, and this matter cannot be empirically got. Nature is the complex of the objects of experience constituted through or according to fixed laws, which cannot be acquired as the matter of experience is. The only alternative is that the form must be innate—that the necessary laws of experience spring from the mind, and that experience in the full and effective sense that is meant when we speak of Nature is constituted by the mind imposing laws upon phenomena. Kant showed that synthetic judgments a priori are everywhere possible. Synthesis (putting together) means activity and spontaneity, as opposed to receptivity; and in sense the mind is not active at all. But the mind can act, can combine; and manifests another faculty—namely, that of thought or understanding, which also has its fixed conditions. To discover these is the purpose of the second part of Kant's Critical task. Thinking is not knowledge, though there is no knowledge without thinking. The mind puts together in knowing, and thought is such putting together; but it depends upon what is put together whether the result be knowledge. The mind can have no knowledge by way of intuition a priori, but, freely constructing figures by productive imagination, it puts together their parts or elements, and makes universal determinations accordingly. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the illustration of Kant's celebrated table of the categories or concepts of the understanding:—1, Quantity (including unity, plurality, totality); 2, Quality (reality, negation, limitation); 3, Relation (substance or inherence [substance and accident], causality and dependence [cause and effect], community [reciprocal action between agent and patient]); 4, Modality (possibility—impossibility; existence—non-existence; necessity—contingency). In expounding this table the Professor referred to Kant's method of interpretation by schemata (thus, number is the pure schema of quantity), and explained the way by which the categories may be applied to mathematics, physics, and metaphysics. He also showed how Kant wrought out his theory in revulsion from the scepticism of Hume, and how Stuart Mill, in his "Logic," has attempted, from his own point of view, a task corresponding with that in Kant's "Transcendental Logic."

At the next Friday evening meeting Dr. Doran, F.S.A., will give a discourse on the Opponents of Shakspeare; and on Saturday next Mr. R. Bosworth Smith will begin a course of four lectures on Mohammed and Mohammedanism.

CURIOUS WILLS.

WILL OF JEHAN CONNAXA, OF ANTWERP.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

The will of Jehan Connaxa offers so curious a history that it has served almost without alteration for the plot of an admirable comedy by C. G. Etienne, performed in Paris with great success in 1810.

It is mentioned by Père Garasse in his "Doctrine Curieuse," who states it (p. 926) to be of an earlier date than that of M. Rapin, who died in 1608, or even that of the Docteur Bude, deceased 1540, of both of whose wills he speaks at pp. 920 and 922. P. Garasse also asserts that Connaxa's will is alluded to in the "Dialogues of Cæsar" (Philosopher and Physician, died 1551, aged ninety-one). Moreover this entertaining history has been related as an actuality by Angelinus Gazæus, a Jesuit, in his "Pia Hilaria," published at Antwerp (1629), and there can be no reasonable doubt of its authenticity.

The Sieur Jehan Connaxa was a merchant-prince or burgher of Antwerp, who, having but two daughters, coheirresses, married them to the two most illustrious noblemen of that city. Notwithstanding the large dowries brought by the respective brides, the two sons-in-law still looked with an envious eye on the remaining portion of his large fortune which the father-in-law had reserved for himself. They consequently came to an understanding with their wives to induce the old man insensibly to make over to them the whole of his property. Adulations, invitations, caresses, promises, were employed; in fact, no means were left untried to obtain the coveted end, till at length the good father-in-law, persuaded that his remaining years would continue to be passed as agreeably, weakly yielded to the persuasions of his children, and ceded to them all they asked.

For a few weeks all went on marvellously well; the same care, the same attentions, the same tenderesses were lavished upon him. Imperceptibly, however, these demonstrations of affection began to wear off: marks of kindness diminished, caresses became colder, invitations more rare. At last they ceased altogether, and when the too-confiding father presented himself at their houses unasked, he soon began to find his visits were inopportune and his company an intrusion.

Now began the chapter of regrets, but, alas! all too late:

the mistake was irreparable. The old man, however, who was no fool, while secretly devouring his grief, bethought him of a method of recovering, if not the affection of his children, at least its outward semblance, and of securing to himself the restitution of enough of his own too-generously-bestowed substance, to live on: this was his scheme—

He went to see one of his friends, a rich banker, and begged him to favour him with the loan of 1000 crowns for the space of three hours only: "Pray send me this sum," said he, "tomorrow morning early, and at mid-day, when I shall be at dinner with my family, let one of your clerks come with a message from you to ask me to lend you the amount in question, and insist on not returning without it. One thing only I beg you: let this secret remain entirely between you and myself." The banker acquiesced, and Connaxa proceeded to call at the houses of his sons-in-law to invite them to dine with him on the morrow. The young men, somewhat reluctantly, it is true, accepted the summons; for, knowing the circumstances of their father-in-law, they did not expect he could give them much of a banquet; however, at the appointed hour husbands and wives presented themselves and took their seats at table. The dinner was well served, and they were busy discussing it when a loud knock was heard at the door. The servant who went to open it returned, saying that it was the banker's messenger, who had called for the thousand crowns he had promised to lend him; and this he repeated aloud, so that every one in the room might hear him.

Connaxa, without looking round, replied he had visitors with him at dinner, and could not be disturbed to attend to business. At this the sons-in-law looked at each other knowingly, as if perfectly well aware of the real objection of their poverty-stricken relation. The messenger, however, continuing urgent, Connaxa pushed back his chair with a show of impatience, and, begging his astonished guests to excuse him a moment that he might get rid of the fellow by satisfying his demand, rose and went into an adjoining room, where he counted over the coin with a great deal of jingle, ringing all the large pieces, so that there should be no mistake at all about its existence, then dismissing the man with his burden he resumed his seat grumbling at the interruption.

But the sight to note was the change that had suddenly taken place in the comportment of the young people; instead of the stiffness and reserve they had before maintained, there was now a geniality, a warmth and friendliness, in their manner which would have fallen like a ray of summer sunshine on the heart of the old man had he not, unfortunately, been too well aware of the cause. On taking leave, each couple was eager to secure his company for the next day; and, indeed, both pressed him so urgently, time after time, that he ended by promising to divide the remainder of his days equally between them; the young people entertaining no doubt but that a man who had ready cash enough at command to be able to lend so large a sum must hold countless stores hoarded up.

At length, however, Connaxa fell seriously ill. His children surrounded his bed; never was a sick man more tenderly nursed, each vying with the other to show the excess of his and her zeal. He gave them delicately to understand that the one who paid him most attention would prove to be the most liberally provided for; and, on the decided aggravation of the symptoms, they begged him to declare his last wishes and make a codicil. He replied that that had already been done, and requested them to bring out of his room his strong box with three locks: the weight was enormous, and the expectant heirs felt convinced that their inheritance would shortly be doubled.

Connaxa requested them to send for the Prior of the Jacobins of Antwerp; and, appointing him his testamentary executor, he handed him one of the keys of the box, and to each of the sons-in-law one of the remaining two, desiring that it might not be opened until forty days after his obsequies. Then, addressing his sons-in-law, he said—"My children, I desire, for the salvation of my soul, to do some good works before my death; I therefore beg you to pay immediately 100 livres to each of the churches in Antwerp, and 200 livres to the Church of the Jacobins, where I wish to be buried. You will take care that my funeral is conducted honourably, and with due regard to your position and mine; I assure you you will lose nothing by it."

The sons-in-law promised that all should be done according to his desire, and proceeded forthwith to pay the legacies to the churches; then, melting into tears, they begged the dying man's blessing. Connaxa granted it willingly, and not long after, died, his children supplying the most splendid funeral ceremonial.

It is needless to say with what impatience the heirs awaited the expiration of the forty days, in order to proceed to the examination of the strong box. At length the expected hour arrives; the Prior of the Jacobins is summoned, and appears with his key and his witnesses. The three keys are solemnly thrust into the three locks, and are simultaneously turned; the lid is raised; but what is their surprise and disappointment to see a mass of old iron, bits of lead, and flints! In the midst of these lies conspicuous a clumsy cudgel, and round it is rolled a parchment, which proves to be Connaxa's will. It is briefly written, in these words:—

"Ego Joannes Connaxa tale condo testamentum ut qui sui cura relicta, alterius curam susceperit, maculetur hac clava."

The fame of this incident, so humiliating to the disappointed heirs, soon spread round and about the old city of Antwerp, and thence to the adjacent provinces, and there was not a city in the Netherlands that did not applaud the ingenious device by which the fond and trustful father had repaired the mischief of his iacantious generosity in despoiling himself, like a second Lear, in favour of his avaricious, ungrateful, and unnatural children.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £100 in aid of the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

The opening meeting of the African section of the Society of Arts was held yesterday week, at the society's house, in John-street, Adelphi, when the inaugural address was delivered by Sir Bartle Frere. The chair was taken by Admiral Ommamney; and there was a numerous company, among those present being Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Lord Montagu, Mr. Hyde Clarke, the Rev. Horace Waller, Dr. Mann (of Natal), and a number of commercial gentlemen representing the heads of the African trade in London.

The annual ball of the Licensed Victuallers' School was held, on Thursday week, at St. James's Hall, and attracted a large number of visitors. The school is situated in Kennington-lane, Lambeth, and has accommodation for 200 children. Since its establishment, in the year 1803, it has maintained, clothed, and educated 1895 children, a large number of whom on leaving the school have received sums of money for their apprenticeship. The expenditure of the institution for the past year amounted to upwards of £6000; and, as the income from invested capital does not exceed £900 per annum, it is necessary to raise a large amount by subscriptions, in order to keep up the efficiency of the institution. A special effort is this year in progress, in order to increase the number of lady life subscribers.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG: THE ENGLISH CE



REMONY, IN THE ALEXANDER HALL OF THE WINTER PALACE.

THE MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of her Majesty Queen Victoria, to her Imperial Highness the Princess and Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of his Imperial Majesty Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, took place, in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, on Friday, the 23rd ult., a day which is reckoned the 11th by the Russian Calendar. We now present, from the sketches made there by our Special Artist, Mr. Proctor, some illustrations of the august and happy nuptials, to which are added those of particular scenes at St. Petersburg and elsewhere associated with the occasion.

The religious service of the wedding was performed, first, according to the ritual of the Greek Church, in the Imperial Chapel of the Winter Palace; and then, immediately afterwards, in the Alexander Hall of that palace, by the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, according to the forms of the English Church.

The different classes of persons who were privileged to witness the ceremony met about noon in the several state apartments of the Winter Palace. Members of the Council of the Empire and foreign Ambassadors, with the ladies who accompanied them, met in the Alexander Hall; the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp and other military or naval officers of distinction met in the Nicholas Hall; a select company of Russian merchants and foreigners met in the Marshals' Hall. In the Concert Hall were the Court ladies, the wives of senators and other Russian nobles. They assembled, at a quarter to one, in the Salle des Armoiries. Here were several hundred ladies and gentlemen, the former in rich robes of every gorgeous colour, with diamond-studded coifs and lace veils, the latter in a variety of splendid uniforms, with the badges of many orders. The ladies were ranged standing on one side of the long and rather narrow hall or gallery; the gentlemen stood along the other side. An avenue was so formed, through which the procession of the Imperial family, with their princely visitors, conducted the bride and bridegroom to the chapel. A detachment of Lancers was stationed as a guard of honour in the middle of the gallery.

The procession was ushered in by the fourriers of the Imperial Court, the Masters of the Ceremonies, the Chamberlains and marshals, walking two and two, with their ensigns of office. Their Majesties the Emperor Alexander II. and the Czarina, or Empress, were attended by the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Major-General of the Suite, and two Aides-de-Camp. Then came each married couple walking together, the Czarevitch and Czarevna, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and Prussia, followed by the Crown Prince of Denmark. The bride and bridegroom were the next pair in the procession. Prince Arthur and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha came after them, followed by the Russian Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, Sergius, and Paul, younger sons of the Emperor; the Grand Duke Constantine, his Majesty's brother, with his wife and four sons; the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Princes Romanoffski, the Dukes of Leuchtenberg, Princess Marie of Baden, Prince Peter of Oldenburg and his family, and Prince Alexander of Hesse. A train of Court ladies and other persons of rank closed the procession.

The Czar wore the dark green uniform of a Russian General, with white shoulder knots. He carried a plumed helmet in his hand. The Empress wore a gold-embroidered train trimmed with ermine, and with two broad rows of gems on her breast; on her head was the crown, with a tiara of diamonds, and a long veil. The bride, Grand Duchess Marie, wore a silver embroidered dress, on which were roses and fleurs-de-lys; she had a purple velvet mantle trimmed with ermine; her train, very long and heavy, was borne by four chamberlains and an equerry. The bridegroom, the Duke of Edinburgh, wore his uniform as a Captain in the British Navy. The Crown Prince of Germany wore a dark blue uniform. The Crown Princess of Germany had a green velvet train. The Prince of Wales wore a British military officer's scarlet uniform, with white satin shoulder-knots. The Princess of Wales wore a pearl-coloured satin dress, with a train of crimson and gold; she had a diamond tiara, a collar of brilliants, and a pearl necklace. Her sister, the Czarevna (Princess Dagmar of Denmark), wore a gold and white robe, with a train of deep-blue velvet, a diamond tiara, and a collar of brilliants. The Russian Grand Duchesses were all splendidly attired. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg had a white Russian uniform. Some of the Grand Dukes wore little children, wearing uniforms, helmets, and high boots, with a manly and soldierly air.

At the door of the Imperial chapel the Czar and Czarina, and the Princes and Princesses, were received by the Metropolitan Archbishop and the Holy Synod, with other clergy, bearing the cross and holy water. They were conducted to the altar. The arrangement of a Russian church should here be remembered. Its interior comprises, first, the porch; secondly, a large open space, corresponding to the nave of a Protestant or a Catholic cathedral, which in the Russian is called the *rapeza*; thirdly, the entrance to the church proper (the singers usually stand on each side of the altar); and, lastly, the officiating priest, at certain parts of the service, stands upon a kind of platform, which is very low, and which is designated the *ambon*. One of the most important portions of the building is the *ikonostas*, the term applied to the screen which separates the altar from the church. Upon this screen the holy pictures are hung, and it is the most sacred part of the church. Some of the canons prohibit women from ever going beyond it, and it is most lavishly adorned. The *ikonostas* rears itself up in bold relief; close to the rails of the sanctuary is a handsome pulpit, with a fringed circular canopy. Above it are golden cherubim, wreathed in at the apex by a dazzling "glory." At the back of the canopy is a pictorial representation of a sacred subject; two cherubs forming the brackets and a framework of drapery hedging in the picture. This pulpit, which informs a sexagon, has panels in unison with the prevailing style of ornament, which is gold and white. An angel with outstretched arms forms the bracket supporting the pulpit, which is not usually seen in Russian churches. The *ikonostas* is a mass of gold, upon which are medallions with paintings inserted. The pillars supporting the roof are of red granite; the floor is a series of wooden inlays, similar to the flooring throughout the palace; and the sanctuary windows are curtained with red silk.

Upon the altar table were placed the cross, the Gospels, in a massive gold frame, the pyx or box for the sacramental bread, and a picture of the Virgin and Child framed in gold. A flood of light was shed upon all by a great number of wax tapers in the candelabra. The four chief priests—viz., the Metropolitan Archbishop of St. Petersburg and Kiev; Monsignor Bajanoff, Confessor of the Emperor and Empress, and Monsignor Macarius, Bishop of Vilna—stood at the analogion or lectern. They wore gold vestments, and Monsignor Bajanoff wore a scarlet collar, with other decorations. The Czar took his place at the right-hand side of the altar. The bride and bridegroom were placed immediately before the priests at the lectern; Prince Arthur and the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, and Sergius stood behind them as groomsmen. Next to the Czar and Empress were the Crown Princesses of Germany and the

Princess of Wales; the Czarevna, with her little son, Grand Duke Nicholas, six years old; the Grand Duchess Constantine, the Czarevitch, and a Grand Duchess. On the opposite side were the gentlemen, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Prince of Wales, Prince Gortschakoff, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Grand Dukes of Russia.

The order of the Greek marriage service was as follows:—After the liturgy had been said, first making the sign of the cross on the head of the bride and bridegroom three times, the priest handed each of them a lighted taper, having previously repeated that act of devotion on the forehead of both with one end of the taper. Being conducted into the church proper—or, as we should say, into the nave—the priest incensed them, and then the deacon exclaimed, "Give the benediction, Sir," which the priest proceeded to do in the following words:—"Blessed be our God always, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages," to which the choir responded "Amen." When the deacon had bidden the congregation to pray, he besought God to grant them heavenly peace and salvation to their souls. He also prayed "for the peace of the whole world; for the welfare of the Holy Church of God, for the Holy Legislative Synod, for the clergy and the people, for the Emperor (by name), for the servant of God (the bridegroom), and the handmaiden of God (the bride) about to be espoused, and for their salvation." One clause in the prayer was an expression of the devout hope that the bride and bridegroom might obtain all their desires tending to their salvation; another that they might be granted perfect love, peace, and mutual help—that they might be "preserved in concord and steadfast vitality to each other, and blessed in innocency of love, and delivered from all affliction, strife, and necessity." To this pious aspiration the choir responded, "Lord have mercy upon us." Then followed this brief prayer by the deacon, "In remembrance of our most holy, most pious, most blessed, and glorious Lady, the mother of God, and ever Virgin Mary, with all saints, we commend ourselves and each other and our whole life to Christ our God." Again came the vocal response, "To Thee, O Lord," succeeded by a fervent aspiration from the priest, in which he prayed to the Almighty, "who blessed Isaac and Abraham, and made them heirs of His promise," to bless the Duke and the Grand Duchess Marie, and to guide them in every good work.

These prayers were followed by an act to which general attention was drawn. The wedding-rings had been previously brought forward upon golden salvers, and placed upon the altar by one of the masters of the ceremonies; and now they were taken from the holy table by the principal priests and given to the confessor of the Emperor and Empress. That priest, according to custom, placed them on the fingers of the Grand Duchess Marie and the Duke of Edinburgh, and then ensued the following:—"The servant of God" (naming the Duke) "is betrothed to the handmaid of God" (naming the bride), in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages. Amen." Addressing himself to the Grand Duchess, the priest said, "The handmaid of God is betrothed to the servant of God," adding the inscription. This form was repeated three times, after which the priest made the sign of the cross on the forehead of the Duke and the Grand Duchess with the rings, and then put them on the forefinger of the right hand of each. When the rings had been thus placed upon the fingers of the bride and bridegroom, the Paranympheus, or, as he is called in Slavonic, the *Vospriemnek*, exchanged the rings of the espoused pair, and then the priest said a long prayer, beseeching God, "who conducted the servant of Abraham when he was sent into Mesopotamia to take a wife for his master Isaac, and at the well of water moved him to betroth Rebecca," to "bless the espousals of these Thy servants, and confirm them in his holy union." In the prayer occur these sentences:—"Thou, O Lord, has shown us that such pledges should be given and confirmed. By a ring power was given unto Joseph in Egypt; by a ring Daniel was honoured in Babylon; the truth was discovered with respect to Tamar by a ring; and by a ring our heavenly Father showed his kindness to his returning Son." This prayer closed with the ascription, and was followed by what is called the triple ectinia, or Litany, and "dismissal," the latter being a hymn which is constantly repeated in the Russian Church service.

With the "dismissal" terminated "the espousals," and then followed the office of the Matrimonial Coronation, which is prefaced by a striking scene. Giving the bride and bridegroom lighted tapers to hold, the priest placed himself in front of them, and, censer in hand, sang the 128th Psalm, beginning "Blessed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in His ways," the choir responding at the end of each of the seven verses, "Glory be to Thee, our God—glory be to Thee." What occurred next was watched with unabated interest. This part of the office might well be called "The Interrogations," for the priest says to the bridegroom, "Hast thou a good and unrestrained will and firm intention to take unto thee to wife this woman (mentioning the Grand Duchess by name) whom thou seest here before thee?" To this question the Duke of Edinburgh answered, "I have, Reverend Sir." The Priest: "Hast thou not promised any other woman?" The Bridegroom: "I have not promised another, Reverend Sir." To the Grand Duchess Marie a similar question was put, and her Imperial Highness returned the same answer. "Give the benediction, Sir," then said the deacon to the priest, who asked the Divine blessing, after which the deacon said the ectinia. In this the deacon prayed for peace for the whole world, especially for "the servants of God now joined together in holy wedlock," beseeching that the marriage might be blessed "like that of Cana of Galilee." The commendation of all to the Virgin followed. Then the priest recited another long prayer, asking God to give the young couple "a peaceful life, length of days, sobriety, mutual love, joy in their children, and the never-fading crown of glory."

One of the most important features of the service was then witnessed. This was the "crowning" of the bride and bridegroom. Taking in his hands the crowns, which play a conspicuous part in every Russian marriage, the priest first crowned the Duke of Edinburgh, mentioning his Royal Highness's name, and saying, "The servant of God is crowned for the handmaid of God (naming the Grand Duchess Marie), in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Then he put the crown on the bride's head, saying that she, the handmaid of God, was crowned for the servant of God (her husband), in the name, &c. After this interesting ceremony the benediction was given, the priest saying three times, "O Lord our God, crown them with glory and honour," and making in the air the sign of the cross. From this time until the end of the service the crowns were held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom by the four groomsmen alternately. Next came the *Prokeimenon* of the Apostle, consisting of verses out of the Psalms, the choir chanting the verses after each had been read. The *Prokeimenon* was sung to the eighth tone, and was as follows:—"Thou hast put crowns of precious stones upon their heads; they asked life of Thee and Thou gavest them." The reader next stated the Lesson, which is always the same at Russian marriage ceremonies, and which is taken from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, chap. v., verses 20 to 23.

The deacon having directed the notice of the congregation to what was about to follow by exclaiming, "Attend!" the reader proceeded to read the Epistle, bidding the wife to submit herself to her husband and the husband to love the wife, "as Christ loved the Church." The few words which succeeded, and which it is unnecessary to repeat, were chanted to the fifth tone. In a very impressive manner the deacon exclaimed, "Wisdom! stand up. Let us hear the Holy Gospel," which the priest "declared" as being from St. John. Then came the tuneful voices of the choristers in the "Gloria," and the reading by the priest of the Gospel, beginning, "At that time there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee, and the mother of Jesus was there." Another "Gloria" followed the reading of the Holy Gospel, and preceded a prayer for the Emperor by name, for the Synod and Bishop, and brethren in Christ; and "again," recited the priest, "we pray for life, health, and salvation, and remission of sins to the servants of God"—namely, the Royal bride and bridegroom, whose preservation from all ill was again besought.

Another striking feature of the service was now imminent. When the deacon had given the commendation, what is called in the Russian liturgy "the common cup," containing the consecrated wine, was brought, and blessed by the confessor, who then asked God's blessing upon it, and who further besought the Almighty to impart His spiritual benediction unto the bride and bridegroom. Thrice the communion cup was presented to both the Duke and the Grand Duchess, who received the sacramental wine; and then, holding a lighted taper in their left hand, they were thrice led round the analogion, a kind of lectern or desk, or portable table, upon which are placed the holy books when the priest or deacon reads any part of the service. As their Royal Highnesses were conducted round the analogion from right to left they were accompanied by the best men, Prince Arthur and the Grand Duke Vladimir or Alexis, who held the crowns over the heads of the newly-married pair.

Our Illustration, in the large Engraving which forms the Extra Supplement, represents the chief officiating priest, Monsignor Bajanoff holding the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess by their joined hands, and so leading them round. The Emperor and Empress are standing in the background. The Prince of Wales is to the right hand, under the pulpit.

After this ceremony, a troparion was sung to the fifth tone—"Exult, O Isaiah, for the Virgin has conceived and brought forth a son, Emmanuel—God and man. The East is His name. Him do we magnify and call the Virgin blessed." When two other verses had been said, the priest, taking off the bridegroom's crown, said:—"Be thou magnified, O bridegroom, as Abraham; be thou blessed as Isaac; and multiplied as Jacob, walking in peace and performing the commandments of God in righteousness." Taking off the bride's crown, he said to the Grand Duchess:—"And be thou magnified like Sarah; be thou joyful as Rebecca; and increase and multiply as Rachael, delighting in thine own husband, and observing the bounds of the law according to the great pleasure of God." One or two short prayers having been said and responded to, the priest delivered the following concluding prayer:—"The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the Most Holy and consubstantial Trinity, the Fountain of Life, whose Godhead is one, and whose kingdom is one, bless you and give unto you length of days, fruitfulness, increase of life and faith! May He fill you with all good things upon earth and vouchsafe unto you the goodness He has promised through the prayers of the Holy Mother of God and of all Saints! Amen." The bride and bridegroom, having kissed the holy cross, were embraced first by the Emperor and then by the Empress, whose greeting of her Royal son-in-law was profoundly touching. After the congratulations of the other members of the two Imperial and Royal families, the bridal procession left the church, the conclusion of the Russian rite being marked by the discharge of 101 cannon from the ramparts of the fortress of St. Petersburg.

The procession moved on through the palace to the Alexander Hall, which is not very large, but of beautiful design and sculptural adornment, with pillars of white marble, their capitals surmounted by white marble eagles. Two conspicuous trophies give additional beauty to the appearance of the hall. They are of white marble, corresponding with the ceiling, and consist of shields, the largest of which have a double eagle springing out of them, while another eagle is formed by smaller shields on each side. Above is a suit of Grecian armour with Greek shields. Frescoed medallions in relief run all round the room, giving it a light and graceful appearance; the subjects being varied by the introduction of classical figures at intervals. On the walls are five large pictures—one, by the English artist, George Dawe, being a fine portrait of the Emperor Alexander I.; the others, by Sauerwald, representing the battles of Kulm, Leipsic, &c., and the taking of Paris in 1814.

In this room an altar had been erected. It was exceedingly plain, about 3½ ft. in height, and covered with a deep, rich crimson velvet altar-cloth. The altar-rails were of brass, supported on brass pedestals; three steps led to the holy table, and in the centre of the steps were placed two cushions of the same deep crimson velvet as the frontal, and a curtain of similar texture, hung in brass rings, draped the back of the altar.

Shortly before half-past two o'clock the procession entered the Alexander Hall, the Emperor leading the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie to the altar, where stood the three English clergymen.

The Emperor and Empress stood on the right-hand side of the altar, her Imperial Majesty only occasionally using the chair which was placed for her. Close by were the Princess of Wales, the Czarevna, the Grand Duchess Constantine, the Grand Duchess Nicholas, and the other members of the Imperial family. In the rear of their Majesties stood the Ambassadors Plenipotentiary:—Lord Augustus Loftus (Great Britain), General Leflo (France), and Prince Reuss (Germany), the Austrian, Italian, Danish, and American Ministers, with their secretaries and attachés, amongst whom were the following gentlemen attached to the British Embassy:—Mr. W. Doria (secretary of Embassy), Mr. Henage, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. H. Loftus. Conspicuous amongst this group of diplomats was the special Envoy sent by the Republic of Montenegro; three representatives of Bokhara, who only arrived on the previous day, were present; also the members of the suites of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, with a great many English visitors, amongst whom were Lord and Lady Aylesford.

When all had taken their places the English form of solemnisation of marriage was begun. Just as at Royal marriages in England the Archbishop of Canterbury reads the whole of the service, so on this day the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster took the whole of the duty upon himself, although there were also present in their clerical capacity the Rev. Arthur S. Thompson, B.A. (Oxon), Chaplain to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy, the Russian Company, and the British Factory; and the Rev. S. Kingsford, M.A. (Cantab). The Anglican service began by the Russian choir (who numbered forty men and boys) chanting, in their own tongue, the first verse of the 21st Psalm—"The King shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord; and in Thy salvation how greatly shall he rejoice." This the St. Petersburg choir gave as well as they had performed their

arduous part in the large church, and when they had concluded the Dean of Westminster began the service. The *Beati omnes* (Psalm 128) was chanted.

After the prayer beginning "Almighty God, who at the beginning did create our first parents, Adam and Eve, and did sanctify and join them together in marriage," the Rubric says—"If there be no sermon declaring the duties of man and wife the minister shall read as followeth" (i.e., the Exhortation), "All ye that are married." Inasmuch, however, as Dean Stanley had preached upon the subject of the Royal marriage on the previous Sunday at the English church, he did not deliver an address now, neither did he read the Exhortation, but in place of both he said the prayer specially written by him for this occasion. It concluded with the following supplication:—"Grant that the union in deeds of war which this hall celebrates may be exchanged for the more blessed union of brotherly kindness and perseverance in well-doing; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, faith and charity, may be established among us for all generations, and that by divers gifts from north and south, from east and west, Thy kingdom may be built up and enlarged even more and more in the unity of the Spirit and in the bond of peace, through Jesus Christ our Redeemer. Amen."

The choir then chanted in Russian the following final anthem, taken from the first three verses of the 112th Psalm:—"Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord: he hath great delight in his commandments. His seed shall be mighty upon earth: the generation of the faithful shall be blessed. Riches and plenteousness shall be in his house: and his righteousness endureth for ever."

The services of both the Russian and the English Churches were now concluded. The procession went on to the Malachite Hall, where the last important formality of signing the register was gone through, the only persons present besides the above distinguished personages and Viscount Sydney, Lady Augusta Stanley, and the three English clergymen, being the chamberlains and the pages who held the trains. Prince Gortschakoff and Count Schouvaloff were present. The bride and bridegroom signed first, then the Emperor, the Empress, the Russian and English Princes and Princesses signing next, Viscount Sydney affixing his signature last but one, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson signing last. During this interesting ceremony the Grand Duchess Marie sat on one side of the table and the Empress on the other. The register of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, being justly regarded as too valuable a volume to be removed, a leaf was taken to St. Petersburg in order that, after their Royal Highnesses had signed it, the page might be subsequently inserted in the book.

It is observed with interest that the prayer-book from which the Dean of Westminster read the first part of the service was the same volume which was used at the coronation of William IV., and that in the after-part of the office Dean Stanley read from the prayer-book which was used at the marriages of George III., Princess Charlotte, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, William IV., the Duke of Kent, and the Prince of Wales. This historic volume is the property of Lady Mary Hamilton.

The Emperor and Empress gave a grand banquet to 800 wedding guests, in the Nicholas Hall, at five o'clock. It was a brilliant scene; the great hall is white, and was lighted up by thousands of wax lights in the numerous chandeliers. At the four tables sat a splendidly-dressed company. The newly-married Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were placed side by side. On her left sat her father the Czar, and next him were the Princess of Wales, the Prince Imperial of Germany, and the Czarevna on that side of the high table. On the Duke of Edinburgh's right sat the Empress, in close conversation all through the banquet with her new son, who, in speaking to her Majesty, bent towards her with an air of courtesy and deference. Next to the Czarina sat the Prince of Wales. Next to the Prince sat the Princess Imperial of Prussia, and then the Czarevitch. Music was performed during the feast, Patti and Albani singing their best. The health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk, all standing up and touching glasses with each other. At half-past eight in the evening the company reassembled in St. George's Hall for the graceful dance, or rather promenade to music, which is called the polonaise. It went gaily round the ball-room, with frequent changing of partners, till nearly ten o'clock. Then came the quiet departure of the newly married couple to the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo, a few miles from St. Petersburg. They were attended by five persons, including Lady Emma Osborne and Lieutenant Haig. Some public buildings of St. Petersburg were illuminated that night, Messrs. Defries, of London, being employed for this work. The illuminations of the British Embassy are the subject of one of our illustrations. They were provided by Messrs. Defries, whose patent crystal apparatus, with various emblematic devices, produced a brilliant and beautiful effect.

The funeral of Count Berg, Lieutenant-Governor of Poland, which took place at St. Petersburg, a few days before the Royal wedding, presented an imposing spectacle in the streets of the Russian capital, as the procession conducting the hearse moved from the Lutheran church, in the Nevski Prospect, after the religious ceremony. The Emperor of Russia and the Prince of Wales attended the funeral procession, both on horseback. Our Art ist's sketch represents his Majesty and the Prince awaiting the departure of the hearse from the chapel door. His Royal Highness wore his military overcoat and the bushy cap of the Rifle Brigade.

An incident of ordinary experience in winter at St. Petersburg is the subject of our Artist's remaining sketch, the operation of taking water in casks out of a hole broken in the ice of the Neva, for the supply of householders in the city.

Miss Landseer, eldest sister of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, has presented to the National Life-Boat Institution 100g.

The old gravel-pits and belts of furze on the west side of Tooting-common are being cleared away, and the land is to be excavated and laid out as a public park and recreation-ground for the inhabitants of Tooting and Streatham. The work is undertaken by the Board of Works, who have purchased the manorial rights and arranged with the commoners having pasture rights and other privileges. The other portion of the common, about which there has been expensive litigation between the lord of the manor and the commoners, is to remain intact. It is beautifully timbered, and possesses a park-like aspect, and is to be preserved in its present state.

A correspondent of the *Garden* quotes a letter from Mr. Bright in reference to the more efficient utilisation of Indian corn as an article of food in this country. Mr. Bright is of opinion that the main impediment to its more general use is the ignorance which prevails in regard to the best way of cooking it, and he expresses his anxiety that some good American cook should give us practical instructions in the matter. It is added that Indian corn, although it will not ripen in the southern counties of England, may be raised with ease as far as the green state, in which state it is largely used in the United States as a most palatable addition to the table.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. H. V. J. JAWSON, E. LOWSON, and Others—Your suggested defence in Problem No. 1560 shall be considered.

J. W. Clay Co.—Your game has been in type for weeks, waiting its turn for publication; and the copy is therefore destroyed.

C. F. H. Bury—The Knight's Tour containing lines from Ariels song in "The Tempest" appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of March 18, 1871.

A. C. P. MICHAM—It shall be inserted shortly. Many thanks.

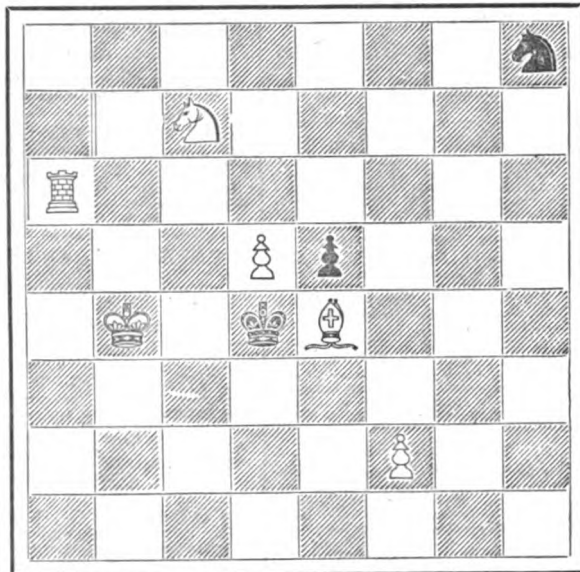
C. W. M.—If the game can be found in any of our back Numbers, we will direct you to it.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF PROBLEM NO. 1561 has been received from Eldon—M. D.—Chessnut—E. H. H.—Pip—Dryad—F. E. N.—W. Huff—W. S. B.—Hermes—East Marden—Inagh—T. W. of Canterbury—S. S. Gregory—Henry—W. F. F.—M. Alfred and Man Friday—T. W. F.—Charley—R. D. F.—L. H. D.—Klury—F. H. of Monna—J. Bowden.

PROBLEM NO. 1563.

By the Rev. B. HOPKINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

It will interest many of our readers to learn that Chess is not neglected in the country of its birth. The two following games have lately been played by telegraph between the Calcutta and Bombay Chess Clubs—that is, by three champions selected by each club. The players for Calcutta were Messrs. R. Steel, R. M. Ross, and C. H. Ogbourne; for Bombay, Messrs. W. B. Fellows, A. G. Mullins, and J. Westlake.

GAME NO. 1.

(K's B's Opening.)

WHITE (Bombay).	BLACK (Calcutta).	WHITE (Bombay).	BLACK (Calcutta).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. R takes R	B to K 5th
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	28. K R to Kt 7th	R to Q sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	29. R takes R (ch)	K takes K R
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	White were too impetuous. Having gained a clear piece, they need have risked nothing; and, by sheer superiority of force, they must have won with ordinary care. They have still a winning game, however.	
5. Q takes P	P takes B	30. K to B sq	P to K 4th
6. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	31. K to K 2nd	P to B 5th
This exchange of Queens at the beginning detracts greatly from the interest of the game.			
7. P takes Kt	P takes P	32. P to Kt 3rd	
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th	Fatal loss of time.	
9. Kt to Q 4th	B to K Kt 3rd	33. R to Q 7th	B to B 2nd
10. Castles	P to Q 4th	34. R takes P	K to B 3rd
11. Kt to Kt 5th	B takes P	35. R takes P	B to K 4th
12. B to B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	36. R takes P	P to Kt 5th
13. Q Kt to R 3rd	B to Q 6th	37. R to R 4th	K to B 4th
14. K R to K sq	Kt to K 4th	38. R to R 5th	K to Q 5th
15. Q R to Q sq	K to B sq	39. P to B 4th	B to Q 3rd
16. B takes Kt	P takes B	40. P to B 5th	P to Kt 6th
17. R takes P	P to Kt 3rd	41. R to Q Kt 5th	P to B 6th
Bombay have now a considerable advantage in position. Their King is in safety and all their pieces in play.			
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	B takes P	42. P to B 7th	P to B 7th
Why sacrifice a P eep?			
19. R takes B	P takes P	43. R takes P	P to B 8th, becoming a Queen
20. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	44. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to K 5th
21. R to K 7th	P Q's checking	45. R takes B	Q to B 5th (ch)
22. Kt takes Q	B takes Kt	46. K to Q sq	Q to Kt 6th (ch)
23. K R to B 7 (ch)	K to Kt sq	47. K to K 2nd	Q to B 6th (ch)
24. K R to Q 7th	B to K 4th	48. K to K sq	Q to R 8th (ch)
25. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq	49. K to B 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
26. Kt takes P (ch)	R takes Kt	50. K to B sq	Q to R 8th (ch)
and in a few more moves White resigned.			

GAME NO. 2.

(K's Kt's Opening.)

BLACK (Calcutta).	WHITE (Bombay).	BLACK (Calcutta).	WHITE (Bombay).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P takes Kt	P takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	12. Kt to R 2nd	Q to R 5th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	13. Q to K sq	Q to R 4th
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	14. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	15. R to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd
6. B to K 3rd	B takes B	16. Q R to K B sq	Kt to R sq
7. P takes B	K Kt to Kt 5th	17. Kt to Q 5th	P to R 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	18. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to R 2nd
9. Castles K's side	Castles	19. R to B 5th	B takes R
10. P to Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th	20. R takes B	P to K Kt 4th
This is not sound, but it leads to a sharp and amusing skirmish.			

And Calcutta announced mate in eight moves

CHESS PROBLEMS.*

The collection of Chess Problems just issued by Messrs. Pierce is a welcome addition to the too few books upon the subject which we possess. Without pretension to the highest faculties in the composition of these ingenious subtleties, the authors of the volume before us, by fertility of invention, and occasionally by originality and beauty of idea, have entitled themselves to a conspicuous place among those who have devoted themselves to this branch of chess. The collection comprises not less than 300 positions, of which each brother contributes nearly half; the few remaining being joint compositions with Mr. Meyer and Mr. Victor Gorgias. Nearly the whole of these problems have been printed before, in the various chess organs in this country and abroad, a fact which, if it detract from their novelty, is a good guarantee for their correctness. The following (No. 28) is a pleasing and well-constructed position:—

White: K at K B's 2nd, Q at K B sq, R at Q 6th, B at Q R 4th, P at K Kt 3rd, K's 3rd, Q 4th, and Q R 3rd.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q Kt sq, P at K Kt 2nd and 4th, Q's B 5th and 6th, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Still better is No. 71: but that appeared in our columns not long since. No. 200 is not difficult, but will be a delightful morsel for the young students. Of the joint compositions by Messrs. W. T. Pierce and H. Meyer one of the most attractive will probably be No. 275:—

White: K at R sq, Q at Q Kt 2nd, R at K R 2nd, B at K B 5th and Q 6th, Kt at Q 4th, P at K Kt 7th, Q 7th, and Q B 5th.

Black: K at Q 4th, R at K Kt sq and Q sq, B at K B 2nd, Kt at K R sq, P at K Kt 5th, Q 6th, Q R 2nd, 3rd, and 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

We are told, but have not had time to examine them critically, that Nos. 91, 110, 150, and 205 are also particularly good. If they prove to be so, and have not already appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, we shall probably print them by-and-by.

* Chess Problems. By James Pierce, M.A., and W. Thimblet Pierce. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

On Jan. 20 a paper on "The Mechanical Production of Cold" was read before the Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. A. C. Kirk. The discussion which followed was continued throughout the evening and also throughout the whole of the meeting during the following week—the subject being one of comparative novelty and of much importance. The science of thermodynamics teaches that in every case in which power is generated by heat there must be a high and a low temperature, and teaches also that in the conversion of heat into power a certain expenditure of heat will in a perfect engine generate a determinate amount of power, which is consequently termed the *mechanical equivalent* of the heat. The converse proposition is also true, that a certain expenditure of power will generate a corresponding difference of temperature at the points of reception and rejection; and this is what is done in all the freezing machines in which cold is produced by the expenditure of mechanical power. In some of the freezing machines a volatile liquid, such as ether or liquid ammonia, is made to boil by placing it in a vacuum, which is mechanically maintained, the vapour being constantly removed by a pump or otherwise into a vessel having a high internal pressure, where it is again liquefied, and cold is produced by the rapid vaporisation. In Kirk's machine the fluid used is air. The air is compressed mechanically by a steam-engine, by which operation its temperature is increased. While in the compressed state it is cooled by water, and, being then suffered to expand, it seeks to recover from surrounding objects the heat it had lost, and thus produces cold. The problem of economical cooling is of much interest on account of its bearing upon many processes in the arts, such as the solidification of paraffine and carbolic acid, the cooling of brewers' worts, and the preservation of meat in a frozen state during its conveyance from foreign countries in steam-vessels specially fitted for that particular function. The speakers during the two evenings the discussion lasted were Messrs. Siemens, West, Reece, Liddleley, Thomson, and Bourne.

The Prussian Government has given a great impulse to salmon-culture in Silesia by distributing fecundated ova among the leading pisciculturists of Silesia and Brandenburg, and the number of young fish in the Oder has thus been much increased. In 1871 the number of young fish raised and put into the Oder was 55,000, in 1872 it was 320,000, and in 1873 it was 144,274.

A paper by Professor Reynolds has been read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester "On the Destruction of Sound by Fog and the Inertness of a Heterogeneous Fluid." On this subject the author of the paper dissents from the conclusions arrived at by Professor Tyndall.

A correspondent of the *Field* gives an account of a gigantic species of cuttle-fish lately found entangled in the nets of some fishermen near St. John's, Newfoundland. The body, it is stated, was 8 ft. in length and had ten arms, the longest of which are 24 ft. long, radiated from the top of the head. The mouth, which was about the centre of the head, was armed with a horny beak, like that of a parrot. When killed by the fishermen it ejected a large quantity of inky fluid. The animal appears to have been a calamary, and is a different animal from the octopus. It is stated that a cuttle-fish was some time since thrown ashore which was 80 ft. in length. The fishermen who encountered a cuttle-fish some time since in Conception Bay state that it was three times the length of their boat, which was 20 ft. long. It threw one of its tentacles over the boat, and this tentacle, which was severed by an axe, and is now in the local museum, is 35 ft. long.

The International Exhibition for 1874 will consist of three divisions, of which the first will be devoted to the fine arts; the second to manufactures, raw materials, machinery, and processes; and the third to new inventions and discoveries. Among the machines will be lace-making machines, stone-dressing machines, brick-making machines, and wood-working machines. New stoves will form a prominent feature. Messrs. Chance and Co. will exhibit the revolving-light apparatus constructed for the South Stack lighthouse, near Holyhead; and Gramme's electro-magnetic light will also be shown.

The iron-mines of Elba have long been known to furnish some of the best iron ore in the world, and the supplies are inexhaustible; but their beneficial development has been prevented by Governmental restrictions. A company of Italian capitalists has now been formed to lease the mines for thirty years, and they will erect ironworks.

The system of casting metals under pressure, inaugurated by Sir Joseph Whitworth for the production of sound castings in wrought iron and steel, has been extended by Colonel Lavroff, a French officer, to bronze with advantageous results. The Whitworth system is now being applied to the production of heavy guns and of shafts for screw-propellers, which are cast hollow, and which, with about half the weight, are stronger than the screw-shafts usually employed. The soundness of the main shaft in screw-vessels is still more important than it is in paddle-vessels, as, even if one paddle-shaft breaks, the vessel may be able to complete her voyage with the other; whereas, if the screw-shaft breaks, the vessel is left without resource except the sails, which are often useless in such a case.

Mr. Griffiths, the inventor of one of the best forms of screw-propeller now in use, has lately proposed to employ two screws, one at the bow and the other at the stern; or he uses one screw working in a short tube which opens downward at the fore end, so as to take in water from below the keel and deliver it at the stern. Mr. Griffiths says:—"A screw-propeller working in open water in the ordinary manner draws a great portion of its supply of water from all around its periphery, and the power which is consumed in drawing it is wasted. This is not the case with my system, when the power is divided between the bow and stern screws, or with the enlarged tunnel-mouth for a single screw; for the extra quantity of water required by the screw is thus supplied without any loss of power. Screws must be supplied with 40 or 50 per cent more water to give the best effect in propelling the ship."

Last month we recapitulated some cases in which heat counteracts the effect of gravity, as when liquids assume the spheroidal state and roll over a hot plate without touching it. Mr. Crookes has quite recently described to the Royal Society several forms of apparatus which enabled him to render sensible an action exerted by heat on gravitating bodies. One of the experiments was made with a balance formed of a straw beam, with pith-ball masses at the end, the whole inclosed in a glass tube and connected with a Sprengli air-pump. It was found that the application of heat beneath one of the pith balls in the rarefied tube caused it to rise, whereas the application of a piece of ice caused it to fall. The motion could not be due to air currents, as there was no air present.

A substitution of albumen for gelatine in the bichromate process of photo-lithography has been successfully made. The paper is covered with a thin coating of albumen, upon which a concentrated solution of the bichromate is poured. After exposure under the negative, the sheet is covered with lithographic ink, and is then immersed in cold water to dissolve the unaltered albumen, which is removed by a soft sponge. A very clear image is thus obtained, which may be transferred to the stone and printed from in the usual manner of lithography.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

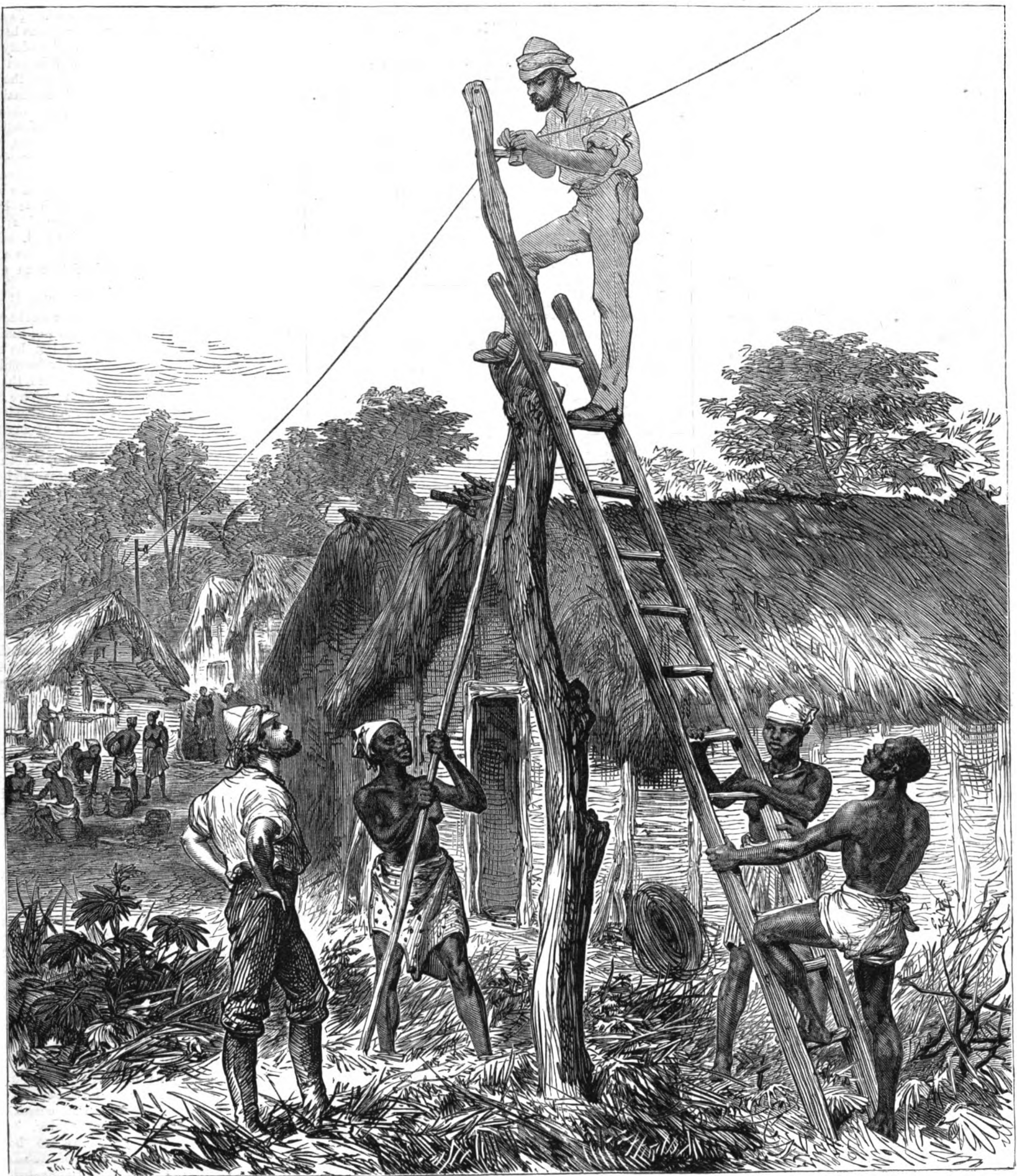


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WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE ASHANTI WAR: FIXING TELEGRAPH WIRES ON THE ROAD TO THE PRAH.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 5, Seamore-place, Mayfair, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., of a daughter (Victoria Lily).
On the 10th inst., at Roche Court, near Salisbury, the wife of Charles Wm. Bell, Esq. (late 15th Hussars), of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Harpenden Hall, Herts, Mrs. Arthur Griffin Rumball, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at 10, Gloucester-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Augustus M. Cunyngame, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at The Rookery, Brixworth, Northamptonshire, the wife of Captain R. Cooper, late Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., in the parish church of Lamesley, county of Durham, Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, to the Hon. Harriett Emily Liddell, daughter of Lord Ravensworth.
On the 7th inst., at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Lord Wallcourt to Lady Jane Harriet Charlotte Stanhope, fourth daughter of the Earl of Harrington.
On the 5th inst., at the British Legation, Rome, by the Rev. J. B. Grant, William Henry Taggart, of Bath, Somersetshire, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late St. T. Peters, of New York.
On Dec. 7, at Manila, Philippine Islands, Robert Calder, eldest son of the late John Muir Smith, of Glasgow, to Ramona, fourth daughter of Don José Martinez, of Manila. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Bournemouth, Lady Blanche Mackenzie Fraser.
On the 11th inst., at Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire, Thomas, Lord Dundas, the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Zetland, aged 24 days.
On the 9th inst., at 10, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill, Henry John Kirkman, the junior partner of the firm of Kirkman and Son, Soho-square, deeply regretted.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 21.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15.
Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Derwent Coleridge, Rector of Hanwell, 9.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, 7 p.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Woodford.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, Canon, 8 p.m., the Rev. H. A. Cotton.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon W. H. Brookfield.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. G. A. Selwyn, for the Clergy Orphan Corporation; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Lottie, Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy, on the History of the Royal Chapel and Hospital of the Savoy.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.
New moon, 7.15 p.m.
Crystal Palace, Exhibition of Cage Birds (four days).
Royal Asiatic Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. C. W. Leitner on the Oriental Movement in the Punjab).
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Civilisation).
Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Mr. W. K. Parker on the Structure and Development of the Skull in the Vertebrata—commencement of course).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).
Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (on "Judaea Macabean," with Musical Illustrations from Handel).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. N. Whitley on the Brixham Cave and the Antiquity of Man).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. W. C. Maclean on Sanitary Precautions for Troops in Tropical Regions).
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.
Shrove Tuesday.
Kettering Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Derby Spring Meeting (Races), two days.
Bromley First Spring Meeting.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Liquids and Gases).
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. F. H. Janson on some Judicial Statistics).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Construction of Harbour and Marine Works with large blocks of Stone).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (M. Taczanowski on New Species of Birds from Central Peru; Sir Victor Brooke on a New Species of Gazelle).
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. (Captain R. F. Burton on the Castellieri (Pre-historic Remains) of Istria).
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Dawson on Calvin).
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.
Ash Wednesday; Lent begins.
Mohammedan Year 1291 begins.
Cambridge Term divides at midnight.
Royal Horticultural Society, 1 and 3 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Pianoforte Playing).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. C. T. Bartley on Thrift as the Outdoor Relief Test—the Earl of Derby in the chair).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah").
Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, evening.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Paleontology).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Bell on the Detection of the Adulteration in Food and Drink).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867.
Walsall Poultry and Pigeon Show (three days).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. White on the Present State of Thought concerning Architecture).
Geological Association, 1 p.m. (anniversary).
Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Rieu on Persian and its Affinities).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Vernon Heath on the Autotype and other Photographic Processes and Discoveries, 9 p.m.).
Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. T. Lowne).
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Bosworth Smith on Mohammed and Mohammedanism).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Energy).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
February	4	30.608	35.7	32.0	88	10	32.9	42.6	NE. E.	93	In.	
	5	30.561	29.1	29.1	100	—	25.0	33.6	E. N. E.	66	000	
	6	30.440	27.6	27.6	100	—	26.2	30.5	N. NE.	91	000	
	7	30.234	34.3	32.2	93	4	25.7	44.8	NW. WSW. WNW.	232	014	
	8	30.130	37.7	27.1	69	—	28.9	43.3	W. N.	190	0.0	
	9	30.068	32.2	24.7	76	4	26.1	36.7	WNW. NNW.	224	0.0	
10	30.561	30.0	21.5	74	6	29.2	33.7	NNW. ENE. ESE.	357	0.0		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.617	30.614	30.493	30.322	30.117	30.227	30.518
Temperature of Air	35.7	29.1	27.5	34.3	37.7	32.2	30.0
Temperature of Wind	34.7	29.0	27.2	33.7	36.7	32.2	30.0
Direction of Wind	NE.	E.	N. N. E.	NW.	W.	WNW.	NNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 3	1 30	1 55	2 10	2 25	2 40	2 55
11 3	1 30	1 55	2 10	2 25	2 40	2 55

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. On MONDAY, and During the Week, Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday) excepted, AMY ROSSART—Amy Rossart, Miss Edith Stuart; Queen Elizabeth, Miss Cicely Nott; Leicester, Mr. H. Sinclair; Varney, Mr. J. Ryder. After which, JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Granville, Christmas, Comic. Pantomime—Meadames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, Y. Cameron, Annie, Sylvia Edson, A. Murray, Mowbray, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jacks, S. Harvey, Amy Rosvilland, and Harriet Conway; Messrs. B. Wright, Cullen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. 6d. MORNING PERFORMANCE on Tuesday next, Feb. 17: Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. 6d. MORNING PERFORMANCE on Wednesday next, Feb. 18: Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. 6d. MORNING PERFORMANCE on Thursday next, Feb. 19: Seven. Prices from 6d. to 25s. 6d. 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people to relief works. We do not by any means intend to imply that some labour may not, under some conditions and in some places, be insisted upon as the price of grain. It need not be exacted as a test of destitution. It ought not to be enforced without discrimination. In every case it is unsuitable to women and children. All this, we trust, will before now have commended itself to the judgment and sympathies of the Indian Government. The worst of it is that lives are being forfeited whilst officials are becoming convinced. One cannot but hope that, as one of the beneficial results of that change of Administration which the general election has unexpectedly made imperative, a fresh impulse may be given to the Indian Administration in dealing with probably the greatest impending calamity of the age.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House. On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken daily walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Upon one occasion her Majesty visited Mrs. Shedden, at Springhill. Princess Beatrice, attended by Mlle. Norèle, has also taken frequent rides. General Viscount Templeton, K.C.B., Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster have visited the Queen, and, together with Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, have dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have given sittings to Mr. Koberwein for their portraits. Princess Beatrice has presented, through Sir W. Jenner, Bart., an interesting scrapbook for the use of the children's wards of University College Hospital. Sir John Cowell has arrived at Osborne on his return from St. Petersburg. The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting upon her Majesty. The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry William John Byng, Groom in Waiting, to be Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, vice Colonel Lord De Ros, resigned. The Queen has also appointed John Francis Campbell of Islay, Esq., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry William John Byng, now one of the Equeries in Ordinary to her Majesty.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday, 16th inst.; on Wednesday, March 25; and on a day yet to be named at the end of April or the beginning of May. The Queen will also hold a Court on Friday, March 13, at Buckingham Palace. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawingroom on March 25, it being a collar day.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Czar, the Czarevitch, the Czarevna, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other Royal guests and members of the Imperial family, arrived at Moscow from St. Petersburg, by special train, at midnight on Wednesday week. The Imperial and Royal party were received at the Nicolaïfski station with the usual military honours, and drove immediately to the Kremlin in carriages and sleighs, the route being lined by dense and cheering crowds. Moscow was most brilliantly illuminated.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany arrived in Moscow the day previously to the arrival of the Russian Court. Their Imperial Highnesses visited the Troitzkos Sergiewski Monastery.

On Thursday week the Czar reviewed the Catherine Slav-Regiment, the members of the Court and the foreign visitors being present. Subsequently the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh held a reception at the Kremlin to receive the congratulations of the Moscow nobles. At the reception a golden coffer was presented to the Duke and Duchess. In the evening there was a state performance at the Grand Theatre. When the Czar and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh entered the Imperial box the orchestra performed the British National Anthem, followed by the Russian Anthem, the audience enthusiastically cheering. All the foreign visitors were present.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Czar and the members of the Imperial family, and the foreign visitors, drove out, and inspected various places of interest in the city. The Imperial and Royal personages also attended a parade of infantry in the great Manège. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh received at the Kremlin a deputation of the English residents in Moscow; and a congratulatory address was presented by the Rev. R. G. Penny, British Chaplain at Moscow. In the evening a state dinner was given; and subsequently the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Czar and the Imperial and Royal visitors, were present at a ball given by the Moscow nobles, at their club. At three o'clock the next morning, after attending the ball, the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and the Duke of Coburg left Moscow en route for Berlin.

On Saturday last the Emperor, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and his illustrious guests, together with the members of the Imperial family, proceeded by the Jaroslaf line to the Troitzkos Sergiewski Monastery, and upon their return the Imperial and Royal party dined at the Nicolai railway station. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Czar, and the members of the Imperial family and the foreign visitors were present at a ball given by Prince Dolgourouki, Governor-General of Moscow.

On Sunday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Russian Court and the foreign guests, left Moscow upon their return to St. Petersburg. The Imperial and Royal party arrived at eleven o'clock a.m., and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke Nicholas, Governor of the city, and a numerous staff.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Danish Crown Prince paid a visit to Cronstadt. Their Royal Highnesses first visited the Technical School, and, after luncheon, went round the Middle Harbour, where they inspected the ironclad frigate Peter the Great, now in dock. They subsequently visited the Marine Club and Library in the new Admiralty House, the sail and boat manufactories, the Constantine battery, and the new battery (No. 3) in course of construction. The Royal visitors returned to St. Petersburg by way of Oranienburg.

On Wednesday the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales were present at the ceremony of laying the keel of the ironclad corvette to be named the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Neva Skating Society gave a fête on the ice in the evening in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. A band of music attended, and there was a magnificent illumination with Bengal lights. The members of the Imperial family and the British Princes and Princesses arrived on the ice at a quarter past ten, and were received with loud cheering. The fête lasted till past midnight. Thousands were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will leave St. Petersburg about the 27th inst., en route for England. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses will make a short stay at Berlin. It has been notified to the town council of Gravesend that the Duke and Duchess will land at the Terrace Pier at that town on the morning of Saturday, March 7, that being the day on which the Princess Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales) landed at the same place in 1863 and made her entry into London. The Duke and Duchess will proceed to Windsor Castle, where they will be received by the Queen.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne will shortly proceed to Dornden, Tunbridge Wells, which mansion is being suitably fitted up for the reception of the Princess and the noble Marquis. Dornden is situated within beautiful grounds, and is contiguous to the Royal parade and the mineral springs. The estate has been purchased by the Marquis of Lorne.

Prince Leopold was present, on Saturday last, at the marriage, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, of Miss Lorina Liddell, eldest daughter of the Dean of Christ Church, to Mr. William Baillie Skene, M.A., of Pitlour, N.B., Fellow of All Souls' College.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Gilbert Scott has been presented by the Turners' Company with the freedom of the City.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, held on Wednesday, at the Council Chamber, Guildhall—Mr. C. Reed, M.P., in the chair—it was arranged that the debate on Canon Gregory's motion relating to board statistics and voluntary schools should be resumed next Wednesday.

The nineteenth annual dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held, on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern—Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., presiding. It was stated that there are now 133 children in the schools, and since its foundation the institution had received 330 orphans. Subscriptions to the amount of £1700 were announced.

The annual assault of arms of the athletic club in connection with the Hon. Artillery Company was given on Wednesday evening at the headquarters, Finsbury. Mr. R. Harry Nunn, the honorary secretary of the club, who acted as manager of the sports, merited the thanks of the visitors for the admirable manner in which he conducted the entertainment.

Addressing the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, last Monday evening, on the question of Dr. Livingstone's fate, Sir Bartle Frere observed that, while a ray of hope was still remaining, he was nevertheless bound to say it was now smaller than it had been before the last few particulars had reached England. All he could do was to ask them to suspend their judgment and hope for the best.

The London Piscatorial Society of amateur anglers had its annual dinner last week at St. James's Hall, when Mr. T. R. Sachs, who held during some years the office of honorary secretary, was presented with a set of diamond studs and a silver tea and coffee service, with salver, in addition to the gift of a silver cup in 1866, as a testimonial of his services. We have noticed the objects and proceedings of this society before.

Exeter Hall was again filled on Wednesday evening with the friends of the movement for obtaining an advance of wages and the abolition of Sunday duty in the minor departments of the postal service. The chair was taken by Mr. Mundella, M.P.; and among other members of Parliament who supported the cause by their presence and advocacy were Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, Colonel Beresford, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., and Mr. Plimsoll.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 107,301, of whom 36,992 were in workhouses and 70,309 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 7119, 17,455, and 57,039. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 508, of whom 354 were men, 116 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

A meeting of Roman Catholics, to counteract the influence of the recent demonstrations of sympathy with German Protestantism, was held yesterday week, in St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk. Many persons of note were present; and the attendance was so large that a second meeting was held in Warwick-street church, and a third in a large room at St. James's Hall. Sir Charles Clifford took the chair at the latter meeting, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, D.D., at Warwick-street church.

On Wednesday night the twenty-second anniversary festival in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, was celebrated at Willis's Rooms. Sir F. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., presided. A large list of subscriptions and donations was read by the secretary. Worthily heading these was a third donation from Mr. John Walter, M.P., of £250, which was ably supplemented by one of £200 from the chairman, £100 from Mr. B. W. Currie, £50 from Lord Overstone, £50 from Mr. R. B. Wilson, and £25 from the Marquis of Exeter.

At the annual meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society, on Tuesday, there was an animated discussion on the motion for the adoption of the report. An amendment was moved proposing the adjournment of the meeting to March 10, to enable the opinion of the Court of Chancery to be obtained, if possible, in a friendly way, as to the legality of the election of the new council. For the amendment 52 voted, and for the report 71. The proxies were then handed in: for the amendment, 225; for the report, 231.

Lord Derby presided, on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms, at the anniversary dinner of University College Hospital. In proposing the toast of the evening his Lordship spoke at some length on the subject of charitable institutions, observing that there were none so safe from abuse as a great and established hospital. Sir F. H. Goldsmid, in proposing the health of the chairman, said a great contest had been going on throughout the country for the last fortnight, of which he would only say that those who had been defeated would feel less disappointment and concern, while those who had succeeded might not feel less joy, if, as the result, the highest position in the State were assigned to their noble chairman. Lord Derby, in replying, said:—"My hon. friend has thrown the 'fly' over me with great skill and ingenuity, but I don't mean to 'rise.' All I would say in the matter to which he has alluded is that I go in for fair play, and I think that those who fought the battle ought to enjoy the victory." The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £1500."

The Extra Supplement.

"LOW LIFE."

In none of his numerous works now at Burlington House, or elsewhere that we remember, is Sir Edwin Landseer ever happier in suggesting analogies between the canine races and different orders of men than in the two pictures of "High Life" and "Low Life," in the Vernon Collection at the South Kensington Museum, both of which we have now engraved—the illustration of the former having appeared in our Number for Jan. 31 last. Two men could hardly differ from each other more completely, in themselves and their surroundings, than do that Scotch deer-hound which appeared in our Paper a fortnight ago and this English bull-terrier; and if the Baron's noble hound is a fitting representative of "High Life," surely this burly, bandy-legged butcher's dog is the very impersonation of "Low Life." Not even the opposite counsel in the trial of the "Claimant," whatever the object in view, could represent the Roger Tichborne and Arthur Orton of former days as more essentially distinct beings. The one dog is of the purest breed—thin, sinewy, agile, fond of field sports—yet, as he reclines against his lord's cushion, he has a thoughtful, even melancholy, air. And every accessory about him—sword and casque, books and manuscript (perhaps the rent or pedigree roll), hawking-glove and eagle's-claw—tell of aristocratic life and tastes. The other dog is a vulgar cross of two plebeian breeds. He is neither active nor graceful in his movements, nor is he beautiful to look at. There is, however, plenty of fight in him; and, though out of condition, he would be a match for most dogs in a short tussle, and rats would have small chance in his neighbourhood. He has doubtless been at many a dog-fight, ratting-match, and pugilistic encounter. His master's habits may be inferred from the pewter pot and pipe behind the dog, and the empty bottle above. His sporting proclivities are probably indicated by the top-boots and blue spotted necktie; whilst his employment is evident from the butcher's block, knife, &c. Fat, overfed, indolent, impudent, blinking or winking one eye in the sunshine, and licking his lips over a well-polished bone, the butcher's dog stands at his master's door in stolid self-satisfaction, and perfectly content with the "Low Life" he leads and represents.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

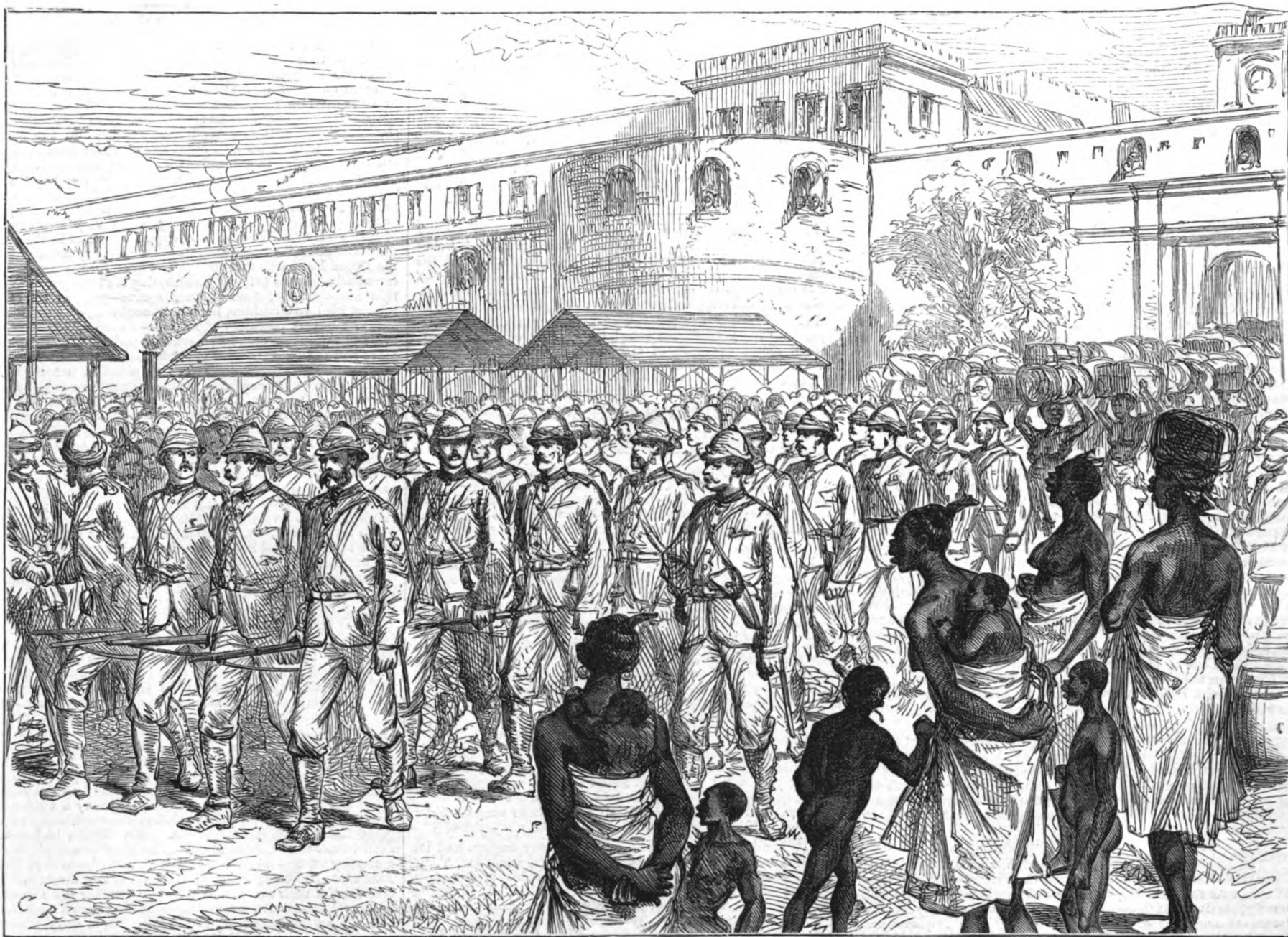
There has been some doubt concerning the genuineness of a despatch, published yesterday week, bearing date the 24th ult., and purporting to come from Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was said to be then encamped on the Adansi hills, half-way between the river Prah and the Ashantee capital city of Coomassie. But the drift of its news has obtained confirmation from its agreement with letters of the 15th from Prah-su, which were published last Thursday. A German missionary, Mr. Kühne, had been sent down from Coomassie by the King of Ashantee to offer or invite terms of peace. More than half the Ashantee army which invaded the Gold Coast country a twelvemonth ago had perished; about 20,000 had returned, and there was great lamentation at Coomassie. Mr. Kühne had seen 300 dead bodies of Ashantee chiefs. The chief causes of this great mortality were famine, smallpox, and dysentery, but the Ashantees had many killed in the fight at Abrakrampa. What remained of their army, which had been under the command of a General named Amanquantia, reached Coomassie on Dec. 22, and almost immediately dispersed. Three days afterwards King Koffee Calcalli, having deliberated upon this state of affairs, dictated to an educated native, who could write English, a long letter to Sir Garnet Wolseley. He sent this down to Prah-su, where Sir Garnet's headquarters then were, by a party of Ashantee messengers, whose arrival in the British camp, at the end of December, has been mentioned.

Our Special Artist, in one of his sketches engraved for this week's paper, shows the crossing of the river Prah by these ambassadors on a pontoon raft, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant and another English officer, who had gone across to meet them. Four of the most important members of the Ashantee embassy are conveyed on the first raft; their chief is distinguished by a coloured handkerchief tied round his head, and a square gold plate on his chest. The raft seen in the distance bears seven other Ashantee messengers or attendants, with one British officer. Sir Garnet Wolseley received the letter they brought, but declined to see them. They were shown the practice of our Gatling battery gun, which frightened them so much that one of them went mad, and shot himself in the night. Or this may have been from his fear of disgrace, when he found that their mission would prove a failure, as they were told Sir Garnet Wolseley meant to go on to Coomassie. These Ashantees returned to their King, reaching the capital on the 8th ult., and next day the King sent for Mr. Kühne, who had been detained there in captivity four years and a half, but had not been severely ill-treated. He found the King alone, dressed in a white cloth, and seated on a low stool playing with his cats. Mr. Kühne was invested with a royal robe, such as is worn by the King's relatives, and was presented with a gift of gold. He was then told that the King would send him to the English or Governor-General to say that the King wanted peace; "he would not fight with the white men, even if they came into the market-place, for his ancestors had never fought with the white man." This of course is an untruth on the part of his Majesty, whose predecessors, Osai Quaco Duah and Osai Tootoo Quamina, fought great battles with the English in 1824 and 1826, on the former occasion defeating and slaying Governor Sir Charles M'Carthy. Mr. Kühne undertook the message of peace, and arrived at Prah-su on the 13th, meeting Sir Garnet Wolseley on his march to Coomassie.

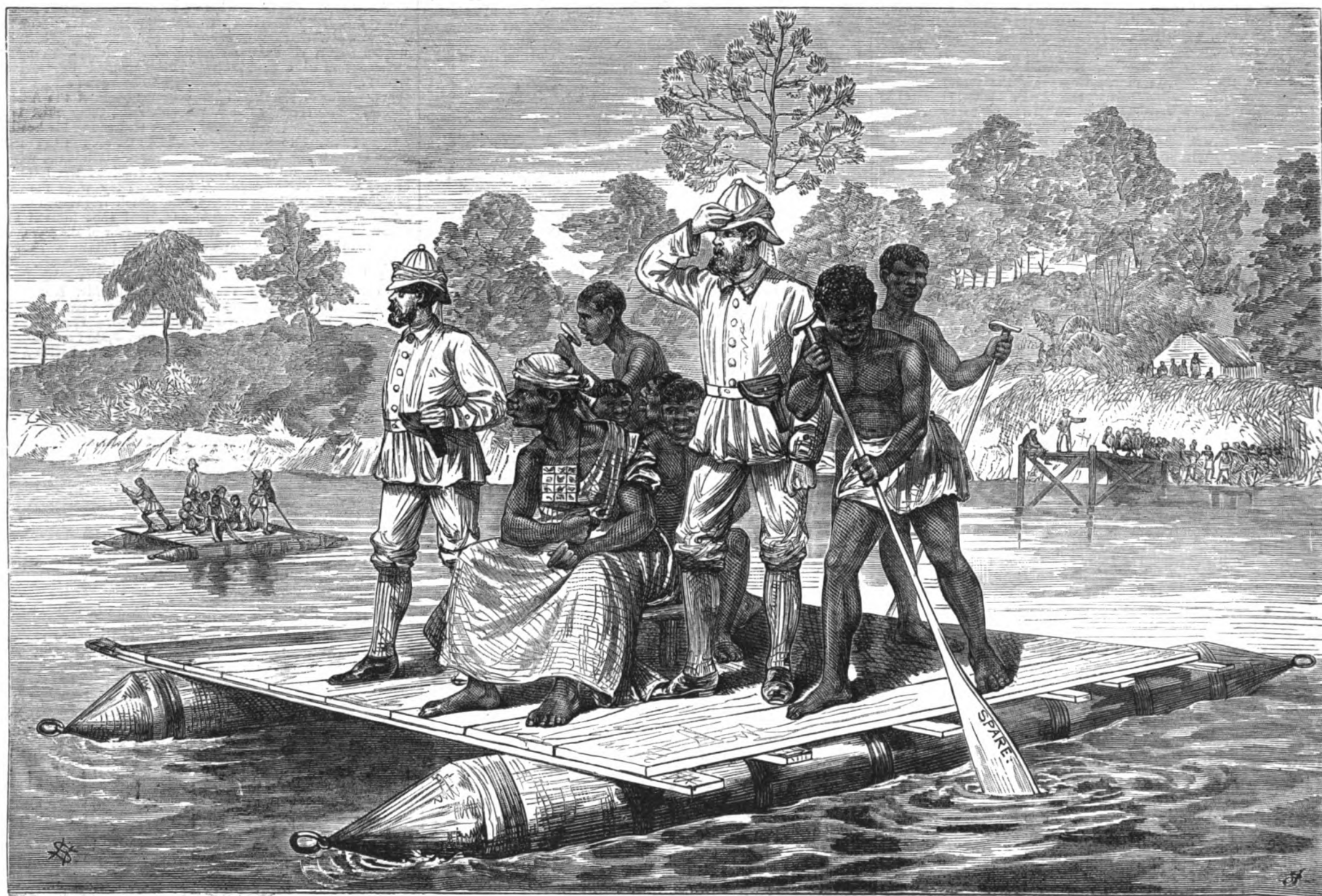
The General had several hundred sailors and marines, with a picked company of soldiers from each of the three European regiments which had come up to Prah-su. There was great difficulty in the transport of stores, as the Fantee carriers hired at Cape Coast Castle would not go farther towards the Ashantee country. The men of the two West India negro regiments were therefore obliged to be used as carriers. One of our Illustrations shows the arrival of the naval brigade on the 3rd ult., which was mentioned in our Special Artist's letter. They are dressed in coats of dark blue, with waist-belts, and three or four straps over the shoulders, to which are hung the water-bottles and filters, ammunition-pouches, and haversacks for their rations of food. They have with them a native boy, whom they picked up on the road. He wanted to go with them to join his father and brother on the other side of the Prah. The English sailors took kindly to this little fellow, and he has become a pet amongst them.

We present also two Illustrations of earlier date: one is that of a regiment starting from Cape Coast Castle on its march inland; the other shows the Royal Engineers fixing the electric telegraph wires along the line to Prah-su. Their greatest labour is to cut down the trees and clear away the brushwood in the dense forest of that tropical clime.

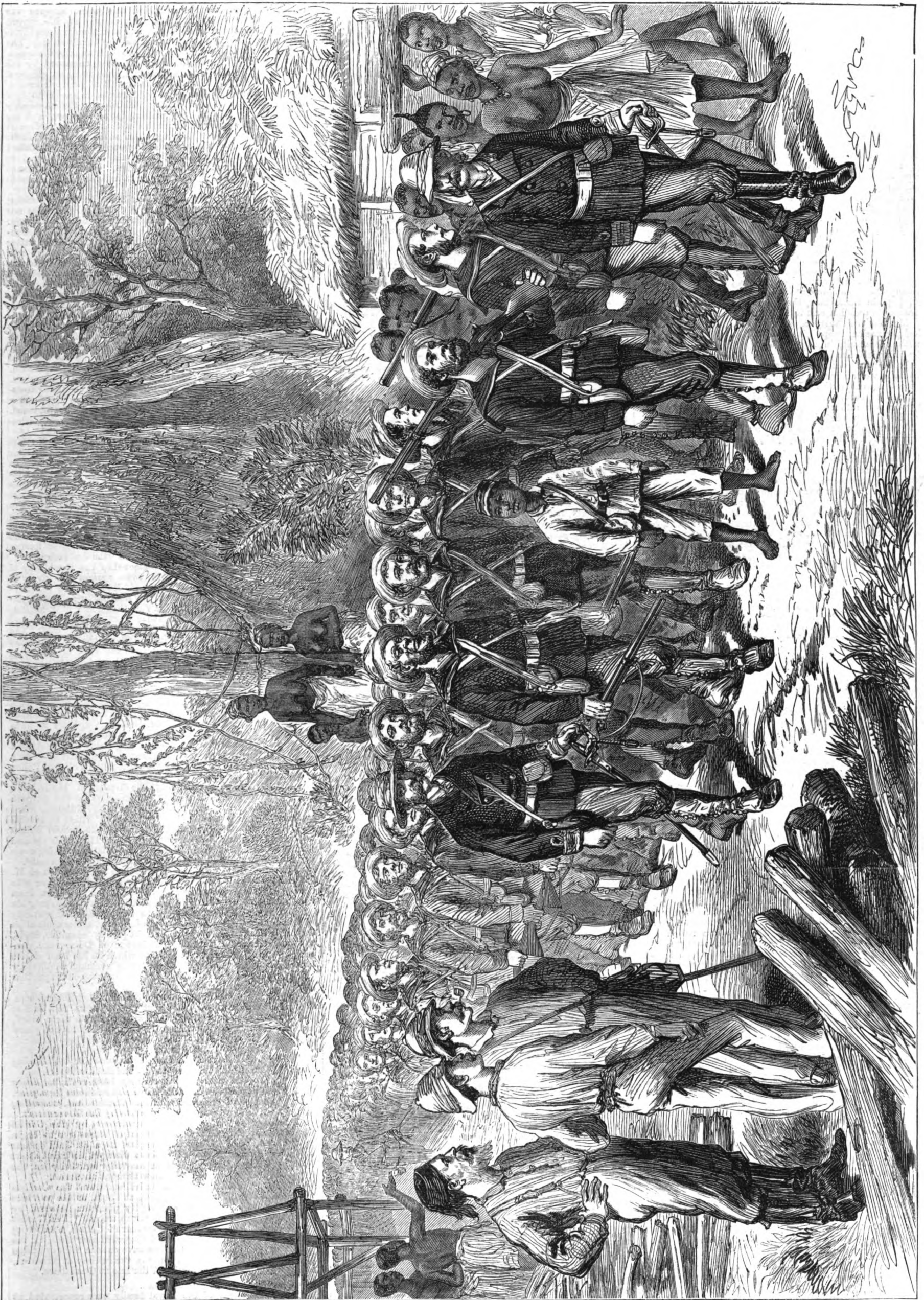
SKETCHES OF THE ASHANTEE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING CAPE COAST CASTLE FOR THE FRONT.



ASHANTEE AMBASSADORS CROSSING THE PRAH.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: ARRIVAL OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN CAMP AT FRAHSU.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE ELECTIONS.

By the absolute verdict of the constituencies, the Conservative party is about to govern this country. The flow of the electoral success of that party which began to rise last week has since risen to such a height that there will be a working majority and something more in the House of Commons against Liberalism, and England will be entering on a new political régime. In a comparatively desultory manner, but in some sort a chronological sequence, some record of the changes of the election may be given, premising that the English constituencies have most decidedly pronounced for Conservatism; that in Ireland there have been some Liberal gains, always supposing that the Home Rulers who have been returned are to be all counted as Liberals; while, strange to say, in Scotland there have been Tory gains, and seats have been taken from some notable adherents of the Gladstone Government.

In the first amongst the variations of membership which have occurred in this week must be placed the defeat of Mr. McClure, the former Liberal member for Belfast, Mr. J. P. Corry, a Conservative, having been returned; and as Mr. William Johnson, Tory and Orangeman, has been re-elected, the representation is wholly Conservative. Perhaps the greatest shock the Liberal party has received, and the most significant indication of Tory reaction, is the defeat of Mr. James White and Mr. Fawcett at Brighton. Each in his own way was a typical Liberal, and their vanquishment has not been soothed by the negative satisfaction that they have fallen before "foemen worthy of their steel;" for their places have been taken only by Mr. Ashbury, who is certainly a foremost yachting-man, and General Shute, who is certainly a distinguished officer in a particular way. At Canterbury the one-and-one condition of the representation has ceased, Captain Brinkman, the late Liberal member, having been forced to cede his seat to Mr. Majendie, a Conservative; while Mr. Butler-Johnstone, the late member of the same political persuasion, keeps his place. A useful Liberal member, with a specialty in regard to experience of India, Sir Charles Wingfield, has been routed out of Gravesend by Captain Pim, who, to put it mildly, is romantic in his ideas generally, and, so far as we recollect, is troubled with grievances. A complete upset has occurred at Ipswich, where Mr. Adair, long a most valuable member in matters of private business, and Mr. West, who was rather conspicuous (in a certain way) in the House, have been ousted by two Conservatives, Mr. J. P. Cobbold, who, to be sure, has some hereditary claims on the borough, and Mr. J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., so that the representation is wholly Tory.

The Conservative element in Manchester has proved dominant; for the late member of that creed, Mr. Birley, has secured a colleague of cognate political sympathies in Mr. Romaine Callender, the third seat being occupied by the venerable and venerated former Liberal member, Sir Thomas Bazley; while Mr. Jacob Bright did not get a place at all, and is "left lamenting." By the rejection of Lord Henley at Northampton the Government has lost a steady vote, and the House a sage and judicious member; and Mr. Pickering Phipps, a Conservative, will henceforth be the coadjutor of Mr. Charles Gilpin, the late Liberal member. At Norwich a victory was gained over Mr. Tillett, who sought the seat left vacant by the late Liberal member, Sir William Russell, by Mr. Huddleston, Q.C.; but Mr. Colman, the other former Liberal member, saved his seat, and the representation is now divided instead of being, as hitherto, completely Liberal. The retirement of Sir E. Massingham Buller from North Staffordshire has deprived the Gladstone Government of a straight vote, and Sir Charles Adderley has in Mr. C. Minton Campbell a supporter who will be an addition to the Conservative ranks. Again a borough formerly true to Liberalism—Stoke-on-Trent—has fallen away by choosing Conservative Mr. Heath in the room of Liberal Mr. Roden; but Mr. Melly has retained his seat, though he was second on the poll.

The first indication in Scotland of the existence of the Conservative epidemic which has been prevalent was the choice of Colonel Alexander for North Ayrshire, in the place of the late Liberal member, Sir D. Wedderburn, who did not seek re-election. A very old Liberal member, Sir Harry Verney, has been pushed out by Conservative Mr. Hubbard, junior, whose father formerly sat for the borough when it had two representatives. The favour in which Sir Henry Hoare was believed to be held in Chelsea has proved not to be sufficiently powerful to resist the rush of Conservatism, and so he has been replaced by Mr. Gordon, who will have to bear with a Radical colleague, as Sir Charles Dilke retains his seat. Christchurch was not wooed by the late member, Mr. Haviland-Burke; and a Tory, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, has got into that hitherto Liberal fold. Deserted by Mr. T. Hughes, Frome has added to the Conservative victories by returning Mr. H. Lopes, who sat in the last Parliament for Launceston. Disregarding his long tenure of the representation of the borough on Liberal principles, Leeds has, as it were, cast out Mr. Baines, though it has retained Mr. Carter, whose pronounced Radicalism may, perhaps, neutralise the additional Conservatism which has been infused into the membership by Mr. Wheelhouse, the late member, having a colleague after his own political heart, in the person of Mr. R. Tennant. Re-election at Knaresborough was not sought by the late Radical member, Mr. Illingworth; and, after a contest, Mr. B. Woodd took the place.

The city of London has emphatically pronounced for Conservatism. Mr. Goschen was the only Liberal returned, and he was at the foot of the poll—Mr. Alderman Lawrence and Baron Rothschild being nowhere; while Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Twells sit in their places. How it would have been if Mr. R. Crawford, one of the late Liberal members, had not retired, it is impossible to say. Whatever the influence which has acted on political opinion in this election may have been, it was potent in Marylebone, from the representation of which Mr. Harvey Lewis having retired, Sir Thomas Chambers, the other late Liberal member, will now have a Conservative colleague in Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., who was at the head of the poll. Sir John Ramsden, the late Liberal representative of the Monmouth Boroughs, did not go thither again, and an accession has been made to Conservatism by the choice of Mr. Cordes. The defeat of Mr. Hibbert at Oldham, by Mr. Serjeant Spinks, is very suggestive, inasmuch as he was one of the most respected members of the House when he was in a private station, and proved, as Secretary to the Local Government Board, a satisfactory official. He has, however, to give way, and Mr. Cobbett, the other late member, will have his recent Conservatism nourished and intensified by association with his new colleague. Again has a Scottish constituency proved recreant to the Liberal cause, for Stirlingshire has put into the place of Admiral Erskine (who did not stand on this occasion) a Conservative, Sir W. Edmondstone having in a contest beaten a new Liberal candidate, Sir W. Bruce. By a fantastic trick the Tower Hamlets has chosen to put a Mr. Ritchie, entirely unknown as a public man, at the head of the poll, has retained Mr. Samuda, one of the late Liberal

members, and rejected Mr. Ayrton—an act which would seem to be intended as a direct slap at the Government. In Westminster two Conservatives were returned in a whirlwind fashion, Mr. W. H. Smith, of course, retaining his seat, while Sir Charles Russell has been given to him as a colleague. This is an instance of the fatuity of the Liberals in crowding their candidature on constituencies, for, had they pursued their intention of running Sir T. Fowell Buxton alone for the seat left vacant by the retirement of Captain Grosvenor, and concentrated their votes, the one-and-one condition of the representation might have been preserved, whereas the candidature of Sir W. Cudington, by which it was sought to assail both seats, ended inevitably in the letting in of a Tory.

Once more, Scotland is in Liberal default, and this time a borough, the urban constituencies having hitherto been considered as towers of strength to the party of progress. Ayr has got rid of Mr. E. Craufurd, the late member, and has chosen a Conservative Baronet, Sir W. Cunningham, in his stead. It is believed that there will be one universal feeling of regret amongst the members who were in the former House at the loss of Mr. Locke King, whom the electors of East Surrey have rejected, and given the late Conservative member, Mr. Watney, a colleague of his own way of thinking in the person of Mr. W. Grantham.

The Carmarthen Boroughs were not asked to re-elect the late Liberal member, Sir J. Cowell Stepney, but they were asked to supply his place by his son, Mr. Arthur Stepney; they declined, however, and chose a Conservative, Mr. W. Neville. A Conservative has been returned at the head of the poll for the city of Dublin—namely, Sir Arthur Guinness, who was returned also in 1868, but unseated on petition. With him is joined Mr. Brookes, a Home Ruler, who happens just now to be Lord Mayor of the city. Mr. Pim, one of the late Liberal members, was relegated to the foot of the poll; his former colleague, Sir Dominic Corrigan, did not stand. In South Wilts Mr. Fraser Grove, the late Liberal member, was defeated by Viscount Folkestone, who, with the other previous member, Lord Henry Thynne, makes the representation entirely Conservative. Another English county, Gloucestershire (West), which returned two Liberal members to the last Parliament, has rejected one—or, at least, has supplied the place of Mr. Marling, who retired, by Mr. R. E. Plunkett—though Colonel Kingscote, the other Liberal, retains his seat. Ayrshire South has followed the example of the northern division, and rejected the late Liberal member, Mr. Finnie, for Mr. Roger Montgomerie, a Conservative. A heavy blow to the Government has been dealt in the Wigton district by the rejection of the Lord Advocate for Scotland, and the election of a mere Mr. Stuart. Essex South has sent away its two late Liberal members, Mr. Wingfield Baker and Mr. Andrew Johnstone, and become wholly Conservative, by the return of Mr. T. C. Baring and Colonel Makins; and the county of Edinburgh, by not finding a Liberal to succeed Sir A. Maitland (who did not stand again), and choosing the Earl of Dalkeith, has restored the Tory dominance in the county, which was destroyed at the last election.

Turning to the enumeration of the Liberal gains, the task is not very heavy, though in some few instances the victories obtained have been good ones. Thus the entire representation of North Durham has been obtained by the return of Mr. Lowthian Bell and Mr. Palmer, whereas it was formerly divided between Sir Hedworth Williamson (who did not stand this time), a Liberal, and Mr. George Elliott, a Conservative. At Kirkcudbright a hybrid Liberal, Sir W. Herries Maxwell, has been replaced by a total one, Mr. Maitland. In Ireland some successes—notable for changes in a Liberal direction—have been made in some of the northern Conservative boroughs. Thus Colonel Knox, a loud-spoken Tory and Orangeman, has yielded his seat at Dungannon to Mr. Dickson; and Sir Hervey Bruce has had to give his seat at Coleraine to Mr. D. Taylor. There is a question whether the late representative of Dungarvan, Mr. Henry Matthews is a Tory or a Liberal, so batlike are his oscillations between the two parties; but, at any rate, he has made way for an absolute Liberal, Mr. O. Keefe, and Lord Newry has been forced out of the borough which gives him his title by a Liberal, Mr. Whitworth. Mayo County, which was left unsought by its late Conservative member, Lord Bingham, has become wholly Liberal by giving to the other late member, Mr. G. E. Browne, as a colleague, Mr. T. Tighe. A little while ago Colonel Pease, a Tory, was returned for Hull, in the room of the late Mr. Clay, and the representation was thus neutralised. Before, however, he could take his seat, he has been ousted by Mr. A. H. Willson, and the other late member, Mr. Norwood, has again a colleague of his own Liberal opinions. In County Down there is a gain, for though Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor, one of the former Conservative members, has been again returned, Colonel Forde, who sat with him in the last Parliament and was politically in unison with him, has gone down before Mr. J. Sharman-Crawford, a tenant-right candidate, and son of Mr. W. Sharman-Crawford, once so prominent a member of the House.

For Berwickshire Mr. W. Miller, a Liberal, was returned late in last Session; but he has had a very short tenure of his seat, for he has been defeated now by Major Baillie Hamilton, who is thus added to the Conservative strength. In a parenthetic way, it may here be mentioned that Mr. Adam, the Chief Commissioner, whose seat for Clackmannanshire was threatened, has been triumphantly returned by a large majority. There has been a Liberal gain in the county of Elgin, Lord Macduff having turned out the late Conservative member, the Hon. Ogilvie Grant. A seat has been taken from the Liberal party in Derbyshire East Mr. Strutt having given way before Mr. F. Arkwright (there will be now three members of that name in the House), but Admiral Egerton, the late Liberal member, has again been returned. The county of Herts is now wholly Conservative, Mr. T. Halsey having taken the place of Mr. H. R. Brand, who represented it in the last Parliament; the other Liberal member, Mr. H. Cowper, though returned, being at the wrong end of the poll. The state of the representation is thus reversed, for, whereas there were formerly two Liberals and one Conservative (Mr. Abel Smith) as members, there are now two Conservatives and one Liberal. Colonel Tomline will be entirely lost to the House, for, having forsaken Grimsby and wooed East Suffolk as a Liberal, he has been defeated by Conservative Lord Rendlesham, who takes the place vacated by Mr. Corrance, of the same political creed. In the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire Liberal Mr. H. F. Beaumont, a late member, has succumbed before Conservative Mr. Starkey; and, coming nearer home, we find that in Middlesex Mr. Coope, a Conservative, has ousted Lord Enfield, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. With this for the present this chronicle of the elections closes.

At the annual meeting of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society the show was fixed for Sept. 9, and will be held at St. Neots. Among other gifts, the Duke of Manchester promised a silver cup, value 20 gs., for horses, and Mr. J. M. Heathcote promised a cup valued at the same amount.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 12.

Public attention has been divided this week between the speech delivered by Marshal MacMahon at his recent visit to the Tribunal de Commerce and the elections in the departments of the Pas-de-Calais and the Haute-Saône. The Marshal's oration, of which we have had an official version, bears unmistakable signs of having been composed by the Duc de Broglie, and was, we are told, essentially an electoral manoeuvre destined to influence the result of Sunday's scrutiny. "On Nov. 19," said the Duc de Magenta, in answer to President Daguin's congratulatory address, "the Assembly entrusted me with the government for seven years, and my first duty is to secure the execution of that decision. Having no uneasiness, therefore. During these seven years I shall be able to make all parties respect the present legally-established order of things. We shall, I hope, also see calm restored to the public mind and confidence revive. Confidence is not to be created by decrees, but my acts will be of a nature to command it."

All this, it was thought, would influence Sunday's elections; and, in some measure, it has done so. Neither Royalists nor Republicans are precisely pleased with the result of the scrutiny. The former jubilantly announced beforehand that the Conservative candidates were certain to triumph, and the latter were equally confident concerning the success of their own party. In the Haute-Saône M. Herisson, the well-known Radical member of the Paris Municipal Council, has defeated the Duc de Marmier, his competitor, by an overwhelming majority; but in the Pas-de-Calais—a department which, it is true, has almost invariably returned Conservative deputies—M. Brame, the Republican candidate, has been beaten by his antagonist, M. Sens. The politics of the latter are somewhat enigmatical. The Royalists claim him as a Fusionist; the Bonapartists hail him as a partisan of Napoleon IV. This only appears certain—that in his electoral address he has promised to unswervingly support the Government of Marshal MacMahon. On the whole, the Republicans have no reason to complain. Eight months ago M. Longlet, their candidate in the Pas-de-Calais, was defeated by a majority of 18,000 votes; on Sunday M. Brame only needed 2700 additional votes to be returned. The Republican cause, spite of Ministerial manoeuvres, is undoubtedly rapidly gaining ground.

The dismissal of Republican mayors continues. No less than 145 have been discharged by the Minister of the Interior and the Préfet in the department of the Gironde alone. In many instances the authoritatively-appointed functionaries decline the proffered honour; and the Republican journals register, daily, protestations from all parts of France against the arbitrary manner in which the Government is carrying the obnoxious municipal law into effect. The Royalists are becoming frightened at the large number of Bonapartists who are being appointed, and the organs of the Extreme Right admit that the deputies of their party are already beginning to regret having assisted the Government in carrying the "Loi des Maires."

On Saturday M. Buffet was re-elected to the Presidency of the National Assembly, by 348 votes against 246 given to M. Léon Say. MM. Fourcade and Rameau, the recently-dismissed Mayors of Bordeaux and Versailles, were unsuccessful candidates at the election for Vice-Presidents, M. Martel, Benoist d'Azy, De Goulard, Chabaud-Latour, being re-elected by considerable majorities. Throughout the week the Assembly has been occupied in discussing the various taxes and financial expedients proposed with the view of providing for the deficit in the Budget, but without adopting any of them. General de Ladmirault, Governor of Paris, having requested the authorisation of the Chamber for the prosecution of one of its members, M. Melvil-Bloncourt, a coloured gentleman deputy for Guadeloupe, accused of having been implicated in the Commune, a committee has been appointed to report upon this demand. M. Bloncourt appears to have escaped to London. The step taken by the Governor of Paris has caused a great sensation, such a long delay having elapsed since the perpetration of the offences complained of. At a recent meeting of the Amnesty Committee the Préfet of Police stated that the Councils of War had hitherto judged 50,000 Communists, 900 alone remaining to be disposed of. He declared that it was impossible to classify the prisoners for the purpose of an amnesty, seeing that many privates in the National Guard were more guilty than the officers; added to which in several instances insufficient sentences, considering the serious nature of the crimes committed, had been passed. It was his opinion that the Councils of War should settle the 900 remaining cases previous to any steps being taken with regard to an amnesty.

Literature has sustained a great loss in the death of M. Michelet, the eminent, though often prejudiced, historian, who died at Hyères, on Monday last, of disease of the heart, from which he had been suffering since 1870. He was seventy-six years of age. His greatest claim to the attention of posterity will undoubtedly be his History of France, remarkable alike for its brilliant, picturesque, and frequently eccentric, style, and its undisguised partiality in favour of Democratic doctrines. *La République Française*, to which he has been of late an occasional contributor, contained this morning an obituary notice, including a sketch of his life and an essay on his peculiar genius, six columns in length.

The Melun Assize Court has condemned Prince Soutzo, who, it will be recollected, recently shot Prince Ghika in a duel at Fontainebleau, to four years', his two seconds to three years', and the seconds of his unfortunate antagonist to two years' imprisonment.

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram states that the scheme for establishing a national bank has been accepted by the Bank of Spain.

A decree has been issued offering 1000 reals to every soldier who has obtained his discharge and re-enters for a year.

Interchange of prisoners with the Carlists has, according to the Madrid *Imparcial*, been agreed to by the Government.

According to an official announcement by the Carlist General Andechagas, the bombardment of Bilbao was to begin on the 13th inst. A special telegram from St. Jean de Luz represents General Moriones to have changed his mind about raising the siege. He remains in masterly inactivity on the Ebro, and the fall of the city is now thought imminent.

Official advices received in Madrid state that the Carlists have been defeated, with heavy loss, at Pobra, in the province of Llerida. Two hundred and eighty prisoners detained by them were released by the Republican troops. The Carlist bands under Vizcarro and the brother of Cucala, numbering 1400 men, have been beaten and dispersed near Nule, in the province of Valencia. The Carlists have cut the railway bridge at Alendia, in Valencia, have burnt the railway at Almaden, and have thrown a goods-train off the line at Guadalmes.

PORTUGAL.

All the members of the Royal family were represented at the funeral of Count Leisal, on Sunday, in the German Protestant cemetery at Lisbon.

With the exceptions of a Major and two sergeants, all the military prisoners at Lisbon accused of participation in the conspiracy of July, 1872, have been acquitted. The punishment awarded to each of the three persons found guilty is two years' imprisonment.

HOLLAND

It appears that the war in Sumatra did not end with the taking of the Kraton, the Acheenese chiefs remaining hostile and erecting forts in the interior. Still, it is considered that the enemy's strength is broken. The Sultan of Acheen is dead; and an official telegram from Acheen, dated Feb. 7, states:—"The hostile chiefs have elected as Sultan Toemankoe Dased, the cousin of the Sultan before the last one, with four regents. We are constructing a fort and camp in the Kraton which will command the river. The people are not hostile to us."

ITALY.

Senor Cantelli, Minister of the Interior, has provisionally assumed the direction of the Ministry of Public Worship, in consequence of Senor Scialoja's resignation.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill relative to elementary and compulsory education has been rejected by 140 votes against 107. A letter from General La Marmora having been read requesting the Chamber to accept his resignation, the House granted the General leave of absence for two months.

Cardinal Antonelli has, by a circular, declared that the pretended bull, regulating the election of a future Pontiff, is entirely apocryphal.

The Carnival at Rome was inaugurated last Saturday, and a despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Agreeable to the 'Royal Edict of Pasquino II.,' King of the Carnival, the opening act was a grand mythological spectacle—the reception by Pasquino of the visit of 'his Majesty the Emperor Saturn' and his daughter Ceres."

GERMANY.

The German Parliament was opened by Commission, on Thursday week, and Prince Bismarck read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech, after expressing the regret of the Emperor at being unable to be present, refers to the fact that representatives appear for the first time in the House from Alsace-Lorraine. It is pointed out that the principal measure to be presented to Parliament will be the Military Bill, the object of which is to clearly define the military strength of Germany. Among the other measures to be introduced are a new press law and a bill to regulate trade disputes between masters and workmen. In conclusion, reference is made to the satisfactory state of the foreign relations of Germany. At Monday's sitting of the Reichstag Herr von Forckenbeck, of the National Liberal party, was elected President; Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, of the Old Liberal party, Vice-President; and Dr. Hänel, of the party of progress, second Vice-President.

The new military estimates of Germany exceed the old Army Budget by 15,000,000 thalers.

As a response to the London Anti-Romanist meetings, a demonstration took place last Saturday at Berlin, under the presidency of Professor Gneist, the pro-Rector of the University and a member of the Reichstag. The large assembly was addressed by several speakers, and the meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor William.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna for St. Petersburg on Wednesday, passed through Granica at midnight, and arrived at Warsaw next morning. After inspecting the Russian Kesholm regiment, on which occasion he wore the Russian uniform, his Majesty continued his journey to St. Petersburg. The railway station and the streets of Warsaw were decorated with flags, and the Emperor was everywhere cordially received by the people.

The committee of the Reichsrath appointed to report on the ecclesiastical laws have nominated two sub-committees, one of which will examine the Government bill on the subject, while the other will draught a new bill upon the marriage law to be introduced by some members of the Reichsrath.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government introduced bills for the immediate completion of three railway lines in Bohemia, and for the construction of five railway lines in other Austrian provinces.

The Reichsrath has, by a decided vote against the Government and the Ultramontanes, resolved that the Theological College at Innsbruck, which is in the hands of the Jesuits, be broken up in July next. The college is looked upon as the nursery of Jesuitism for Austria, Germany, and Switzerland.

Thirty thousand working men are out of employ in Vienna, and the number of clerks out of employ is estimated at 6000.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King opened the Norwegian Chambers in person on Tuesday. The introductory remarks made in the Speech from the Throne were similar to those of the Speech delivered to the Swedish Chambers. The King proceeded to enumerate the measures to be presented to the Chambers, which comprise bills relative to the salaries of civil servants and the extension of the railway system, and a bill enacting the steps for modifications in the law respecting liability to military service.

AMERICA.

Mr. Secretary Fish discredits the statement published in the *Patrie* to the effect that sharp notes had recently been exchanged between the Governments of France and the States.

The Army Appropriation Bill has passed the House of Representatives, and a reduction to the amount of 4,500,000 dols. has been made in the estimates.

CANADA.

It is stated in a telegram from Toronto that the Government has obtained large majorities at the elections in all the provinces, and that, out of 206 members, not fifty will belong to the Opposition. The *Toronto Globe* says that the Ministry of British Columbia has tried to force an alteration of the terms of the Confederation upon the people, and that the sitting of the House was broken up amid extreme excitement. The *Globe* adds that a demand for a dissolution has been made.

INDIA.

Last week's official telegram respecting the Bengal famine states that the rainfall on the 21st ult. extended as far as Oude, and embraced all the distressed districts. Sir R. Temple has formed an estimate of the number likely to require relief, and his aggregate is a million and a half.

Rain has fallen in all the divisions of the Bengal presidency, with beneficial effect.

A Calcutta telegram in the *Times*, dated Tuesday, says:—"The Allahabad officials draw a startling picture of the distress at Goruckpore. Starving children are entering the missionary orphanage. Rice is 6lb. for 1s., and the relief works are crowded. Wages are 2d. per day. In North Moorshedabad the labourers exist on one meal daily. The rain has relieved Rajshyee. A relief committee has been formed in the Hooghly districts. The first subscription at Calcutta reaches £17,000. At Behar prices are double the average. 100,000 labourers are employed on the works, besides the railway and canal. People are alarmed and suffer great privation. Occasionally women

and children are employed on the roads. The rules regulating advances are further relaxed. Grants have been made for works to the extent of £261,800. Sir R. Temple is improving the Tirhoot transport. The exports since October are 150,000 tons. The Government imports 50,000 tons. The railway is carrying 1500 tons daily."

A *Daily News* telegram from Bankipore says:—"The condition of Northern Tirhoot and Chumpan is growing worse. Distress is intensifying, and becoming actual famine. Several deaths have occurred from starvation. Hundreds of high-caste women are to be seen labouring on the Government relief works with common coolies. The Government depôts are already selling in three sub-divisions of Tirhoot, and the Government supplies are pouring in for distribution. The official organisation is splendidly active."

The Bombay mail of Jan. 19 has arrived. The news it brings respecting the famine has been anticipated by the telegrams. The Madras papers announce the death, at the age of seventy-two, of Azim Jah, the Prince of Arcot.

At Valparaiso they have had an earthquake and a great fire, the latter supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Major R. M. Mundy, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Granada, to be Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.

The German African expedition under Gerhard Rohlfs has reached the oasis of Dachel, and made some valuable geographical discoveries in the district.

A Gibraltar telegram states that the German flag has been hoisted in Tangiers for the first time. On the arrival of the German squadron at that port the Moorish flag was saluted.

The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier has, says *Galignani*, just become the purchaser, for 210,000*fr.*, of the hotel of Princess Achille Murat, in the Avenue Montaigne.

The Serbian Skuptchina has pronounced a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of Colonel Beli-Markowitch, ex-Minister of War, who was impeached for alleged criminal offences in December last. The Prince has closed the session of the Skuptchina with a speech from the throne.

The Cape mail brings the intelligence that the Zulu revolt in Natal has been brought to an end by the capture of the rebel chief and his five sons. The only other item of interest is the announcement made by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal State that he had seen twenty-three gold nuggets, weighing together 13½ lb., which had been found in one day.

A Cairo telegram, dated Tuesday, says:—"The army of the people of Darfur, numbering 10,000 men with three guns, which had been sent to assist the bands on the river Gazale, has been completely beaten by a body of Egyptian troops. The chief of the Darfur army was killed, and his flags and three cannons captured. The Egyptian force advanced into Darfur, pursuing and dispersing the negroes everywhere."

The following colonial appointments are gazetted:—Mr. William Alexander George Young to be Government Secretary and Secretary to the Court of Policy and Combined Court of British Guiana; Mr. William Alexander Parker to be a member of the Executive Council of St. Helena; Mr. John Lloyd to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands; and Mr. Henry Byng to be Colonial Secretary to Tobago.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

In summarising the Australian evidence, yesterday week, the Lord Chief Justice excluded from consideration the story of the cheque drawn by Roger Tichborne at Melbourne, which was stated by the defence to have come into the possession of Mr. Hopkins. His Lordship's reasons for discrediting it were the impossibility of Mr. Hopkins concealing such a proof of Roger's existence from his relatives, and the fact that no one else had seen the alleged cheque. In introducing Arthur Orton upon the scene, his Lordship objected to Dr. Kenealy's description of him as a "low, coarse brute." There was nothing, he said, in Orton's letters to warrant the assertion. In analysing the defendant's own account of himself in Australia, it was shown that his defence turned on the ten months of an interval in his movements which he had not accounted for. Mrs. M'Allister's evidence was commended to the special attention of the jury, as leading to the conclusion that Arthur Orton and the defendant were identical. The Lord Chief Justice then tested the principal incidents in the defendant's later life at Wagga-Wagga and elsewhere. He asked the jury if it was likely Roger Tichborne would have taken to butchering, or horse-breaking, or such like colonial occupations. He concluded with an estimate of Mr. Cubitt's evidence as to his first acquaintance with the defendant, and the circumstances under which he disclosed his claim to the Hampshire baronetcy.

On Monday his Lordship entered into an examination of the statements made by the defendant to Mr. Gibbs and others in Australia, at the period when he first set up his claim to the Tichborne estates. He analysed the whole of the defendant's original communications to Gibbs at Wagga-Wagga, the correspondence with Lady Tichborne, and the various accounts first given by the defendant of his early life. His Lordship traced out the possibilities of the defendant having obtained family information from his companion Slate, a Hampshire man, and from the biographical articles in the *Illustrated London News*. It was strongly impressed on the jury that Roger Tichborne could not have known any of the names inserted by the defendant in the Wagga-Wagga will as his executors. In support of the supposition that the idea of claiming the Tichborne estates had not been long entertained before it was put in execution, his Lordship instanced the defendant's marriage at a Wesleyan chapel, and a number of the entries in the pocket-book picked up in Wagga-Wagga. In commenting on Dr. Kenealy's attempt to reconcile these discrepancies his Lordship said it amounted to asking the jury to believe there had been an interchange of minds between Orton and the Defendant. His Lordship afterwards alluded to the defendant's statements with respect to the regiment in which he served in the Army and the position which he held in it.

Proceeding, on Tuesday, with his analysis of the Australian evidence, the Lord Chief Justice dissected the statutory declaration made by the defendant in Sydney, remarking upon the names of ships and persons and dates appearing in it that could not possibly have been known to Roger Tichborne. The attention of the jury was next directed to the defendant's mistake in comparing Lady Tichborne with Mrs. Butts, of the Metropolitan Hotel—a tall, burly woman. On the alleged recognition of Bogle by the defendant his Lordship was more lenient than Mr. Hawkins had been. He gave Bogle credit for bonâ fides, but instanced many cases in which his evidence was unreliable. Having traced the defendant to Ford's Hotel, Manchester-square, his Lordship commented on the urgency of the motive which could take a man out of a comfortable room

on a Christmas night, and, after landing from a long sea voyage, to make an expedition to Wapping. His Lordship intimated that little importance was to be attached to the theories by which the defendant's counsel attempted to explain away such proceedings as the visit to the Globe public-house and the inquiries made about the Ortons. The defendant himself, he said, had never been asked what was the actual fact.

The summing up on Wednesday extended from the defendant's arrival in England to his first meeting with Lady Tichborne. The Lord Chief Justice remarked on the imprudence of the visit paid by Mr. Gosford and Mr. Cullington to Gravesend, and the impropriety of their conduct in forcing themselves on the defendant. Mr. Gosford's account of their first interview was minutely compared with allusions to the same incident in the defendant's cross-examination. Stress was laid on the strange action of Lady Tichborne in seeking the advice of her solicitor, Mr. Bowker, and then dismissing him at the critical moment when his opinion was most urgently required. In qualification of Dr. Kenealy's argument about the maternal instinct, the Lord Chief Justice pointed out how little Lady Tichborne had seen of her son, and how she failed to detect obvious discrepancies in the defendant's account of himself. The brown mark and the card case at Brighton, which he had offered as proofs of identity, his Lordship did not undertake to pronounce upon, though he suggested a "hypothetical solution." He expressed his strong disapproval of the charges of conspiracy made by Dr. Kenealy against the Tichborne family and their friends.

On Thursday his Lordship referred to the interview between Mr. Danby Seymour, William Burdon, and the Claimant at the Swan, at Alresford, and afterwards at Mr. Hopkins's. The interview at Croydon between the defendant, Sir P. Radcliffe, Mrs. Towneley, and Miss Nangles was next commented on, when he addressed Mrs. Towneley as his cousin Kate; and afterwards, on Lady Radcliffe coming into the room, calling her Mrs. Towneley. The next subject that came under consideration was the second interview with the defendant at Croydon. His Lordship was occupied a great part of the day in reading the defendant's correspondence, principally with Lady Tichborne, and pointing out the errors in spelling and grammar and the ignorance displayed on many subjects with which Roger Tichborne must have been well acquainted. Referring to the initiation of the Chancery suit, and the defendant's examination before Mr. Roupell, his Lordship suggested that the information which he then undoubtedly possessed, assuming he was not Roger Tichborne, might have been obtained from Lady Tichborne, Baigent, Miss Braine, Bogle, Carter, and M'Cann, observing as to the last three that it was most improper and irregular on his part, knowing they would be called as witnesses, to take them into his employ.

A case of breach of promise—"Maclean v. Knight"—was before Lord Coleridge and a special jury, last Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, said that a consultation between himself and Serjeant Parry, who represented the defendant, had resulted in an arrangement that a verdict for the plaintiff should be taken by consent for £2000. The learned counsel stated that a good many private matters were involved in the case. A verdict for the above amount was accordingly returned.

An action for slander, arising out of some differences in connection with pigeon-shooting, was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday; and the plaintiff, son of a general officer, obtained a verdict, with damages of £50, against his traducer, by whom he had been called a cheat and a blackguard.

In the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Justice Blackburn has been engaged with a special jury in trying an action for libel brought against the *Times* newspaper. The libel complained of was contained in a letter written to the *Times* from Paris in January, 1873, by a correspondent of that paper, and headed "Sham Correspondents," which stated, in substance, that a "Monsieur Polhes," who was said to have abstracted some papers from M. Thiers's house during the Commune, had been passing himself off as a correspondent of the *Times*. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £50.

For participation in a violent robbery from the person of Joseph Bush, a young ruffian named John Brown was, on Monday, sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to seven years' penal servitude and another term of seven years' police supervision. The prosecutor's wife, who had behaved with great courage in seizing and holding the prisoner, though she was set upon and cruelly beaten by a number of her own sex, received from the Court a reward of £1, accompanied by high commendation. Robert Aikman was, on Tuesday, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' supervision by the police. The prisoner had visited the clubs and some of the first-class hotels of the metropolis, and, whilst the waiters were inquiring after some name he had given, he appropriated greatcoats, wrappers, and other articles. The business for the day generally terminated by his entering an hotel, where he managed to slip from the cabman, and cheat him of his fare.

Templeman, the attorney, and Giraud, the Frenchman, charged with defrauding Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., by passing a forged cheque for £1242, have been convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

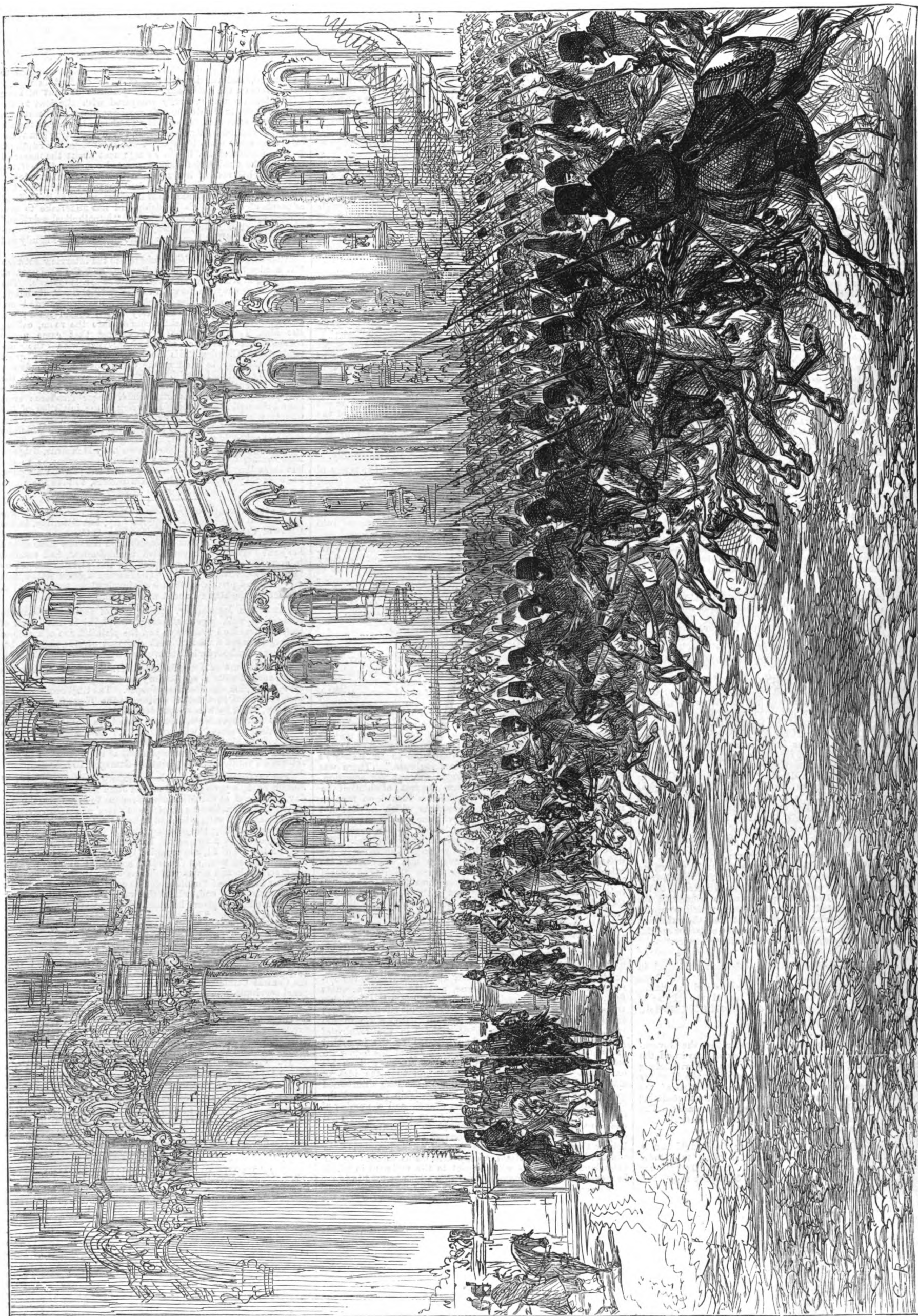
"Something called coffee," which had been seized on the premises of Mr. Syers, in Lime-street, was on Tuesday condemned at Guildhall, in spite of the owner's representation, first, that he had himself drank a decoction of it, and, secondly, that it was sold to go abroad.

Mr. Arthur Foster, clerk in a Government office, was again brought before Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street, yesterday week, charged with violently assaulting Mr. Denyer, an hotel-keeper in Dover-street, and was committed for trial.

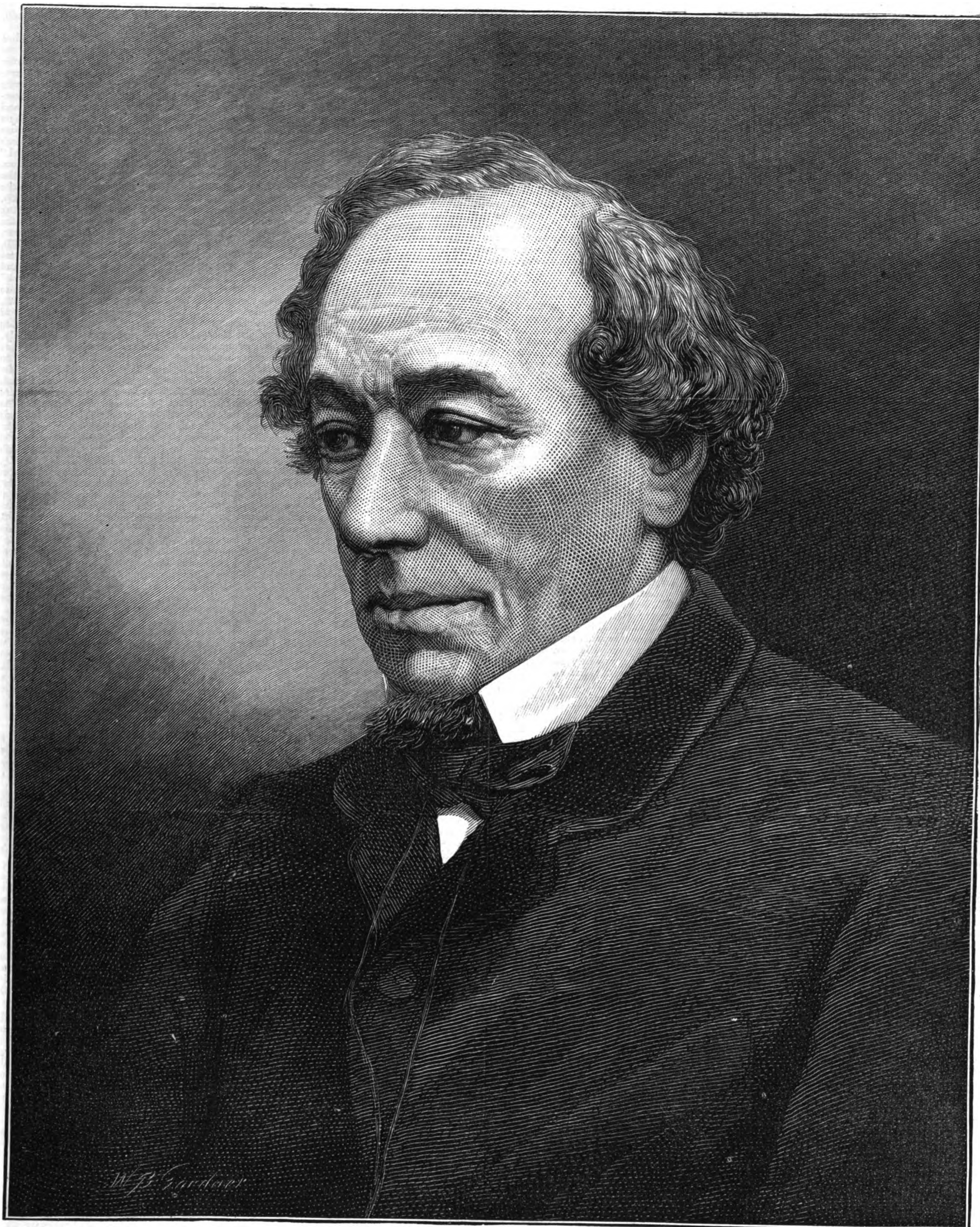
William Cole, in the employ of the Civil Service Co-operative Stores, Haymarket, was finally examined at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, charged with robbing his employers, and was committed for six months, with hard labour.

A REVIEW AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Our Special Artist, who was at St. Petersburg to attend the ceremonies and festivities at the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage to the Grand Duchess Marie, has furnished a sketch of the review or parade of Russian troops in front of the Winter Palace, on the 26th ult. The Emperor of Russia, the Czar-witch, the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, the Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany, and the Crown Prince of Denmark were spectators of this grand military show. They sat on horseback while the troops marched past and saluted his Imperial Majesty. There were 23,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry, nearly all of the Imperial Guard, and some artillery besides. Another day was occupied with a hunting party at Gatchina: Prince Arthur went there, but not the Prince of Wales.



ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT ST. PETERSBURG: REVIEW BEFORE THE EMPEROR, THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

MR. DISRAELI.

The result of the general Parliamentary elections in the last two weeks is to place Mr. Disraeli in power, and we therefore present our readers with a portrait of that distinguished statesman. He is sixty-eight years of age, four years older than Mr. Gladstone. Benjamin Disraeli was born in London, it is said in Bloomsbury-square, Dec. 21, 1805. His father was Mr. Isaac D'Israeli (that was the way he wrote his name), a learned antiquarian scholar, author of "The Curiosities of Literature" and the "Calamities and Quarrels of Authors." Mr. Isaac D'Israeli had inherited a moderate fortune from his father, who was a London merchant in the Mediterranean trade. The great-grandfather had come to London from Venice; but the family, which was Jewish, had been driven to Italy from Spain, in the fifteenth century, by a religious persecution. They had thence assumed the name of Israeli. Mr. Isaac D'Israeli did not adhere to the Jewish religion, but he dissented from the Church of England, and his son Benjamin was therefore educated at a small private school kept by the late Rev. E. Cogan, Unitarian minister, of Walthamstow. The mother of Benjamin Disraeli was a lady whose maiden name was Basevi, sister to the architect of the Pavilion at Brighton. His father possessed the estate and mansion of Bradenham Manor, near High Wycombe, and might have associated on equal terms with the landed gentry, but for his peculiarities of foreign race and creed, and his secluded life as a student. When Mr. Benjamin Disraeli left school, instead of going to one of the Universities, which were then more under Church direction than they now are, he was placed in an attorney's office to learn some details of business. This sort of work proved uncongenial, and he left it to his younger brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, who afterwards became a Registrar in the Court of Chancery.

The future Prime Minister chose a career of literary and romantic enterprise. Like Byron, he roved about in Albania and the Levant; like Shelley, he wrote a "Revolutionary Epic." He also wrote "Vivian Grey," the ideal of a bold and clever youngster aspiring to win the prizes of social and political distinction by self-asserting force. This was so early as 1827. In the saloons of Lady Blessington, and other leaders of the fashionable world on the ultra-Liberal side, he made a conspicuous figure, even at a juvenile age, while Mr. Gladstone, in his college at Oxford, was imbibing the doctrines of orthodoxy and austere Toryism. In like manner, when Mr. Gladstone obtained a seat in the House of Commons for Newark, by the patronage of the ultra-Tory Duke of Newcastle, as an opponent of the Reform Bill, Mr. Disraeli, one of the wildest of "Dandy Radicals," sought an entrance to Parliamentary life by an introduction from Joseph Hume. Both these right honourable gentlemen have since found good cause to alter their opinions, and it would be unjust to impugn the sincerity of either at any period of his life.

It was not till 1837 that Mr. Disraeli succeeded in getting a seat in the House, as one of the members for Maidstone. His colleague was the late Mr. Wyndham Lewis, of Pautgwynlais Castle, Glamorganshire; and in 1839, after the death of that gentleman, Mr. Disraeli married his widow. To that lady, who in 1868 was created Viscountess Beaconsfield, he has gratefully and chivalrously acknowledged that he owes no small part of his opportunity of success. He was soon alienated from the Radical Reform party, and connected himself with what was then called the "Young England" school. Their ideas of the true agencies of social and political regeneration might be expressed by the three titles of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Anglican High Church. Mr. Disraeli, in 1841, exchanged Maidstone for Shrewsbury. The opposition of some representatives of the landed interest to Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measures, and, finally, to his repeal of the corn laws, in 1846, gave occasion to Mr. Disraeli for taking a forward place in debate, on the side of this malcontent section of the Tory party, the "Protectionists." He was now elected for Buckinghamshire, and, with the political importance of his rank of a county member, he became, after Lord George Bentinck's death, with the isolation of Sir Robert Peel, the leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House. In this position he was always supported by the chief of that party, the late Earl of Derby; and he appears to possess the confidence of the present Lord Derby as well. It need scarcely be stated that Mr. Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Derby Ministry of 1852, and in that of 1853, and again from July, 1865, to February, 1868, when he became First Lord of the Treasury. His Ministry was overthrown by the general election of November, 1868, upon Mr. Gladstone's proposal to disestablish the Protestant Church in Ireland. The most remarkable act of Mr. Disraeli's Government was the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867, extending the suffrage to all householders in boroughs and cities. This was denounced not only by the Tories, but by Mr. Lowe and other Liberals, as an excessively democratic measure; but it now seems to have proved favourable to the Conservative party. In some respects Mr. Disraeli has been consistently Liberal from the first, as in advocating the removal of political disabilities imposed on account of religious belief. This was no more than was to have been expected of the descendant of Jewish victims of persecution.

His genius and style, both as a speaker and writer, have been very frequently made the subject of critical comment. In the orations likely to have been prepared beforehand his rhetoric is too artificial, and borrowed ornaments have too often been detected; but in current debate, in the rapid encounter of wits, and especially in the vein of banter, he is certainly the best speaker we have had in the House of Commons since the late Lord Derby was removed to the House of Lords. An inestimable merit of Mr. Disraeli is that command of temper, with that unflinching courtesy of his personal demeanour, which have sometimes disarmed his most bitter opponents. Whatever he may be as a politician, he is eminently a gentleman in bearing and in feeling. He has consummate social tact, and vast knowledge of the world. His fame as an author would probably not have been very considerable, but for the notoriety of his public position. A series of novels and romances, the last of which was "Lothair," have displayed highly coloured and exaggerated pictures of social life and incredible conceptions of character, mixed with rather indiscreet caricature or mimicry of real persons in our time. Fancy and wit Mr. Disraeli has in abundance, but little genuine humour, and none of the highest qualities of imagination. These literary pastimes, however, do not constitute his principal claim to the regard of his countrymen. The titles of some of his books may be enumerated:—"Vivian Grey," "The Revolutionary Epic," "The Rise of Iskander," "Ixion in Heaven," "Popanilla," "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Alroy," "Coningsby, or the New Generation," "Sybil, or the Two Nations," "Tancred, or the New Crusade," "Lord George Bentinck, a Political Biography," and, finally, "Lothair." They were found amusing at the time when they were written.

Mr. Disraeli is a widower; the death of Lady Beaconsfield occurred not long ago. He has no children, and his only brother is deceased. His country house and estate are at

Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe; he has lately taken a new town house, No. 2, Whitehall-gardens.

The Portrait of Mr. Disraeli is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Ebury-street, Eaton-square.

DUDLEY GALLERY EXHIBITION.

The spring exhibitions of water-colour drawings at this gallery diminish in interest as the number of their contents augment—as augment they do largely, if our memory serves us. Of works of artistic significance or importance there are certainly this year fewer than on any former occasion. Fewer artists of established reputation are among the contributors, and we almost entirely miss one element of special interest in former gatherings—i.e., studies for pictures and sketches *pour servir* made by oil painters of distinction. Nor among the many younger or little-known aspirants in water colours do we recognise, with some few exceptions, either an aim in art above or beside the familiar or commonplace in subject, or a strenuous effort at excellence in treatment. Some recent tendencies of our younger artists towards the mystico-mediæval or romantic-classic were heretofore illustrated more fully at the Dudley Gallery than elsewhere; but they have now almost entirely disappeared from its walls. Such tendencies had not unfrequently an affected or morbid character, which could not be accepted by healthy tastes; still they gave evidence of artistic energies which might mature into something purer and better, as well as original. Youth is the season of ambition, and it is an ill omen for the future of water-colour painting among us to find so little that is tentative from the many young artists who exhibit here. It might be otherwise if we had anything like a definite school either of water colours or oil in this country—if we had a number of capable, properly-trained pupils following acknowledged masters in developing well-ascertained principles of art. But it is not so. The leadership of the master and the intimate concurrence of the followers in a given direction, as practised in all the successful historic schools of painting, is virtually unknown among us. A few artists strike out fresh by-paths for themselves and they have their little followings, but they do not work in concert; the results, therefore, do not clear the way to further progress. The Dudley Gallery may be useful as a nursery for the old-established societies, and there are, no doubt, many evidences of capacity and promise in the present display; but the facilities it affords for disposing of productions in the slight material of water colours, which are little better than a superior kind of paperhanging, may, we think, be prejudicial to the career of many young artists.

With so few works of salient importance, our notice might be a short one; we shall, however, endeavour to include, if only by merely mentioning them, a proportion of the productions which, as we have said, evince capacity and promise. Among the most pleasing items in the collection are the small portraits by Mr. J. C. Moore, who in a quiet, unobtrusive key of colouring, and with refinement of treatment generally, very happily realises the sweet ingenuous expression of childhood. "Blanche Egerton" (224), a bright-eyed little lady in white, under a Japanese parasol, is especially felicitous; and little if at all inferior are the portraits of Master Richard Cavendish (348), and little Isabella Roget (333). A portrait-group in the same genre, by Mr. Poynter, of Mr. F. Hugh Bell, seated with his little daughter posed between his knees (84), seems to us scarcely worthy of the artist's reputation. Father and daughter are a little too self-conscious, and the draughtsmanship is rather questionable; the male hands have a degree of anatomical detail seldom seen except as a consequence of long manual labour. "Summer Noon" (304), a scene in a garden pleasaunce, and some landscape "bits" testify to the artist's versatile but very unequal power. A child-portrait group (177) by W. B. Morris, carefully drawn and modelled, but slightly wanting in ease and grace, may be mentioned in the same category with the portraits of Messrs. Moore and Poynter. Among fancy single-figure studies we have that of a girl in white dress and black mittens, standing on a terrace (205), by Mr. G. D. Leslie, which, though it has the artist's customary sweetness of feeling, is even more than usually insufficient, technically considered. "A Young Greek Woman" (235), by Miss Edith Martineau—well drawn and elevated in style and character; "Adeline" (12), by Mr. W. Gale; "Rubinella" (34), by C. Bellay; "Violin Player" (393), by W. J. Knewstubb; "Baby Bunting" (192), by Miss Juliana Russell; a head by Miss Helen Thornycroft; "Under a Cloud" (105); a child mourning over a dead goldfinch, by E. Bale; No. 231, representing, in the manner of Mr. Leslie, a country girl returning from church, by Mr. A. C. H. Lummoore; and contributions by J. Burr, H. Patterson, and S. Lucas are other single-figure studies of merit.

The more elaborate figure-subjects are not numerous, and few of them need detain us. One of the best is Mr. Heywood Hardy's "Field Labour in Upper Egypt" (60), in which we see a fellow standing on logs that serve as a rude harrow, and that are dragged along by a camel. This drawing is thoroughly studied and complete, like all this young artist's works. Still better in its way is Mr. Buckman's decorative treatment of "Football" (269)—after the manner in which he rendered some London street cries in the last Academy exhibition. The tussle of the group of athletic young fellows who struggle over the ball is capably expressed, with excellent figure draughtsmanship, and the whole composition is perfectly subordinated to the requirements of flat, mural decoration. Mr. Buckman has struck out a path that is much neglected, if not new, in our school, and he is already eminently successful. A word of praise is due to Miss Constance Phillott's graceful Peona returning through "the gloomy wood in wonderment" (144), from Keats's "Endymion." Very spirited and characteristic is Miss Elizabeth Thompson's drawing (151) of a Prussian escort conveying a number of French Zouave prisoners of the war of 1870 in a ferry-boat.

Messrs. Brewtall, Parker, T. Green, and J. Macbeth have adopted more or less the technical method of Mr. F. Walker in their respective drawings "Called before the Curtain" (128)—a fair young actress bowing her acknowledgment at the footlights; "The Gentle Craft" (41)—boys fishing from a rustic bridge; "The End of the Journey" (373)—a young couple of the last century just alighted from the "Bath" coach; and "The Vale of Health, Hampstead" (393)—an invalid old lady in a donkey-chaise, attended by two daughters or granddaughters. In these drawings there is much delicacy in details, but the workmanship is giggling and miniature-like. The same cramping, imitative influence was probably not unfelt in the otherwise charming drawing (293) of children in a flowery dell, by Mr. A. Goodwin; and Mr. O. Rossiter's "Sea Stones" (292)—children on the sea shore. Other drawings of some mark, though in a rather small style of execution, are Mr. H. Goodwin's "Dining Out" (241), a labourer sitting in a picturesque valley with a begging dog before him, and Mr. C. Earle's "Common Objects at the Sea-Side" (136)—i.e., an assemblage of saddle-donkeys with their drivers. In a broader, more robust manner, are Mr. J. Knight's "Going to Mass" (215) and Mr. J. J. Richardson's "The Gillie's Pipe" (341)—

a sporting moor scene, which is very good of its kind. We would specially commend to notice two extremely dextrous studies *à la Fortuny*, by M. Leloir, called "Pretty Cockatoo!" (519) and "A Moorish Lady" (550); together with the spiritual and delicately-handled "Skirmish" (534), by Mr. Dstaille; and the painful little picture by Mr. F. G. Cotman, called "Worn Out" (602), which is very subtly characteristic in the modelling of the aged face. While desiring to pay all respect to Mr. W. Crane's aim, in his allegory of "Winter and Spring" (262), we cannot reconcile ourselves to its heavy, opaque colouring. With mention of respectable contributions by Messrs. C. Napier, Hemy, R. Thorne Waite, and F. J. Skill, we pass to the landscapes, &c.

In this department, largely as it is represented, we find even less to repay examination; and we must content ourselves with little more than bare enumeration of some productions which rise above the average standard. The mass of the contributions of this class are mere studies or sketches—very careful and truthful in many cases, but wanting in the character and completeness of "pictures" rightly understood, and wanting such artistic treatment as should confer upon them distinctive and individual art-value. One of the few drawings aiming at sentiment in landscape is Kate Malleson Goodwin's "Autumn Twilight: St. Catherine's Hill, near Guildford" (48); which is impressive though not happy in composition. Mr. T. J. Watson's view of Hexham (52), relieved against the sky after sundown, has an air of greater truth, yet just misses the vague impressiveness of the former. "The Mill Rest" (349), by Mr. E. H. Fahey, another twilight subject, shows a young painter working always in the same groove, and with the same set palette of not particularly agreeable or artistic colour. Mr. J. Bannatyne's "Twilight on the Ayrshire Coast" (40), and other contributions of this artist, are truthful and neat in workmanship, yet prosaic. More powerful in effect and execution is Mr. H. Macallum's "Return of the Bear Fleet" (96), a Scotch seacoast scene at early morning. The same artist sends a view of "Florence from the Hôtel d'Arno" (202), which has merit. Mr. A. Severn is represented by a view of Florence from almost the same point (314), but a more striking effect of sunlight is sought to be rendered. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Severn does not quite realise technically his fine feeling for effect, either here or in the "Early Morning on Coniston Lake" (115). "The High Tor, Matlock" (58), by Mr. A. B. Donaldson, is bold and effective, but the colour is forced. Mr. A. W. Weedon proves himself a keen and close student of nature in "Ben Slioch from Kinlochawe" (256); and "The Slighagan River, Isle of Skye" (154), by Mr. S. Vincent, reveals a vigorous, disciplined hand. The last remark applies to Mr. J. Macculloch's "Ben Venue from Loch Aray" (277). Good manly work will likewise be found in Mr. C. Richardson's "After Sundown, Westmorland" (285) and "Midday" (403), and in the contributions of Mr. H. Moore. Similar merits, or other acceptable qualities, such as workman-like facility, delicacy of treatment, a sense of atmospheric influences—or at least, some recognition of picturesque requirements—are noticeable in Mr. T. Lloyd's "Showery" (185); Mr. A. C. Stannus's "Arran from the Ayrshire Coast" (246); "San Servolo—After Sunset" (260), by Mr. F. C. Nightingale; "Near Gravesend—Sunrise" (393), by Mr. C. E. Holloway; "Washing on the Banks of a Stream" (37), by Mr. L. Smythe; and in the contributions of Messrs. F. Walton, E. A. Waterlow, F. Dadd, A. Parsons, J. J. Curnock, A. F. Grace, Walter Field, F. Talfourd, H. Pilleau, C. J. Lewis, G. S. Walters, H. Hine, G. F. Glennie, A. Croft, and J. O. Long.

Drawings of considerable merit in which animals are of prominent interest are exhibited by Messrs. J. W. Bottomley and F. Williamson. Among architectural subjects we have to commend a Cairene interior by Mr. F. Dillon, "House of the Sheikh El Madi" (222), and the works of Messrs. T. R. Macquoid, H. M. Marshall, W. P. Burton, and R. P. Spiers. Some of the best still-life pieces are the flowers of Misses Helen C. Coleman and Isabella Green.

The portrait of Mr. Edward Baines, recently presented to the Corporation of Leeds, was painted by Mr. Richard Waller.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., has contributed £1000 towards a fund being raised for the purpose of enlarging Hastings Infirmary.

At Cambridge University the Smith prizes have been adjudged as follow:—First prize, Walker William Rouse Ball, B.A., Second Wrangler; second prize, George Stuart, B.A., Emmanuel, who was bracketed as Fifth Wrangler. The Rev. George Martin Straffen, M.A., of Christ's College, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for 1874. The Hulsean prize has been adjudged to W. Cunningham, Trinity College.

A preliminary meeting, convened with a view to the raising of a fund in the city of London and throughout the country for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Bengal, was held, on Tuesday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. A resolution was passed authorising a public subscription, and a committee appointed to carry out the object, the Lord Mayor being the chairman of the committee. The subscriptions received amounted to £1000, and the meeting was adjourned till Monday next. At a meeting of the Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, on Thursday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved unanimously to vote £1000 towards the fund.

During the week ending last Saturday 2318 births and 1411 deaths were registered in London, the former being 243 and the latter 323 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the seven preceding weeks had decreased from 1112 to 464, rose again last week to 512, which were, however, 102 below the average; 248 resulted from bronchitis, 150 from phthisis, and 71 from pneumonia. There was one death from smallpox, 48 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 8 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of measles again showed an excess, whereas those of each of the six other zymotic diseases were considerably below the average. Of the 20 deaths referred to fever, 1 was certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever.

At a meeting of volunteer commanding officers, held on Saturday, at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, Pall-mall—the Marquis of Westminster in the chair—it was decided to be desirable to have a field-day on Easter Monday, as in former years. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the sanction of the War Office.—The ceremony of presenting the prizes to the Queen's Rifle Volunteers took place on Saturday evening in Westminster Hall. The Marquis of Westminster, Colonel of the regiment, presided; and the prizes, the aggregate value of which was £1000, were presented by the Marchioness, in the presence of a distinguished company and a large number of spectators. An adjournment was made to Willis's Rooms, where the annual regimental supper took place. The chair was taken by the Marquis, the Marchioness being on her husband's left. Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel M'Murdo were guests.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the entries for the spring handicaps were, numerically, not particularly satisfactory, no complaint can be made of the manner in which the handicappers have acquitted themselves in the difficult task of adjusting the weights. This is particularly noticeable in the Grand National Steeplechase, the City and Suburban, and the Chester Cup, in the first of which only 24 owners have declared forfeit out of 93; in the second, 36 out of 114; and in the last, 22 out of 79.

Taking the steeplechase first, we remark that Disturbance properly heads the list with the steady weight of 12 st. 9 lb. No horse has ever won the Grand National with any weight over 12 st.; and, good animal as Disturbance is, he is hardly likely to succeed where The Lamb and L'Africaine both failed. He, however, ought to beat most of the heavy weights, though we doubt his ability to concede 13 lb. to his stable companion, Furley, who, if piloted by Mr. Richardson, will very nearly carry off a second National for the powerful stable with which that gentleman is identified. Defence, we think, has a false reputation, and has been hardly treated; but Eurotas has fairly earned his weight; and, if he were not a novice over the Liverpool country, would look very like the winner at 11 st. 8 lb. Lower down we notice Casse Tête (11 st.), Footman (11 st.), St. Aubyn (10 st. 12 lb.), and Fantôme (10 st. 10 lb.); all exceptionally well treated—on paper. Footman, however, had such a severe fall in last year's chase that his courage may be somewhat impaired. If he comes to the post sound in wind, limbs, and nerves, there is no horse in the handicap which can beat him at the weights. This is a great "if," however, after such an accident. Of St. Aubyn we have formed a very high opinion. No horse ever learned his business so quickly, considering that he had no natural aptitude for jumping, and was at first regarded as an almost hopeless pupil. He has very fair speed and excellent stamina, and, with luck, is sure to develop into a first-class steeplechaser. Over the Liverpool country he is, however, like Eurotas, a novice, and at present is hardly likely to beat Casse Tête, who is a much better animal than his Croydon opponent Silvermere, and has already once found her way to the winning-post. When this mare was defeated last year it was through no fault of her own, as her bridle broke at the second fence, and of course it was useless to persevere with her further. Of Mr. Yates's powerful team, which includes Harvester, Cramoisie, Palmerston, and Clifton, it is not easy to guess which will prove the best, as all the four are so favourably handicapped. Harvester, who was a competitor when Casse Tête won in 1872, is, we believe, somewhat unsound; and the others, like Eurotas and St. Aubyn, are strangers to Liverpool; so, as the Aintree track is quite unlike any other steeplechase course in England, the champion of the stable may, after all, not prove a very dangerous opponent. Among the lightly-weighted horses, we think best of the chances of Columbine (10 st. 6 lb.) and Master Mowbray (10 st. 5 lb.), who ran third and fourth last year. On the whole, however, unless there is some unknown Salamander in the background, the heavily-weighted horses seem to have the best of the handicap.

For the first time in its history the City and Suburban will have to play second fiddle to the Lincolnshire Handicap, for a large number of horses are engaged in both races; and, as the handsome sum of £1000 is added to the earlier handicap, owners will naturally be induced to give it a preference. At the same time, as we said before, the weights for the Epsom race are admirably adjusted, and, where so many horses seem to have a chance of victory, we may be pretty certain of an interesting contest.

As usual, the numerically strongest lot is that of Alec Taylor, who has complimented the Admiral by accepting with no less than eight horses. As we are not a "racing prophet" we must decline to turn our brains thus early in the year by trying to discover "Taylor's best." Suffice it to say, that this trainer annually presents us with a very "hot favourite"—as the phrase is—for the City and Suburban, but never wins the race. But for this we should think that Royal George, with only 7 st. on his back, had a very taking appearance. The two Goats between them are represented by nine horses; and, seeing that Walnut is handicapped at 7 st. 12 lb., Fontarabian at 7 st. 9 lb., Lemnos (possibly the best horse of his year) at 7 st. 4 lb., and Hesselden at 6 st. 10 lb., they cannot complain of the manner in which they have been treated. Walnut will probably be the public favourite, but our choice would be Fontarabian, who last year at Brighton, over the six-furlong course, gave Trombone 9 lb. and beat him pretty easily. Now Trombone, at any distance under a mile, is very smart indeed, so that, in handicapping his conqueror at 7 st. 9 lb., it is possible that the Admiral has somewhat underrated his merits. Jennings has a team of four, and might win the race with Eole II. (six years, 8 st. 5 lb.), who, however, has hitherto shown to advantage only over a distance of ground. Cremorne, who made such a gallant fight last year with 9 st. 2 lb., is, we fear, now hors de combat; and Wenlock, with a heavier weight, will hardly prove an efficient substitute, especially as he has been in retirement ever since he won the Leger in 1872. Of Matthew Dawson's lot Andred (8 st. 6 lb.) will, no doubt, prove the best. He will run, however, at Lincoln, so that we shall know beforehand what sort of qualification he has for Epsom honours. Without wading through the other entries seriatim, we may conclude our remarks on the City and Suburban by observing that Pacha and Bull's Eye are fairly weighted at 7 st. 4 lb., and the Infanta colt and Lucy Sutton at 7 st. 2 lb.; that Spectator and fair Agnes will probably prove the best of the three-year-olds; that Little Agnes, as she has been let off with the ridiculous impost of 7 st., is no doubt known to be radically unsound; and last, but not least, that Mr. Hodgman's champion, in spite of his change of diocese—we mean training quarters—will still steadily decline preferment, and remain a life a "Perpetual Curate."

Admiral Rous has addressed a long letter to the *Times* on "Turf Prospects." We entirely agree with him in thinking that the outcry against two-year-old racing is raised by people who have no practical acquaintance with the subject. The excellence of the modern thoroughbred depends entirely—as the Admiral puts it—upon his "early education," and that the moderate racing of juveniles is not harmful is proved by the fact that the Derby winner is almost always a horse who has carried off one or more of the prizes of the previous season. We are not, however, quite sure that the Jockey Club did right in allowing the youngsters to commence their career so early as March 22. The 1st of May was generally accepted as a fair compromise, and the Admiral's strong language in defence of the return to the earlier date amuses but does not convince us. He objects, very properly, to the interference of Parliament in the affairs of the turf; but if it is once understood that the interested opinions of owners and clerks of courses are to have paramount sway in the councils of the club, he and his friends may unwittingly necessitate the very legislation they wish to avoid.

The University crews are hard at work training for the great race of the 28th proximo, and at Cambridge especially they are particularly forward.

MAKING VALENTINES.

The saint's day that is sacred to honest sweetheating happens to fall on this present Saturday. For this reason our publication may well include some illustrations of the processes by which those pretty missive gifts and letters are made, commonly sent upon this occasion to and from the young people who love each other in a pleasant and innocent way. We are much gratified to learn that this delightful trade, as well as that in Christmas and New Year's Day tokens of a like kind, has latterly increased among us. It helps to keep up good humour in the family. It prompts the children to remember absent friends, and proves to them how friends and kindred may use the post-office to remind one another of their mutual claims to affection. Good taste may be early formed in the choice of such ornamental devices as present a harmony of forms and colours; and this point should be attended to in the nursery at a very tender age. An infant of three years should have no ugly playthings. The love of the beautiful and graceful, as well as the practice of courtesy—and even of due gallantry between the smallest boys and girls—may be encouraged by their interchange of valentines. We do not want to say more. It is a subject not beneath the regard of the social legislator who cares for manners and minor morals.

Without further preamble, we shall now give the reader some information lately gathered concerning this branch of fancy manufacture, as carried on by Mr. Eugene Rimmel, of the Strand. That eminent perfumer, it is well known, fabricates, sells, and exports an immense variety of such dainty wares, catering not only for the pleasures of scent, but also for those of the eye. He is constantly inventing new combinations of decorative materials, and fresh devices for their most agreeable and significant presentation. One material, indeed, which seems an essential part of the great majority of St. Valentine's Day gifts, is supplied to Mr. Rimmel's hand by the fancy stationer. We have therefore visited also the establishment of Mr. George Meek, in Crane-court, Fleet-street, to look at the processes of gilding or silvering, cutting out, perforating, embossing, and otherwise treating paper, in imitation of lace-work or embroidery. These operations, with a scene in one of Mr. Rimmel's work-rooms, are represented by our illustrations.

But it would not be fair to omit all mention of the important work done by other houses of the highest repute in their different branches of artistic industry. Without the aid of the designer or draughtsman, the lithographer, the wood-engraver, the painter or the colour-printer, the cardboard maker, the artificial-flower maker, the workers in silk, feathers, glass, filigree, and lacquer, besides many others of diverse skill, we could not have these charming toys of the lovers' vernal festival. They are only arranged, composed, and put together and made delicious with fragrance by Mr. Rimmel. The productions of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of Chandos-street, who are decorators or illuminators, engravers, colour-printers, and lithographers, also manufacturers of Russia and Morocco leather, as well as literary publishers recently of some importance, equally deserve mention. They are not so complex, indeed, as those which are fabricated of various materials and intended for various appliances. They consist mainly of pictorial and ornamental designs on paper, with suitable verses or mottoes; but their artistic beauty commands admiration; the pictures and the poetry are really good; and we take this opportunity to give them a passing notice.

The processes for the ornamentation of paper at Mr. Meek's establishment are first to be described. Most persons are, perhaps, aware that the gilding or silvering is done by previously putting moist varnish on the paper, and then laying gold-leaf or silver-leaf upon it, or else covering it with metallic powder. This naturally sticks to the parts which are touched with the adhesive varnish; and if that was put on, like printer's ink, by a machine supplied with a form of types or an engraved bas-relief, the letter-printing, pattern, or picture will appear in gold or silver, when the other parts of the metal-leaf are removed. They are simply rubbed off by hand, with a woollen or soft linen rag. Our first three illustrations show the laying on of the gold or silver leaf, in pieces about four inches square; the impressing it on the moist paper, by the use of a small hand-press; and the wiping off of the waste fragments of this shining tissue. In the next illustration, at the upper right-hand corner of the page, we see the cutting out of patterns in the paper by forcing it, with the pressure of a screw, upon a sharp-edged die beneath. A piece of zinc is interposed between the paper and the press. At the bottom of the page, in the middle, is a ponderous machine, called a "tympan," which reminds us of a steam-hammer; but the power that works it, instead of steam, is only the momentum of a huge iron wheel, having a weight of two or three tons, horizontally suspended. As the axle of this wheel rises or descends in a screw, its backward revolution, after having been wound up and raised a little, presently brings down the hammer with enormous force upon a kind of anvil solidly constructed below. This machine is used for embossing the paper, whether gilt or silvered, or plain, or cut in a pattern. After the embossing comes the process of lacing. The die, which is made of hard steel, has the paper yet sticking to its surface. It is placed on a bench, where a man with a file wrapped in sand-paper rubs away upon it, till every particle of paper raised on the protuberant points of the die is removed, leaving a number of little holes, and the remaining parts, sunk in the engraved hollow spaces of the die, form a perfect imitation of lacework. Several young women or girls are employed, lastly, in trimming and folding this ornamental paper, which is much in request for various occasions, as well as for valentine letters.

The larger engraving in the centre of our page displays a scene in one of Mr. Rimmel's busy and pleasant work-rooms. But these are very extensive, and from eighty to a hundred and fifty industrious females—the numbers varying with the season—may be found here engaged in most congenial work. It is an agreeable sight to watch their skilful fingers, and to notice how they enjoy the exercise of that natural taste for the pretty, the neat, and the convenient, which belongs to their clever sex. A more cheerful place and scene of labour can nowhere be visited; and the variety of nice little contrivances giving free play to an ingenious fancy is exceedingly amusing to the observer. This work, one would think, must have some resemblance to millinery—especially to the trimming of ladies' caps and bonnets—in respect of the faculties of mind, as well as of eye and hand, which it calls into activity; and we hold that millinery, with other departments of confectionery (to use that word in the French sense) is part of the vocation of woman. Mr. Rimmel directs all this company of fair artisans in their manifold tasks, and constantly devises novel artistic combinations, pleasing effects of grouping or colour, the unforeseen addition of strange and quaint materials, whimsical surprises, and practical jests, or useful adaptations of things really serviceable in the concoction of his different valentines. This last-mentioned quality, which he calls the *utile dulci*, may recommend some of his wares to persons of a practical turn. A needful article of the toilet, or of a lady's or gentleman's dress, such as a hair-pin, a breast-pin, a ring, a bow of silk ribbon, a

necktie, a fan, a brooch, a locket, a scent-bottle, or even a garter (*honi soit qui mal y pense*), is cleverly introduced amidst the paper lace and filigree, the artificial flowers and real marabout feathers, the little painted cupids and cherubs, or loving human couples, that fill a shallow pasteboard box. Sometimes there is a scenic arrangement to show a verdant grove or flowery garden, with a flight of birds; or a lake of mirror-glass, with a swan upon its lucid surface; or a musical box, hidden beneath the decorative pieces, is suddenly heard in a sweet familiar tune. A lady's work-box, glove-box, jewel-box, or toilet-case, a cigar-case for a young man, a packet of bon-bons for a child, may lie concealed in the satin couch of a "practical valentine," surrounded with gold lace or floral garlands. There are such gifts to be purchased at different prices, from five shillings up to five guineas; and most persons are inclined, once or twice in their lives, to spend their money in a fond sentimental tribute, which may take this shape as well as any other. What Mr. Rimmel undertakes is to provide the article for a lover or friend to give. That it may be the more worthy of gracious acceptance, he racks his brain for devices, and ransacks the stores of every manufacture, the vegetable, mineral, and animal kingdoms of nature, the farthest countries, from Peru to Japan, the workshops of Bohemia, Genoa, and Pesh, for a diversity of materials. It takes a great deal of trouble to compose these mere trifles. One of the really beautiful things he has lately imported is the work of nuns in a Brazilian convent, who are accustomed to make artificial flowers entirely of the feathers of the gorgeous birds that haunt the South American forests. "It is Nature imitating Nature," says Mr. Rimmel; and it is true that no artificial colours would so vividly represent the hues of living growth.

The above description of the manufacture of valentines will apply, in some measure, to that of similar pretty "confections" for the gifts of Christmas and New-Year's Day, and for the contents of "Easter eggs." All this kind of business has of late years taken great extension among us, and we desire to see it turned to good account in educating the taste and encouraging the wholesome play of fancy. It would be an excellent pastime for young people to design and fabricate their own valentine or other gifts, buying the materials at the proper shops in town. In the mean time, those who are less industrious can purchase a variety of such things ready made, and we have told them somewhat of the making.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated July 4, 1871, with eight codicils, of the Right Hon. Cadwallader, Lord Blayney, late of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, who died on Jan. 13 last, at St. James's Hotel, Piccadilly, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Thomas Bates, the Hon. Walter Philip Alexander, Richard Key, and John Davis Garde, the executors, the personal estate being sworn £25,000. Among many other legacies, the testator bequeaths £1000 to the poor of Castle Blayney; £50 to the poor of St. James's, Piccadilly; nineteen guineas to the poor of Willesden; £5000 to purchase land, if practicable, within half a mile of the market house, Castle Blayney, and to erect almshouses thereon for twenty persons to be elected without reference to creed, and £15,000 to form an endowment fund for the same; £2000 to the sustentation fund of the Irish Church; £10,000 to be divided between the Molyneux Asylum, Dunne's Hospital, the Protestant Orphan Society, the Agricultural Society, and Queen's College, all at Dublin; and £200 each to the Charing-cross Hospital and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner. The residuary legatees are the Countess of Caledon, Thomas Bates, the Hon. Walter Philip Alexander, Arthur Sharman Crawford, testator's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Gordon, and his niece, Mrs. Rolland. A correspondent suggests the possibility of there being an inheritor of the barony of Blayney, from the fact that the Hon. Sir Arthur Blayney, second son of the first peer, left three sons, Edward, Henry, and Arthur, and that of these sons, Arthur, living at the commencement of the eighteenth century, married twice, and had three sons by his first wife and six children by his second. Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, Bart., and Mr. Thomas Bates, of Heddon Banks, Northumberland, are the present representatives of the second son of the Hon. Sir Arthur Blayney, being descended from two of his daughters. We may, however, state that if no claim be actually made within a twelvemonth the barony of Blayney may be legally used as one of the extinctions required for the creation of an Irish peer.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively Oct. 14 and Nov. 8 and 25, 1873, of John Cowans, late of Hartlands, near Cranford, who died on Dec. 5 last, were proved on the 19th ult. by Thomas Wright, Jeannie Cowan Cowans, the relict, and Richard Rapier, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his widow a legacy of £200 and his furniture absolutely, his residence, and an annuity of £1000 for life; at her death the mansion house and premises known as Hartlands are devised to his eldest son; and the residue of his personalty is given to all his children in equal shares.

The will, dated April 16, 1872, with two codicils, both dated June 21, 1873, of Major William Gabbett Beare, late of No. 34, Devonshire-place, Marylebone, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Arthur Doveton Clarke, Robert Ruthven Pym, and Francis Douglas Boggis-Rolfe, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The persons benefited by the will and codicils are the members of testator's family.

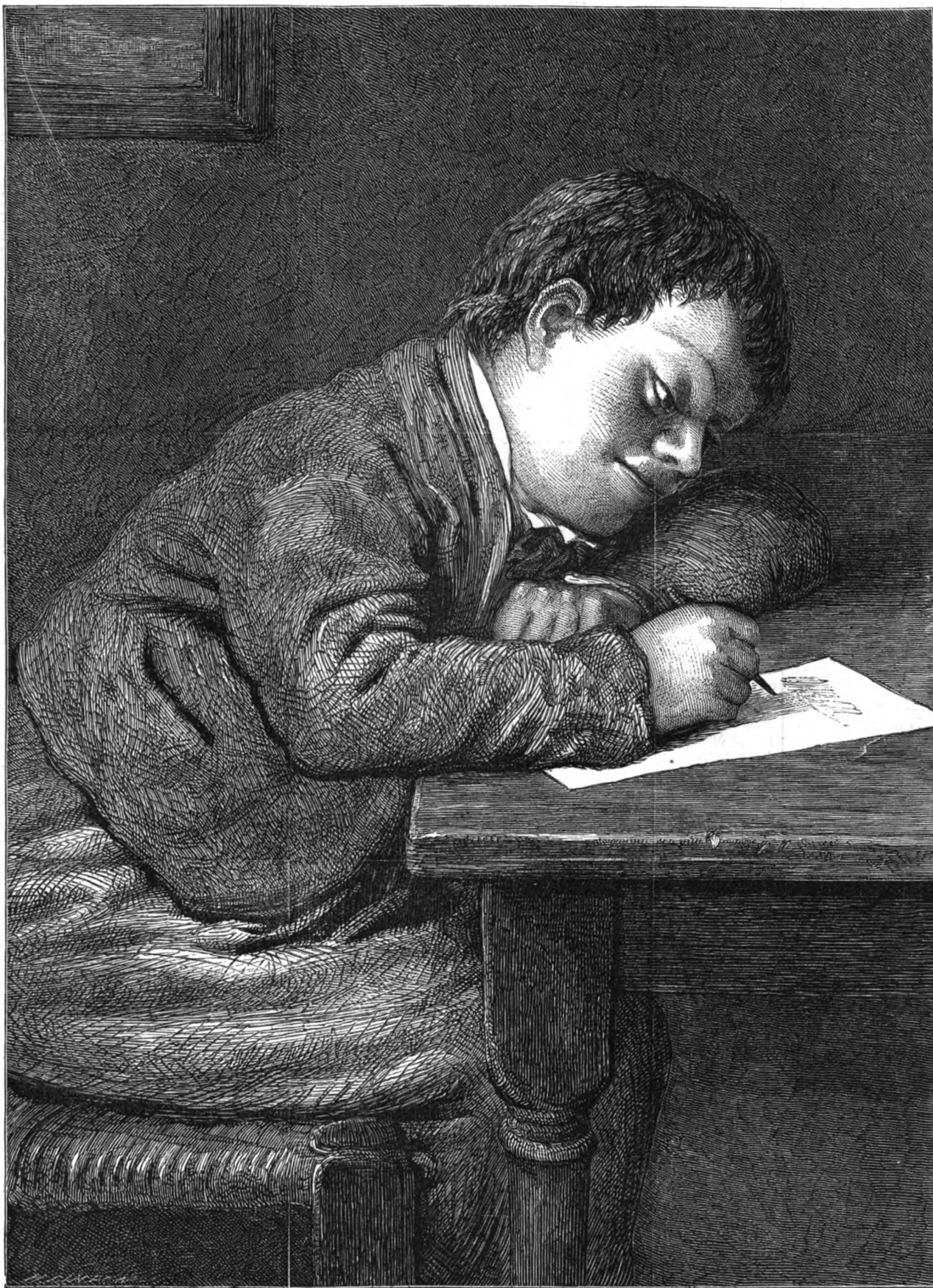
The will, dated Jan. 3 last, of George David Nestle, late of Commercial-street, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Nicholas Samuel Edward Steinberg, Jules Houdret, and James Edmund Huntsman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the German Hospital at Dalston and the Commercial Travellers' School £250 each; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to his son and daughter, William David Nestle and Ida Matilda Nestle.

The will, with seven codicils, of John Bawtree, late of Abberton, Essex, was proved on the 2nd inst. by John Bawtree, Francis Bawtree, and Edward William Bawtree, the sons, and James Inglis, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, Essex Hall, Colchester, £100, to be applied for the benefit of the life case fund of such institution, and 50 gs. to the Essex and Colchester Hospital, both free of legacy duty.

The will of Robert Orr, late of Bedford Park, Croydon, was proved on the 3rd inst. by the executors, Mrs. Margaret Orr, the relict, Admiral Arthur Mellersh, O.B., Miles Balfield Filby, and John Henry, the personalty being sworn under £75,000. After legacies of £50 each to the executors, £200 to the widow, and an annuity of £200 to his niece, Mrs. Mary Orr Cauth, the testator bequeaths a life interest in the residue of his estate to his widow, and after her death the same is divisible amongst his nephews, nieces, and great-nephew.



THE MANUFACTURE OF VALENTINES.



"THE VALENTINE," BY W. HUNT.

"THE VALENTINE."

St. Valentine, whose festival occurs to-day (Saturday), is a saint who, like the Conservatives, though he has long been in the shade, is growing rapidly in popular favour. We do not know whether or not it is a device of the Romanist or Ritualist party to favour the introduction of confession (if so, *pace* Mr. Whalley, the device would seem innocent enough in itself); but certain it is that the practice of confessing love or jealousy, pique or hate, on St. Valentine's Day through certain thin veils or partitions of anonymity is yearly becoming more general. And the practice is not confined to silly love-sick boys and girls; for pater and mater families, whose own wooing has been long since over, now send "valentines" to their little ones, and vice-versa. Yearly the stationers' shop windows bloom out at this early spring season, this pairing-time of the birds, in more wonderfully profuse displays of painted flowers, of wedding favours of silver and lace and orange-blossoms, Cupid's and Hymen's hearts and darts, illuminated honeyed verses, and all sorts of more or less fanciful devices and surprises, to say nothing of spiteful caricatures and stupid burlesque doggerel. Yearly the postman has a more gigantic task to deliver all such missives, bulky as many of them are, on the sacred day. The making of the valentines is now, we understand, a quite distinct and flourishing branch of trade—should we not rather say of art-manufacture or applied art? Other speculative traders in light articles besides the stationers—such as perfumers, jewellers, and what not—have entered the field; and we are threatened with taxes as onerous on St. Valentine's Day as to the French are the *étrennes* of the *jour de l'an*. Is Cupid getting more mercenary, and so now prefers substance to shadow? We hear, at all events, of "valentines" in the shape of packets of scents, bonbons, trinkets, ornaments for hair and bonnet and hat, even gentlemen's neckties, initialed handkerchiefs, worked slippers, and smoking-caps. We look with dismay on this innovation; and we counsel all concerned to return to the simple sentimental practices of former days. The young gentleman who sat for the picture we have engraved was evidently of our way of thinking. He has not bought his valentine ready to hand; he is honestly committing himself to an effusion which, if not original, is autographic. He has not certainly good looks in his favour; still he may, by-and-by, be a successful suitor with such straightforward procedure as he practises as a boy. There is a sly twinkle in his eye which we ascribe to a secret consciousness of his own poetical and calligraphic ingenuity, not to any mischievous intention. Need we say, in conclusion, that the original drawing has all William Hunt's characteristic humour in the representation of rustic boys.

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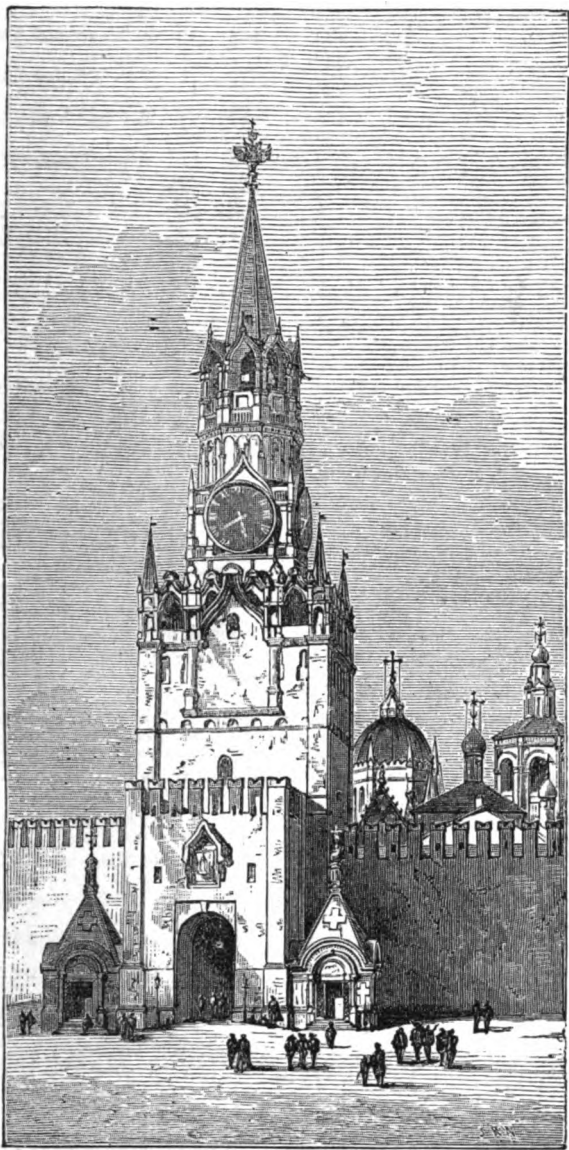
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SKETCHES IN MOSCOW.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the newly-married Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to the ancient historic capital of Russia, accompanied by her august parents, the Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarevitch and Czarevna, and the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, is an interesting sequel to the recent wedding ceremony at St. Petersburg, which was illustrated last week by our Special Artist. Their Imperial Majesties and Imperial and Royal Highnesses arrived at Moscow on Thursday week, about midnight, by the railway from St. Petersburg. We give some illustrations of the Kremlin, which is the palace precinct of Moscow, in the centre of the city; but it has been fully described on some former occasions. It is surrounded by walls from 30 ft. to 50 ft. high, and 12 ft. or 16 ft. thick, with battlements and embrasures, many towers, and five principal gates. Within this inclosure are the restored old palace of the Czars and the new palace, rebuilt after the burning of Moscow in 1812, when the Russians set fire to their noble old city because Napoleon had captured it. The cathedral church of the Assumption, that of the Annunciation, that of St. Michael, and that of the Transfiguration, are worthy of note, as well as the Ivanovskaya belfry, the Imperial Museum, the Palace of the Patriarch, the Chadof monastery, and the Vosnesenskoi nunnery, with its tombs and relics of the Imperial family. The sepulchres of most of the Czars, to the death of Peter the Great, are in St. Michael's Cathedral. It is probable that Moscow was founded in the twelfth century. Its population is now about 350,000, comprising the Kremlin, the Kitai Gorod, or trading and shop-keeping quarter, the Beloi Gorod, or white town, containing the official mansions and residences of the nobility and the Zemlianoi, which lies outside, with suburbs beyond the last-mentioned quarter. The inland commerce of Russia is chiefly centred at Moscow. It is a city of picturesque and striking aspect, with its numberless towers and cupolas, its gilded bulbs, crescents, and crosses above the roofs, and the green colour of buildings, as they are painted.

In the most ancient part of the Kremlin is an old sacristy, in which is kept a very old vase. It is of copper, silvered over, and ornamented with mother-of-pearl. It is believed to contain a portion of the "costly pound of ointment" which was used by Mary Magdalene. The tradition is that it came from Byzantium, in the very early days of the Church. Every Lent a solemn ceremony is gone through by the Metropolitan of Moscow, assisted by his principal clergy. This is the preparation of the oil for baptismal unction, which is one of the important parts of the Russian-Greek rite of baptism. The finest oils are put into two boilers in the sacristy; white wine, gums, balsams, and spices are added, and a drop or two of the precious ointment is taken from the ancient vase and added to the whole. After being thoroughly incorporated a drop of the chrism is put back, and thus it becomes the source of an endless supply. This chrism is used at the coronation of the Emperor, at the consecration of all churches, and at the baptism of every orthodox Russian. Every drop used is supposed to have a portion, however minute, of the "costly pound of ointment."

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The *Contemporary Review* challenges principal attention among the periodicals of the month by the Premier's translation of Homer's "Shield of Achilles." We regret that a performance so honourable to Mr. Gladstone's love of letters should be more commendable on this account than from its intrinsic merit. The metre—a trochaic ballad measure, which might have been well adapted to scenes of hurry and bustle—appears to us very unsuitable to a piece of description; and the defect is not redeemed by any conspicuous excellence of style. The rendering is tamely accurate throughout, with many lapses in dignity and polish, and with scarcely a single really felicitous stroke. The introductory essay, on the other hand, is worthy of Mr. Gladstone's insight and scholarship, and contains a number of excellent observations, excellently expressed. Another member of the Government—Mr. Grant-Duff—appears as a contributor, with a sketch of his recent Egyptian tour, originally a popular lecture to his constituents, and which need hardly have aspired to a wider publicity. The continuation of Mr. St. George Mivart's essay on *Contemporary* (theological) Evolution is but rambling; and Mr. R. H. Horne makes his publication of Mrs. Browning's letters to him (of which this month he prints one) a mere vehicle for his own views about rhymes in general, and his correspondent's rhymes in particular. There is better, if tougher, matter in the Hon. Roden Noel's profound metaphysical paper; in the Rev. J. Hunt's plea for dogmatic laxity, against the legal stringency of a daily contemporary; and in Dean Stanley's free-and-easy way of settling disputes about the rubrics. Dr. Holland's objections to Sir H. Thompson's proposal for the incineration of the dead apparently resolve themselves into the question of taste.

The *Cornhill* is not remarkable this month; its chief claim to approval is the completion of the disagreeable story of "Young Brown." "Far from the Madding Crowd" evinces much knowledge of English peasant life; but the talk of the slow rustics is itself very slow, and the constant imitation of George Eliot is fatiguing. The critique on Mrs. Gaskell is sound, but not brilliant; and the "French Press," "Missives in Masquerade," and "Cruelty to Animals" do not aspire beyond the rank of respectable "padding."

Macmillan's new Irish story, "Castle Daly," has the disadvantage of being laid thirty years back, and accordingly belonging to a class of fiction already largely represented. It promises, however, to be racy of the soil. The letters of Mendelssohn published in this number are, for once, less interesting than Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's accompanying text. The present instalment of the letters on Spain treats of the religious condition of the country. Mr. Matthew Arnold's address to the elementary teachers at Westminster (already somewhat fully reported in the newspapers) treats chiefly of our educational condition as compared with America, and of the religious difficulty. A paper on the late Sir George Rose is chiefly devoted to a record of his good sayings, some of which have an inimitable professional flavour. "When," for example, "a singularly matter-of-fact gentleman had related a story in which the listeners had failed to detect the slightest spark of humour, Sir George accounted for the circumstance at once. 'Don't you see?' he said. 'He has tried a joke, but reserved the point.'"

"Disorder in Dreamland," in *Blackwood's*, is one of those peculiar and characteristic stories with which this magazine is wont to favour us, rather a curiosity than a great performance, but exceedingly well worth reading, and quite out of the common track. The number of short articles suggests that Mr. Gladstone's unexpected move has had the effect of suppressing the usual political harangue, which has given place to a hurried postscript. Two papers among the medley, however, are remarkably interesting—"The Two Speransky," recording the career of a Russian statesman alternately exiled to Siberia

and appointed to the government of the country; and an account of the education now being imparted to the young Prince of Mysore, to fit him for the throne he is one day to occupy under British protection.

Mr. Richard Jefferies, who is making a name as an authority upon agricultural subjects, contributes a remarkable paper to *Fraser's*, entitled "John Smith's Shanty," embracing a picture of the miserable existence of the agricultural labourer where no improvement has taken place in his condition, but at the same time an encouraging account of the operation of the tendencies now at work to raise him in the social scale. Mr. Jefferies does not anticipate that the immediate effect of the recent agitation for an advance of wages will be considerable. A paper on Petronius Arbitrator is also an excellent contribution, the work of one endowed with the faculty of looking below the surface. Mr. Edmund Gosse conveys much valuable information on Norway in a very pleasing style. General Cluseret's information respecting the origin of the present ecclesiastical conflict in Switzerland may be essential to a full understanding of the matter, but refers too much to bygone transactions to be interesting, even if we could thoroughly trust the informant. "Christian Brothers and Their Lesson-Books" is an exposure of the disloyal character of the instruction given in the schools chiefly patronised by the Roman Catholic priesthood. "Modern Comedy" is an attack upon the pieces of Mr. Gilbert and the late Mr. Robertson. "From Cobourg to St. Malo" and "A Christmas in India" are lively descriptive papers.

The *Fortnightly*, solid in matter, is solid also in its claims to attention. The most important article is that by Mr. Fawcett on the prospects of co-operation, to which he looks with more confidence than any other economic agency as a means of social amelioration. Mr. Cliffe Leslie's paper on the incidence of taxation on the working classes appears at a propitious juncture. If Mr. Gladstone is guided by Mr. Leslie's suggestions, the principal incidence of taxation will henceforth be upon real estate. Mazzini's posthumous notice of Rénan's work on the moral decadence of France is interesting as the writer's last production, but contains no novel ideas. It is principally an impeachment of the modern French school of history, from the point of view of an exalted morality. Belli's satirical sonnets in the patois of the Roman people, described and partly translated by Mr. H. Sotheby, are a most unique embodiment of the humour of an intelligent though uneducated populace. The impossibility of an adequate rendering is no fault of the translator. Mr. F. Harrison's imitation of the political surveys in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* can hardly be considered felicitous. The charm of these elegant compositions consists in their suavity and apparent impartiality, traits above all others remote from Mr. Harrison's uncompromising sternness of conviction.

"The Sherlocks," Mr. John Saunders's story in *Saint Paul's*, is so far a characteristic instance of his homely power and simple fidelity to nature. A paper on Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and his brother, by Henry Holbeach, affords vigorous expression to truths rather intuitively apprehended than logically reasoned out by the writer. There is nothing else remarkable in the magazine; nor in *Belgravia*, though the latter is lively throughout.

Two numbers of *Scribner's Monthly* claim our attention. The January one is the best it has ever published, containing, among other valuable matter, the completion of Mr. Froude's history of the Abbey of St. Alban's, an excellent original novelette by Bret Harte, an interesting sketch of the American Senate, and a beautifully illustrated description of Texas. The sequel of this paper is the most attractive part of the February number.

The most important articles in the *Transatlantic* are a history of the recent panic in Wall-street, from "Old and New," and the conclusion of Mr. Welles's vindication of President Lincoln, from which we learn that the President's wise and magnanimous step after the second battle of Bull Run, in overlooking General McClellan's notorious misconduct, and appointing him to the command of the army as the only man equal to the situation, originated entirely with himself, and was contrary to the opinion of his Cabinet.

Mr. Francillon's *Olympia*, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, promises to be one of his happiest creations. The character of the gifted, sensitive, original child is powerfully conceived, and the writing is brilliant. Mr. Cowden Clarke's recollections of Keats have for the most part been already given to the world, but there is still sufficient flavouring of novelty to render them very acceptable. It is interesting, for instance, to learn that the splendid line in the sonnet on Chapman's Homer "Yet did I never breathe its pure serene," originally existed in the far inferior shape, "Yet could I never tell what men could mean." Dr. Kenealy is not without substantial claims as a poet, but these are much exaggerated by his critic, Dr. Leary.

The *Month* contains several papers evincing learning and research; but nothing of much general interest except an account, biased in fact, though fair in intention, of the revolution which initiated the third French Republic.

The feature of *Temple Bar* is the commencement of "Patricia Kemball," a new serial fiction by Mrs. Linton, which certainly makes an excellent début. Patricia is the niece of an old sea captain on the Cornish coast; her sweet and natural character captivates the reader from the first. Her uncle is vigorously drawn; and the wild coast scenery, with the incidents of a perilous cruise along it, are depicted with graphic power. There is nothing else of special note in the number except a very good article on Chateaubriand.

The most important contribution to *Tinsley* is Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Linley Rochford," which promises to be an excellent novel of its class. "My Greatest Fright" is an amusing burlesque tale. In the *Argosy* we have to note "Johnny Ludlow's" characteristic "Pitchley's Farm," and the very graphic description of a night passed in the monastery of the Grand Chartreuse.

London Society commences a series of semi-poetical pictures of fascinating women, by Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, entitled "Portraits Charmants." The elegance of the first instalment, "Alice," is remarkable. "Modern Mysteries" is an account of some recent *réances*, corresponding to those described by Lord Amberley, but from an opposite point of view to that adopted by his Lordship.

We have also to acknowledge the *St. James's Magazine*, *Once a Week*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *New Monthly*, the *Irish Monthly*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Good Things*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

The most entertaining article in the *Quarterly* is a charming sketch of the life of Winckelmann, the most interesting review of Mill's autobiography—prejudiced in some respects, we must consider, but fair in intention, and evincing much loftiness of feeling. The notice of Prosper Mérimée's letters is the work of one well qualified by his social knowledge to revise the Frenchman's impressions and anecdotes, especially of English

society. "Sacerdotalism" affords the theme of an acrimonious attack on the Ritualistic party, especially as regards the practice of confession. "Russian Songs and Folk Tales" is a very pleasant paper. The article on Mrs. Somerville is very poor, and that on "The Difficulties of the Liberal Party" is extinguished by the general election.

MUSIC.

The chief event occurring since our last week's record was the commencement of a new series of M. Gounod's concerts at St. James's Hall. The inaugural performance, on Saturday evening, brought forward his music composed for M. Jules Barbier's drama, "Jeanne d'Arc," which was produced with great success at the Paris Gaieté Theatre last autumn. The pieces, twelve in number, were given on Saturday for the first time in England, conducted by the composer. An orchestral prelude, of charmingly pastoral character, with many obligati passages for oboe solo, leads to a "chorus of fugitives," the vocal phrases of which are somewhat too deliberate in style for the due expression of terror and flight. Then follows the music of the Vision, in which a celestial chorus is heard, interspersed with solo passages for St. Catherine and St. Margaret, encouraging Jeanne in her heroic mission. A bright chorus of ladies (in the scene of Agnes Sorel's court) and a piquant ballad for the Page lead to a very effective minuet in the true antique style. A bold and spirited patriotic chorus, "Dieu le veut," closes the second act; and an equally characteristic chorus of French soldiers opens the third act, and is followed by some lively dance music. This scene of camp revelry is strongly contrasted by the choral prayer sung before the battle, which ends the act. A very graceful dialogued chorus for female voices (sung in tribute to Jeanne) is succeeded by a jubilant coronation march and chorus, which form a triumphal close to the scene. The last act opens with Jeanne d'Arc asleep in the prison. Soldiers are heard carousing, and their choral revelry is interspersed with the voices of the two saints encouraging the condemned heroine. There are some capital effects of contrast here, which, however (as in many other cases), depend largely on the stage situation. A sombre funeral march and a closing chorus of angels, with a recurrence of some of the music of the first finale, end the work, throughout which the well-known grace and power of M. Gounod's style and his skill in orchestral writing are successfully manifested. The first part of Saturday's concert consisted of a performance of M. Gounod's "Messe Solennelle (St. Cecilia)," with a new offertorium—a charming piece of graceful orchestral writing. The composer (who conducted throughout the evening) was enthusiastically received. A full and powerful chorus and a highly-efficient band gave great effect to both the works referred to. Dr. Stainer was the organist. The names of the solo singers were not given in the books.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert was devoted to a performance of Handel's "Theodora," of which little-known work we spoke on the occasion of its revival at one of the concerts of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society in October last. The oratorio was very effectively given on Saturday with the co-operation of the Crystal Palace choir, the solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Misses Sterling and Dones, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Agnesi, conducted by Mr. Manns. At the concert of this (Saturday) afternoon Herr Joachim is to make his first appearance this season.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Dr. Hans von Bülow reappeared and was heard in some pieces by Handel for piano solo; in Beethoven's sonata in C (from op. 102) for piano and violoncello, with Signor Piatti; and in Molique's trio in B flat (repeated by desire). The concert began with Mozart's divertimento in B flat, for string quartet, with the addition of two horns (Messrs. C. Harper and Standen) and double bass (Mr. Reynolds). Herr Straus was the leading violinist; the other members of the quartet having been, as usual, Messrs. I. Ries and Zerbini and Signor Piatti. Madame Patey was the vocalist. Dr. von Bülow will play at the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday) for the last time this season. At next Monday's concert Herr Joachim will appear.

The fourth concert of the Wagner Society's second season was to take place last (Friday) evening, when the programme included (besides other pieces) a long selection from "Lohengrin," for chorus, orchestra, and solo voices. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," is to be performed, for the first time in London, by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Willem Coenen has announced three interesting concerts of chamber music, to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms on the evenings of Feb. 20, March 4 and 18. The programmes include some important instrumental works of the most modern German school.

THEATRES.

On Saturday a new experiment was made at the Lyceum with a new piece, suggested evidently by one of Balzac's novels, and forming a melodrama in four acts, each culminating with a tableau, with little of incident and less of dialogue. The drama, entitled "Philip," by Mr. Hamilton Aidé, is a skeleton not yet covered with the flesh and blood of poetry, but inspired with a grim interest all the more impressive, perhaps, from its bareness. The action derives some effect from the scene—the opening one—representing the exterior of an ancient Moorish castle in Andalusia, the parapet of which overlooks the Guadalquivir, painted and set with pictorial skill by Mr. Hawes Craven. Count Philip de Miraflore (Mr. Henry Irving) and Count Juan de Miraflore (Mr. John Clayton) are both attached to the same lady, one Marie (Miss Isabel Bateman)—a young maiden bred in a convent, but now the poor companion of the Countess (Miss G. Pauncefort). The family are poor but proud, and the stern mother is indignant when told by her younger son that his brother Philip designs to wed her dependant. He himself manifests less worthy intentions, and loves the girl in a wicked fashion of his own. Turned adrift by the Countess, the poor orphan takes her departure; but Juan attempts to follow her. Philip resists; whereupon Juan aims a blow at him with his stiletto, and Philip in return fires at Juan with his gun. Juan falls, and Philip makes his escape. Thus ends the first act. Eight years are supposed to elapse between it and the next. We then find Marie acting, in Paris, as companion to Madame Provoisin (Miss Virginia Francis)—a fashionable lady who lives on her debts, and is visited by all manner of notabilities. Among these is Count St. Leon, who is, in fact, our old friend Count Philip returned from America with a fortune. The lovers recognise each other, come to an understanding, and the curtain falls on their betrothal. But the Count has not told his wife of having slain his brother; so when, in the third act, an apparently old man relates at the breakfast-table the tale of Count Philip having murdered his brother Juan, Marie is naturally shocked, and an altercation takes place in their mutual feelings. Marie seeks an explanation from the stranger, who visits her in the fourth act, and,

having thrown off his disguise, proves to be the still living Juan. Basely he pleads for a recognition of his love, which she disdainfully rejects; and, expecting her husband's return, shuts him up in her oratory. Count St. Leon enters, full of jealousy, though, as it appears to us, without sufficient motive, and acts towards his wife in an exceedingly arbitrary manner. Suspecting that she has a lover concealed in the oratory, he makes her swear to the contrary; then produces Balzac's romance, and proposes, in imitation of its hero, to wall up the closet, and summons the masons, who are already at work in the grounds, for the purpose. Here one might think that Marie would exclaim that it was his brother, and so prevent the threatened mischief; but she does nothing of the kind, and leaves him to alter his mind, which is to give the delinquent the chance of a duel. He therefore unbars the oratory; and, behold! his brother Juan stands visibly before him. His wonder is only exceeded by his satisfaction at the fact, and he exclaims that "the stone of remorse is thereby lifted from his heart." And so all parties are made happy, and the curtain falls on their common safety. Very little power of language is shown in the dialogue, but some constructive skill in the situations, and upon these the success depended. The new play was received with applause but cannot claim either much originality or high rank. The placing of it on the boards, with some fine scenes by Messrs. Craven and H. Cuthbert, and the acting, are all first-rate, and the triumph clearly belongs to the artists engaged in the representation.

Another morning performance at the Gaiety included Mr. Phelps and Mr. Toole in the performance of "The Rivals" on Saturday, as well as Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Carlisle, Mrs. Leigh, Mr. Charles Harcourt, and Mr. Lionel Brough. The whole went off remarkably well.

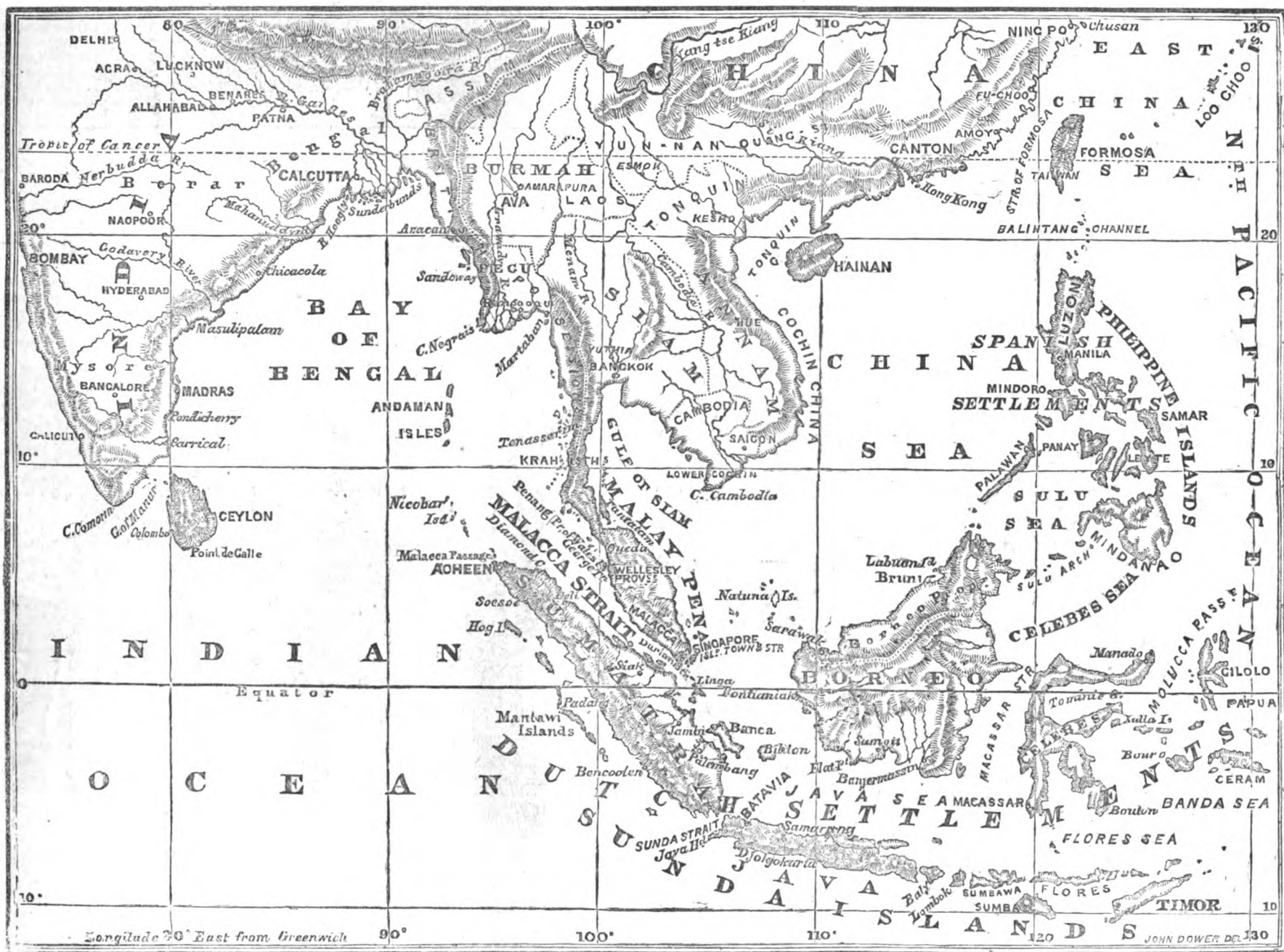
Such has been the success of the late Mr. Robertson's comedy of "School," that on Saturday it attained its 500th night of representation. It still continues to attract full houses at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

Miss Braddon's "Griselda" having run its appointed course at the Princess's, Mr. Guiver has judiciously fallen back upon the most popular of Mr. Tom Taylor's historical dramas, in which Mrs. Rousby resumes her original character of the Lady Elizabeth, Mr. Rousby appearing as Bishop Gardiner, and Mr. W. Rignold as Lord Courtney. The play will continue to be acted every evening until the 23rd inst., when it will be withdrawn, to make way for Mr. W. G. Wills's new drama, "Marie Stuart," in which Mrs. Rousby will impersonate the Queen of Scots and Mr. Rousby the redoubtable John Knox.

The season of French plays at the Holborn Theatre has been replete with novelties and well-deserved revivals. "Tricouche et Cacolet" and "Le Réveillon" have never failed to draw good houses. "L'Infortunée Caroline," another of the same class, has been produced for the first time. "Les Inutiles" is also announced.

THE STRAIT OF MALACCA.

The political recriminations that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have lately exchanged with each other in their election speeches and letters, have more than once referred to a distant but important geographical topic, which our Map will help to explain. The Dutch Government is now engaged in a warfare against the Sultan of Acheen, which is a Mohammedan Malay State at the northern extremity of the large island of Sumatra. The Dutch were bound, till very lately, by a treaty with the British Government, not to acquire any new territorial possessions along that coast of Sumatra which extends a length of five or six hundred miles opposite the western shores of the Malay Peninsula; these shores of the continent fronting Sumatra with the British mercantile colonies of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. The Strait of Malacca, which is the maritime passage between the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, has a direction from north-west to south-east, between latitude 5 deg. 20 min. N., longitude 97 deg. 30 min. E., and latitude 1 deg. 15 min. N., longitude 103 deg. 40 min. E. At its northern end the strait is nearly 180 miles wide, but southward it grows narrower, till, opposite the town of Malacca, its width is but thirty-six miles, and both shores, though rather low, are visible from mid-channel. The promontory of Acheen, being situated at the north-western point of Sumatra, must be distant, as Mr. Gladstone said, not less than 300 miles from the Asiatic mainland. The greater portion of the island shores opposite to Malacca does not belong



MAP OF THE STRAIT OF MALACCA.

to Acheen, but to several petty States, dependent more or less upon the Sultan of Siak, which is the part nearly opposite the commercial settlement of Singapore. The Dutch possessions in Sumatra lie on the western shores of this island, consisting of the five regencies of Palembang, Lampong, Bencoolen, Padang, and Ayer Banghis, including the port of Baroo. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century there has been a rivalry between the Dutch and English for trade, and sometimes for dominion, in this part of the world. The Portuguese had begun to occupy it nearly a hundred years before, but they had to give way to the Dutch. The three British settlements on the mainland shore of the strait are of great value to us, especially that of Singapore. This was founded in 1819; but that of Penang in 1786: they are both on small islands, yet close to the mainland. The Dutch settlement of Malacca was ceded to Great Britain in 1824, when that treaty obligation was imposed, which has recently been set aside in exchange for our acquiring the Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast of West Africa. The aggregate value of yearly exports and imports at the three British settlements in the Strait of Malacca is nearly twenty-two millions sterling, and the aggregate tonnage of vessels arriving there exceeds a million tons' burden in the year.

The Strait of Malacca is also the way for our maritime commerce to China, as is shown by the Map.

A correspondent at Brussels (Mr. R. Thelluson) sends us some particulars relating to Rubens's masterpieces in Antwerp Cathedral, which we think will be of interest to artists and the public generally. There having been some grounds for supposing that these famous works were being injured by damp in the cathedral, a Commission was lately appointed by the

Belgian Government to inquire into the condition of the paintings, and lovers of art will be glad to know that it was found they had suffered no material injury. The examination led, however, to a further inquiry and discussion as to whether the pictures belonged to the cathedral authorities or to the State. At a meeting of the Town Council of Antwerp last month the following facts were adduced:—It is known that Rubens painted, in 1611, the picture of "The Descent from the Cross" for the Society of Archbishops of Antwerp; and they some years afterwards placed it in a chapel in the cathedral belonging exclusively to the society, with which the cathedral authorities could not interfere. During the French Revolution Rubens's pictures were carried off from Antwerp Cathedral and, with many other of the art-treasures of Europe, were deposited in the Louvre; and, in 1793, the French National Convention, after suppressing all churches and corporations, made a decree to the effect that the property hitherto belonging to churches and corporations should belong to the nation. Belgium was annexed to France in 1795, and, although the churches were restored to the clergy in 1802, Rubens's pictures still remained in Paris. It was only after the Treaty of Paris, in 1814, that the pictures were restored to the King of the Netherlands. By a decree dated 1815 the King directed them to be deposited in their former places, and the care and surveillance of them was "intrusted" to the "Government Commissioner of Arts and Sciences." The facts having been verified by eminent jurists, the Antwerp Town Council contented that the Government of 1815, having only deposited the pictures with certain individuals, and reserved the surveillance of them to a Government official, the Government has never parted with its rights of property in them, but has treated them as belonging to the State. This right being established, the Antwerp Council have now under consideration the pro-

priety of removing the pictures to the Museum of Antwerp, where so many other fine works of the master are preserved.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that the fortune which has been left by Baron Meyer de Rothschild, though not so large as was generally expected, is likely to exceed three millions sterling.

Mr. John Wilkinson, proprietor of Oakenshaw Printworks, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington, was caught by some revolving machinery in his own establishment last Saturday. Before the engine could be stopped his life was gone, his body being frightfully mutilated.

The Dublin Corporation has resolved unanimously to memorialise the Government for the appropriation of the Irish Church Surplus Fund to the widening of Carlisle Bridge, the construction of a new street leading to Christ Church Cathedral, the drainage of such parts of the country as may require drainage, the reclamation of waste lands and other purposes, the adornment and improvement of the city, and the advancement of the material prosperity of the country generally.

The closing ceremony and distribution of prizes of the Cambridge Industrial Exhibition took place at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman J. Death, the Mayor. The exhibition, which has been visited by upwards of 20,000 persons, has resulted in a great success; and a resolution was passed with acclamation (on the motion of Mr. Judge Beales, seconded by Mr. T. H. Naylor), declaring that it had been a public benefit to the town, and affirming the desirability of promoting a similar exhibition in the course of about two years or so. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Trinity Lodge.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH ELECTION SKETCHES.



WORKING MEN VOTING DURING THE DINNER HOUR.



WAITING FOR THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL.



"WHIG" AND "TOBY."



WOMAN'S RIGHTS.



"TOO LATE!"



AFTER THE BATTLE.



THIS WAY, SIR."





LOW LIFE.

BY THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH ELECTION SKETCHES.

The first general election of Parliamentary representatives that has ever been conducted by the machinery of the ballot was certainly attended with less disorder than we have seen upon former occasions. This cannot be ascribed to popular indifference and apathy, for the numbers actually voting were greater than usual, and conversation ran as freely upon the chances of one or another result as in the old days of the open poll. We have made up two pages of Engravings from the sketches taken by our Artists in several boroughs of the London district while their different elections were pending. They are meant only to show the humorous characteristics of such a frank expression of English popular feeling as is commonly drawn forth by this exciting procedure. In this respect both the contending political parties seem pretty much alike in every town of the kingdom, but there is more liveliness of speech and behaviour among the working-class crowd in a London street than in some provincial cities, and here also they know better how to keep their temper. The true Londoner is a lover of fair play, and has little of the bully or "rough" in his disposition. We have seen in some Lancashire towns—never in Manchester—the most ferocious violence used at election times, with a savage wantonness that one would be glad to chastise as it deserved, and without the slightest pretext or provocation. In towns of the south and west of England, though few heads are broken, and actual fighting is rare, we have often heard a candidate or his supporters assailed with the foulest insolence of ribald language, and denied permission to speak an audible sentence on the hustings. Londoners set a good example to the country, we are glad to say, in their comparative regard for the civilities and decencies of an election; but there is plenty of harmless fun, and plenty of earnest activity, with that tolerance and forbearance which is the need of all.

Taking the metropolitan boroughs all round—and it was a matter of course in the city of London—they performed this grand political operation very quietly on their polling days, and the meetings previously held by the partisans of both sides were seldom maliciously interrupted. Among the Prime Minister's constituency of Greenwich—which includes Deptford, Woolwich, Charlton, and Plumstead, with a population of 170,000, and 16,000 electors—the work of getting in their votes,



CHelsea SANDWICHES.

on Tuesday week, was carried on with much spirit from eight o'clock to four. Nineteen polling-booths were erected in the different townships; and the ballot-boxes, at the close of the pole, were conveyed to the central polling-place, at the Greenwich Lecture-Hall. The artisans and labourers employed in Woolwich Arsenal were allowed to leave their work at noon in order to record their votes, and they were not obliged to return to work that day. The leisure of street-loungers was beguiled with a variety of diversions. One was exhibited at Greenwich, in a mild sort of dog-fight between two arrant curs, which bore on their collars the labels of "Whig" and "Tory," and the bystanders were much edified by this practical lesson, intended to show that the indulgence of party spite has a ridiculous and odious aspect. There were not two, but three, conflicting parties in the case of the Greenwich election; for while Mr. Boord and Mr. Liardet, the Conservative candidates, made common cause, hoisting the same colour, Mr. or Dr. Baxter Langley, as an uncompromising Radical, appeared in direct competition with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Premier's colour was blue; and that of Dr. Baxter Langley, in compliment to his Home-Rule Irish supporters, was green; the Conservatives sported crimson, and many persons wore their rosettes of these different hues, which showed that they at least did not care to take the benefit of secret voting. The placards which were displayed about the town bore reference, on the one side, to alleged excessive parsimony at the Admiralty and War Office, which had deprived Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford of their former gains from the naval and military expenditure. On the other side, Mr. Boord's commercial pursuits as a distiller exposed him to the reproach of profiting by the vice of drunkenness. Nobody seemed to remember that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his public capacity, had gone shares in the profits of selling all kinds of intoxicating liquor, thereby gaining nearly all the boasted surplus of revenue; and that the licensed publicans, with their customers, had really supplied Mr. Gladstone's prosperous Budget. "Gin and Misery," indeed, was a cry that had too much sad truth in it; and if that was the theme of the poor woman's oratory who is shown by our sketch in the act of exerting her right of free speech, it is very likely that she knew but too well what she was talk-



A POPULAR CANDIDATE.



A MARTYR IN THE CAUSE.

ing about. This is, however, a graver consideration than we are now minded to discuss in our passing glance at the scenes of the late election. The gathering of people at the Greenwich Lecture-Hall, to wait for the declaration of the poll, is the subject of an Illustration; but the process of counting the votes was not finished till an hour after midnight.

In the boroughs of Southwark, the Tower Hamlets, and Chelsea, where the polling took place on Thursday week, there were many characteristic incidents; and we need only refer to our sketches in those parts of London, which scarcely need explanation. The well-known name of Odger as the "working-man's candidate" in Southwark was a spell to conjure by; and in the peculiar form of hat and out of beard affected by some of his supporters one might recognise the tokens of adhesion to the Democratic Republican faction of Continental malcontents. A cab retained for Colonel Beresford, the Conservative candidate, seems to have got into the thick of the throng at Bermondsey, where its progress was sorely impeded; but that was a trifle to what the poor driver had to suffer. In the western borough of Chelsea-cum-Kensington, it will be observed, a pair of Radical Baronets found themselves opposed by one Conservative barrister, and, still worse, embarrassed by the unwelcome pretensions of a third Liberal candidate. The "Chelsea sandwich," composed of a piece of man between two slices of placard, was seen walking about that part of town all day, so that one might run and read. Everybody could tell who was



THE WORKING-MAN'S FRIEND.

meant by "the People's William;" but the other warning, "Don't be cajoled by a lady," shall receive from us no further comment, unless we may retort with the natural question, "Why not?" In the Tower Hamlets, on the day after the voting, when Mr. Ritchie, the Conservative, was returned at the head of the poll, his carriage was drawn through the streets in triumph, men volunteering to do the work of horses, which is a custom that we should wish to have left in disuse.

The barque Lady Havelock, of Liverpool, 855 tons, Wood master, bound from Dalhousie to Hull, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on the 10th inst. The first intimation of the wreck was the firing of signals from the Goodwin and Gull light-ships at half-past four o'clock in the morning, while a gale of wind was blowing from the E.N.E., accompanied by thick snow squalls, the weather being very cold at the time. Promptly the Ramsgate harbour steamer Aid and life-boat Bradford and the Broadstairs life-boat of the National Institution proceeded out in response to the signals of distress. The steamer and first named life-boat made direct for the Goodwin light-ship through a heavy sea. On reaching her the bearings of the wreck were ascertained; and on arriving near the vessel the anchor was let go to windward. The ship was full of water, and the sea was breaking completely over her. The master and crew of fifteen men were with great difficulty taken into the life-boat Bradford and safely landed in Ramsgate harbour.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

IMPORTANCE OF VENTILATION.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his fourth lecture, on Tuesday week, by describing the changes which the air undergoes during respiration—viz., the loss of oxygen and the gain of carbonic acid, heat, moisture, and putrescible organic matters. In reference to the cause of death in asphyxia, he described experiments showing that death may be produced either by increasing the amount of carbonic acid in the blood, although the amount of oxygen be not diminished, or by diminishing the amount of oxygen without increasing the amount of carbonic acid. The carbonic acid is a narcotic, producing drowsiness, and finally insensibility. When death results from carbonic acid poisoning there are no convulsions. When, on the other hand, it results from oxygen starvation, death is preceded by convulsions, as in ordinary cases of suffocation; hence the inference that deprivation of oxygen is the cause of death in such cases. The slight effects from breathing air vitiated by respiration, such as headache, lassitude, and general ill-health, may be due not only to the deficiency of oxygen, but also to the accumulation of carbonic acid and putrescible organic matter derived from the air-passages, as well as from the skin. In speaking of the necessity for ventilation, the Professor said that, just as there is continual renewal of the air within the air-cells of the lungs by means of what is nothing more than an automatic ventilating apparatus; so there should be in every apartment a similar renewal of the air; for it is nothing more than a large air-cell, as the nose is to a certain extent a good indicator of the purity of air. Air should not be breathed which has a disagreeable odour; this, in respired air, being due to organic matter exhaled from the lungs. If a person were placed in a room containing 1000 cubic feet of air (that is, a room 10 ft. high and 10 ft. square), the air ought to be changed three times in an hour to keep it pure; with a smaller amount of air, still more frequently, and vice versa. Such complete ventilation is seldom obtained in our climate, on account of cold. The outlet and inlet of air should be so arranged as to prevent sensible draughts. In ordinary cases the chimney, when there is a fire, is a sufficient outlet; but the inlet in winter is apt to be neglected. An aperture at the top of the window, covered with wire-gauze and muslin is excellent as regards the change of air, but it may reduce the temperature of the air too much. The Professor expressed his preference for Captain Galton's method, whereby the external air is conveyed in pipes to chambers surrounding the chimney or stove, and thereby warmed before entering the room. The ventilation of sleeping-chambers is generally most neglected, through their small size and the erroneous idea that a fireplace is sufficient, even when there is no fire, to create a draught. It is essential that there be a distinct aperture for the inlet of the outer air, or of the air from other parts of the house. An open window can be seldom endured in the night in this country; but a hole in the top or bottom of the door, or in the wall above the door, can always be borne, if it be covered with wire gauze to diffuse the air and prevent draught.

EXTINCT REPTILES AND THEIR TIMES.

Professor Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., began his fourth lecture on Paleontology, on Thursday week, with details of the structure of the iguanodon, the great lizard with birdlike combinations, whose remains have been so abundantly found in the clay and sand of the Wealden of Sussex, together with impressions of the three toes on its hind foot. It was probably harmless and herbivorous, and kangaroo-like in its movements. Some remarkable contemporaries of the iguanodon, belonging to the same intercalary group of dinosaurs, were next considered, these being the hylæosaurus, or wood-lizard, and the megalosaurus, or great lizard, both possessing reptilian and ornithic characters. The former had a defensive crest running along its back, and also scales, and its teeth show it to have been a vegetable feeder; while the megalosaurus, with its massive head and huge lacertilian teeth, was doubtless carnivorous, and the terror of its neighbours. The extinction of this group, and the presence of numerous jaws of small marsupials in the Wealden-Purbeck deposits, were referred to changes in the physical geography of the very limited delta of the great river of the age. The Professor then explained how the crust movements which terminated the marine deposits of the preceding (Jurassic) age, the condition of the old land-surface of the Purbeck, and the oscillations which prevailed during its deposition had influenced the distribution of animal forms. Finally, the subsidence of the whole district let in the sea, and its deposits gradually covered up the Wealden—which, indeed, was a very small spot on the world's surface, though it contained such a large amount of animal life. A corresponding land-surface which existed long before the Wealden, in the midst of the Jurassic coral sea, was pointed out to have been formed at Stonesfield, in Oxfordshire. The remarkable mammalian fauna there found, so marsupial and Australian in its character, was accompanied by sharks and shells with corresponding affinities; and the flora was proved to have been southern also. Dwelling in the surrounding sea were the great fish-lizard (ichthyosaurus), a large predaceous creature, which may have spouted like the whale; and the plesiosaurus, which possessed the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, an enormously long neck, a trunk and tail like an ordinary quadruped, and the ribs of a chameleon. By means of its paddles, like those of a whale, it probably gained its living on the sea-shore. The pterodactyle, a flying saurian, was the last creature described, and the lecture concluded with comments on the geological history of the time.

ANALOGIES OF THE HEART AND THE STEAM-ENGINE.

Alfred H. Garrod, Esq., at the Friday evening meeting, on the 6th inst., began his discourse by stating that the sphygmograph, invented by Marey to describe the state of the pulse, had not yet been sufficiently appreciated as a method of research. In every maintained circulation, like that of the blood, two points have to be considered—one being the action of the pump itself and its adjuncts, such as the valves and piston; the other, the forces which sustain the action. To the further elucidation of the former most physiologists have given attention; yet the latter is of primary importance, and much information respecting it may be learned by means of the sphygmograph trace. In many engines that do work, such as pumping, there is no arrangement by which the intensity of the source of heat which supplies the boiler is capable of modifying itself, according to the work required of it. In the locomotive the waste-steam pipe, by opening into the chimney of the furnace, to a certain extent varies the draught, according to the amount of work that is being done. In this case, however, there is a great waste of heat, and it is necessary, in looking for a more economical employment of fuel, to find an instrument of different construction. Mr. Garrod then showed by experiments how it is possible to construct a steam-engine in which efficiency for doing work shall vary with the work to be done. A small high-pressure steam-pump was made to pump coal gas into an elastic bag with tubes, one of which led into an empty gas-bag and another to the gas-lamp which heated the boiler. The leakage into the gas-bag could be regulated by a tap, and it was made evident that the more ready was the flow

through the tap the less was the pressure in the elastic bag, and therefore the less the size of the flame which supplied the boiler. When the flow through the tap was diminished the pressure in the elastic became greater, and when the flame heating the boiler increased the steam pressure became greater. It was then shown that the same principle of action is to be seen in the working of the heart. First, the anatomical arrangement of the heart shows that it is quite possible; as the coronary vessels, which convey the blood to the heart, are direct branches of the aorta itself. Secondly, the sphygmograph traces prove that such is the case. In it each pulse gives indications of the duration of the systole (contraction), and of the diastole (dilatation) of the ventricles, and it is as easy to measure the length of the one as of the other. By so doing it is found that the pulse-rate is not dependent on the pressure of the blood in the arteries; consequently, the time occupied by the heart in performing each systolic act is independent of the amount of work that is done in that act. This can only be explained on the assumption that the nutrition of the muscular walls of the heart varies directly with the blood-pressure in the arteries, just in the same way that the size of the flame of the lamp employed in the engine above described varies with the pressure that has to be attained in the bellows of the pump. It was shown that still more is to be learned from the sphygmograph trace. The time of diastole (that is, the time during which the coronary arteries are supplying blood to the cardiac tissue) can be proved to influence the length of the systole. For, though the length of the systole in the arteries does not vary for any given rapidity of pulse, yet it varies as the cube-root of the pulse-rate. This law, when taken in connection with another law respecting the length of the cardiac systole itself, enables it to be proved that the nutrition of the walls of the heart varies (approximately, at least) as the square root of the time of repose between each beat. These principles were fully illustrated by experiments. Dr. Warren De la Rue, F.R.S., Vice-President, was in the chair.

KANT'S MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Croom Robertson began his fourth and concluding lecture on Kant's Critical Philosophy, on Saturday last, by distinguishing the positive and negative sides of the results arrived at by Kant in his "Transcendental Analytic." On the positive side an exposition was given of true objective knowledge. Negatively, the result was that knowledge is confined to phenomena—to matter of actual or possible experience. Phenomena, no doubt, portended the existence of Noumena or things in themselves; but, as these are given in no experience, there can be no knowledge of them. Metaphysics is impossible as a science of such hyper-physical entities: yet metaphysics, though declared impossible as a science of the supernatural, is a natural and ineradicable tendency of human reason. It is necessary to subject the faculty of reason (as opposed to understanding) to express criticism, in order that the ground of this natural division of knowledge may be, once for all, discovered. Reason has the function, with respect to knowledge attained by understanding, that it brings this to the highest unity. This it does through the general notions, called ideas, which Kant connected with the logical forms of syllogism, but which he found in previous metaphysical systems, especially the system of Wolff:—Soul, World (Cosmos), God. Kant showed how through each of these ideas Speculative Reason gives only an illusion of knowledge. The Professor followed Kant through the Paralogisms of Pure Reason in regard to Soul; the Antinomy of Pure Reason, as to the nature of the World as a whole beyond experience; and the Ideal of Pure Reason, which made everything dependent on a most real and perfect Being, God. The ideas have, in truth, only a regulative and not a constitutive function, as regards our knowledge. Of immortality, free-will, and God there can be, according to Kant, neither theoretic proof nor disproof. It was then indicated how Kant was able to establish all three as necessary postulates of Practical Reason for the explanation of the fact of moral duty. Towards the close of the lecture the Professor dwelt upon the unsatisfactory nature of Kant's doctrine of the Noumenon. He said that Kant has decisively shown that verifiable knowledge is confined to the region of phenomenal experience, and has thus done a work in the interests of science which can never lose its value. In his analysis of knowledge he has raised questions which yet await their answer from psychology; and it greatly concerns English psychology of the present day to give heed to them.

PROPAGATION OF DISEASE THROUGH THE AIR.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his fifth and concluding lecture on Respiration, on Tuesday last, by describing the matters suspended in the air we breathe, including not only inorganic and dead organic substances, but also living amœbiform particles of protoplasm resembling the germs or spores of fungi and the minute animalcules named bacteria. By the passage of these through the air, he said, disease may be propagated. Like the seeds of plants, these germs can retain their vitality for a long period, and only spring into activity when they meet with suitable conditions. In relation to this, the Professor described the decomposition of a piece of meat and the early presence of bacteria, saying that the more rapid putrefaction of a piece of fresh meat brought into the tainted atmosphere was probably due to the increased numbers of the animalcule. He stated that the propagation of smallpox, fevers, and other diseases is now attributed to poison in the form of particles of bacterial protoplasm being carried through the atmosphere; and he stated that sheep have taken smallpox through breathing air passed through clothing which had been worn by persons having that disease. The poison is probably solid, as it clings to the walls of rooms, and clothing. From these germs, of whose nature we have as yet no positive knowledge, although always floating in the air and entering our lungs, we probably derive no harm in general, because they are either not sufficient in number, or because our organism is in a condition unfavourable to their development. As a precaution when entering contaminated atmospheres, the Professor alluded to cotton-wool respirators; but he was not sure whether bacteria and other germs would be intercepted by them, and he suggested their trial, and said it would be interesting to know whether the germs are killed by the action of chlorine, sulphurous acid, or ozone. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the structure and office of the skin and its appendages, including its respiratory function and its regulation of the temperature by sensible and insensible perspiration. Death, which is the result of varnishing the skin, he attributed to the suppression of that organ's excretory function rather than to the loss of heat.

Professor Tyndall will, on Tuesday next, begin a course of six lectures on Liquids and Gases. The discourse next Friday evening will be given by Mr. Vernon Heath on the Autotype and other Photographic Processes and Discoveries.

Colonel F. R. Elrington, C.B., commanding the brigade dépôt at Winchester, and Colonel W. Gordon, C.B., commanding the brigade dépôt at Hamilton, have been selected to receive distinguished-service rewards.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF HOWTH, K.P.

The Right Hon. Thomas, third Earl of Howth and Viscount St. Lawrence, and twenty-ninth Baron of Howth in the Peerage of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dublin, Vice Admiral of Leinster, and a Knight of St. Patrick, died at Cannes on the 4th inst. He was born, Aug. 16, 1803, the only son of William, second Earl, by Margaret, his second countess, daughter of William Burke, Esq., of Keelogue, in the county of Galway, and succeeded to his Peerage honours at the death of his father, April 4, 1822. His Lordship married, first, Jan. 9, 1826, Lady Emily de Burgh, daughter of John Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde; and, secondly, Feb. 27, 1851, Henrietta Digby, only child of Peter Barfoot, Esq., of Landenstown, in the county of Kildare, and Midlington House, Hants. By his first wife (who died Dec. 5, 1842) he had one son, William Ulrick Tristram, Viscount St. Lawrence, born June 25, 1827, whose election as M.P. for Galway is rendered null by his accession to the Irish Peerage, and four daughters, Lady Emily Gaisford, who died in 1868, Lady Catherine Wheble, Lady Mary St. Lawrence, who died, unmarried, in 1864, and Lady Margaret Domville. By his second wife Lord Howth leaves, with two daughters, Henrietta and Geraldine, one son, Thomas Kenelm Digby, born in 1855, who was one of the Prince of Wales's pages at his Royal Highness's memorable installation as a Knight of St. Patrick. The family of St. Lawrence is of great antiquity and historical eminence. There exists on the Patent Rolls in Ireland an entry to the effect that the lands of Howth were granted to "Almerico Sancto Laurentio" by King John.

LORD ST. JOHN.

The Right Hon. Andrew Beauchamp, fourteenth Lord St. John, of Bletsho, and a Baronet, died, on the 27th ult., at Melchbourne Park, his seat near Higham-Ferrers, Bedfordshire. His Lordship was born Nov. 8, 1811, the only son of St. Andrew, thirteenth Baron St. John, by Louisa, his first wife, eldest daughter of Sir Charles William Rouse Broughton, Bart., and represented the senior branch of the very ancient family of St. John, of Staunton St. John, Oxfordshire. He succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his father, Oct. 15, 1817; and married, March 12, 1838, Eleanor, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., of Wood Walton, Huntingdonshire, by whom he leaves three sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, St. Andrew, now fifteenth Lord St. John, was born Oct. 5, 1840; and married, April 25, 1868, Ellen Georgiana, youngest daughter of Edward Senior, Esq. The late Lord St. John, who was D.L. for Bucks, possessed considerable Church patronage.

LORD COLONSAY.

The Right Hon. Duncan McNeill, Baron Colonsay, of Colonsay and Oronsay, in the county of Argyll, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, P.C. and LL.D., died at Pau, Pyrenées, France, on the 31st ultimo. This able lawyer and eminent Judge was born in 1793, the second son of John McNeill, Esq., of Colonsay, and derived his descent from a younger branch of the old Northern family of MacNeill of Taynish. His education he received at St. Andrews, where he was highly distinguished, and he completed his studies at Edinburgh. In 1816 he was admitted to the Scottish Bar, and in 1824 was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire. From 1834 to 1835 he was Solicitor-General for Scotland, and again from 1841 to 1842. In the latter year he succeeded to the important office of Lord Advocate, which he held until the resignation of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1846. In 1843 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates; in 1851, a Lord of Session and Justiciary; and in 1852, Lord Justice-General. He retired finally in 1867, and was raised to the Peerage in that year. He had sat in the House of Commons for Argyllshire from 1843 to 1851. Of late years Lord Colonsay took a full share of legal occupation as one of the Law Lords. He has died unmarried, and with him his peerage expires.

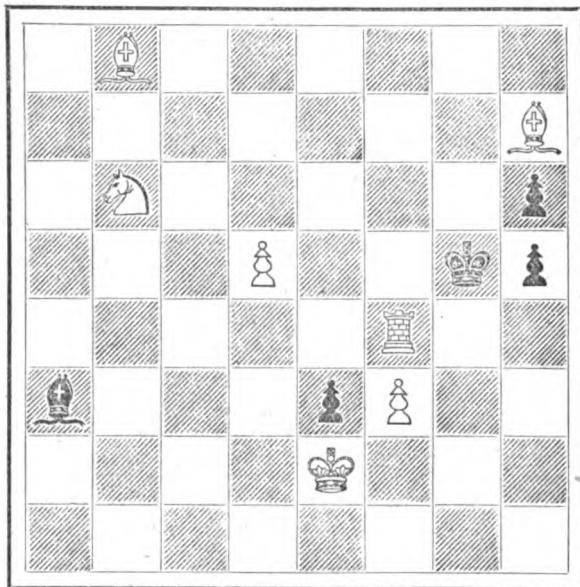
SIR W. P. CAREW, BART.

Sir Walter Palk Carew, eighth Baronet, of Hacombe, in the county of Devon, High Sheriff in 1846, died, at Marley House, near Totnes, on the 27th ult. He was born July 2, 1807, the eldest son of Sir Henry Carew, seventh Baronet, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Walter Palk, Esq., of Marley, in the county of Devon; and was the representative of a distinguished line of the great house of Carew. He succeeded his father in 1830, and married, Jan. 23, 1837, Anne Frances, eldest daughter of Major-General Taylor, C.B., of Ogwell House, Devon, by whom he had issue one son, Walter Palk, Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, who died without issue, June 14, 1873; and two daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Beatrix.

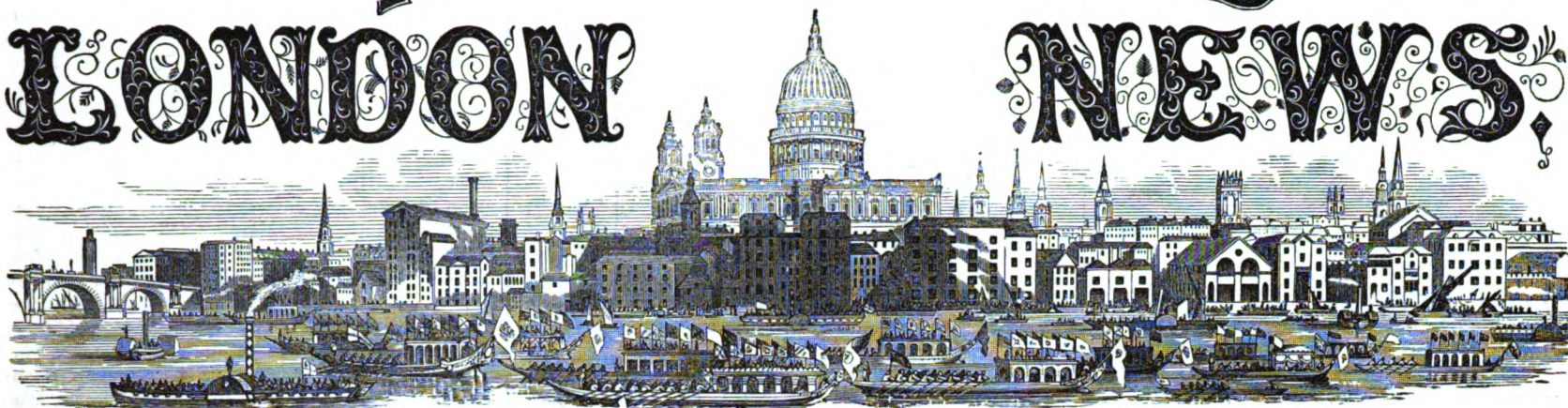
GEORGE HENRY WARRINGTON CAREW.

This gentleman, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Somerset, late a Captain in the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Colonel 2nd Battalion Somerset Rifle Volunteers, died at his seat, Crowcombe Court, Somerset, on the 24th ult., in the forty-fourth year of his age. He succeeded to the Carew family estates—the barony and castle of Carew, in Pembroke; and Crowcombe Court, Somerset—and to the Warrington family estate of Pentrepant, Salop, on the death of his father,

A small quarto volume, containing twenty-five curious liturgical tracts, issued during the reigns of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I., among which was included "Psalms and Hymns of Praier and Thanksgiving, made by William Barlowe, Bishop of Lincolne," privately printed, 1613, has been sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for £72.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1800.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6½D.



FAMINE IN INDIA.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 23, 1873, at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, the wife of Robert James Lonsdale, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Sherenden, Horsham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. W. J. M. Ruxton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Bowdon, by the Rev. A. Hewlett, D.D., Alfred A. Krauss, of Shanghai, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late George Harris, Esq., of Astley.

On the 14th inst., at St. Philip's, Earl's-court, Kensington, by the Rev. Joseph Dickson Claxton, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. William Robert Walker, M.A., Oscar Louis W. Moore, of the Stock Exchange, and Addison-road, Kensington, eldest son of Beaufoy A. Moore, Esq., of Alice Mary, youngest daughter of James Muford Macey, Esq., of Milford House, Holland-road, Kensington, W. No cards.

On the 30th ult., at St. George's Church, Barbadoes, West Indies, by the Rev. F. B. Grant, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Cummins, Rector of St. George's, Thomas Risely Griffith, Auditor of Grenada, to Mary Jane Helen (Nellie), eldest daughter of W. Brandford Griffith, Esq., Auditor-General, Barbadoes.

On the 12th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hoxley, by the Rev. Dr. Redhead, assisted by the Rev. J. Volland, M.A., Vicar, George Robinson, Quarry Bank, Liscard, to Edith Amy, daughter of J. B. Spence, Esq., Hoxley.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 13 last, at Shanghai, China, Lady Hornby, aged 38.

On the 13th inst., at 122, Pembroke-road, Dublin, Catherine, Countess of Desart, aged 75.

On the 12th ult., at Torquay, John Brabazon Vivian, Commander R.N., second son of Lord Vivian, aged 37.

On the 14th inst., at De Vesce-terrace, Kingstown, Barbara, Countess of Miltown.

On Dec. 5, 1873, at Mackay, Queensland, Houston Stewart Dalrymple Hay, third son of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., aged 40.

On the 15th inst., at No. 99, Jernyn-street, St. James's, John Watkins, the only brother of Zachariah Watkins, of No. 41, City-road, and No. 4, Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., aged 74.

On the 12th inst., at Walton House, Easby, Kent, Elizabeth Sophia, widow of the late James Rae, Esq., aged 79.

On the 13th inst., at New Brentford, Graham Moore Ryder Ward, Esq., eldest son of Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., in his 28th year.

On the 21st ult., at his residence, 69, St. Janvier-street, Montreal, Canada, the Hon. Robert Jones, for many years a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, in the 52nd year of his age.

On the 9th inst., at No. 7, Rue de Berlin, Paris, suddenly, but after a long and painful illness, Josephine Benoit, Countess of Montalbo, wife of John Bowes, Esq., of Streatham Castle, in the county of Durham. R.I.P.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22.
First Sunday in Lent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Henry Milman, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. G. Festing.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Thomas J. Howells.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Butler.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.
Moon's first quarter, 10.46 a.m.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Dr. Zerrin on the Historical Development of Art).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Hospital for Incurables, Putney (Madame Clara Sicard's musical lecture, 7 p.m.).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Sharpe on the Domus Conversorum of Cistercian Abbey).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain James A. Croft on the River Volta, West Africa; Dr. C. Millingen on the Highlands of Yemen).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.
Races: Doncaster Hunt, Streatlam.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Liquids and Gases).
Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reckham, anniversary festival, London Tavern (the Lord Mayor in the chair).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. G. B. Lloyd on the Beothucs, a Tribe of Red Indians; and on Indian Remains found in Labrador; Papers by Commander Telfer and Dr. Sinclair Holden).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m., soirée.
Mr. Ransford's annual ballad concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Parke Neville on the Water Supply of Dublin).

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.
Ember Week.
Chapels Royal, noon: St. James's, Rev. F. J. Holland; Whitehall, Rev. G. H. Wilkinson.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26.
Hare-hunting ends.
Dorchester Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Piano-forte-Playing).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Ellis, musical lecture).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Maw on a Journey from Algiers to the Sahara; papers by Mr. T. Davidson and Col. C. W. Jenks).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ferdinand de Bonaparte on an Unedited Didrachm of Ichnæ in Macedonia).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Shirley Hibberd on a New System of Cultivating the Potato).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Syer Cumming on Vessels termed "Jollyboys").

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.
Chapels Royal, noon: St. James's, the Rev. L. A. Morgan; Whitehall, the Rev. T. J. Rowsell.
Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m., Gulstonian Lecture.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Francis Galton on Men of Science, their Nature and Nurture, 9 p.m.).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Major-General Millington H. Synges on Suggested Improvements in Sanitary Arrangements in Barracks, Camps, &c.).

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Energy).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Bosworth Smith on Mohammed and Mohammedanism).
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.
Society of Painters in Water Colours. Exhibition closes.
Society of Ancient Britons: Welsh Charity School, Ashford, anniversary Festival, Willis's Rooms.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francisco di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL CLOSE their WINTER EXHIBITION on SATURDAY NEXT. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 55, Pall-mall.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 23.—4, Pall-mall East. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 27, HAYDN'S CREATION. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 6s., and 10s., 6d. Mr. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" is unavoidably postponed.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Inches.	Inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.				
February	11 30.322	29.1	18.2	67	2	22.4	36.3	SE. ESE.	1	SE. ESE.	310	310	310
	12 30.023	37.5	33.0	85	9	26.0	46.3	ESE. S.	2	ESE. S.	320	320	320
	13 29.910	44.7	42.8	93	10	35.2	43.0	SSW.	1	SSW.	320	320	320
	14 29.617	48.6	43.7	84	10	40.1	51.2	SSW.	1	SSW.	320	320	320
	15 29.410	47.8	42.4	83	—	40.9	51.9	SSW.	1	SSW.	320	320	320
	16 29.491	45.2	40.0	83	9	40.7	43.3	SSW. SW.	1	SSW. SW.	342	342	342
	17 29.814	42.3	36.3	81	8	41.4	46.0	SSW. WNW. W.	1	SSW. WNW. W.	306	306	306

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.434 30.063 29.736 29.423 29.423 29.228
Temperature of Air .. 29.1° 37.5° 44.7° 48.6° 47.8° 45.2°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 25.9° 32.7° 35.4° 36.9° 35.7° 34.7°
Direction of Wind .. SE. ESE. ESE. S. SSW. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 47	6 7	6 28	6 50	7 17	7 48	8 20

STEAM for INDIA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROTHERS AND CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. It is intended to dispatch the following Steamers from the South West India Docks at the undermentioned dates. Each steamer will carry a surgeon and stewardess.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	Feb. 21
Duke of Argyll ..	3012	J. Macdonald	Calcutta direct	March 2
Sultan ..	3002	J. H. Taylor	Calcutta, Madras, and Cal.	March 10
Viceroy ..	3477	C. Barrie	Calcutta	March 28
Duke of Buccleuch ..	3015	A. Morris	Calcutta	April 18
Duke of Devonshire ..	3000	J. Whittle	Calcutta	April 30
Duke of Sutherland ..	3012	J. Russell	Calcutta	May 16

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-houses, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and furnished and provided with all necessities. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., No. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to P. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool, and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CALCUTTA DIRECT, via SUEZ CANAL.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROS. and CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. The magnificent Steamer DUCAL, 3012 tons register, 3000-horse power effective, is intended to LEAVE THE SOUTH-WEST INDIA DOCKS FEB. 21. Has excellent, well-ventilated accommodation for PASSENGERS and ships, and carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to P. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool, and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Gilbert's New Play, entitled CHARITY, every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Chippendale, Kendal, Howe, Teasdale, Buckstone, Clark, Meadows Robertson, Rosella, and Woolgar. And the Melodrama RAYMOND AND AGNES.

LYCEUM.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, the New Drama, PHILIP.—Count Philip de Mirador, Mr. Henry Irving. Messrs. John Clayton, H. B. Conway, F. C. Baker, H. B. Baker, J. H. Taylor, Miss Virginia Francis, Miss G. Pauline, Miss St. Augustine, Miss Hammonds, and Miss Isabel Benjamin. New and characteristic scenery by Messrs. Craven and H. Cuthbert. After which, at 10.30, A HUSBAND IN CLOVES—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Proceeded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO. Solo Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. First Evening Performance of "Philip," Saturday next, Feb. 22. Doors open at 1.30, commence at 2.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. By John T. Douglas. Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30, to which Children under ten half price. The Pantomime from Covent Garden in the Pantomime.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Entirely Redecorated and Embellished.
The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by the MOORE AND BUTLER'S MINSTRELS, for having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval, will be given until further notice EVERY EVENING, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest meed of praise to the New Programme. The programme is of the most brilliant and varied character, and includes the following:—A LUXURIOUS Private Box, 22 1/2d. and 21 1/2d.; Frontille, 6s.; Side Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.
NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION.
Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.
No charge for Programmes.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Edna Hall, Miss Anna Williams and Miss Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. Henry Grant. The Part-Music will be sung by Miss Belle Meyer-Lutz and Mr. J. L. Hutton. Admission, 1s.; Family Tickets (for Four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Music-sellers; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. George Mount.—THIRD CONCERT, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Overture, "Der Freischütz"; Concerto in G, for Piano, by Franz Liszt, by Mr. Sydney Smith; "Ines de Castro" (first time of performance), A. Holmes; Symphony, "The Power of Sound," Spohr; Overture, "Fidelio," Beethoven. Vocalist, Miss Rose Hervey. Grand Orchestra of Seventy-five of the most distinguished Professors in London. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 6s., 3s., and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 54, New Bond-street; Musical Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, 25, Piccadilly.

TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 24, MR. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, to commence at Eight o'clock. The Programme will include popular songs by Bishop and Dibdin. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Ransford, Miss Matilda Scott, Miss Anna Diodati, and Miss Enriques; Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Chaplin Henry, and Mr. Santley. Harp, Mr. John Thomas (Harpist for Her Majesty the Queen). Pianoforte, Mr. Franklin Taylor. The Part-Music will be sung by Miss Belle Meyer-Lutz and Mr. J. L. Hutton. Admission, 1s.; Family Tickets (for Four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, One Shilling. Stalls and Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Messrs. Ransford and Son, 3, Prince-street, Oxford-street, and 55, Wakefield-street.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY for the TRAINING of PROFESSIONAL VOCALISTS. Half Term commences on MONDAY, MARCH 2, and the Second Term on MONDAY, APRIL 20. Particulars can be obtained of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; and of Madame Sainton-Dolby, at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W., on Tuesdays, between Three and Four o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

The latest accounts from the Gold Coast leave little room for doubt that the Ashantee War has by this time been brought to a successful conclusion. When they were sent off Sir Garnet Wolseley was within thirty miles of Coomassie, awaiting only the bringing up of supplies—one of the chief difficulties with which he has had to contend. King Koffee Kalcalli had sent all his European captives into the General's camp, and, no doubt with a view of preventing a march of the British troops upon his capital, had intimated his readiness to accede to proffered terms of peace. The King was evidently under sore discouragement. The auguries in which he and his people put great faith had steadily pointed to ill fortune. The army which had ravaged the country beyond the Prah had been dispersed. The mortal remains of a large number of Ashantee chiefs had been borne to their last resting-place through the streets of Coomassie. Sir Garnet had met with

no military obstruction, scarcely of any signs of it, from the hour of his crossing into the enemy's territory. The Ashantees were known to be deficient in ammunition. Every family in the capital was reported by prisoners to be making slugs out of stones. The general conviction among the officers and press correspondents in Sir Garnet's camp was that no fighting of any serious importance was to be anticipated. The date was fixed for entering into, and taking possession of, Coomassie. It was confidently anticipated that the expedition would be at an end and the British troops re-embarked for home by the beginning of March. Of course, it has to be borne in mind that conjectures are not equivalent to facts. "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." Unforeseen events may upset even the best-founded calculations. But, taking a reasonable view of the data in our possession, we think we are warranted in assuming that by this time the war is over, and that the Ashantee King has acknowledged, in some way which his subjects are not likely to misinterpret, the superiority of British power.

On this assumption one cannot but reflect upon the mischance of the outgoing Ministry. Whatever may have been the burden of their responsibility in sending out the military expedition to the Gold Coast, there cannot be two opinions as to the completeness and efficiency of their preparations to make it successful. In some few respects they may have been misled by the information which they had collected; and, in some few, singular good luck may have contributed to the results achieved. But, on the whole, the official authorities charged with the conduct of this enterprise are fairly entitled to the credit of so adapting the means to the end as to have brought to a close what appeared to be a somewhat doubtful and highly dangerous expedition within a limited space of time and without any great sacrifice of life. Their arrangements for the health of the troops in a deadly climate have been admirable. Their economy of European labour and life has proved the exceeding care and scientific ingenuity with which all their movements were planned. No doubt a large sum of money has been spent, and the people of this country will have to pay the bill. But if the assurances of members of the late Cabinet may be trusted, and if any judgment can be formed from the materials within reach, the affair, even financially considered, can hardly be regarded as very serious, and the administrative ability displayed may well satisfy the demands of the public.

The country at large will be exceedingly well pleased with this early and honourable termination of the dispute. It can hardly, however, be other than matter of regret that they who have so gallantly sustained the weight of responsibility should be deprived of the due reward of their success. We know not how far the news which has just arrived might have favoured the Cabinet now out of office if it had reached this country at a date prior to the general election. Our opinion is that it would not have made much difference in the decision of Parliamentary constituencies. Here and there it may have turned the scale to the advantage of Liberal candidates. But the Ashantee War never took very deep hold upon the interests of electors. Had Parliament met according to original appointment, it might have furnished a topic for keen debate, and, perhaps, for a close division. It was, however, little thought of, or, when thought of, speedily dismissed, amid the turmoil of a sudden electoral struggle. The late Administration will gain nothing from the success of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition. The matter, it is to be feared, will be summarily set aside and forgotten. Even the political benefit which might have been extracted from it in the form of some general rules for the government of our relations to neighbouring barbarous tribes will perhaps be lost, or at any rate incompletely realised. England will have saved her reputation, but beyond this she will probably have derived no good, material or moral, from the war with Ashantee.

We should rejoice to find that in this latter conjecture we have been mistaken. The incoming Administration would do well, we think, to make the most which can be made for the future wellbeing of the United Kingdom by treating the war on the Gold Coast as a basis upon which to found a more definite policy for the government of our colonial settlements. A searching inquiry into the causes in which the war originated; a thorough investigation into the nature and limits of the powers intrusted to dependent Colonial Governments; an intelligible exposition of the objects at which we are aiming, or should aim, in assuming a quasi-protectorate of barbarous tribes; and the drawing of a clear line of demarcation between the duties imposed upon us by imperative interests, and those which we occasionally undertake for ideal and romantic ends, would, perhaps, be the best compensation which the people of England can expect from the anxiety, trouble, and expense to which they have been put by the wanton invasion of Fantee territory by King Koffee Kalcalli. Whosoever may succeed to the office of Colonial Minister will do a service to his country by moving for a Parliamentary Committee, or by appointing a Royal Commission, for the purpose of passing in review the whole train of occurrences connected with the Ashantee War, and of founding upon it well-considered advice tending to obviate any such misfortune in future. We ought not

to be exposed to the possibility of being dragged into inglorious and expensive conflicts with semi-civilised nations, owing to the uncertain character of our policy in regard to them, or to the rash or mistaken ideas and impulses of the governors of our foreign settlements. We should distinctly know what we are about. Our Administration at home should be held definitively responsible for all wars, "little" or great, in which we become involved; and, above all, our Colonial Office for the time being should clearly understand the policy by which its officers are to be guided in forming, maintaining, or breaking off relations with those barbarous races and tribes of the human family to which our commerce may extend, but over which we can exercise no direct civilising control.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne House. The Rev. George Prothero officiated. On Monday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove through West Cowes, Carisbrooke, and Newport. The Queen, before her departure from Osborne, received Viscount and Viscountess Sydney on a visit for two days, upon the return of the Viscount from St. Petersburg. Her Majesty entertained at dinner Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Sir John and Lady Cowell, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, also visited the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Mdlle. Nordé, Major-General H. Ponsonby, Colonel Du Plat, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Marshall, left Osborne House at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning for Windsor. The Queen drove to East Cowes and thence crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht, *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., to Gosport, where the chief naval and military authorities were in attendance. Her Majesty travelled for the first time in the new Royal saloon-carriage which has recently been built at the Great Western Railway Company's manufactory at Swindon. The customary route was taken over the South-Western and Great Western Railways, via Winchester, Basingstoke, and Reading, to Windsor. The Queen arrived at the castle at twenty minutes past one o'clock. On Wednesday the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had audiences of her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily in the Home and Great Parks. The Hon. Flora Macdonald has arrived at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Camoys and Rear-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr have arrived as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The *Globe* correspondent at Berlin states that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will leave St. Petersburg for England on the 28th inst. Upon the arrival of the Duke and Duchess at Gravesend, the arrangements for the debarkation will be under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, and will be carried out in a similar manner to those which were adopted upon the occasion of the landing of Princess Alexandra of Denmark, the Princess of Wales. The Duke and Duchess will arrive in her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, conveyed by Russian men-of-war. The Duchess of Edinburgh has received an address, through Prince Metchersky, from the Russian nobility. The Duchess, after her arrival in England, will receive as a wedding gift a dessert service of gold plate, of the value of 2000 *gs.*, from the officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines.

Prince Arthur arrived at Berlin, yesterday (Friday) week, from St. Petersburg, and proceeded to the palace of the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany. A dinner was given in honour of his Royal Highness. On Saturday last the Prince was entertained at a banquet at the Imperial Palace, and was afterwards present at a ball at the Opera-House. His Royal Highness left Berlin the same night, accompanied by the Imperial Crown Prince to Potsdam, for Darmstadt, where his Royal Highness paid a visit to Princess Louis of Hesse, and afterwards continued his journey to England.

The Count and Countess de Paris have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn returned to Green-street, on Saturday last, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Lichfield at Southsea.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury arrived at their residence in Pall-mall, on Monday, from Savernake.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square, last Saturday, from Weston Park.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury arrived at their residence in Stratford-place, on Saturday last, from Heron Court, near Christchurch.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Catherine Gordon have left Thomas's Hotel for Ascot Wood Cottage, Staines.

The Earl of Cork has arrived at his residence in Grafton-street from Marston House.

Mr. Brandling and the Countess (Julia) of Jersey returned to town, on Saturday last, from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr, at Buckhurst.

A county ball was held in the new hall of the Grand Stand, Ascot Heath, on Monday, at which there was a large and fashionable assemblage.

The Dorset Hunt ball took place, on Thursday week, at the Dorchester Corn Exchange.

The Royal London Yacht Club's annual ball was given, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms.

The annual entertainment for the patients of St. Thomas's Hospital took place on Monday.

In the month of April next one hundred years will have elapsed since the foundation of the Royal Humane Society, and the committee have decided upon holding a centenary festival, at which the Duke of Edinburgh has expressed his intention of presiding, to celebrate the great success which has resulted from its exertions to preserve life, and to improve and circulate all over the world the simplest and most scientific mode of treatment in cases of suspended animation.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 107,311, of whom 37,020 were in workhouses and 70,291 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 10,091, 16,453, and 52,896. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 542, of whom 379 were men, 125 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

RE-SIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to Windsor on Tuesday afternoon and had an audience of her Majesty, at which he tendered the resignation of Ministers. On the following day Mr. Disraeli, in obedience to a Royal summons, waited upon the Queen and received her Majesty's commands to form a Cabinet.

It is announced in the *Times* and other papers that Mr. Gladstone has requested her Majesty to confer peerages upon Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for War; Mr. Chichester Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade; Lord Enfield, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Thomas Fremantle, late Chairman of the Board of Customs; and the Right Hon. Edmund Hammond, the late Permanent Secretary at the Foreign Office.

The *Morning Post* states that the Marquis of Westminster will be made a Duke, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone.

The sixteen representative peers of Scotland who are to sit in the new Parliament were elected, on Wednesday, in Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. The choice fell upon the following noblemen:—The Marquis of Tweeddale, the Marquis of Queensberry, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Selkirk, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Forbes, Lord Saltoun, Lord Sinclair, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Blantyre, and Lord Colville of Culross.

The Duke of Argyll has appointed Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., to be the permanent Under-Secretary of State at the India Office. The vacancy in the Council of India caused by this appointment has been filled by the selection of Sir George Campbell, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for a seat in that body.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Calcutta telegrams of Wednesday last inform us that no cases of actual starving to death have yet been reported in Bengal; but the people suffer greatly from want of food, and many are seen to be sadly emaciated. The administration of charitable relief by the Government officials has been commenced in the provinces of Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Mongheer, and Purneah. Two hundred thousand persons are employed on the public relief works, besides many employed, with the aid of loans, by private landowners. The Government had ordered irrigation works in Tirhoot and a tramway of forty-four miles. There has been more rain, which has done great good to the crops throughout the country; but the prices of rice and other grain are steadily rising at Calcutta. The railway carries 2500 tons daily, and five steam-boats bring grain from Patna. The Governor-General, Lord Northbrook, has appointed Mr. Inglis at Allahabad to organise relief arrangements, as Sir R. Temple is doing in Bengal; and Mr. Simson at Benares, to inspect the condition of the provinces. The relief committees are instructed not rigidly to enforce the labour test. It is considered that South Behar will be saved the worst effects of famine. North Behar will require 180,000 tons to June 15, which will be supplied from the Government stores at Calcutta.

An influential City meeting was held on Monday, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to promote the subscription for the relief of the famine sufferers in Bengal. The Queen had already subscribed £1000 to the Calcutta fund, and now sent a letter, written by her order, to announce her patronage of the city of London fund. Miss Nightingale sent £100, through Sir Bartle Frere. Lord Lawrence was the leading speaker at this meeting; he advised that the money raised here should be sent out to the Government of India, to be used as that Government might think advisable. He was sure that Lord Northbrook would use it to the best advantage, as Lord Mayo had done on a similar occasion. The Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., and Mr. Nathan de Rothschild, M.P., also spoke at the meeting. The executive committee had a meeting next day, and resolved to send out £10,000 to the Calcutta Relief Committee. The Lord Mayor has addressed a circular to all the municipalities in the United Kingdom asking their co-operation in a national effort.

The scene delineated in our front page Engraving is an illustration of the mode in which the Hindoo people may be seen, upon any occasion of great prevailing distress, to implore the aid of one of their deities. This illustration is drawn by an Artist who has travelled and resided in India, and has studied the Indian forms and ideas of religion. The idol in the form of a bull is called Nandi, and is the Vahan or vehicle ridden by Siva or Maha-Deo, one of the three original divinities, at once the destroyer and producer of life. Every one of the gods—and there are thirty-two millions of them—has a vahan, upon which he or she is supposed to ride. Nandi, the ox, bull, or cow, as the vahan or bearer of the Maha-Deo, is a great object of adoration. This bull is the type of justice, "whose body is Parameswarra, and whose every joint is virtue;" his three horns are the three Vedas or Bibles, and his tail ends where Adharma or injustice begins. It will not escape the reader's memory that the bull was worshipped also in Egypt and Assyria. In the Mithraic sculptures the bull is represented as being sacrificed. But what is sacrificed in one religion becomes in another religion an animal too sacred to be killed, or even a god. No Hindoo, though dying of starvation, would kill an ox, and when the Europeans first entered this country they were denied the use of beef. The Hindoos appeal to the bull for the relief of their wants because they regard that beast as the emblem of the reproductive power in nature. The source of the Ganges, high amidst the snowy peaks of the Himalayas, is considered the head of Nandi. It is called Guy ke Mookh, or the Cow's Mouth. That great river, which along a thousand miles and more is worshipped for its fertilising power, is believed to be a gift of the gods through Nandi. Hence, in seasons of drought and famine the people turn to this idol and pray to it for that life-giving moisture without which the world becomes a desert and the abode of death. A figure of the Bull Nandi is to be found in all the Brahminical temples; one of colossal size, and ancient, is placed in the inclosure of the Golden Temple at Benares, which is dedicated to Maha-Deo. The bull is figured with ornamental trappings and with a bell hung from his neck. In the scene our Artist has drawn we see people, young and old, before this idol in agonies of prayer. The mother, in despair, holds up her *bucha* or child to Nandi, and begs for *kana*—that is, food. She exclaims, "Hum burra bhookha hai! (We are very hungry!) Humara bucha burra bhookha hai! (My child is very hungry!) Hum log morghia hai! (Our people are dead!)" Such are the cries of lamentation that may too soon be heard in India. The Bull Nandi may be deaf to them, but not the English John Bull.

Lunalilo, King of the Sandwich Islands, died, on the 3rd inst., at Hawaii.

In a match with Twenty-two of Bendigo the English Eleven won by seven wickets.

A LECTURE AT THE CHARTERHOUSE.

The pencil of that famous and popular English artist, Mr. George Cruikshank, who has amused and instructed successive generations of his countrymen during more than sixty years, is still held by him with a firm hand and guided by a keen eye. It has drawn for us this week's illustration of a scene the other day at the Charterhouse, when the first of a course of lectures, for the entertainment of the Brethren in residence there, was delivered by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. We know the respectful interest with which the public is accustomed to regard those secluded pensioners of a venerable and beneficent institution. Our sympathy with the black-gowned Brotherhood was greatly enhanced by Thackeray's touching description of good Colonel Newcome's retirement from the world. For this reason, and for the interest that belongs to such a labour of love as the drawing contributed by Mr. George Cruikshank, we have thought it worth an Engraving. The subject of Dr. Richardson's lecture was the scientific researches of Stephen Gray, F.R.S., who was one of the Brethren of the Charterhouse from 1719 to 1735-6. He was one of the most remarkable men of the last century, and did a great deal for the promotion of electrical science in its early days. Dr. Richardson has devoted much time to collecting the works of Gray, and has rescued his name from comparative obscurity to place him in a high rank among the benefactors of mankind.

But little is known of the personal history of Stephen Gray. He seems to have been following astronomical pursuits at Canterbury from 1692 to 1706; then he disappears till he is found in the Charterhouse in 1719. In 1720 his first paper on electricity appears at the Royal Society. After a lapse of ten years he reappears at the Royal Society again on electricity, and continues with reports on his original work from time to time in the succeeding five years. For his work the society award him the first Copley medal in 1731, repeat the award in 1732, and elect him a fellow. He is still busy at his work almost to the moment of his death, on Feb. 15, 1736—138 years ago.

Dr. Richardson's lecture was purely a series of experimental demonstrations. It was a mere repetition of the processes of investigation performed by Stephen Gray himself. All these experiments were carried on with the most simple apparatus. A glass tube 3 ft. 6 in. long and a little more than an inch in diameter, a rubber, a fir stick, a fishing-rod, a metal rod, an ivory ball, a length of packthread, a cake or two of resin, a wooden pole, some silken thread, a few down feathers, and some brass leaf, were the greater portion of the instruments for research at the command of Gray. With these limited means that original investigator so advanced the science of electricity that, without him, the bases on which the science has been so rapidly developed might have remained to this day unknown. Gray discovered that electricity could be communicated from certain substances to other substances; that it could be conducted through various media, as through packthread and metallic wires; and that it could be insulated, and, when perfectly insulated, could be conveyed through proper conductors for long distances, and practically instantaneously. The original experiment proving these facts of insulation and conduction was demonstrated by the lecturer; and a beautifully artistic diagram, by Mr. George Cruikshank, illustrating Gray's great experiment of sending an electrical communication 650 ft. through a pack thread, insulated on silk bearers, supported by poles, added much to the interest of this part of the lecture. This first great event in electrical communication occurred on July 14, 1729, in the grounds of Granville Wheeler, Esq., at Otterden, near Faversham, in Kent. The electricity was excited on a glass tube; a piece of pack-thread attached to the excited tube was the conductor; the silk bands stretched across the poles were the insulators; and an ivory ball, attached to the other extreme end of the pack-thread and suspended on silk across one of the windows of the house, was the terminal at which the electric communication was taken, by the simple process of presenting brass leaf to the ball, and observing the attraction that followed when the tube was excited.

Our illustration shows how an experiment was made by Gray with a soap bubble. A bubble is blown from a common pipe, the pipe is insulated by a silk band, and when an excited glass tube is brought near the pipe, the bubble has an electric attraction.

The Dowager Marchioness of Westminster has presented a donation of £100 to the Cabmen's Benevolent Association, Soho-square, as a contribution to the annuity fund for aged or infirm cabmen who are members of the society.

A banquet was given and presentation made, last week, at the Pier Pavilion, to Mr. T. Ross, who has been five times Mayor of Hastings. The testimonial, which was subscribed for by all classes in the town, consisted of a massive silver salver, together with a tea and coffee service.

M. Louis Rozsavolgyi, jeweller, was, on Tuesday, fined £5 and costs for pledging a brooch value £200, the property of a gentleman named La Jeunesse, by whom it had been intrusted to him to be made up. The magistrates acquitted the pawn-brokers of all blame, and ordered the brooch to be restored to the owner.

Against the protest of many influential friends, the shareholders in the Civil Service Supply Association have, by a large majority, agreed that the profits of the business be divided, instead of being applied, as heretofore, to reducing the prices of the commodities sold. Several gentlemen of note have in consequence retired from the committee of management.

The thirty-second annual ball of the friends of the French Benevolent Society took place, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Comte de Paris and M. Garrard (Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Embassy), were present. The institution was founded in 1842, by the Comte de St. Aulière, for the purpose of affording temporary relief to distressed foreigners in search of employment. During the evening a number of presents, received from influential supporters of the charity, were disposed of by means of a lottery held in one of the ante-rooms.

Last week 2363 births and 1597 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 187 and the deaths 90 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 71 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever, and 7 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been but 464 and 512, further rose last week to 607, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 40; 274 resulted from bronchitis, 177 from phthisis, 103 from pneumonia, and 20 from asthma. The fatal cases of pneumonia showed the largest proportion: excess. Different forms of violence caused 52 deaths: 44 were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 8 from burns and scalds, 5 from wounds, and 10 from suffocation. Four cases of suicide and 2 of infanticide were registered.



THE LATE BARON MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD.



THE LATE MR. HERMAN MERIVALE, C.B.

THE LATE BARON MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD.

We recorded the death of Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild last week. He was a younger brother of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, late M.P. for the city of London, and of Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart. (also a Baron of the Austrian Empire), who was sometime M.P. for Aylesbury. Their father was Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, of Frankfort, who was the founder of the great London banking house which is con-

ducted by these brothers. The late Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He had sat in Parliament for Hythe since 1859. His country house at Mentmore, in Buckinghamshire, was famous for its collection of works of art. He was also an enterprising patron of horse-racing, and won the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger in the same year. We have engraved his portrait from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

THE LATE MR. HERMAN MERIVALE.

The death of this gentleman was mentioned in our obituary last week. He was a son of Mr. Commissioner Merivale, formerly Judge of the Exeter Court of Bankruptcy. He was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College and Trinity College, Oxford, where he gained high University honours. He practised at the Bar some years on the Western Circuit, and was the second occupant of Mr. Henry Drummond's chair of political



LECTURE AT THE CHARTERHOUSE ON STEPHEN GRAY'S DISCOVERIES IN ELECTRICITY.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA: SKETCHES IN ST. ISAAC'S CHURCH, ST. PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

economy at Oxford. His lectures in this professorship were afterwards developed in a work on colonisation, which led to his appointment by Lord Grey as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in 1847. In 1858, at the request of Sir C. Wood, he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office, where his remaining official years were passed. His contributions to historical and political literature are of considerable value. The biography of Sir Henry Lawrence, begun by Sir Herbert Edwards, was completed by Mr. Herman Merivale. He also wrote the "Life of Sir Philip Francis." Mr. Merivale was sixty-eight years of age. The portrait we give of him is from a photograph by Mr. Dickinson, of New Bond-street.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 19.

The members of the Extreme Left of the Assembly will interpellate the Government this afternoon concerning the application of the obnoxious new municipal law, and we are promised another disorderly Parliamentary mêlée such as the whilom theatre of the Palais de Versailles so often witnesses. It is generally believed that the Cabinet will come out of the struggle victorious, but badly bruised. The manner in which the Loi des Maires has been carried into effect has excited general indignation throughout the country. Upright and irreproachable Republican functionaries have been removed from their posts without the slightest pretext, and replaced by Royalists and Bonapartists, whose appointment presages a return to the corrupt practices of the Empire, and many of them already openly announce their intention of compelling their fellow-citizens to return the reactionary candidates at the next elections. Innumerable protestations flow in from every department; the municipal councils are preparing for open war with the delegates of the Government; but the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues pursue their course heedless of the conflagration they have kindled, which threatens to become very general. They may obtain the support of the Assembly, but they will never gain the confidence of the country, and their arbitrary policy will eventually bring them the reward they have done their best to deserve.

The protracted debate on the new taxes came to a close last Saturday, the Assembly having agreed to increase the duty on sugar, to reimpose the duty on salt, and to tax pianos and cheques. The elections of the department of Vaulx are convoked for March 1 to elect a deputy, and M. Ledru Rollin has formally come forward as the Republican candidate. The event has caused a considerable sensation, especially in Ministerial circles, the Government straining every nerve to prevent the election of the veteran democrat. It is rumoured that M. Gambetta is not particularly pleased with M. Ledru Rollin's candidature, being jealous of any ascendancy which the latter, if elected, would be likely to gain over the extreme Republican party. M. John Lemoine has been urging on the Government, in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*, the withdrawal of the French frigate *Orénoque* from Civita Vecchia.

The Duc de Padoue, who is endeavouring to organise a formidable Bonapartist demonstration on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's ensuing birthday, has been soundly taken to task by the *Journal de Paris*, which points out, sensibly enough, that the Second Empire lost France Alsace and Lorraine, and that the third would most probably lose it France-Conte.

The Carnival, which is just over, has been unusually dull and gloomy this year. The rain poured incessantly during the three days—*Les jours gras*, as our French neighbours call them—and the few bals masqués announced were but thinly attended. The discontinuance of the traditional bouff-gras procession after the siege dealt the Carnival a severe blow, from which it never recovered, and the recent burning of the Opera House, where it was accustomed to be celebrated with music and dancing, has been its coup-de-grâce.

A grand ball is to be given by the Parisian press in honour of Marshal MacMahon, at the Palais de l'Industrie, on March 15. The fête is to be strictly non-political, and, being especially organised with the view of giving an impetus to Parisian trade and commerce, which are sadly suffering just now, journals of all shades of opinion have given in their adhesion to the project, and between £20,000 and £30,000 have already been subscribed to carry it into effect. The gorgeous gatherings of the Tuileries and the Hôtel de Ville, under the Empire, it is said, will be eclipsed by the splendour of this fête, to which no less than 20,000 invitations will be issued.

The Paris Court of Appeal has been occupied during the last few days with an action brought by a Captain Adelbert de Bourbon, of the Dutch army, against the Count de Chambord, the object being the setting aside the certificate which records the death of Louis XVII. in the Temple. The plaintiff is none other than the son of Naundorff, the clock-maker and pseudo Duc de Normandie, whose pretensions created such a sensation some fifty years ago. He and his whole family are recognised as the descendants of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette in Holland, where several of them occupy State offices. M. Adelbert attends the sittings of the Court clothed in evening dress, and salutes the spectators as a King might his subjects. When he arrives at the court and when he leaves of an afternoon he is always preceded by a huissier, who makes way for him through the crowd and escorts him to his seat or to his carriage. He is not unlike Louis XVIII. in features, and one of his daughters bears a striking resemblance to Marie Antoinette. M. Jules Favre pleads his case, which revives the old story of the escape of the Dauphin from the Temple.

M. Raspail, the well-known Republican writer and physician, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment and 1000*fr.* fine, and his son to six months' imprisonment and 500*fr.* fine, for having published in the *Almanach Méteorologique* an apologetic history of the Commune.

ITALY.

After a warm debate in the Chamber of Deputies, the House, by a large majority, approved a motion, proceeding from the Left and Centre, and accepted by the Ministry, for passing to the discussion of the articles of the Government bill relating to the paper currency.

SPAIN.

The siege of Bilbao by the Carlists continues, and Berge is being bombarded. General Moriones appears to have effected a junction with General Primo de Rivera, and their combined forces, 6000 strong, is posted on the heights of Somorrostro. The Carlists have twenty battalions to oppose them with, but reinforcements are still being sent to Moriones.

An engagement has taken place in Cuba between 3000 of the troops and 5000 of the insurgents. The latter are said to have been defeated.

GERMANY.

When the new military law for the empire came on for discussion in the German Parliament, on Monday, Field Marshal

von Moltke made a speech in defence of the measure, in which he said:—"What we acquired in the space of six months we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century. France is imitating all the German army arrangements? How, then, can we give up what our opponents are adopting? Germany is opposed to any kind of offensive action: it is her duty to act on the defensive." Count von Moltke proceeded to enumerate the measures taken by France for increasing her armament, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the French people were convinced of the necessity of peace. He concluded by saying:—"We have become a powerful nation, but we remain a peaceable people. We require an army, but not for purposes of conquest." The Military Bill was then referred to a committee of twenty-eight members. The Military Bill and Herr Schultze Delitzsch's motion relative to the remuneration of the members passed the third reading on Wednesday.

The fifteen deputies from Alsace-Lorraine took their seats on Monday in the German Reichstag. They entered in a body, and placed themselves on the Extreme Right, next the table of the Federal councillors. Seven of them wore clerical costume. After an unsuccessful application on Wednesday for leave to address the House in French, Herr Teusch, in the name of the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine, read a translation of his speech in support of the motion for a plebiscite in the captured province on the question of its incorporation with the German empire. The language provoked loud cries of "Shame!" and the motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The scene ended by the Alsatians marching out of the House in a body.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The bills announced in the Speech from the Throne respecting a reform in the system of taxation were introduced, on the 13th, in the Chamber of Deputies of the Austrian Reichsrath. The most essential modifications are a more graduated scale of progression in the assessment of the income tax, the taxation of funded property which has hitherto enjoyed exemption, and an extension of immunity from taxation in favour of newly-built working men's dwellings. The Ministerial bills further enact that half of the members of the commission assessing taxes be henceforth elected by the taxpayers themselves.

The Foreign Minister of Austro-Hungary has directed preparations to be made for an international congress on sanitary matters and quarantine, to which he proposes to issue invitations to the Powers.

RUSSIA.

By the arrival of the Austrian Emperor in St. Petersburg a fresh impetus has been given to the festivities of the Russian Court and capital. His Majesty arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday week. He was met at the Gatchina station by the Czar and Czarevitch, who escorted him to the city, where a splendid state reception was given him. Among the distinguished persons who joined in his welcome were the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur. The streets of St. Petersburg were festively decorated, and the two Emperors, as they drove together to the Winter Palace, were fervently cheered by the people. On his arrival at the Winter Palace he paid his respects to the Czarina, and was then conducted to the Hermitage, where the two Imperial suites were presented. The first day closed with a dinner *en famille*. On Saturday the Emperor paid a visit to the tomb of the late Czar, and laid upon it a wreath of laurel. Subsequently he held a diplomatic reception, which was attended by all the Foreign Princes and foreign Ministers in St. Petersburg. At night a state dinner was given by the Czarevitch, and the day concluded with a state performance at the opera. On Sunday the two Emperors amused themselves with a military parade at the Riding School. In the evening a state banquet was given at the Winter Palace, covers being laid for over seven hundred. The Czar, in proposing the health of his illustrious guest, coupled with it loving allusions to the German Emperor and Queen Victoria. The friendship of the four Sovereigns would, he declared, preserve the peace of the world. In alluding to Queen Victoria the Czar turned courteously towards the Prince of Wales, who bowed his thanks. The Emperor Francis Joseph replied that he re-echoed those gracious sentiments from the bottom of his heart. The Emperor of Austria received the members of the diplomatic body on Monday afternoon. Special audiences were given to the Ambassadors and the Austrian Minister, the other foreign representatives being received in a body. His Majesty dined with the Grand Duke Constantine and the members of his family. A ball was given by the Czarevitch, at which the Emperor Francis Joseph and the distinguished foreign visitors were present. On Tuesday the Austrian Emperor received a deputation from the inhabitants of St. Petersburg and Odessa, who presented an address. The Emperor, together with the Russian officers in attendance upon him and the members of the Legation, dined at four o'clock, at the residence of the Austrian Minister. The Czar has treated his Imperial and Royal guests to a bear-hunt. A large party, including the Prince of Wales and the Grand Dukes, travelled by special train to Mali Wicher on Tuesday evening, and drove next morning to the Imperial forest, about twelve miles distant. Two bears were bagged, one of which fell to the rifle of the Emperor of Austria. The party returned on Wednesday night to St. Petersburg, and was present at a ball given by the club of the nobility.

The *Globe* correspondent at Berlin states that the Czar will leave St. Petersburg at the beginning of the Russian April, and will be absent about a month. His Imperial Majesty will stay in Berlin two days and in England eight days. He will also attend the wedding of the Grand Duchess Vera of Stutgardt. Privy Councillor de Novikoff, the Russian Envoy to the Court of Vienna, and Baron de Langenau, the Austrian Envoy to this capital, have been raised to the rank of Ambassadors. Adjutant-General Count Lüders, one of the Russian heroes of the Crimean campaign, has died, at the age of eighty-four.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has assembled, and M. Zaimis, the candidate of the Opposition, has been elected President by 87 votes, against 71 obtained by the Ministerial candidate.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier has been removed from office, and Hussein Pasha appointed in his place. The new Grand Vizier at the same time retains his present post of War Minister. Edhem Pasha, a member of the Imperial Council, has been raised to the Ministry of Public Works. Ismail Pasha, who hitherto occupied that post, has been appointed Prefect of Constantinople.

A brilliant ball was given, on Tuesday evening, at the French Embassy, Constantinople, at which the Grand Vizier, the Ministers, and many of the foreign residents were present. There were altogether 500 guests.

The South Australian Parliament has voted £20,000 for emigration during the current half-year. We learn from Melbourne that Colonel Egerton Warburton has reached Perth, in Western Australia, overland from Adelaide, which latter place he left about a year ago. He has explored parts of Western Australia previously unknown.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following is a List of the Members who have been returned to serve in the next Parliament, distinguished as Conservatives, Liberals, and Home Rulers. Those who did not sit in the late Parliament are indicated by an asterisk. The Conservatives returned are 351, and the Liberals, counting Home Rulers, 302; but this number includes a double return for Athlone.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—*Mr. J. C. Clarke, L
Andover—*Captain H. Wellesley, C
Anglesea—*Mr. R. Davies, C
Ashton—*Mr. T. W. Mellor, C
Aylesbury—*Mr. N. M. Rothschild, L
Mr. S. G. Smith, C
Banbury—*Mr. B. Samuelson, L
Barnstable—*Mr. T. Cave, L
Mr. S. D. Waddy, L
Bath—*Captain Hayter, L
*Major Bousfield, C
Beaumaris—*Mr. M. Lloyd, L
Bedford—*Mr. S. Whitbread, L
*Captain Polhill Turner, C
Bedfordshire—Colonel Gilpin, C
Mr. Francis Bassett, L
Berkshire—*Mr. H. Benyon, C
Colonel R. Lloyd-Lindsay, C
Mr. John Walter, L
Berwick—*Sir D. Marjoribanks, L
*Captain Milne Home, C
Bewdley—*Mr. L. Harrison, L
Birkenhead—*Mr. Laird, C
Birmingham—*Hon. John Bright, L; *Mr. G. Dixon, L
Mr. P. H. Muntz, L
Blackburn—*Mr. H. M. Feilden, C
*Mr. W. Briggs, L
Bodmin—*Hon. E. Leveson Gower, L
Bolton—*Mr. Hick, C; *Mr. Cross, L
Boston—*Mr. W. J. Ingram, L
*Mr. T. Parry, L
Bradford—*Hon. W. E. Forster, L
*Mr. W. H. Ripley, L
Brecknock—*Mr. Gwynne Holford, C
Brecknockshire—*Hon. C. J. Morgan, C
Bridgnorth—*Mr. W. H. Foster, L
Bridport—*Mr. T. A. Mitchell, L
Brighton—*Mr. J. Ashbury, C
*General Shute, C
Bristol—*Mr. K. D. Hodgson, L
Mr. S. Morley, L
Buckingham—*Mr. E. Hubbard, C
Buckinghamshire—*Right Hon. B. Disraeli, C; *Sir R. B. Harvey, C;
Mr. N. G. Lambert, L
Burnley—*Mr. R. Shaw, L
Bury, Lancashire—*Mr. R. Phillips, L
Bury St. Edmunds—*Mr. Greene, C
*Lord Francis Hervey, C
Calne—*Lord E. Fitzmaurice, L
Cambridge—*Mr. A. G. Martin, C
*Mr. P. B. Smollett, C
Cambridgeshire—*Lord G. Manners, C;
Hon. Eliot C. Yorke, C; *Right Hon. H. Brand, L
Cambridge University—*Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, C; *Mr. B. Hope, C
Canterbury—*Mr. Butler Johnson, C
*Mr. A. Majendie, C
Cardiff—*Colonel J. C. Stuart, L
Cardigan (Bj)—*Mr. D. Davies, L
Cardiganshire—*Mr. T. E. Lloyd, C
Carlisle—*Mr. Ferguson, L
Sir W. Lawson, L
Carmarthen (Bj)—*Mr. C. Neville, C
Carmarthenshire—*Lord Emlyn, C
Mr. John Jones, C
Carnarvon District—*Mr. W. B. Hughes, L
Carnarvonshire—*Hon. G. S. Douglas Pennant, C
Chatham—*Admiral Elliot, C
Chelsea—*Mr. W. Gordon, C
Sir C. Dilke, L
Cheltenham—*Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner, C
Cheshire (East)—*Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, C; *Mr. W. J. Leigh, C
Cheshire (Mid)—*Hon. W. Egerton, C
Colonel E. Leigh, L
Cheshire (West)—*Sir P. Egerton, C
Major Tollemache, C
Chester—*Mr. H. C. Raikes, C
*Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, L
Chichester—*Lord H. Lennox, C
Chippenhams—*Mr. G. Golaney, C
Christchurch—*Sir H. D. Woff, C
Cirencester—*Mr. A. A. Bathurst, C
Clitheroe—*Mr. R. Ashton, C
Cockermouth—*Mr. I. Fletcher, L
Colchester—*Colonel Learmonth, C
*Mr. H. B. Praed, C
Cornwall (East)—*Mr. John Tremayne, C; *Mr. C. Rashleigh, L
Cornwall (West)—*Sir J. St. Aubyn, L
Mr. A. P. Vivian, L
Coventry—*Mr. H. W. Eaton, C
*Mr. H. M. Jackson, L
Criccieth—*Sir D. Gooch, C
*Mr. A. L. Goddard, C
Cumberland (East)—*Mr. W. N. Hodgson, C; *Hon. C. Howard, L
Cumberland (West)—*Mr. P. Wyndham, C
Cirencester—*Mr. R. Ashton, C
Darlington—*Mr. E. Backhouse, L
Denbigh—*Watkin Williams, L
Denbighshire—*Mr. O. Morgan, L
Sir Watkin Wynne, C
Derby—*Mr. M. T. Bass, L
Mr. S. Plimsoll, L
Derbyshire (East)—*Mr. F. Arkwright, C; *Hon. F. Egerton, L
Derbyshire (North)—*Lord G. Cavendish, L; *Capt. A. P. Arkwright, C
Derbyshire (Sj)—*Sir H. Wilmot, C
*Mr. T. W. Evans, L
Devizes—*Sir T. Bateson, C
Devon (East)—*Sir L. Palk, C
Sir J. Kennaway, C
Devon (North)—*Sir S. Northcote, C
Sir T. D. Acland, L
Devon (South)—*Sir M. Lopes, C
Mr. J. C. Garnier, C
Devonport—*Mr. Puleston, C
*Captain Price, C
Dewsbury—*Mr. Serjeant Simon, L
Dorchester—*Mr. A. E. Bryner, C
Dorsetshire—*Mr. W. H. Portman, L
Mr. G. Sturt, C; *Mr. J. Floyer, C
Dover—*Mr. C. R. Freshfield, C
Colonel Dickson, C
Droitwich—*Mr. Corbett, L
Dudley—*Mr. H. B. Sheridan, L
Durham—*Mr. T. C. Thompson, L
Mr. J. Henderson, L
Durham (North)—*Mr. J. Lethian Bell, L; *Mr. W. Palmer, L
Durham (South)—*Mr. J. W. Pease, L
Mr. F. E. Blackett Beaumont, L
Essex (East)—*Lieut. Col. Brise, C
Mr. J. Round, C
Essex (South)—*Mr. T. C. Baring, C
*Lieut. Col. Colonel Makins, L
Essex (West)—*Sir H. Selwyn-Abbott, C; *Lord E. Cecil, C
Evesham—*Colonel James Bourne, C
Exeter—*Mr. A. Mills, C
*Mr. J. G. Johnson, C
Eye—*Lord Barrington, C
Falmouth and Penryn—*Mr. D. J. Jenkins, L; *Mr. H. Cole, C, C, L
Finchbury—*Mr. W. M. Torrens, L
Mr. A. Lusk (Lord Mayor), L
Flint (Bj)—*Mr. P. E. Eytan, L
Flintshire—*Lord R. Grosvenor, L
Frome—*Mr. H. C. Lopes, C
Gateshead—*Mr. W. H. James, L
Glamorganshire—*Mr. H. Vivian, L
Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, L
Gloucester—*Mr. W. K. Wait, C
Mr. C. J. Monk, L
Mr. J. R. Yorke, C
Gloucestershire (West)—*Hon. R. E. Plunkett, C; *Col. Kingscote, L
Grantham—*Sir H. A. Cholmeley, L
*Captain Cust, C
Gravesend—*Captain Bedford Pim, C
Greenwich—*Mr. Boord, C
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, L
Grimsby—*Mr. J. Chapinan, C
Guildford—*Mr. Denzil Onslow, C
Hackney—*Mr. J. Holms, L
Mr. C. Reed, L
Halifax—*Mr. H. Crossley, L
Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, L
Hampshire (North)—*Mr. G. Slater-Booth, C; *Mr. W. M. B. Beach, C
Hampshire (Sj)—*Lord H. Scott, C
Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, L
Hartlepool—*Mr. T. Richardson, L
Harwich—*Lieutenant-Col. Jervill, C
Hastings—*Mr. T. Brassey, L
Mr. U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, L
Haverfordwest—*Lord Kensington, L
Helston—*Mr. A. W. Young, L
Hereford—*Mr. E. Patehall, C
Mr. Clive, L
Herefordshire—*Mr. M. Biddulph, L
Sir J. Bailey, C; *Major Peppoe, C
Hertford—*Captain A. J. Balfour, C
Hertfordshire—*Mr. T. F. Halsey, C
Mr. A. Smith, C; *Hon. F. Cowper, L
Horsham—*Sir S. Fitzgerald, C
Huddersfield—*Mr. E. A. Leatham, L
Hull—*Mr. C. H. Wilson, L
Mr. C. M. Norwood, L
Huntingdon—*Sir J. Karlake, C
Huntingdonshire—*Mr. Fellowes, C
*Sir H. C. Peiley, C
Ipswich—*Sir E. Watkin, L
Ipswich—*Mr. J. P. Colbold, C
Mr. J. R. Bulwer, C
Isle of Wight—*Mr. A. Baillie Cochrane, C
Kendal—*Mr. Whitwell, L
Kent (East)—*Hon. G. W. Miles, C
Mr. E. L. Pemberton, C
Kent (Mid)—*Mr. W. Hart Dyke, C
Lord Holmesdale, C
Kent (West)—*Sir C. H. Mills, C
Mr. J. G. Talbot, C
Kidderminster—*Mr. A. Grant, C
Kidderminster—*Mr. B. Wood, C
Kidderminster—*Sir J. C. Lawrence, L
Alderman W. M. Arthur, L
Lancashire (North)—*Colonel Wilson Patten, C
Lancashire (North-East)—*Mr. J. M. Holt, C; *Mr. J. C. F. Sturges, C
Lancashire (South-East)—*Mr. J. M. Egerton, C; *Mr. E. Harcourt, C
Lancashire (South-West)—*Mr. C. Turner, C; *Mr. R. A. Cross, C
Lancashire—*Colonel Deakin, C
Leeds—*Mr. W. Wheelhouse, C
*Mr. R. Tennant, C; *Ald. Carter, L
Leicester—*Mr. P. A. Taylor, L
*Mr. A. M. Arthur, L
Leicestershire (North)—*Lord J. Manners, C; *Mr. B. W. Clowes, C
Leicestershire (South)—*Mr. Pell, C
Mr. W. U. Heygate, C
Leominster—*Mr. R. Arkwright, C
Lewes—*Mr. W. L. Christie, C
Lichfield—*Colonel Dyott, C
Lincoln—*Lieut. Col. E. Chaplin, C
Mr. Charles Seely, L
Lincolnshire (Mid)—*Mr. Henry Chaplin, C; *Hon. Edward Stanhope, C
Lincolnshire (North)—*Mr. Rowland Winn, C; *Sir J. D. Astley, C
Lincolnshire (South)—*Mr. W. E. Welby, C; *Mr. E. Turner, C
Liskeard—*Right Hon. E. Horsman, L
Liverpool—*Lord Sandon, C; *Mr. J. Turr, C; *Mr. W. Rathbone, L
London (City)—*Alderman Cotton, C; *Mr. P. Twells, C; *Mr. J. G. Hubbard, C; *Mr. G. J. Goschen, L
London University—*Right Hon. H. Lowe, L
Ludlow—*Col. Hon. G. H. W. Clive, C
Lynton—*Mr. E. H. Kennard, C
Lynn—*Hon. R. H. Bourke, C; *Lord C. J. Hamilton, C
Macclesfield—*Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, L; *Mr. D. Chadwick, L
Maidstone—*Sir J. Lubbock, C
*Sir S. Waterlow, L
Maldon—*Mr. G. M. Sandford, C
Malmesbury—*Mr. W. Powell, C
Malton—*Hon. C. Fitzwilliam, L
Manchester—*Mr. H. Birley, C; *Mr. W. Callender, C; *Sir T. Bazley, L
Marlborough—*Lord Ernest Bruce, L
Marlow (Great)—*Mr. T. Wethered, C
Marylebone—*Mr. W. Forryth, C
Sir T. Chambers, L
Merionethshire—*Mr. S. Holland, L
Merthyr Tydvil—*Mr. H. Richard, L
Mr. R. Fothergill, L
Middlesbrough—*Mr. H. Bolckow, L
Middlesex—*Lord G. Hamilton, C
*Mr. O. E. Coupe, C
Midhurst—*Mr. C. G. Perceval, C
Mouthmouth (Bj)—*Mr. T. Cordes, C
Monmouthshire—*Lord H. Somerset, C; *Col. the Hon. F. Morgan, C
Montgomery Dis—*Mr. H. Tracey, C
Montgomeryshire—*Mr. C. Wynn, C
Morpeh—*Mr. T. Burt, L
Newark—*Mr. E. Karp, L
Mr. S. B. Bristowe, L
Newcastle-on-Tyne—*Mr. Cowen, L
*Mr. Hamond, C
Newcastle-under-Lyme—*Sir E. Buckley, C; *Mr. W. S. Allen, L
Newport, Isle of Wight—*Mr. C. C. Clifford, L
Norfolk (North)—*Sir E. H. K. Lascelles, C; *Hon. F. Walpole, C
Norfolk (South)—*Mr. C. S. Read, C
Sir R. J. Buxton, C
Norfolk (West)—*Sir W. Bagge, C
Mr. G. B. Bentinck, C
Northampton—*Mr. G. W. Elliot, C
Northampton—*Mr. P. Phipps, C
Mr. C. Gilpin, L
Northamptonshire (North)—*Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, C; *Mr. Stopford Sackville, C
Northamptonshire (South)—*Sir R. Knightley, C; *Major Cartwright, C
Northumberland (North)—*Earl Percy, C; *Mr. M. W. Kidley, C
Northumberland (South)—*Hon. H. G. Liddell, C; *Mr. Beaumont, L

The new volumes of *Debrett's Illustrated Peerage and Illustrated Baronetage and Knightage* for the year 1874 have been published in good time for the needful use of their information during the season of Parliamentary and fashionable society now commencing. Their records of living personal and family connections of the aristocracy have been corrected to the 20th ult. The compact single volume of *Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage (with Courtesy Titles) of Great Britain and Ireland* is also ready, and will be found extremely serviceable. It specifies with minute precision a variety of particulars relating to birth and parentage, school and university education, professional or official employments, public services and honorary distinctions. The arrangement is very convenient for reference, and there are several treatises upon matters of precedence or etiquette.

Reference may perhaps be made cursorily to the departure of some notable members. It is believed that Mr. Adair had given up that attention to the private business of the House to which he was once devoted, so that he may not be so much missed as he would have been a year or two ago; but having until the end of last Session held so distinctive a place as Chairman of Ways and Means Mr. Bonham-Carter's disappearance will, so to speak, cause a distinctive vacuum. As an arbitrator and adviser of the House, and of late as a dangerous skirmisher on the flank of the Government of which he professed to be a follower, Mr. Bouverie was continuously prominent, and by so much will his absence be noticed by those who were his Parliamentary contemporaries. By no means in other respects a member of mark, Mr. Edgar Bowring achieved a reputation for being a most persistent sitter and the most complete vote-giver in the last Parliament; but probably in the next he will create no recollection. The departure of Mr. Jacob Bright is not of much consequence, for, though he occasionally strove, with much travail, to be original, his position in the House was of a cautious and reflected character. A dogmatic Radical who pushed himself into notoriety, Mr. Candlish has, for some seasons best known to himself, not sought re-election; while the "didactic" Mr. Rylands, who seemed to think that he was the incarnation of political and legislative wisdom, has been ousted at Warrington, and an ambitious attempt which he made on one of the divisions of Lancashire has been thoroughly defeated. In Mr. Thomas Collins the House loses one of its most jollily and good-humouredly turbulent members. Well known, certainly, but it can hardly be said charmingly known, was Mr. E. Craufurd, to whom the Ayr burghs has given his soubriquet; and the mirth of the House has suffered some eclipse by the vanishing of Mr. Delahunty, who was so very amusing

Aberdeen—Mr. J. F. Leith, L.
 Aberdeenshire (E)—Mr. Fordyce, L.
 Aberdeenshire (West)—Mr. W. M'Combie, L.
 Argyleshire—Marquis of Lorne, L.
 Argyllshire (S)—Sir W. Cunningham, C.
 Argyllshire (North)—*Mr. R. Montgomerie, C.
 Argyllshire (South)—*Col Alexander, C.
 Banff—Mr. R. W. Duff, L.
 Berwickshire—*Hon. R. B. Hamilton, C.
 Bute-shire—Mr. C. Dalrymple, C.
 Caithness-shire—Sir T. Sinclair, L.
 Clackmannan, &c.—Mr. Adam, L.
 Dumbartonshire—Mr. Orr-Ewing, C.
 Dumfries (B)—*Mr. Ernest Noel, L.
 Dumfriesshire—*Mr. Johnstone, C.
 Dundee—Mr. J. Yeaman, L.
 Dundee E.—*Mrs. L. E. Jernin, L.
 Edinburgh—Mr. M'Lauren, L.
 *Mr. Cowan, L.
 Edinburghshire—*Lord Dalkeith, C.
 Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities—Right Hon. L. Playfair, L.
 Elgin Burghs—Mr. Grant-Duff, L.
 Elgin and Nairn—Lord Macduff, L.
 Falkirk (B.)—*Mr. R. Ramsay, L.
 Fifeshire—Sir R. Anstruther, L.
 Forfarshire—Mr. J. W. Barclay, L.
 Glasgow—*Dr. Cameron, L.; Mr. Anderson, L.; *Mr. Whitlaw, C.



THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, MOSCOW.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



"OTHELLO AND DESDEMONA," BY W. S. HERRICK.

FINE ARTS.

The Queen has conferred on Mr. Oswald Brierly the appointment of Marine Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty, vacant by the death of Mr. Schetky. Mr. Brierly has often made long ocean voyages in different parts of the globe, and has studied all that belongs to ships, both at sea and in the dockyards. He went to Australia in Mr. Benjamin Boyd's yacht, the *Wanderer*, then joined Captain Owen Stanley's naval surveying expedition in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, in the North Australian archipelago, and was afterwards in the *Alexander*, with Captain (now Admiral) Keppel, in various parts of the Pacific. During the Russian War Mr. Brierly was with our fleet in the Baltic, on board the *St. Jeanne d'Acre*, and contributed many sketches to the *Illustrated London News*, representing the capture of Bomarsund and other actions. He was afterwards with our Black Sea fleet, and at the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the war medals. He attended the Royal yacht at the Spithead naval review, to make sketches by the Queen's command. In 1864 he accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh's cruise, in the *Raccoon*, to the coast of Norway and the Lofoden Islands. He was privileged afterwards to be one of the Duke of Edinburgh's suite on board the *Galatea*, commanded by his Royal Highness, in his voyages round the world. In 1869 he was attached to the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in their trip up the Nile and to the Crimea. Mr. Brierly has made a large number of drawings for her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses. He has exhibited some at the rooms of the Old Water-Colour Society, which elected him a member in 1872; also at the International Exhibition. We have published engravings of several of these works.

The council of the Society of Arts have resolved to offer the society's gold and silver medals in connection with the International Exhibition of 1874. A gold and a silver medal is offered in each class, and these medals will be given for any object exhibited which, in the opinion of the council, shows paramount or very great excellence, whether in respect of the final result, the machinery or method of production, or novelty.

Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street, has sent us three lithographs of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The one representing the Royal pair together is likely to be the most popular.

The officers of the Print-Room at the British Museum have been lately occupied in arranging an interesting and extensive collection of studies, designs, and sketches by Hilton, which were given to the nation some time ago.

The annual Exhibition of Selected Water-Colour Drawings by Deceased and Living Artists, at Messrs. Agnew's gallery, in Waterloo-place, was opened on Monday last. The collection, though not large, attains and maintains almost throughout a very high standard of merit. The examples are, with few exceptions, of choice quality; and so widely and generally, so adequately representative are they, that the gallery affords an instructive compendium of the history of British water-colour art at its best.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the London International Exhibition, 1874, request information as to the present possessors of pictures by the following artists:—J. Coney, who died in 1833; J. S. Cotman, in 1842; A. W. Pugin, in 1832; and F. Mackenzie, in 1842. The subjects of the pictures by these artists are for the most part architectural.

An elaborate and massive marble monument of the late Captain Vaughan, R.N., C.B., who so greatly distinguished himself in the Black Sea before Sebastopol, and more recently as chief in command of the Naval Brigade at the relief of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny, designed by Mr. E. J. Physick, has been erected near Dublin.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer opened the Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy on Monday. Their Excellencies pronounced the Exhibition the best they had ever seen in Ireland.

A statue of John Bunyan, the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," who was a native of Bedford, is about to be given to that town by the Duke of Bedford. The sculptor is Mr. E. J. Boehm. It has been cast in bronze by Messrs. Young and Co., of Pimlico. The figure is 10 ft. high, upon a pedestal raised 7 ft., and ornamented with four bas-reliefs of subjects from the "Pilgrim's Progress."

On March 6 next year it is intended to celebrate at Florence the 400th anniversary of the birth of Michael Angelo Buonarroti. Meanwhile, the committee appointed for the purpose of this celebration are desirous of forming as complete a catalogue as possible of the works of the great master. With this laudable object in view they appeal to English collectors for aid. The committee announce that they would be very grateful to the possessors of any drawings, terra-cottas, or other works by Michael Angelo, if those possessors would forward a list of the same to the care of the Italian Legation, London. We may add that such a catalogue of the master's acknowledged and reputed works would facilitate the production of a more critical as well as more complete account of Michael Angelo's works and life than we at present possess.

The National Picture Gallery in Berlin, after remaining for several years without any additions, has just received an accession of twenty-seven new pictures, some of them of considerable importance, the result of a Parliamentary grant of 200,000 thalers. The most interesting picture, historically considered, is a life-size painting of "Pan with Nymphs and Shepherds," by Luca Signorelli, the precursor of Michael Angelo, and whose remarkable remaining frescoes in the Cathedral of Orvieto mark a distinct step in early Italian art. The picture, which was purchased in Florence, is believed to be the only extant example of this artist in a profane subject and on canvas. Among other additions of importance are examples of Lorenzo Leonbruno, Schiavoni, Moroni, Velasquez (a fine portrait, supposed to be of Alessandro del Borro, a famous captain in the service of Ferdinand II. of Tuscany, and afterwards of Philip IV. of Spain), Nicholas Poussin, Ruysdael, and Cuyper.

One of the first acts of the Marquis de Chennevières, the new Director of Fine Arts in France, is the foundation of a new art-school, designed to be intermediate between the *École des Beaux Arts* (which corresponds to our Royal Academy school) and other art-schools already open in the various arrondissements of Paris. In the new school students will be taught different branches of art as applied to industry—such as painting on porcelain, painting on glass, artistic photography, copying of pictures, wood carving, &c.

Mr. Milmore, a promising young American sculptor at Rome, has executed a bust of the Pope, of which report speaks in high terms.

Both the interior and exterior of the cathedral of Strasbourg are almost entirely restored. The new Palace of Justice is completed, and the new Prefecture makes rapid progress.

A bronze statue of the German painter Cornelius, by Herr Donndorf, is to be erected at Düsseldorf.

It is announced that there will be an international exhibition at Geneva next year. The building will include a huge dome, to be the largest of its kind; and a special feature will be a colossal column in the interior, from which visitors will have a bird's-eye view of the whole of the exhibition, and a panorama of Lake Lemman, the mountains of the Jura, the Swiss Alps, and Mont Blanc. The exhibition will be close to the lake, and piers will project into the water. On these will be erected summer-houses and refreshment-rooms.

"OTHELLO AND DESDEMONA."

The picture by Mr. W. S. Herrick which we have engraved was in the last exhibition at the Royal Academy, and in the catalogue of that exhibition are quoted, in connection with the title of the picture, the words of Othello, "My life upon her faith," which serve to recall the exact moment of the tragedy here rendered so sympathetically. To realize more fully the pathetic situation, and, as certainly, the best possible commentary on the picture, we will also give a few preceding and following lines. It will be remembered that the Moor is commanded by the Duke of Venice to immediately undertake the defence of Cyprus against the Turks or "Ottomites;" that he is to start that very night; and that it has been arranged between Othello and Desdemona that she shall follow the fortunes of her lord as soon as possible. Othello is now leaving the council chamber, where he has made his noble apology for having wedded Desdemona, and he has even somewhat pacified her father, though the querulous parent cannot refrain from casting a parting reproach at his undutiful daughter. The Duke, addressing the Moor, says:—

Othello, leave some officer behind,
And he shall our commission bring to you;
With such thanks else of quality and respect
As doth import you.

Oth. Please your Grace, my ancient;
A man he is of honesty and trust;
To his conveyance I assign my wife,
With what else needful your good Grace shall think
To be sent after me.

Duke. Let it be so.
Good-night to everyone! And, noble Signior, [To Brabantio]
If you true no delighted beauty lack.
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.

1 Senator. Adieu, brave Moor! Use Desdemona well.

Brabantio. Look to her, Moor! Have a quick eye to see;

She has deceived her father, and may thee.

[Exit Duke, Senators, Officers, &c.]
Oth. My life upon her faith! Honest Iago,
My Desdemona must I leave to thee;
I pray thee, let thy wife attend on her,
And bring them after in the best advantage.
Come, Desdemona, I have but an hour
Of love, of worldly matter and direction,
To spend with thee: we must obey the time.

We have only to add that Mr. Herrick's picture, which has the merits of grace and nobleness of expression in a high degree, is now in the exhibition at Glasgow.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have just published Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," in a neat, portable, large octavo volume, at the moderate price of four shillings. The successful production of the work at last year's Bristol Festival was recorded by us at the time. We lately noticed its equally favourable reception at Manchester. That these provincial successes are genuine is proved by the acceptance of the work for performance in London at the next concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Feb. 27. The same firm has also issued, in similar form, Schumann's "Requiem," one of his latest works (op. 148), and containing much that is characteristic of the composer's individuality. In both these publications the vocal score is given complete, and the orchestral accompaniments are represented by a skilful adaptation for the pianoforte.

Messrs. R. Cooks and Co. are among the most plentiful providers of drawing-room music, both vocal and instrumental. Of the former kind we have from them several pleasing songs and ballads. "Lost in the Wilderness," by Franz Abt, is an impressive piece of a sacred character, and will suit a mezzo-soprano or baritone voice of moderate compass. Mr. J. L. Molloy's "The Ride" is a spirited song that admits of effective declamation; and "The Brook and the Wave" (by the same) has considerable grace. Another well-known name is that of Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty, whose song, "Only a passing thought," will not detract from his reputation. Mr. T. Wrighton's two songs, "The Blessing of Flowers" and "What Chants the Nightingale," have well-defined melodies, and will please both singers and hearers. Mr. Louis Diehl has produced several very successful songs, with which his "Dear England" (to some patriotic lines by Dr. Charles Mackay) may well be paralleled.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart are also active caterers for drawing-room vocalists and pianists. The former will find Mr. E. L. Hime's song, "I'm a fairy free and light," worthy their attention. "Nellie" (written and composed by M. E. Glover) is a pleasing, simple ditty that will make its effect, if properly interpreted. Of Mr. W. C. Levey's "The Magic Spell" it is sufficient to say that it has been repeatedly sung with success by Miss Russell at Drury-Lane Theatre. Miss Virginia Gabriel's song, "The Haunted Chamber," to Longfellow's words, has a dreamy, legendary character well suited to its subject. Among their other merits, all the songs above referred to have that of lying within a moderate compass of voice. "Romance" and "Impromptu Polka," both by R. Winternitz, are two effective pianoforte pieces. The first affords good practice for left-hand arpeggios, and the other is a lively dance movement in the style implied by the title.

"The Maiden's Sigh," reverie for the pianoforte, by Lillie Albrecht (Duncan Davison and Co.), is a graceful little piece by a juvenile pianist whose clever performances have lately attracted much attention. The same publishers have also issued a pretty vocal duet, "Evening" (with French and English words), the music by Herr Reichardt, who is favourably known both as a performer and a producer of vocal pieces.

A "Winter Song," written and composed by Mrs. Harvey (J. B. Cramer and Co.), evinces nice poetical taste and much feeling for melody. The voice part lies within moderate compass, and the accompaniment is easy. The B natural in the latter (last bar of the third line, and afterwards in repetition) is probably an engraver's error; and the harmonic progression between the ninth and eighth bars from the close of each verse needs revision.

Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P. for Dundee, has been appointed agent of the Canadian Government for emigration and other purposes in London.

We are glad to find we were in error, in stating, last week, that Mr. Ralph Disraeli, the only brother of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, was dead. He is still a Registrar of the Court of Chancery, is married, and has a son.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, A. J., to be Vicar of Cotte stock and Glaphorne.
Atkinson, Henry Sadgrove, to be Vicar of Royston.
Atwood, Henry Courtmay, Minister of All Souls, Harlesden, Middlesex.
Barker, Frederick; Rector of Middleham, York.
Bent, R. P.; Rural Dean of East Soccu (Northern Division).
Besley, Charles John; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Ely.
Birch, J. W.; Vicar of Bunbury, Notts.
Bulden, Charles; Rector of Preston Bissett, Bucks.
Bolton, E. R.; Rector of West Harkwith, Lincolnshire.
Bradley, G. G.; Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Carter, H. J.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ely.
Chintheigh, Richard Augustine; Rector of West Parley, Dorset.
Compton, Lord Alwyne; Rural Dean of the Deanery of Preston.
Cope, S. W.; Vicar of Bramley.
Cotes, Di. Henry; Chaplain at Bombay, India.
Crostwaite, Canon, Vicar of Knaresborough; Rural Dean of Knaresborough.
Doerr, T. G. P.; Vicar of Keresley and Coundon, Warwick.
Dredge, John Ingle; Vicar of Buckland Brewer, Devon.
Druce, Gerald William; Vicar of Brankspe, Dorset.
Ellis, J. H., late Vicar of Brill, Bucks; Rector of Stourton, Wilts.
Faithfull, Charles Henry; Rector of Rousham, Oxon.
Gardner, Ernest L.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Louth, Lincolnshire.
Gibson, R. H.; Rural Dean of Louth, Lincolnshire.
Gleaves, Jesse; Perpetual Curate of Nisiden.
Greaves, C. A.; Chaplain to the Bedfordshire Middle-class School.
Hassard, R. S.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Auckland, New Zealand.
Hey, Wm., Vicar of St. Helen's, York, and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral; Archdeacon of Cleveland.
Highton, Alfred; Perpetual Curate of Great Bourton, Oxon.
Hope, Charles Stead; Perpetual Curate of Bisham.
Houchen, Bircham; Vicar of Newton, Norfolk.
Jerwood, Thomas Frederick; Rector of Bowden Parva, Northants.
Johnston, Rowland Ingram; Rector of Radwell, Herts.
Jones, Llewellyn; Rector of Little Hereford with Ashford, Carbonell.
Knight, William; Vicar of Felkirk-with-Brierley.
Lathbury, R. G.; Vicar of Tolleshunt Darcy, Essex.
Lawrence, J. A.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bridgewater.
Lee, William Hill; Vicar of Towcester, Northants.
Lemon, John; Rector of Mappowder.
Lewis, D.; Vicar of Llandwellyn and Rector of Crinow, Pembrokeshire.
Ley, William Clement; Rector of Ashby Parva, Northants.
Livingstone, Arthur Guinness; Vicar of Forthampton.
Macdonald, J. C.; Rector of Chesdale, Cheshire.
Miles, Isaac William; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Pennington.
Nichol, J. G. S.; Vicar of Rusland, Lancashire.
Ogle, James Ambrose; Rector of Southmead, Norfolk.
Owen, Frank; Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford.
Pearce, T.; Rural Dean of the second portion of the Deanery of Potterne.
Phillips, E. Owen; Canon Residentiary in St. David's Cathedral.
Rouse, W. A.; Vicar of Walkeringham, Notts.
Scott, Thomas Scard; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Penge.
Simey, George; Minor Canon in Ely Cathedral.
Smith, T. W.; Vicar of Calverton, Notts.
Spect, T. D. T.; Rector of St. Crux and Vicar of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York.
Stewart, C. E.; Curate of Wislaw, Warwick.
Swanton, J. Clarke; Curate (sole charge) of Otford, Sevenoaks.
Taylor, Alfred Charles; Chaplain at Madras.
Theophilus, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Tyfaslog, Pontllynn.
Thomson, Anthony Francis; Chaplain at Dinard.
Toller, Hill; Rector of Akeley, Bucks.
Townshend, Aubrey, Curate of Locking; Vicar of Puxton.
Vernon, Frederick Wentworth; Chaplain at Ghent, Belgium.
Waldron, F. F.; Vicar of Rushall, Tunbridge Wells.
Warmoll, Sayer Stone; Rector of Willingham, Suffolk.
Warren, A. J.; Rector of Lightfield, salop.
West, C. R.; Vicar of Stretton, Burton-on-Trent.
White, D. J.; Vicar of West Butterfield, Lincolnshire.
Wood, Andrew; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Deanery of Bettisloe.
Woodroffe, John Nunn Blacker; Vicar of St. Mark's, Peterborough.
Wortman, B. H.; Vicar of Shepreth, Cambridgeshire.
Wynne, Edward; Chaplain at Munich, Bavaria.

A memorial reading-desk has been recently presented to Christ Church, Leeds, by Mr. George Braithwaite.

The chancel of the parish church of All Saints, Clifton, Bedfordshire, was reopened on the 5th inst. The expense of the restoration has been borne by the Rector, the Rev. H. H. Miles, aided by Mrs. and Miss Miles, Downfield, Herefordshire.

Last week the Bishop of Nottingham laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Martin, a populous hamlet of Timberland, near Sleaford; and on the same day the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate laid the stone of some buildings for the poor in Wellclose-square.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Exeter reopened the parish church of St. Erth, near Hayle, after a restoration so extensive that the only part not rebuilt is the tower and one of the nave arcades. The cost of the restoration is about £1800, and the works have been carried out under the direction of Mr. Sedding.

Dulverton church, Somerset, which was restored about twenty years ago, has been considerably improved during the past year. A handsome reredos of Bath stone, with appropriate symbols and tablets illuminated on zinc, has been erected at the cost of Mr. B. M. Collyns, who, presented the fine organ.

The Bishop of Ely was on Tuesday presented by his old parishioners and fellow-townsmen at Leeds with a service of plate, worth 600 gs., and four illuminated addresses. The Bishop, in acknowledging the gift, said he was glad to hear that Nonconformists had subscribed to the testimonial—a proof that the Nonconformists of England liked men who were outspoken.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In Convocation at Oxford, last week, £500 was voted as a contribution to the erection of a new church at Bexleyheath, where the University possesses considerable property. Mr. Arthur Cornwallis Madan, Senior Student of Christ Church, and Mr. Henry Francis Pelham, Classical Lecturer and formerly Fellow of Exeter, has been nominated to the office of Masters of the Schools for the ensuing year. Mr. G. B. Brown (Scholar), Oriel, has been elected out of fourteen candidates Fellow at Brasenose. Mr. Arthur Cattley, from Shrewsbury School, have been elected to open scholarships at New; Mr. Wright, of Keble, to a Hody Exhibition at Wadham; and Mr. H. K. Tottenham, of Worcester Cathedral School, and Mr. W. Hampson, of Manchester School, to scholarships in Trinity. Mr. De Bragendraneth, of St. Mary's Hall, was, on Thursday elected to the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship.

The governing body of Rugby School met on Thursday to choose a Head Master in succession to the Rev. Dr. Hayman. The choice of the governing body fell on the Rev. Thomas William Jex-Blake, D.D., Principal of Cheltenham College. It is stated that the Duke of Marlborough has accepted the trusteeship of Rugby School, vacant by the resignation of the Earl of Warwick.

Mr. J. Barnard, B.A., Foundation Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Twelfth Wrangler, 1874, has been appointed to the second mastership of King Edward VI.'s School, Berkhamstead, Herts.

The Rev. Henry Robert Huckin, M.A., Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors' School, has been appointed Head Master of Repton School, in succession to the Rev. S. A. Pears, D.D.

Mr. Kenneth Wilson, M.A., Second Master of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Southampton, has been appointed Principal of the College at Wellington, in New Zealand.

By a telegram from New Westminster we learn that the British Columbian Cabinet has resigned.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE MUSES.

Variety is a very noticeable quality in the contents of *On Viol and Flute*, by Edmund W. Gosse (Henry S. King and Co.). The author himself divides his book into three distinct portions, labelled respectively allegro, andante, and adagio; and in each division he plays some pleasant, dreamy pieces on his chosen instruments. There are in the very title both softness and quaintness, and the softness and quaintness permeate nearly all the compositions. Howbeit, not everybody will be able to catch the author's meaning or to derive more pleasure than a listener might receive from a graceful fantasia when the original air is quite strange to the hearer, or the theme is not clearly marked by the executant. The author, probably, has some definite ideas; but it is not every reader to whom they will appear other than hazy, indistinct, intangible, inapprehensible. To many a mind they will present a picture like the merely ornamental pattern upon an elegant article of dress, or the figures produced by twirls of the kaleidoscope. Of colour, of form, of harmony, there are abundance; but what, if anything, there is of moral purpose, intellectual enlightenment, spiritual interpretation, or poetic story, is not so plainly discernible. The author has clearly an eye and a heart for Nature at all seasons and under all aspects; a store of fancies and a power of trilling them forth; a vein of romantic sentiment and a due sense of the bliss that rhymes to kiss. So far we can all go with him and enjoy his songs; but in the effusions, and they are many, in which he appears to be in a sort of didactic, or enigmatical, or allegorical, or phantasmagorical, or prophetic, or simply emotional mood, it will not be easy for ordinary readers to discover the purpose. In a clever "study in grotesque," entitled "The Mandrakes," the author apostrophises, with eloquent admiration, the celebrated Blake, poet and painter; and that fact speaks volumes. "Like master, like man;" and, whatever Blake may have been, he was certainly not easily understood.

Easy, flowing verse, with spirit and vigour stirring it—like a rapid, rushing stream with a goodly wind to ripple it—carries one cheerily through the greater part of *Waves and Caves; and other Poems*, by Cave Winsom (Basil Montagu Pickering); and it is not until a perusal of the principal and most ambitious attempt in the whole collection has made a highly favourable impression that one is confronted by what is generally considered the melancholy and fatal fact that the author has written a prize-poem. One great charm which the writer possesses is the faculty of making himself intelligible to the meanest capacity; and another is the art of combining simplicity with considerable fervour of expression. Metrical and other mechanical appliances he manages with no small skill and with a wise regard for those occasional breaks and changes of rhythm which afford relief and keep attention alive. The longest poem bears a sort of family resemblance to "The Corsair" and similar romantic tales narrated in the form of verse; and to those who are weary of the æsthetic, brooding, contemplative, analytical, metaphysical, and purely thoughtful styles so much in vogue at the present day it is quite delightful to get aloft again with the handsome but lawless young rover of the seas, and commence once more a career of activity and even crime, so that it be followed by remorse and repentance. There is plenty of movement and excitement in the scenes and deeds; and the verses are correspondingly instinct with life and fire and, where the theme requires it, with tenderness. Some of the smaller poems are pretty, graceful, vivid, tuneful, though they cannot be called strikingly original.

If covers could confer immortality, there would be a very fair chance for *Arlon Grange, and a Christmas Legend*, by William Alfred Gibbs (Provost and Co.), whereof the white and gold on the exterior are enough to constitute that thing of beauty which, as we have been very and almost too frequently informed, is a joy for ever. The author, in some introductory verses, gives cheerful, good-humoured permission to whosoever feels inclined to blame him, condemn his style, laugh at his limping muse, say "Nothing, surely, could be worse," doubt his reasons, abuse his rhymes, maltreat him in every imaginable manner, but pleads, "Prithee, do not tell my story!" So be it. The story shall be untold, but it is not necessary, likewise, to take advantage of the liberal leave granted in other respects. It is bare justice to say that a simple but romantic tale, in which Love fulfils his part triumphantly and a sanguinary duel is fought in the melodramatic style by moonlight, is straightforwardly, pleasantly, and even forcibly told in more than tolerable blank verse, and that the blank verse, which serves as a vehicle for the conveyance of a great many good, wholesome, graceful, and noble sentiments, is agreeably interrupted by some pretty, unaffected bursts of song, tastefully arranged as regards metre and rhyme.

The student it is whose possible desires and requirements were chiefly consulted in the compilation of *English Sonnets*: edited by John Dennis (Henry S. King and Co.); for it is stated, and truly no doubt, that sonnets are not such compositions as one would care to read one after another without stint; must be studied at intervals and without haste; and contain a wealth which, in consequence of condensation and other special qualities, is not often to be acquired without long inspection and some toil. From the first half of the sixteenth century to the latter half of the nineteenth, from the Earl of Surrey to Alexander Smith, through the long space of more than three hundred years, the editor has hunted up sonnets; but for reasons given, of more or less weight, living writers have not been called upon for contributions. Men differ so, that of course some sonnets will be said to have been undeservedly admitted and others equally undeservedly excluded; but it is possible to comfort oneself in such case with a reflection similar to that which was so consolatory to the gentleman who held that in England justice was done on the whole, because, though a great many people who ought to have been acquitted were found guilty, still a great many who ought to have been found guilty were acquitted. At any rate, the student of sonnets will find in the collection enough, and more than enough, to begin upon, and in the notes some helpful hints and quotations.

A combination of the peculiar gifts for which Job and Belshazzar are still respectively celebrated would, perhaps, enable one to discover quite a galaxy of poetical beauties in the volume which an anonymous writer has published under the title of *Cosmos* (Henry S. King and Co.). Even common flesh and blood, with a tendency towards irritability, cannot fail to acknowledge that the anonymous author is good enough to occasionally diversify his dark and mysterious utterances with luminous and happy expressions, and relieve the syntactical Erebus with bright examples of perfectly plain construction; but, on the whole, nine readers out of ten are likely to experience such a sense of bewilderment as generally supervenes upon an oracular remark or a remark made in oracular language. Under the circumstances, it would, of course, be rash to make any positive statement as to the contents of the poem. There is reason, however, to believe that the author, under the pretext of a brotherly discourse addressed to the as yet unborn poet of the future, delivers a lecture concerning all

creation, animate and inanimate, past, present, and to come. Facts (or fictions) connected with the "ologies" and the "ologists" are naturally introduced, and hopes are held out of a good time coming, when posterity will know

What takes a star like Sirius,
Big as a thousand times our mighty sun,
To gravitation self-impervious,
And keeps it shooting space as lightning run.

Perhaps it will at the same time be known whether anybody or anything can be said to be "impervious" to "gravitation;" and whether a license will be required for "shooting space." It should be added that the lecture is written in lines of ten syllables each, save in the few cases in which there are one or two more or less; and that, though they are "rhymed tens," the usual restrictions as to the number and order of lines rhyming together are not adhered to.

The author of "The Art of Pluck" would probably have written something, if he had attempted versification, better than *Lays of Modern Oxford*, by Adon; illustrated by M. E. Edwards, F. Lockwood, and the Author (Chapman and Hall); and the author of "Mr. Verdant Green" might be expected to be about "bracketed" with "Adon." In other words, the "lays" are such as would deservedly be termed "deuced good" by very young undergraduates, or "not at all bad," by the don to whom Oxford is all the world, and who relishes the very smallest joke with a savour of "Oxford mixture." The versification, in which several well-known styles are parodied, is good enough; and the last "lay" is elegant and pathetic. On the whole, however, the verses are very little above doggerel; but the illustrations have a great deal of spirit and character and are very amusing, but by no means numerous.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Lord Chief Justice dealt, yesterday week, with the defendant's proceedings in getting up the action of ejectment. The questions specialised referred to defendant's non-recognition of his relations at the Law Institution; the getting up of the affidavits in his favour; Major Fraser's snuff-box; the defendant's prevarication as to the Chili commission; his sudden return from Rio; and his correspondence with the Ortons, which the Lord Chief Justice showed had been dropped, and resumed again when the Orton theory was introduced. The defendant's letter to Lady Tichborne, in which he announced the receipt of a lock of his hair from Melipilla, was set before the jury as a matter which, if credited by them against his subsequent denial, would decide the case. Once or twice Mr. Holmes's conduct as defendant's adviser demanded remark from his Lordship. His connivance at the manufacture of affidavits was declared discreditable to him professionally; and his inducing the defendant to sign a will at Southampton, before starting for Chili, was pronounced disreputable. Towards the close of the sitting the learned Judge entered upon the question, which he remarked was one of the main issues, whether the defendant was or was not Arthur Orton. On this point, he said, the most important witness was Mary Ann Loder, who, having felt an attachment for Arthur Orton, was not likely to forget his features, and who, not being likely wilfully to state what was not true, had told them that the defendant was that person.

On Monday, his Lordship, in continuing his summing up, resumed that part of it which dealt with the evidence bearing on the identity or non-identity of the defendant with Arthur Orton. He commented at some length on the incidents of Orton's residence at Melipilla, and quoted portions of the Castro correspondence as throwing considerable light upon this part of the case. After drawing the attention of the jury to the testimony as it affected the movements of the defendant in other places; and, having referred to the circumstances surrounding the defendant's marriage, the making of the Wagga-Wagga will, and the Richardson letter, the learned Judge glanced at the evidence for the defence so far as it bore upon the defendant's identity with Orton. The Court adjourned until Wednesday, in consequence of some important business obligation of one of the jurors.

In his exposure of discrepancies in the evidence for the defence on the Orton question, the Lord Chief Justice, on Wednesday, showed that James Gardner, Poole, and other witnesses who professed to have known Arthur Orton in Australia, were contradicted by the actual record of his movements, and even by the defendant's own statement. The occurrence of Arthur Orton's hieroglyphic in defendant's early letters was pressed upon the notice of the jury; also the entry in the Wagga Wagga pocket-book about the arrival of "R.C.T." in Hobart Town. Sharp censure was passed upon Mr. Guildford Onslow's championship of the defendant. Mr. Biddulph's account of his first interview with the defendant, and the test questions he put about Roger and he having smoked together in an hotel at Bath, was scrutinised with a view to show that neither were the questions so unexpected nor the answers so spontaneous as appeared at first sight. Reverting to the evidence respecting Roger Tichborne's physique, his Lordship suggested strong doubts about the reality of the twitch in the face and other peculiarities ascribed to him.

On Thursday the Lord Chief Justice continued his analysis of the evidence of the Hampshire witnesses. He reviewed the evidence given by Charles Lewis, the linendraper's apprentice at Alresford, and next dealt with the statements of the Upton witnesses. Coming to Miss Braine, he said he thought heavier ordnance had been directed against her than the importance of the case demanded. With respect to Mr. Bulpitt, the banker, his Lordship thought that, except as to the sealed packet, his evidence was not of much moment. Having briefly commented on the evidence given by Lady Burrows, his Lordship passed to the defendant's Carabinier witnesses, and said that several officers who had made affidavits in his favour had not been called, and that Sir Talbot Constable, Mr. Marx, and others, called at the last trial, had not appeared in the box.

Baron Amphlett was "rung out" of Lincoln's Inn yesterday week, after a breakfast given in the hall of that honourable society to the retiring Benchers. The ceremony will, in all likelihood, never be repeated, as the new Judicature Act sweeps away such quaint and cumbersome traditions of the law.

Mr. Pallett, the Irish Attorney-General, has accepted the vacant office of Chief Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer.

Mr. H. B. Poland, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Dover, in succession to Sir W. Bodkin, who has resigned the office on account of ill health; Mr. Chapman Barber has been appointed Judge of the County Courts in the East, West, and North Ridings, in succession to Mr. W. Raines, deceased; and Mr. J. S. Dugdale, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Grantham, in succession to Mr. J. W. Mellor.

Mr. Harrison, of Clifton Hampden, has obtained, in the Court of Exchequer, a verdict of £43 against the Great Western Railway Company for the value of a portmanteau lost

by the defendants. He was travelling on their line to Birmingham, in August last, and in going to the luggage-van to claim his portmanteau a lady stopped him to ask a question. He was detained about a minute, and on reaching the van his portmanteau was gone, having been carried off by another passenger. The verdict was for the full value of the property lost.

An action was tried, yesterday week, in the court of Exchequer, in which the plaintiff, Margaret Skettler, a fruiterer and florist in Oxford-street, sought to recover from the widow of Sir David Salomons and his nephew, Sir Lionel David Salomons, the sum of £96 for various articles, including bouquets, nectarines, and asparagus, alleged to have been purchased at the shop, and never paid for, by the deceased Baronet. The claim was resisted on the ground that it was quite inconsistent with the characteristic habits of the deceased to suppose that he incurred such a debt for such articles. The present Baronet, who was examined, said his uncle was most punctual in his payments, and that he and the widow had made a careful search through all the deceased's papers, and could find no record or memorandum relating to what formed the ground of the claim. The jury stopped the evidence by saying that they had made up their minds; and a verdict was returned for the defendants.

An American courier, Cooper Grant, who was charged at the Mansion House with embezzling £325 belonging to his employer, Mr. N. W. Hunt, pleaded guilty, restored part of the money, and escaped with six months' hard labour.

For the forgery on Messrs. Baring Brothers, Antonio Antoniadis, the young Greek, was, on Monday, committed for trial by the Lord Mayor, who expressed an opinion that the Foreign Office ought to take action in the matter.

Before Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Semple, late of the 93rd Highlanders, was charged with a serious assault on Mr. Frisby, a stockbroker, and was remanded on heavy bail.

Mr. Arthur Forster, Government clerk, who is under commitment for trial at the Central Criminal Court for an assault on an hotel-keeper in Piccadilly, was, yesterday week, bailed out by his friends. Mr. Alderman Carter accepted two sureties in £1000 each, and Mr. Forster's own recognizances in £2000.

Mr. Arthur Walker, of Pembroke road, Kensington, has had to pay £5 and costs for having a dog at large without proper control in Kensington Gardens. The dog rushed at a policeman and bit him severely in the leg.

A youth of seventeen, who had thrown a ginger-beer bottle from the gallery of the Elephant and Castle Theatre, and struck an occupant of the pit with the missile, was sentenced at Lambeth, on Wednesday, to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Several milk-dealers were, on Wednesday, fined at the Wolverhampton Police Court in various sums, varying from £1 to £5, for selling adulterated milk.

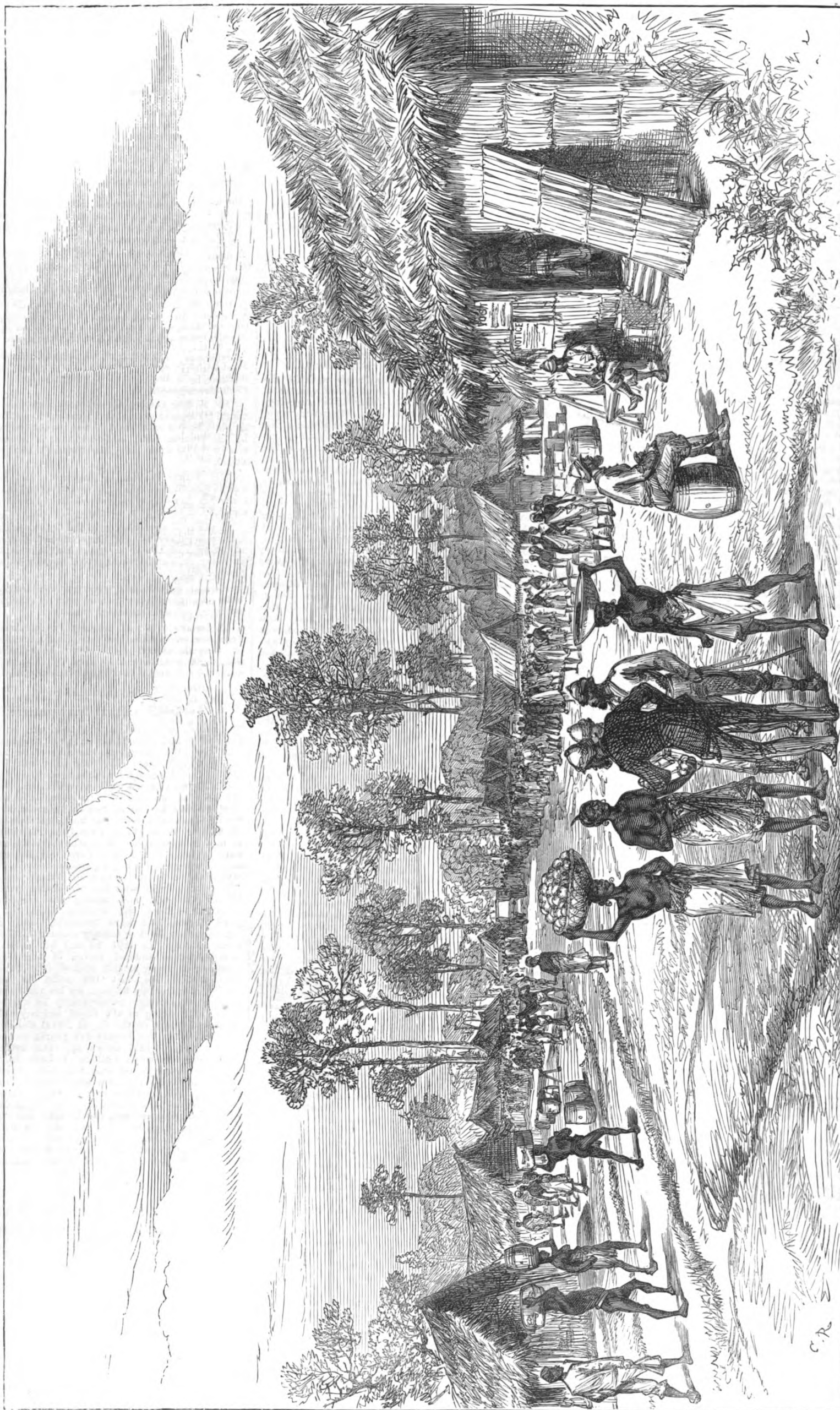
A desperate case of burglary has occurred at Colchester. Four men who had broken into Mr. Stannard's mill were surprised by the arrival of the owner, with his foreman and two sons. Several shots were fired by the burglars, which Mr. Stannard returned. One burglar was captured.

JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHETKY.

This artist, who died on the 29th ult., at the great age of ninety-five, had almost passed out of the memory of the present generation, though he was a favourite marine-painter of George IV., William IV., "the sailor king," and her present Majesty; and though his life was marked by many interesting associations, our space will not permit us to dwell upon them. He came of an ancient Transylvanian family, and on the mother's side he was related to the artist family of Reinagle. He was the contemporary, at the High School of Edinburgh, of Walter Scott, Lord Brougham, Leonard and Francis Horner, and others who were afterwards the great men of their day. When a boy, Robert Burns, his father's friend, begged him off a flogging for playing truant to sail toy ships at Leith. "Christopher North" mentions him more than once in "Notes Ambrosianæ." In after life Sir Walter Scott and he were intimate friends, and among his companions were the Ettrick Shepherd, Sir William Allen, Sir Charles Paget, Lord Lyons, Clarkson Stanfield, and David Roberts. At seventeen he was already earning his living by teaching scene-painting. In 1801 he and his friend Francis Horne (afterwards, as Colonel Horne of the Guards, the brave defender of Hongkong) walked from Paris to Rome, and accomplished the last 104 miles in two days. On his return from Italy he took up his residence at Oxford as a teacher of painting. Subsequently he was successively Professor of Drawing at the Royal Military College at Marlow (now Sandhurst), at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth (a position he held for twenty-five years), and at the dissolution of the college, in 1837, he was appointed Professor at the Hon. East India Company's College, Addiscombe, where he closed his public career by retirement in 1855. Visits to the Spanish peninsula when Wellington was there, to Ireland in the suite of George IV., and cruises with Queen Victoria, were among the incidents of the artist's long life. He published some works illustrated by engravings, photographs, and chromolithographs from his paintings and drawings, and his marine pictures are in various collections. Like Van der Velde, his predecessor in the office of Royal marine-painter, Schetky was a left-handed artist; and we should add that he was an accomplished musician and vocalist as well as painter.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

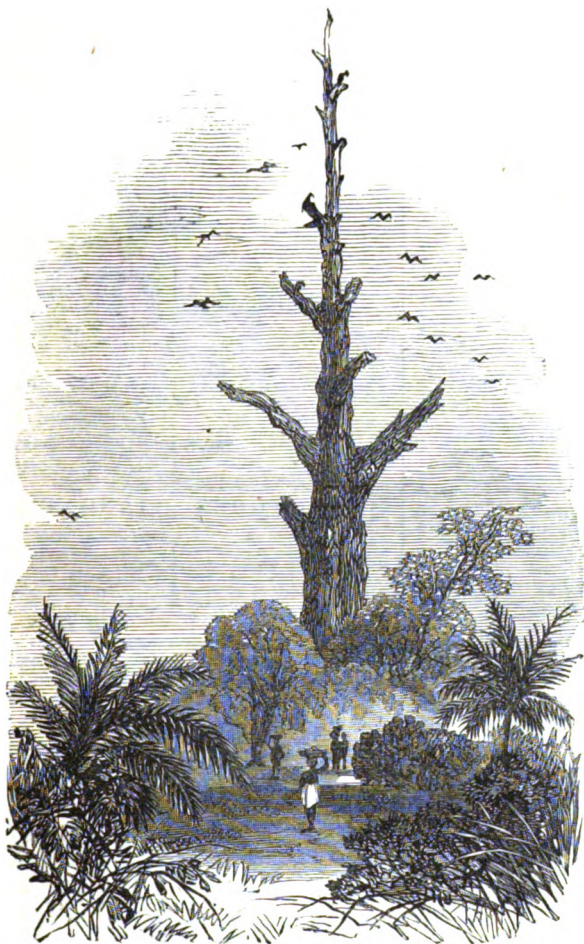
There is news from the headquarters of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the 26th ult., when it was expected that the British troops would march into Coomassie on the 23rd. Our Special Artist furnishes several illustrations of the march from Cape Coast Castle to the banks of the river Prah. The stages and military road stations, in this distance of less than eighty miles, are Inquabim, Acooful, Dunquah, Mansu, Sutah, Yancoomassie, Assin, Barraccoe, and Prah-su. Of these stations Dunquah, Mansu, and Prah-su are the most important. The places named were spoken of in our Artist's letter of Jan. 1, describing his journey from Cape Coast Castle to Prah-su, the letter which we published a fortnight ago. Inquabim, the first stage from the coast, distant only seven miles from the town of Cape Coast Castle, is but a small station. Its whipping-tree, however, is an institution of most needful discipline for the multitude of Fantee baggage-carriers and others hired to convey stores of food or ammunition to the front. Any negro porter who has been guilty of theft or desertion, or has wilfully dropped his load and refused to go on, is bound closely to this tree of sorrow by the rope usually coiled round its trunk, and



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE CAMP OF MANSU, ON THE ROAD TO THE PRAH.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASWANTEE WAR: THE CAMP AT PRAH-SU—NATIVE ARTILLERY CROSSING THE RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



TREE ON THE ROAD TO INQUABIM.



THE LATE MR. J. C. SCHETKY, ARTIST.



THE CAMP WHIPPING-POST AT INQUABIM.

is there flogged by a police-sergeant of his own race, under the orders of an English officer. The camp at Mansu, which is forty-three miles from Cape Coast Castle, is the furthest point yet reached by the electric telegraph. It is stated that extraordinary exertions were made to remedy the break-down of the transport arrangements on Jan. 12. A raid was made some miles down the coast, where native carriers, who had deserted, were believed to be hiding. A party arrived before daylight, and, finding all the inhabitants asleep, succeeded in capturing 170 men, who were brought to Cape Coast Castle and pressed into the service. Her Majesty's ship Bittern has made two trips to the westward and brought back 600 women, who have been enrolled as carriers at 1s. 3d. per day. The Argus had brought up 200 carriers from the eastward, and thus the trans-

port difficulty was gradually being solved. The Druid and Simoom, however, had sailed for Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas to raise carriers, the Druid to bring them back.

In the View of Prah-su, our Artist has shown the camp of huts and tents on the bank of the river, with the General's flag above the head-quarters' residence, and the bridge of planks, constructed by four men of the Royal Marines, with the assistance of native labourers, under the direction of Major Hume. The battery of native artillery, with three small guns, is seen crossing the bridge. We described the guns and gun-carriages when they were sent off from Woolwich Arsenal. The native gunners have been instructed by Royal Artillerymen in the details of their work.

The subject of our Extra Supplement Large Engraving has

a painful interest, connected with this West African campaign. It is the embarkation, at Cape Coast Castle, of a number of invalid British officers and soldiers for the voyage home, or to Madeira, or some other place of sanitary treatment. The health of the English troops and sailors employed on the Gold Coast has indeed, up to this time, suffered less from its pestilential climate than was expected, and if they can get away before March the mortality will scarcely have exceeded its usual rate in a campaign elsewhere. But several young officers of high social and professional distinction have been among the earliest victims, and the friends of many others will anxiously expect their return, as we hope, in a vigorous condition, to tell the short but stirring tale of the Ashantee war.

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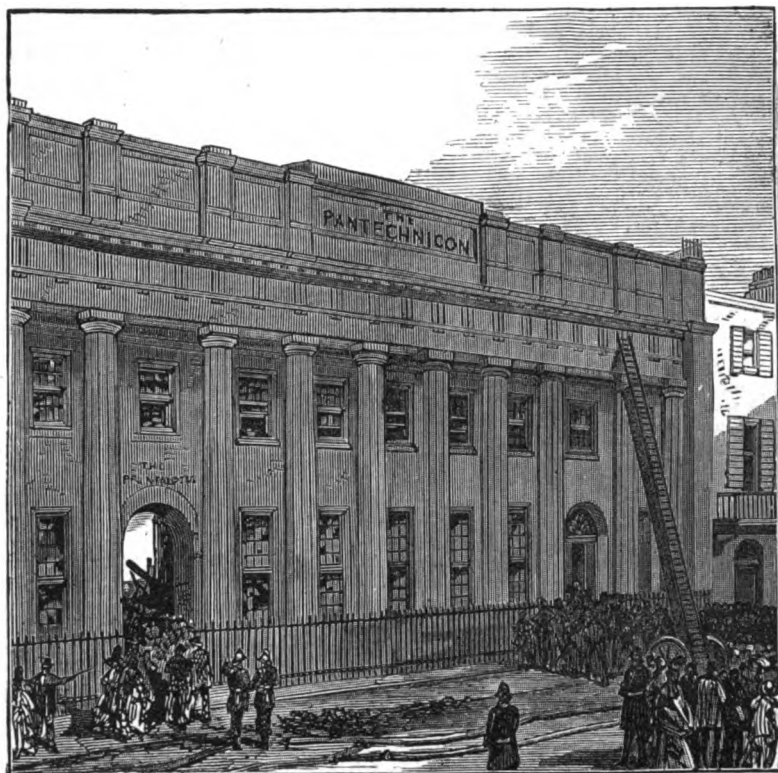
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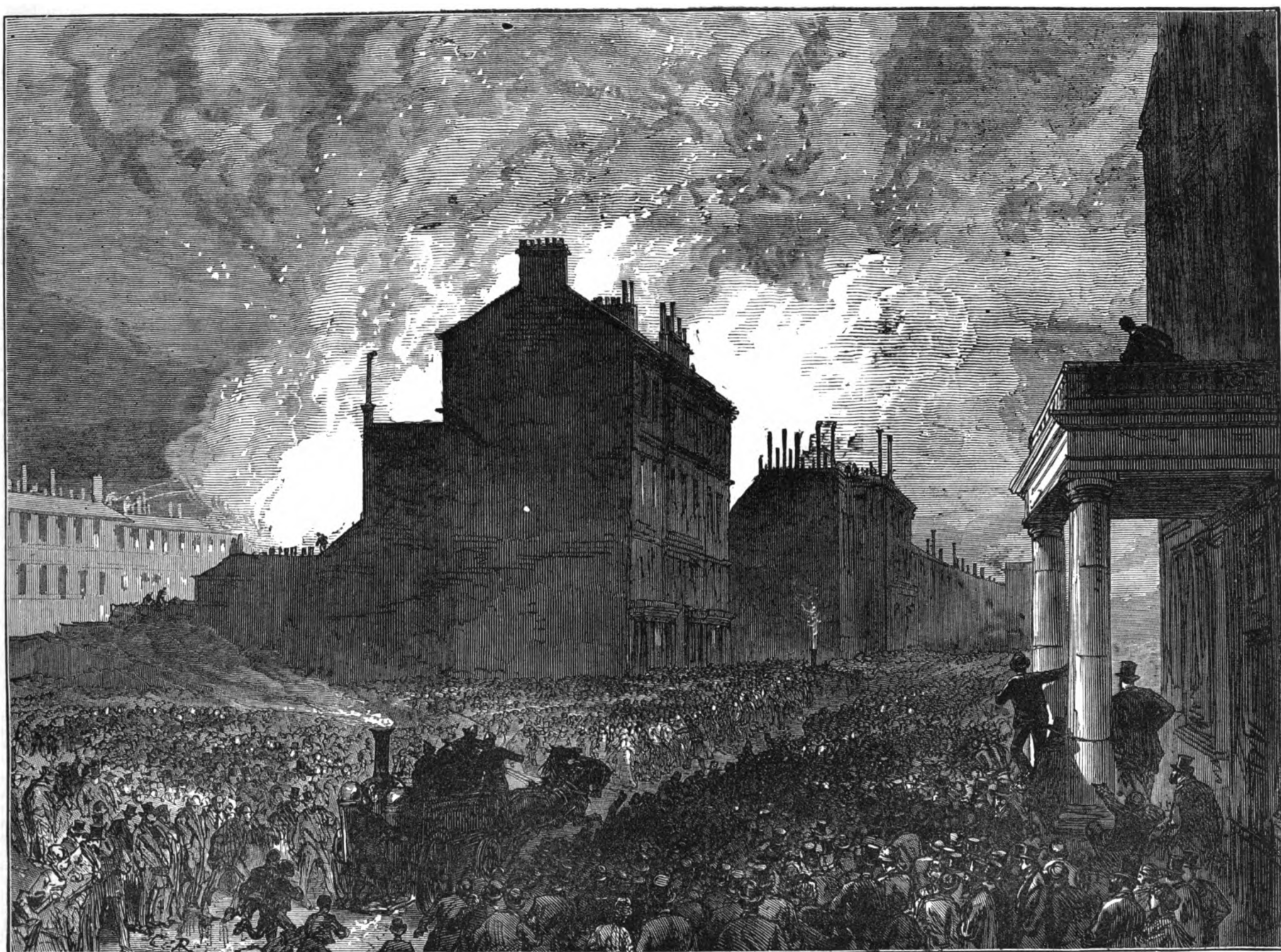
THE BURNING OF THE PANTECHNICON.



THE FIRE, SEEN FROM THE ROOF OF RICE'S STABLES.



THE MOTCOMB-STREET FRONT.



THE FIRE, SEEN FROM BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

BURNING OF THE BELGRAVE PANTHECON.

A fire took place yesterday week, in the fashionable quarter of Belgravia, which destroyed a vast amount of costly property, household furniture, pictures, statuary, porcelain, and other works of art, carriages, plate, and rare wines, belonging to many private families of the upper class. Such were the various goods stored in the Pantheon, an extensive block of buildings, having a wide frontage in Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, and extending back to Lowndes-square on the north, and to Lowndes-street and Kinnerton-street on the east and west respectively. The building, which belonged to Messrs. Smith and Radermacher, was constructed of "fireproof" materials, and was used as a miscellaneous repository for property of all descriptions. It was of vast size, and was built round the four sides of an open yard, being in some parts five and six stories high. Open communication existed throughout, and within a very short time after the outbreak of the fire, it had spread through the buildings and lofts to so great an extent as to preclude all hope of saving any considerable amount of the warehoused property.

The outbreak of the fire was discovered at half-past four in the afternoon. There was a strong smell of burning, and it was traced to a warehouse on the second floor in the northern extremity of the building, where some goods were found to be on fire close to the wall. The foreman and the workpeople—twenty or thirty of them—got out their manual engine and tried to extinguish the flames; but they had difficulty in getting water, and were unable to effect any good. All the iron doors were shut, except those by which the men could escape, and heavy tarpaulins were thrown over all the goods on the ground floor. Immediately on the alarm of fire being raised, messengers were sent to the nearest telegraph stations to give notice to the Fire Brigade. Others proceeded to the Westminster engine station, in Victoria-street, a distance of half a mile, where the "call" was given. No time seems to have been lost by the Fire Brigade. In less than a quarter of an hour several steam and manual engines, with a number of firemen under Captain Shaw, were on the spot. The fire at that time was not very large, but the place was very difficult of access, the smoke was overpowering, and the water supply, at first, was extremely short. All these circumstances prevented anything material being done to extinguish the fire; but the engines went speedily to work, and every effort was made, though without success, to subdue the flames. The alarm had been sent to the Knightsbridge, Chelsea, and Wellington Barracks. Detachments of the Coldstream Guards, headed by Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy; of the Scots-Fusilier Guards, under Captain the Hon. R. Stapleton-Cotton, and of the 1st Life Guards, under Lieutenant Lord Grimston, with one or more of their engines, arrived soon after the Fire Brigade. The soldiers were set to work to remove the carriages in the front building; and Belgrave-square, Wilton-crescent, and the adjoining streets were soon crowded with the vehicles taken from the Pantheon. The horses, and those in an adjoining livery-stable, belonging to Mr. Rice—about 150 in all—were also rescued in time, and taken to a place of safety. The books of Messrs. Smith and Radermacher were removed by their clerks and others to the offices of Messrs. Trollope, builders, in Motcomb-street. Meanwhile the fire was rapidly spreading from room to room and from warehouse to warehouse, iron doors and walls notwithstanding. The Fire Brigade, whose force was increased every few minutes by the arrival of a fresh engine, had to retreat from their positions again and again as the flames and the smoke gathered upon them. The reflection by this time was visible for miles round—even, it is said, as far as Twickenham—and drew to the neighbourhood an immense crowd. A large body of police attended, and were formed in line across the entrances to the streets surrounding the fire. An abundant water supply was at length obtained, and the firemen, assisted by the soldiers, the salvage corps, and many volunteers, plied their hose from the roofs of adjacent houses and from every position from which the building could be reached. From six o'clock until ten in the evening the fire raged with unabated fury, and the whole of London was lit up with the reflection of the flames. During those hours the flames spread throughout the entire building, except the north-west corner in Kinnerton-street. Shortly after ten o'clock a large portion of the roof of the south building suddenly fell in. A party of twenty men of the Fire Brigade, who were working close by, had a narrow escape. The force of the fall closed the iron door of the room in which they were at work, and prevented their exit, but by a desperate effort they managed to force the door open and escape. The engineer in charge of the party, Alfred Holmden, was considerably hurt, and one of the soldiers had a leg broken. At eleven o'clock the remaining portion of the building took fire, and it was then thought every minute that the surrounding houses in Motcomb-street would also be destroyed; but the wind happened to change, and the danger was over. About half-past one o'clock in the morning the fire had gone down very much, and by four o'clock, or shortly afterwards, it was so much reduced that one half of the brigade, with their engines, were sent back to their stations by Captain Shaw. Throughout Saturday and Sunday seven steam-engines, in charge of sixty firemen, were kept at work on the ruins.

The Pantheon was the largest, and esteemed the safest, "fireproof" warehouse for miscellaneous articles in London. It was commonly used by the occupiers of West-End mansions, not a few of the nobility and members of Parliament, who are accustomed to shut up their town houses from July to February, and who prefer to remove their most valuable household goods, during the absence of the family, for greater safety. The premises were built in 1830 by Mr. Seth Smith, grandfather of one of the present proprietors, on a large plot of ground of which he held the freehold, extending from Motcomb-street on the south to Lowndes square on the north, a distance of 1500 ft. The building covered nearly two acres. On the western side the wall of the building ran straight along the entire length, but on the eastern side the boundary of the premises took a zigzag direction, here extending quite into Kinnerton-street, but elsewhere half or a quarter of that width. There were two main entrances, one in Motcomb-street and the other in Kinnerton-street, the latter being the place at which the vans were laden and unladen. The north building was esteemed the completest in its way ever constructed, and neither ingenuity nor expense was spared to render it perfect for the purposes for which it was intended. By means of peculiarly formed and solid iron pillars a complete iron support was produced from the ground through the intervening floors to the roof. The whole of the ceilings were lathed with iron rods, and covered with a composition which it was hoped would resist the fiercest fire, and would not crack or fall if water was thrown upon it while hot. The boarded floors were covered with iron plates laid upon patent felt to preserve the under side of the iron from rust, and to deaden the sound. The rooms were separated from each other by brick walls and wrought-iron doors, and all the stairs were of stone. All the chimney flues were lined with cast iron, and there was

not a piece of wood exposed in any part of the building itself. Several hundreds of tons of iron were used in the erection of this portion of the premises. The south building was similarly constructed. The basement was formed into cellars for the storage of wines, and no less than 3000 pipes of wine, on an average, were kept there. The ground floor was set apart for the reception of carriages, of which at the time of the fire there were some hundreds on the premises. There was in this portion of the building a large strong room for the deposit of plate and jewellery, and in other parts there were rooms for the storage of pianos and musical instruments and of works of art, exposed for sale or otherwise. A considerable business was done in the conveyance department in Kinnerton-street, in connection with which a large number of vans and between fifty and sixty horses were kept daily on the premises.

The building was not uniform in height, but it mostly reached four stories. At four different points, to ensure greater safety, an iron wall was built across the entire width, from east to west, the theory being that in case of fire the communicating doors could be shut, the progress of the flames stopped, and the damage confined to a portion of the building. Again, in their turn, these compartments were subdivided into warehouses, each distinguished by a letter of the alphabet; and these, again, into a number of blocks or rooms, differing in size according to the bulk of the contents, each of which had thick iron walls and doors, and was, so to speak, entirely isolated from the rest. The owners or renters had separate keys, and they and the proprietors of the building firmly believed that their goods when in the Pantheon ran as little risk from loss by fire as by theft. It may also be stated that the building was lighted in the daytime by four or five large skylight wells from floor to roof, and that, with the exception of the offices at the main entrance (which are now uninjured), there was not a gaslight on the premises. The building was, as a rule, closed at dusk, and the only lights allowed afterwards were safety-lamps carried by the men, and lighted in a room set apart for that purpose alone. There was a water-tank of great size on the roof, while there were smaller tanks on the various floors, and hose ready for use and a manual fire-engine were kept on the premises. There were, however, as it happens, no hydrants in the building, from which water could have been on an emergency procured, and to this circumstance may be attributed, in all probability, the great extent of the disaster.

The proprietors of the building, Messrs. Smith and Radermacher, are insured in the Royal Exchange Office. Two houses in Motcomb-street, and the livery stables of Mr. T. H. Rice, were more or less damaged. The backs of the houses of Major Charles Hall, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Mr. C. Cox, Lady Wood, Lord Newport, M.P., Mr. Nathaniel G. Lambert, M.P., Miss Robertson, Miss McCreery, Lady Flower, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. E. C. Tuffnell, Major Evan Macpherson, and Major the Hon. G. A. Browne, in Lowndes-square (numbered from 17 to 23 inclusive), were also damaged. Mr. Spencer Perceval's house in Lowndes-street sustained some damage; also the French Minister's stables in William's-mews, and a tavern in Kinnerton street.

But the contents of the Pantheon, which are mostly destroyed, were of enormous value. The building was filled, as we learn, from end to end and from basement to roof with goods, some of great price, belonging to hundreds of owners, including many members of both Houses of Parliament; so that had it happened three weeks hence the fire would not have been, in all likelihood, half so disastrous, as by that time much of the furniture would have been removed. The proprietors of the Pantheon say they know little or nothing of the actual contents of the private strong rooms or of their value. As regards the insurance of the articles, the understanding with customers was that the firm were only responsible for safe custody, and that the insurance must be made apart from them. They fear, however, that the customers had such faith in the building being fireproof, that many of them would feel it unnecessary to insure their goods. There can be no doubt, notwithstanding, that the insurance companies will be heavy losers by the disaster.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen who have suffered the greatest losses are Sir Richard Wallace, who had in the Pantheon a library, a collection of armour, and a store of plate, with some pictures and art-curiosities, valued altogether at nearly £150,000, of which £28,000 only was insured; Mr. Wynne Ellis, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and the Earl of Cadogan, each to a very large amount; Mr. Walter Cave, Sir F. Sykes, and others. It is said that Sir Garnet Wolseley's furniture was there. The total number of depositors was more than two thousand. It is hoped that some of the plate and jewels in the strong room may have escaped injury. A youth named Scott was killed, on the Saturday afternoon, by the fall of a wall in the ruins.

Another fire took place, early on Sunday morning, in Carnaby-street, Regent-street, in the house of an Italian named Monaco, who kept a shop for cooked fish, and also let lodgings. Mrs. Lord, one of the lodgers, was killed in getting out of a bed-room window, and a man named Migler was burnt to death; the woman's husband and child, too, were severely injured.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Cooke memorial was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Belfast, on Tuesday, when it was resolved that the statue of the late Rev. Henry Cooke should be erected in front of the General Assembly's College.

Mr. Alderman A. B. Walker, the Mayor of Liverpool, paid a state visit, on Sunday, to St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Rodney-street, on the occasion of an appeal on behalf of the Seamen's Orphanage. His Worship was accompanied by many members of the town council and the corporate officials. The collection realised £280.

Prizes were on Tuesday presented to the gentlemen cadets of the Woolwich Academy, by the Commander-in-Chief, before a large gathering of officers and ladies, in the School of Arms. His Royal Highness took occasion to acknowledge the distinguished services rendered by the Royal Engineers—and, in a less degree, by the Royal Artillery—in the Ashantee war.

Archbishop Manning, in his Lenten pastoral, strikes a political key-note and proclaims that "the Church is harassed," that "Christian Europe is sick unto death." Having enjoined his people to choose out some work of piety, penance, or self-denial for Lent, he pleads for destitute Catholic children, of whom he says there are 1500 in the workhouse and district schools. Under arrangements with the guardians priests are now admitted to teach these children for an hour a day, and the Archbishop states that funds are greatly wanted for the support of such chaplains. He also invites liberal subscriptions to the parochial schools.—Cardinal Cullen, in his Lenten pastoral, repeats his denunciation of secret societies and Freemasonry. In this category he includes Fenians and Good Templars. Among the sources of evil which are most rampant he specifies "degraded theatres," immoral poetry, and reports of divorce cases. As an antidote to such pernicious matter he recommends scientific, literary, and historical works written without "anti-Catholic prejudices."

MUSIC.

The return of Herr Joachim has for some years past been one of the musical events most anxiously looked for by the English public. His first reappearance this season was at the Crystal Palace Concert of last Saturday, when the great violinist played Spohr's seventh concerto (in E minor) with that grandeur of tone, refinement of style, and finished execution which are well-known characteristics of his performances. These were again displayed in his own arrangement of Brahms's Hungarian dances, a series of characteristic pieces originally written for two performers on the piano, and transcribed by Herr Joachim for violin, with pianoforte accompaniment. These charming movements pleased so greatly that an enthusiastic encore was the result of their admirable execution, in which, as pianist, Mr. Franklin Taylor's share was of considerable importance. The orchestral works on Saturday were Schubert's overture in the Italian style (in C), that to Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Beethoven's symphony in C minor, all magnificently played by the band, conducted by the principal violinist, Mr. Wedemeyer, who acted in lieu of Mr. Manns, absent on account of a family bereavement. Madame Elena Corani sang with much effect the scena, "Ah! fors'è lui," from Verdi's "La Traviata," and Mr. Randegger's "Marinella;" and Signor Agnesi gave, with fine style, the "Agnus Dei" from Mozart's first mass and the aria "Non più Andrai" from Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro." The selection for this week's concert is of high interest, comprising the whole of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music; the same composer's motet for female voices, "Surrexit Pastor Bonus;" Schubert's twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd;" Beethoven's overture to "King Stephen," and a chorus from his incidental music to that drama; and a new overture, "Le Cid," by Mr. Alfred Holmes.

The fourth of the second series of the Wagner Society's Concerts took place yesterday (Friday) week, and again, like the third concert, included choral performances. The selection from Wagner commenced with the orchestral prelude to "Lohengrin," and included "Elsa's Dream," "Einsam in trübem Tagen," and her song "Euch Lüften"—well rendered by Madame Elena Corani—Lohengrin's farewell to the swan, "Nun sei bedankt," and his song to Elsa, "Athmest du nicht," very expressively given by Mr. Bernard Lane; the concluding piece having been the highly dramatic duet, "Das Stille Lied verhallt," for Elsa and Lohengrin, in which Mr. Wallace Wells was an efficient coadjutor with Madame Corani. The "Lohengrin" selection also comprised the fine scene, from the first act, descriptive of the arrival of the hero (encored), the beautiful music of the bridal procession scene, with chorus of nobles and warriors, the brilliant orchestral introduction to the third act (encored), and the subsequent nuptial chorus. The whole selection excited an interest which shows that the time has come for the production of this and other works of Wagner in their dramatic form. The other items of the concert referred to were Gluck's overture to "Iphigenie en Aulide;" that by Berlioz, entitled "Le Carnaval Romaine;" Bach's aria, "In Deine Hände" (from the Church cantata, "Gottes zeit"), very expressively sung by Miss Sterling; and List's "Fest Marsch," composed for the jubilee festival held in honour of Goethe at Weimar. The orchestra was, as before, of the highest efficiency, and the chorus singing displayed such large improvement as left little, if anything, to be desired. Mr. Dannreuther again conducted with care and skill. At the next concert, on March 13, selections will be given (also including choral music) from Wagner's "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," and "Lohengrin."

On Monday Herr Joachim was the leading and solo violinist at the Popular Concert. In the former capacity he was heard in Beethoven's tenth string quartet, op. 74, in E flat; and in the same composer's third pianoforte trio, in C minor. His unaccompanied piece was the first of Bach's six sonatas for violin alone, the enormous difficulties of which were surmounted with the calm ease of thorough mastery. This performance called forth an enthusiastic encore, which was responded to by repeating the last movement. The quartet party was completed, as usual, by Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini and Signor Piatti. Miss Agnes Zimmermann played with much effect in Schubert's solo sonata in A major, op. 120, and in the trio. Mdlle. Victoria Bunsen was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict occupied his accustomed post as conductor. It has been announced that, owing to an attack of rheumatism, Madame Schumann (who was to have played at next Monday's concert) will be unable to appear this season.

The eminent pianist, Dr. Hans von Bülow, played for the last time during his present visit to London at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon.

The ninth subscription concert of the season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Wednesday evening, and consisted of a performance of "The Messiah;" the solo vocalists having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts have been pursuing their successful career at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evenings, with an intermission this week, their resumption being announced for Wednesday next.

Yesterday (Friday) evening Mr. Willem Coenen's first chamber concert was to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, the programme having included Rheinberger's pianoforte quartet in E flat, Brahms's string quartet in C minor, and a fantasia by Rubinstein for two pianos.

The nineteenth season of Mr. Henry Lealie's choir commenced on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised a selection from Mendelssohn, including some part-songs for the first time, the psalm "Hear my prayer," and other interesting music. The second part of the concert was devoted to English composers.

The second of M. Gounod's new series of concerts is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when his music to "Jeanne d'Arc" is to be repeated, in consequence of its successful reception at the first concert, as already noticed.

In order to allow time for thorough preparation and rehearsal, the production of Mr. Macfarren's oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," by the Sacred Harmonic Society—originally announced for Friday next—has been postponed to March 20.

We have already stated that the Royal Italian Opera will open on Tuesday, March 31. Of the arrangements made by Mr. Gye for his forthcoming season we shall soon be informed by the publication of the official programme. A rumour is in circulation that Mr. Mapleson may probably commence his season of Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, with performances in honour of the Royal marriage, about the middle of March. Sir Michael Costa will continue to act as conductor and musical director, and the company will, it is said, include, among several new singers, Mdlle. Lodi, from Milan, Mdlle. Singelli, from Berlin (soprano); and Signor Paladini (tenor), from La Scala, of all of whom report speaks highly. Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," promised last year, is to be positively produced this season, with Madame Nilsson-Rozaud in the character of the heroine.

THEATRES.

Very little change has taken place in the programme of the different theatres. At Covent Garden the manager has produced the drama of "Rip Van Winkle," in which he himself sustains the title-role, assisted by Miss Rose Massey in the part of Annie. At Drury Lane Miss Edith Stuart has enacted Amy Robsart in the place of Miss Wallis, who is indisposed.

On Monday Shakspeare's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was revived at the Olympic, with new scenery by Mr. Julian Hicks. This is, perhaps, the most perfect of Shakspeare's comedies, a complete work of art, and as full of wisdom as of wit. The parts of Benedick and Beatrice require first-rate artists, and we were glad to find in Mr. Henry Neville and Miss Fowler such adequate representatives of two such difficult characters. The former was somewhat too fast, however, in his delivery. A slower style of elocution would more distinctly have conveyed the point of the antithetical sentences which abound in the dialogue. Miss Fowler rose with remarkable ease to the level of the witty fancies in which Beatrice revels, and never missed an effect. Her great scene with Benedick, when she demands from him the death of Claudio, was delivered with remarkable force and without any exaggeration. Miss Marion Terry's Hero was good, and so was Mr. W. H. Fisher's Claudio. We have seen a worse Dogberry than Mr. Righton, and Mr. G. W. Anson was decidedly good in Verges. The cast was, indeed, throughout efficient; and, but that it is intended to endure for a limited time only, the performance ought to command full houses for many weeks. The audience, though not numerous, was appreciative, and we trust will continue to increase. The merit of the acting certainly justifies public patronage.

A new farce has been produced at the Strand, by Mr. Gilbert & Beckett, entitled "Lending a Hand," a lively affair, which is likely to hold the stage. It is well acted, and the story is amusing. The sorrows of Mr. Muddles, and the ingratitude which he so diligently earns, provoke rather merriment than commiseration. The part is sustained by Mr. H. J. Turner. Mrs. Cowley's comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem" still retains possession of the boards.

At the Court Theatre a poetical play has been ventured (the work, it seems, of more than one author), with scenery by Mr. Walter Hann. The piece is entitled "The White Pilgrim," and the story is suggested by a tale of De la Motte Fouqué, called "Sinttram." The tone of the play is serious throughout. The action turns upon a terrible oath taken by a young Norwegian chief, named Harold, who lived at the early Christian era, and whose temper is decidedly hostile to the new religion. He is encouraged in his prejudice by a deformed pagan, Sigurd, and his heathen companions. This man induces Harold to take the oath, which is one that an ancestor of his had aforetime taken; swearing

That should foot of Norman knight that day
Cross but the threshold of his castle home,
And seek a knightly hospitality,
Within one month that trusting guest should die—
By his host's hand struck to the earth and slain.

Harold is taunted by Sigurd that he has so far turned Christian that he would fear to take the prescribed oath. Stung by the insinuation, Harold, being in drink, dares the imprecation, and lays a wager on the result. They are visited that night by Sir Hugo and Lady Isabelle, his wife, as travellers from Normandy, who have been wrecked upon the coast. With this Lady Isabelle Harold falls in love, and in her presence forgets the gentle Thordisa, to whom he is affianced. After a month's absence Thordisa returns, and a day only remains for the fulfilment of her lover's rash oath. Sigurd, impatient of delay, seeks to bring on a quarrel between Sir Hugo and Harold; but Thordisa intervenes, and averts the danger. She, moreover, prevails ultimately. Sir Hugo is made acquainted with Harold's inhospitable purpose. The guilty man, invited to a duel, breaks his sword and makes expiation. The supernatural machinery of the White Pilgrim might, perhaps, have been better managed—a character designed to represent the Spirit of Death, and to assert the philosophic doctrine that Death is but a birth to a new life; but the audience missed the point. Miss L. Moodie, as Thordisa, showed artistic power, and Mr. Vezin, as the fanatic Sigurd, was carefully emphatic. Mr. G. Rignold was exactly suited to the passionate and moody Harold. The drama is written in sonorous blank verse, and is not without poetic fire; but the performance was unequal, and accordingly unsatisfactory.

Lord Alfred Paget presided, on Monday afternoon, at a meeting of the committee having charge of the arrangements for giving a complimentary benefit to Mr. Benjamin Webster and presenting him with a testimonial. There was a large attendance of professional and other gentlemen. The noble chairman congratulated the meeting on the success which had attended their efforts. The "School for Scandal" would be placed on the stage with, perhaps, an unprecedentedly powerful cast. Mr. Andrew Halliday, honorary secretary, said one of the most interesting features in the performance would be the appearance of Mr. Webster on the stage with his fellow-labourers, when an address, written by Mr. Oxenford, would be read by Mrs. Keeley. Previous to this Mr. Henry Irving would recite "Eugene Aram."

Mr. Leeman, M.P., has been elected chairman of the North Eastern Railway Company, in succession to Mr. H. S. Thompson.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, Mr. Elias Thompson was elected President for the ensuing year, as successor to Mr. John Preston.

Dr. Beke claims to have discovered the real Mount Sinai, with sacrificial bones on the summit, Sinaitic inscriptions on its sides, and other proofs of its Mosiac character. Its site is about a day's journey, with ease, of Akaba, and its Arab name Jebel el Mir.—A committee has been formed for the purpose of testifying to the high appreciation in which the valuable life-long services and labours of Dr. Beke are held. It is therefore proposed to present him on his return to England from his journey to Mount Sinai with a public testimonial.

Mr. Cardwell has forwarded to the commission on officers' grievances an elaborate minute on their report. The latter showed that no compensation had been made to officers for the loss of gratuitous steps, which, under the old system, they would have been entitled to sell; that officers on half-pay had lost the benefit of vacancies which might have led to such gratuitous steps; and that poorer officers were seriously affected by the abolition of the old practice with regard to exchanges. In reply, Mr. Cardwell sends the commissioners a series of tables indicating the number of gratuitous steps granted during the ten years preceding the abolition of purchase; the number of vacancies on the full-pay list during the same period; the actual promotions, and the unattached promotions. He enters historically into the operation of the causes which had given rise to non-purchase steps; and concludes with a list of new benefits which the abolition of purchase has conferred on officers.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

LIFE IN THE AGE OF THE NEW RED SANDSTONE.

Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., began his fifth lecture on Palaeontology, on Thursday week, by describing the strata of the new red sandstone or Trias in England as being a sedimentary deposit of sand and clay, owing its red colour to the peroxide of iron, and including stones marked by ripples, rain-drops, and footprints resembling a hand. An explanation was given of the theory advanced by Mr. Godwin-Austen, some time ago, that these strata were more or less lacustrine; and allusion was made to the succession of the Bunter and Keuper in England and the presence of marine deposits between these in Germany and England. The Professor then noticed the geographical extension of this old land surface and sea-floor into Asia, India, South Africa, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. After describing the geological position of the Trias between the Permian and the Jurassic, the Professor commented on the vast interest of the Trias to palaeontologists, because it was formed after two great physical changes had altered the fauna and flora of the palaeozoic age, and because the fossils of the Trias are very suggestive in their character, being intercalary, linear, and characteristic types. Remains of all the great groups of existing mesozoic reptiles are found in the Trias, except serpents and tortoises. Among these creatures the Professor specially noticed the dicynodon, a lizard-headed creature with double dog-teeth; and some remarkable amphibia with piscine affinities. The mammalia are represented by rarely-found teeth of marsupialia or pouched animals. The gigantic batrachian named labyrinthodon, from the remarkable windings shown in the section of its teeth, was described as an air-breathing, froglike creature, with a crocodile-like head and limbs, ending with five digits like our hand, of which impressions are found, and which led to its being named cheirotherium (hand-beast). The congeners of this animal, who lived in the Permian and coal ages, were next noticed, and the Professor showed that the coal labyrinthodons are linear types between the ganoid fish and the labyrinthodons of the Trias. The singular beak-headed lizard named rhynchosaurus was noticed, and comments were made on the interesting and suggestive resemblances of the ancient lizards of the Trias with the sphenodon, a recent lizard of New Zealand, and also on their relation in structure to the protosaurus of the Permian strata. The dinosauria first appeared in the Trias, were persistent in the Wealden, and then died out; but the crocodiles, which also appeared in the Trias, have lasted, with certain modifications, to the present time. After noticing the differences between the Triassic and post-Triassic plesiosaurs Professor Duncan concluded by describing the flora, climate, and extension of land of this interesting period in the history of the earth.

THE OPPONENTS OF SHAKSPEARE.

Dr. Doran, F.S.A., at the Friday evening meeting on the 13th inst., after commenting on the little knowledge we possess of the life of Shakspeare, and the absence of any MSS. or other literary remains, characterised Dryden as his first and greatest opponent, than whom no one had more disparaged Shakspeare, although no one had spoken of him in higher terms of praise. The Monarchy and the stage fell together; but Shakspeare was re-throned at the Restoration, and then Dryden began his jealous attacks—at first, by mutilating and horribly debasing "The Tempest," and then justifying himself in his vigorous pamphlet, "The Defence of the Epilogue," in which he speaks of Shakspeare as uncultivated by education or by converse with courts. This work had a disastrous effect on dramatic literature and criticism, and especially on Shakspearean literature; since it brought into existence the long line of "improvers," who invariably in their mutilations lost sight either of Shakspeare's object or moral, or both; examples of which may readily be found in Davenant's "Macbeth," and in the altered versions of other plays by Howard, Otway, Tate, Lord Lansdowne, and others. Amongst the critics Rymer, the antiquary, was remarkable for his vituperation of Shakspeare, and even Shaftesbury considered his wit superannuated. Dryden also was the founder of the school of infamous dramas which Jeremy Collier so justly lashed in his "Histriomastix." This led Dryden to profess remorse; but he soon returned to his old style. The endeavour in the last century to raise Fletcher above Shakspeare was frustrated by "the Shakspeare Ladies' Association," who nobly restored the original text and prepared the stage for the coming of Garrick. After mentioning Addison as one of the opponents of Shakspeare in his preference for the dramatic unities, exemplified in his "Cato," Dr. Doran adverted to the long and bitter opposition of Voltaire, who, after translating what he termed "pearls extracted out of Shakspeare's mire," became warmly jealous of their success. Eventually, however, Shakspeare succeeded in France even on the stage, beginning with "Othello," and aided by Talma as his interpreter; and his last crowning triumph in French literature is the valuable literal translation of his works by François, the lately deceased son of Victor Hugo. William Spottiswoode, Esq., LL.D., Treas. R.S., the secretary and vice-president, was in the chair.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

Mr. Bosworth Smith, M.A., gave the introductory lecture of his course on Mohammed and Mohammedanism on Saturday last. He began by remarking that the great historical religions of the world were moral rather than theological in their origins. Judaism began by giving the Israelites a national life and a moral code; Buddhism was originally an attack upon Brahminism and its evils; and Christianity, if we recur to the very words and deeds of its Founder, prepared men to receive a higher notion of God by the enthusiastic love which His life and example developed in them, first to Himself and then to all mankind. Whatever view may be taken of Mohammedanism, its vital power will depend, not on its originality, but on its adaptability to the spiritual wants of the time. If the origin of language, of civil society, and of life is wrapped in mystery, still more is the origin of religion. We cannot get beyond certain elements. Mohammedanism is the only religion we can trace accurately, and Mohammed is the only founder of a religion whose whole life is revealed by history and by what may be termed his autobiography. It is a question how far our full knowledge of one religion may explain the growth of others. After noticing some points of comparison between the Bible and the Koran, Mr. Bosworth Smith commented on the problems connected with Mohammed's character and their deep human interest; and then, rapidly reviewing the conquests of the Arabs and the spread of their religion till the taking of Constantinople, he adverted to the present state of Mohammedanism, its geographical extent, and the religions it has overthrown. In regard to its being still a living religion, he referred to recent events in Yun-Nan, to its progress under Yakoub Beg in Chinese Tartary, to its advance in the East Indian Archipelago, and to its extraordinary success in Africa. He then enlarged on the great variety of benefits conferred by it upon the negro race and the sublimity of its teaching. Contrasting with these benefits the desolation wrought till lately by European Christians in their African settlements, especially by the Portuguese, he remarked that it was not

surprising that a religion so represented had failed to convert the Africans; and that Christians should rejoice that, if their own religion failed, the next best to it should be successful. The revival of Mohammedanism in Anatolia and its attitude in India were then noticed. Passing in review the various explanations of the success of Mohammedanism, the lecturer remarked on the difficulty of our getting rid of our national and religious prejudices. There must be very much that is good, he said, in a religion which has achieved so much. The distinctions of kind ordinarily drawn between one religion and another tend to hide this, and imply that there is no relative element in religion, and that man can grasp absolute truth. The language even of sacred books cannot stereotype religious thought, and it is well that it cannot. In regard to the question whether broad views of the science of religion are adverse to missionary effort, the lecturer contended that there are methods of proselytising and results to be arrived at at once desirable and attainable. The one model given in the New Testament of a missionary dealing with the faith of a cultivated people had not been sufficiently copied by Christians. The spirit and essence of Christianity, rightly set forth, is of universal applicability, and may influence and elevate all other faiths, if it cannot supplant them. The next lecture will be devoted to various questions connected with Mohammed himself, the circumstances that prepared the way for him, the nature of his mission, his inconsistencies, his faults, and his sincerity.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LIQUIDS.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., in beginning the first of six lectures on the Physical Properties of Liquids and Gases, on Tuesday last, stated that he proposed, in this course, to examine their mechanical texture and illustrate some of their mechanical applications. Liquids are distinguished from solids by their extreme mobility and by taking the shape of the vessel that contains them. That they are not absolutely incompressible was shown by Lord Bacon in a remarkable experiment described in his "Novum Organum," fifty years before the celebrated Florentine experiment. After hammering and squeezing some water in a leaden globe till it exuded through the metal like a fine dew, Bacon says, "I then computed the space lost by the compression, and concluded that this was the extent of compression which the water had suffered, but only when constrained by great violence." Professor Tyndall then described and fully illustrated the conclusive experiments of Canton, Perkins, Herbert, Ersted, Regnault, and others on this interesting subject. In reference to the absence of attraction, usually given as one of the definitions of a liquid, he referred to Professor Joseph Henry's idea of first weighing the drop suspended from a soap-bubble, then determining the thickness of the bubble from its colour, and thence deducing the cohesion per square inch. Experiments with the scale-pan had shown the cohesion of water to be about 53 grains per square inch; but Henry found it to be in reality several hundred pounds. That this tenacity is not due to the soap Dr. Tyndall clearly proved in a series of beautiful experiments with pure water-films, in accordance with the researches of Savart. Some of these films, in the form of convex and concave bubbles, had a most brilliant appearance when illuminated by the electric light. An umbrella of water was thus exhibited. Liquid jets were next considered; and when a vertical vein of water was illuminated it appeared to be a solid, continuous stem. After commenting on this and other examples, the Professor, by very ingenious arrangements, showed how a liquid vein may be resolved into a series of drops. He then considered the phenomena which ensue when the continuous portion of a vein cuts the surface of water, and when a discontinuous portion cuts it. In the former case, when the apparatus is well adjusted, there are no bubbles and no sound; but, in the latter case, bubbles are formed with sound. When the velocity is great and the impact against the water surface is violent air enters, as explained by Magnus. Hence there is an intermediate stage of silence between the two stages of bubbles and sound. After illustrating these phenomena, the Professor exhibited the influence of sound on a vein or jet of water. A vein was made to enter a basin of water silently. When a small noise was made near the water-pipe the vein broke, bubbles appeared, and sound was heard. When a large tuning-fork was vigorously sounded, the vein, previously continuous and silent, broke and bubbles entered, their number and sound varying. The loud sound occurred when the ventral segment of the broken vein cut the water surface.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., on Friday evening next, will give a discourse on Men of Science, their Nature and Nurture.

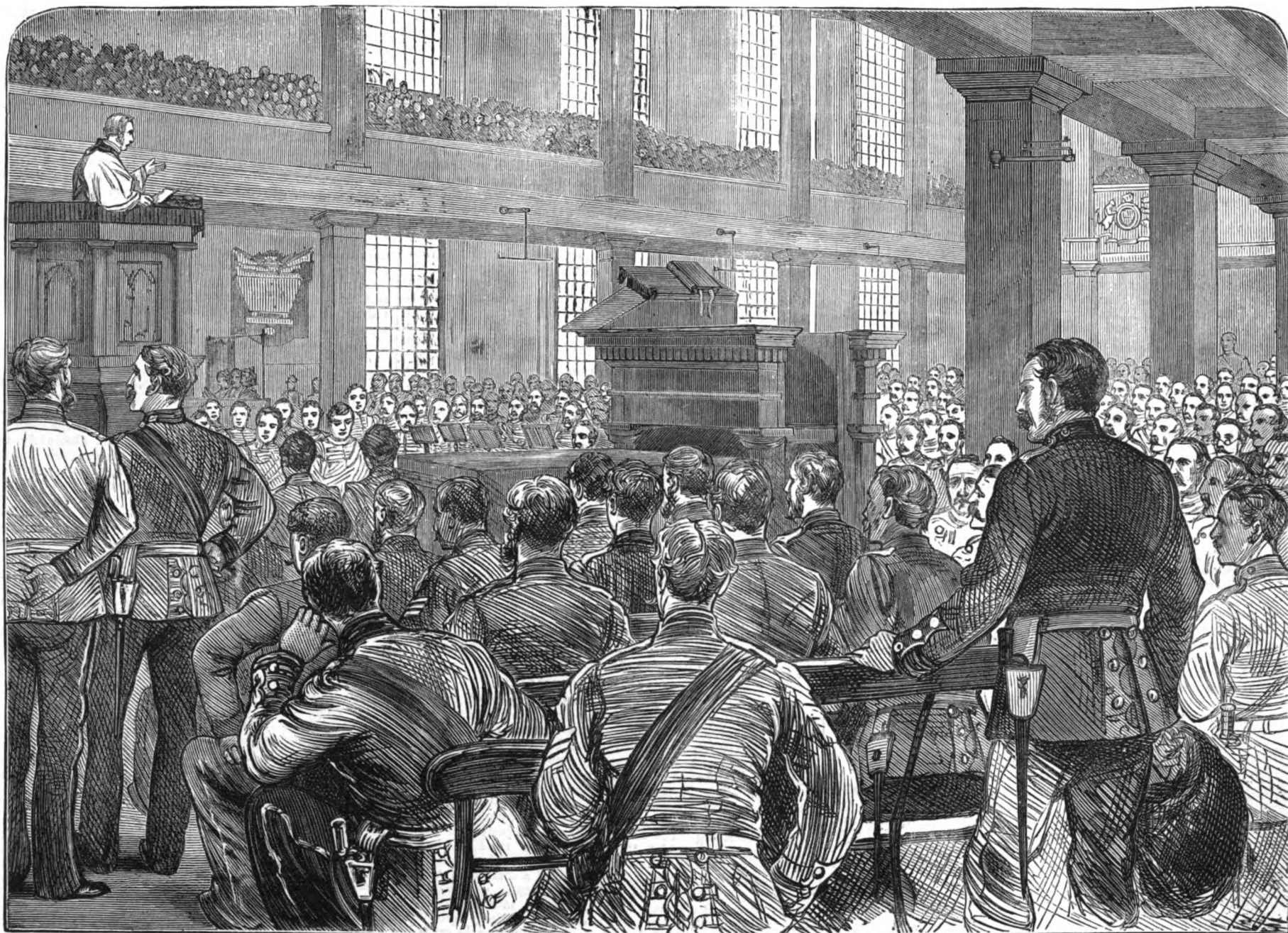
THE LONDON MISSION.

The series of special religious services, prayer-meetings, preaching, and conferences, which many of the London clergy had undertaken, with the sanction of the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, was brought to a close at the beginning of this week. It included several extra afternoon services, last week, at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishops of Exeter, Manchester, and Ely were preachers at the Abbey. The Bishop of London preached at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and addressed a congregation of the Guards at Wellington Barracks, which is the scene represented in our illustration. Many of the parish churches were visited by a special "mission preacher," whom the incumbent had invited for this occasion, and who delivered two or three sermons on week-days. In some instances, where meetings were held at unusual hours in the evening and artificial means of excitement were used, there may have been ground for the objections taken by many Churchmen to these proceedings.

Mr. Greenall, M.P. for Warrington, has given £1000 towards building a new hospital and dispensary in that town.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the wreck of the Calcutta, off Kilmore has resulted in the suspension of the captain's certificate for six months.

The following have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy:—Conway Lea Shipley, Henry Edzell Morgan Lindsay, Francis George Bond, Arthur Ernest Hay, George Francis Leverton, Hugh Davidson, James Henry Cowan, Henry Saunders Hudson, Frederick Gilbert Bowles, Francis Bacon Longe, John Lindsay Keir, Robert Shafto Hedley, George Murray Boothby, Henry Stopford Dawkins, Charles Henry Leigh Mercer, Charles Henry Alexander, William Lewis White, Lennard Barrett, Thomas William Powles, Kenneth John Walker Murchison, Francis Algernon Curteis, Hugh Henry Blacker, Joseph Gordon, William Hanna, John Alexander Livingstone Campbell, John Rowley Kyffin Lloyd Heyland, John Adaye, Duncan Campbell Carter, Arthur Eardley-Wilmot, Overend George Rose, Hugo Montgomery Campbell, William Heremon O'Neill, Herbert William Reeve, Herbert Valiant Willis, John Surtees Minter, William Henry Forbes Taylor.



THE LONDON MISSION: THE BISHOP OF LONDON PREACHING TO THE SOLDIERS AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS.



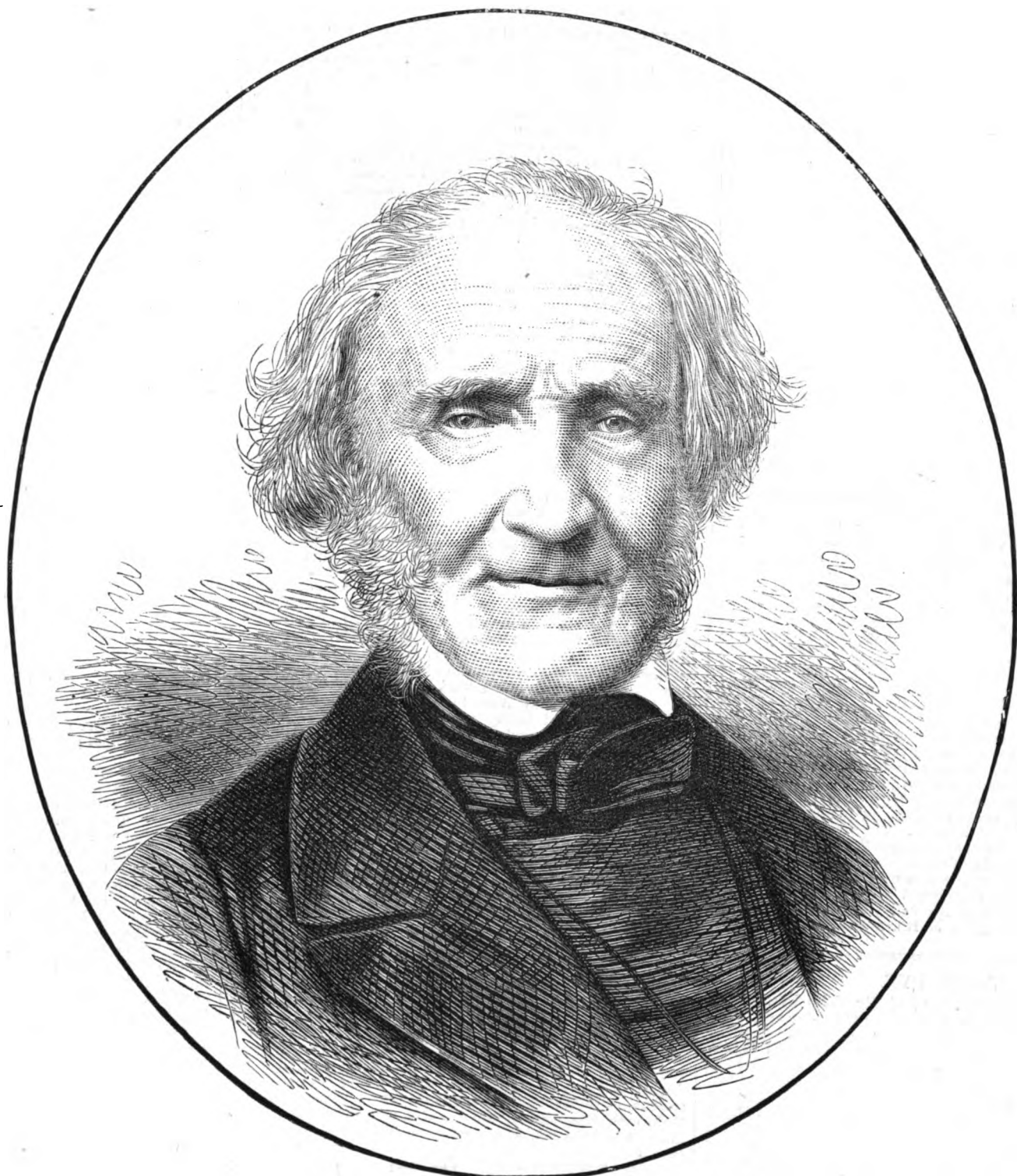
ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT MOSCOW: FOYER OF THE GRAND THEATRE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



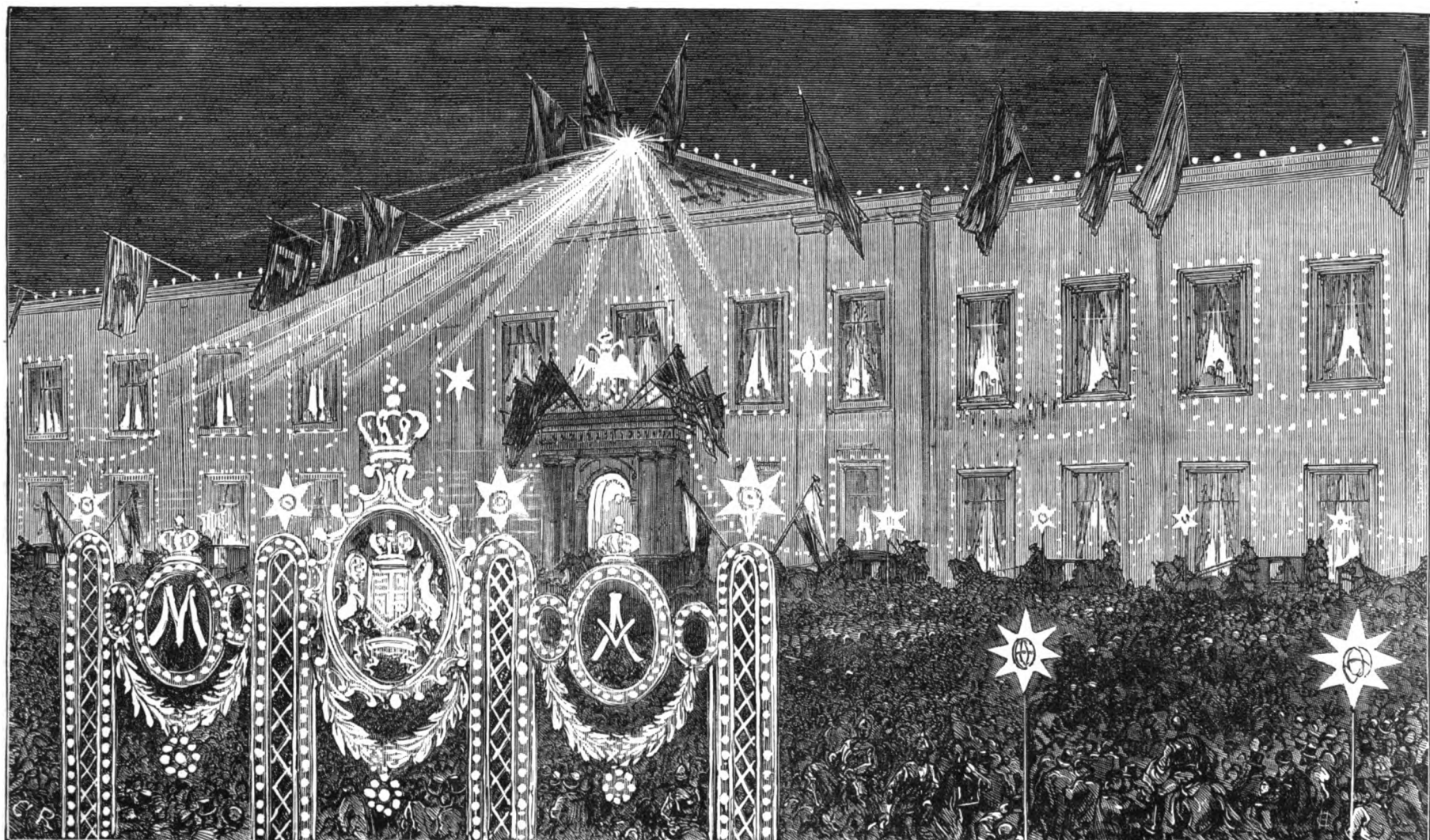
THE ASHANTEE WAR: INVALIDS EM
FROM A SKETCH BY O



UNLOADING AT CAPE COAST CASTLE.
OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE LATE MR. JOHN PYE, ENGRAVER.



ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT MOSCOW: BALL AND ILLUMINATION AT THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MOSCOW AND ST. PETERSBURG.

The recent festivities in the two capital cities of Russia, at the marriage of the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with the visit of their brothers and sisters, the English, German, and Danish Princes and Princesses of highest rank, to the Czar and the Empress of Russia, have been described and illustrated by this Journal. We present illustrations of the most splendid churches of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and of scenes at the last-named city during the Imperial and Royal visit.

The Church of St. Isaac, though not the cathedral church of St. Petersburg (that is the one dedicated to our Lady of Kazan), is a very grand edifice. It was built in the reign of the late Emperor Nicholas at an enormous cost, the piles for its foundation being sunk in a swampy soil, which alone was an expense of £200,000. The building is in the form of a Greek cross, with equal sides. Each of the four grand entrances is approached by a triple flight of steps, and each flight of steps is cut out of a single huge block of Finland granite. The pillars of the four porticoes are sixty feet high and seven feet in diameter, each of one piece of polished granite. Their Corinthian capitals are of bronze. This structure rivals the great temple at Baalbec. Over the centre of the building is a wide and lofty Byzantine dome, upheld by thirty pillars; its roof is of gilt copper, supporting a cupola with a golden cross, and it is surrounded by four smaller cupolas. Groups of statuary, in gilt bronze, adorn the pediment of the front entrance. The interior of this church is decorated with malachite and various coloured marbles. The principal shrine is a dome upon eight pillars, further ornamented with gilding. Our Special Artist has sketched four scenes in St. Isaac's Church, illustrative of the Russian forms of ecclesiastical worship.

At Moscow the Uspenski Sabor, or Church of the Assumption, in which the Emperors of Russia are crowned, occupies a place of the highest eminence in the Kremlin. Its interior is a blaze of gilding, which covers, with some large fresco paintings, the walls from floor to roof, and the pillars also that support the five cupolas. In this church are kept some great treasures: a golden Mount Sinai with a figure of Moses, given by Prince Potemkin; a Bible, which belonged to Peter the Great's mother, having its cover so loaded with gold and jewels as to weigh 120 lb.; the plain wooden throne of Vladimir the Great; a portrait of the Virgin Mary, painted by St. Luke; the skeleton of the Patriarch Nikon, and many other relics. Close to the Church of the Assumption is that of the Archangel Michael, which is even of greater sanctity. The Synod House, formerly the palace of the Patriarch Archbishop, is behind the cathedral. We gave last week the illustrations of the Spass Vorota, or Saviour's Gate, one of the entrances to the Kremlin palatial precinct, with its picture of our Lord and a burning lamp fixed above the doorway in the gate-tower; also one of the Church of Moscow. The several old and new palaces of the Czars in the Kremlin, the Granovitaya, the Bolshoi Dvoretz, and the Terema, are curious as well as gorgeous, and their state apartments were viewed by the Royal guests of Alexander II. a fortnight ago. The scene at the Grand Theatre, and that of the ball given by the Governor-General, completes the series of illustrations devoted to this subject.

JOHN PYE.

By the death, on the 6th inst., of Mr. John Pye, at the advanced age of ninety-two, we lose one of the foremost landscape engravers of his time, and one who, in other respects, will occupy a prominent position in the history of British art. At an early age, Pye became a skilful draughtsman. He left Birmingham, his native town, at eighteen, and, coming to London, was apprenticed to James Heath, who turned out many of the most eminent engravers of this century. So highly did Heath estimate the capacity of the Birmingham lad that he took him without the customary premium and gave him wages from the first. Pye remained with his master about four years, and during this time he began to develop those principles of chiaroscuro—that power of colouring, so to speak, in its elementary black and white—in which he soon became a master, and an acknowledged authority both with painters and engravers. He also evinced a rare faculty for interpreting atmospheric effects, which rendered him one of the most successful exponents of the works of Turner. The plate which first brought him into prominent notice was the engraving after Turner's "Pope's Villa," with the figures by C. Heath, published in 1811. When Turner saw this plate he said, "If I had known there was anyone in this country who could have done that I would have had it done before." Thenceforward there was much friendly intimacy between the painter and engraver, interrupted only by some peculiarities of character, if not injustice, on the one side, and natural sensitiveness on the other. The engraving of "Pope's Villa" led to the production of the important plate from "The Temple of Jupiter in Ægina," with which Turner was so pleased that he offered to paint a companion-picture expressly for engraving. Turner always spoke of Pye's engravings as the most satisfactory translations of his colour into black and white. Other remarkable plates by Pye after Turner were those in Whalley's "Richmondshire," "The Rialto," "La Riccia," and "Redcliffe Church, Bristol." In addition to a multitude of minor labours, he superintended the twenty-nine published engravings from pictures in the National Gallery, and executed, after Claude, "The Annunciation" and "Pastoral Landscape," and "The Sacrifice of Abraham," after Poussin, in this series. He also executed "The Holy Family," after Michael Angelo.

Pye was never elected into the pale of the Royal Academy; he, like John Linnell, would not conform to the condition, formerly exacted, of inscribing his name as a candidate for its honours. His "Patronage of British Art" deals in outspoken terms with the defects, at least as they then existed, of that institution, and he was probably instrumental in bringing about the reform by which engravers are now eligible for full membership, and are no longer limited to the associate grade.

He was virtually the founder of the excellently managed self-supporting "Artists' Fund," and contributed, with his friend Mulready, to its revival in 1825, when Mulready gave the copyright of "The Wolf and the Lamb" (the engraving of which, by Mr. J. H. Robinson, realised £1000) to the fund. Pye lived for some time at Paris, and received the distinguished honour of being elected Corresponding Member of the French Institute. Besides a choice gallery of cabinet pictures and a fine collection of engravings, he has left behind him a mass of interesting notes on the artists of his time, particularly Turner, which it is hoped will be published.

Mr. David Chadwick, M.P., has offered £5000 and 10,000 volumes of books, to build and stock a free library in the town of Maodesfield.

A splendid new saloon carriage, constructed by the Great Western Railway Company for her Majesty's journeys between Windsor and Gosport, was taken out on Saturday for a trial-trip. It gave perfect satisfaction.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.

We may claim a right to feel particular interest in one of the new books that bring to home-staying readers so many widely-distant views of foreign lands and nations in every quarter of the globe. In August, 1872, as we trust the friends of this Journal will perfectly remember, its well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, was dispatched from London to Pekin, for the express purpose of attending the marriage of the Emperor of China and furnishing sketches of the Chinese Court and capital, to appear in the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Simpson had done much service of this kind on former occasions, in different parts of the world. He was at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, and went through several provinces of India two or three years after the sepoy rebellion of 1857, visiting also Cashmere and Thibet, to gather a stock of pictorial materials for works published by Messrs. Day and Son, which were of more than ordinary merit. In 1868 Mr. Simpson was commissioned by the proprietors of this Journal to go with the British military expedition to Abyssinia; and the illustrations of that campaign which he supplied, with those contributed by other hands, are preserved in a volume which has, at least for the sake of its subject, a permanent historical interest. Since that time he has thrice been sent to the Levant, in order to procure illustrations of Egypt, the Nile, and the Eastern tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales; the works of the Suez Canal during their progress; again, the ceremonies and festivities at the opening of the Suez Canal, the excavations and antiquarian discoveries at Jerusalem, and the ruins of Sebastopol, with the British and French military cemeteries there.

In 1870 and 1871 Mr. Simpson was one of our Special Artists for the great war between France and Germany; whilst another, Mr. R. T. Landells, was appointed to serve with the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Mr. Simpson was at one time with the French, at another time with the German, armies; he was at the opening of the war on the Moselle, at the siege of Metz, on the battle-field of Sedan, at the siege of Strasburg, and at the siege of Paris, where, finally, he was shut up with the Communists, and witnessed the last agonies of their struggle in May, 1871. We have chosen to bear this testimony to the extent of his experiences not merely in order to recommend his new publication, but to show by this example what kind of men are employed by the *Illustrated London News* in its service abroad. They travel promptly and boldly wherever the course of passing events, from week to week or from month to month taking a new direction, seems likely to arouse the public feeling of interest—now here and now there, all over the world. It is with a natural satisfaction that we observe the tokens of approval sometimes bestowed upon them personally by foreign Governments, and their recognition with marks of social esteem in the places they have to visit. Mr. Simpson's new book, entitled *Meeting the Sun* (published by Messrs. Longmans and Co.), shall for the same reason be welcomed by us, though its text, as a literary work, is entirely his own, and we can only claim the merit of the engravings, reproduced by the heliotype process for this handsome volume. It is bound in yellow and red, the Imperial colour and the colour significant of Marriage among the Chinese; and the doubled Chinese letter Shih, which denotes Felicity, adorns the cover of this book as an emblem of wedded bliss.

The title needs to be explained, but this enigma is not hard to solve. Let astronomers say what they will, if we are to believe our own eyes, the sun goes round this world from east to west. A traveller, therefore, going round the world from west to east, is sure to meet the sun. This was the case with Mr. Simpson; and on March 8, 1873, when he arrived at 180 deg. E. longitude, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, he met the sun, of course, half way in his circuit from the meridian of Greenwich Observatory, around this terrestrial globe. Mr. Simpson and the sun, who have commonly agreed pretty well, here had a slight difference of opinion. It was about the precise day of their meeting. The sun made it a day; but whether it was a Saturday or a Friday, the 8th or the 7th of that month, was a point upon which they might have disputed all the twenty-four hours. Coming eastward from Japan to California, you reckon the past time a day too much; for you have met the sun every morning a little sooner than you ought to have done, or would have done by sitting still to await his rising. Mr. Simpson, with other passengers on board the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company's vessel *Alaska*, bound for San Francisco, had to consent to live one day over again. They spent twenty-six days, however, in crossing the ocean from Yokohama, a voyage of five thousand miles, which brought our Special Artist into the western hemisphere, and we had the pleasure of seeing him safely returned here on Midsummer Day.

He had started on Aug. 5, by the new Indian mail route, through Brindisi, and by the railway from Alexandria to Suez, not by the Suez Canal. On his road to Brindisi, we should observe, he has something to say of the Mont Cenis tunnel, the works of which he had thoroughly examined and delineated for the *Illustrated London News*, as well as the proceedings at the opening of the tunnel and the Mont Cenis Summit Railway, before it was superseded by the completion of that great work. The harbour works of Brindisi and the classical antiquities of that place, which is endeared to us by recollections of Horace and Virgil, are noticed also in their due place. But Mr. Simpson on this occasion, instead of travelling by railway the whole length of the Italian peninsula, from Piedmont to the Calabrian promontory, chose to embark at Venice in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-boat *Poonah*, which conveyed him down the Adriatic. He only stopped a few hours at Brindisi with that vessel, and was carried on to Alexandria, where he found important works in progress to improve the harbour, despite the competition of Port Said and the Suez Canal. Having quickly crossed Egypt by the railroad, he descended the Red Sea in the P. and O. steamer *Ellora*, and traversed the Indian Ocean to Point de Galle, Ceylon, arriving there on the last day of August. Next morning, having transferred himself to the *Travancore* for Hong-Kong, he commenced the farther easterly part of his long voyage, which took him by Penang and Singapore, and through the Straits of Malacca, to the shores of China. He was at Hong-Kong on Sept. 16, at Shanghai on the 22nd, and at Pekin in very good time to see all the preparations for the young Emperor's marriage, which took place in the middle of October.

In this ordinary route of European travel and traffic to the Eastern Empire of Asia there was nothing for Mr. Simpson to see but what hundreds of Englishmen and Scotchmen are seeing every year. Much of it was what he had seen before. He wielded indeed a skilful pencil; and with his trained faculty of observation, and with his knowledge of what is new and what is old in the Eastern world, now so full of strange contrasts and mixtures of European with Asiatic manners, he was enabled to send us an interesting series of sketches. Besides the incidents of the journey and voyage by the P. and O. route, including Mont Cenis, Venice, and Brindisi, he has put into this volume two or three views of the

Suez Canal, and the scene of the Mohammedan religious procession from Cairo to escort the Holy Carpet to Mecca. Mr. Simpson, by-the-way, is an enthusiastic connoisseur of all the Oriental religions—Judaism, Mohammedanism, and the Coptic, Abyssinian, Armenian, and Russian modifications of the Greek Church; the Parsee faith, and other most ancient beliefs of Iran; the Brahminism of India, the Buddhism of Thibet, the creeds of Tau and of Kong-Fu-Tze in China, and that of Shin-Too in Japan—his eclectic philosophy has a share of consideration for each and all. The extant forms of human credulity are not enough for his eager study. We can even detect, in his allusions to "the old Scythic cultus, or the Aswamedha sacrifice of the horse, brought into India by the Aryan race," a hankering desire for a few more strange religions, which may have abused the minds of dim barbarous nations long since become extinct. Indeed, this intelligent and ardent curiosity, with regard to such old-world and other-world concerns, has always seemed to us remarkable in a man so keen and so alert to pursue the most practical objects of interest which beset us at the present day. Some of our readers may be aware that he has contributed several essays to the discussions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, as well as the Architectural Society. By his exhibition of a set of water-colour drawings, last year, to show the remains of the Temple at Jerusalem, he has also lent some aid to the late revival of public interest in those subjects of religious history and topography. Without any pretensions to profound learning it will be allowed that Mr. Simpson's desultory references to all this sort of thing give his book a flavour of earnest thought. He thinks of the remote past and the future, whilst eye and hand are busy in lively delineations of the present. His mind is crowded with ideas of many different nations and ages, especially those expressed by symbolic forms and rites, in startling juxtaposition. The effect is rather piquant; and those who want a more complete and precise account of such matters can seek it elsewhere.

In China, more particularly the metropolis of China, he notices the customs and ceremonies of the Imperial Court, the temples of Pekin and the religious observances there, and the civil hierarchy of that great empire, with its stringent literary examinations, and the ordinary habits of the townsfolk as he saw them daily in the streets. We are shown the difference between the Tartar city and the Chinese city of Pekin, and the habits of their respective populations. In the former, which surrounds the Emperor's palace, the dominant race of Manchus, armed and drilled, form an Imperial Household Guard. But these privileged Guardsmen are seen lounging all day long with pet pigeons carried on sticks, or small birds in cages, as they appear in Mr. Simpson's sketch. He describes the Ta-Ching-Mun or Palace, with its gates and halls, bearing the sublimest names, the "Gate of Heavenly Peace," the "Hall of Steadfast Purity," and the "Pavilion of Supreme Felicity." The constitution of this venerable empire is discussed; and we are told of the late Regency of two Dowager Empresses during the boy Emperor's nonage. Our readers have not forgotten what a business it was to choose a wife for his Majesty by competitive examination among fifty or sixty eligible girls; and how the Board of Astrologers prescribed the happy day and hour for this wedding; and how the bride underwent a course of lessons from the Professor of Matrimony; all which particulars may again be reviewed in our Special Artist's book. He relates them with a humorous relish of their quaintness and queerness, which increases as he sojourns in China. The nuptial ceremony, indeed, he was not permitted to witness, nor did he ever behold either the Emperor or the accomplished maiden, Ah-Luh-Te, who was to be raised to the Dragon Throne. But he saw the processions, by day and night, between the bride's house and the palace; the parade of wedding gifts, the gorgeous apparel and furniture, the pomp of canopies, umbrellas, fans, and lanterns; finally, the box or closed chair in which she was carried at midnight to her illustrious bridegroom. By the friendly assistance of an English lady who lives at Pekin, our Artist got a clandestine peep at the grand wedding procession, notwithstanding the strict official prohibition to see it. We can imagine there must have been some fun in so doing; but there was, perhaps, a little danger too.

He next occupies our attention with the famous Temple of Heaven, the Temple of Earth, and the other places of established worship for the Imperial Court at Pekin. Their architecture and ritual, with all its understood symbolism, as interpreted by Mr. Edkins, seemed to him worthy of study. The meaner shrines and more vulgar deities of the Chinese populace were not overlooked. Every reader must have observed that lamentable figure of "A God Out of Repair;" and the pious self-devotion of a hermit-priest, nailed up in his box by the wayside, to receive the doles of passers-by for the cost of mending this wooden divinity. But nothing in China, we think, was more deserving of our Artist's notice than the system of Government literary examinations for all official employments throughout the empire. His illustrations and descriptions of the Examination Court, with its range of closets, in which the solitary candidates are doomed to meditate and write their answers to the questions that are set for them, may be "a caution" to our aspirants of the Civil Service here. The girls' schools, the pawnbrokers' shops, the sale of the *Pekin Gazette* by newsmen, and the Chinese "Punch and Judy" are delineated by our Artist's pencil with lively force and truth.

In Japan, where he passed one month, Mr. Simpson found many scenes of interest; but our well-known contributor, Mr. Wigram, of Yokohama, had long before supplied this Journal with numerous very clever illustrations of Japanese life. Something was yet left for Mr. Simpson to do there, after which he proceeded across the ocean to California, as we have remarked. Hearing of the Modoc Indians in the Lava Beds, where they defied the military forces of the United States, our adventurous Special Artist made his way to that wonderful natural stronghold of a desperate savage tribe. His views of the Lava Beds and Captain Jack's Cave, his sketches of the Indians, and his illustrations of several events in this strange warfare, attracted much notice both in Europe and America. The picturesque scenery to be admired in that western region of the New World continent was not left unvisited by Mr. Simpson. The Yosemite valley, the giant trees of Mariposa, and the lofty peak of Mount Shasta were deserving of a short excursion. He could not, by the way, with his curiosity about odd religions, omit to look in upon Brigham Young and the Mormons, at Great Salt Lake city. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky was taken in his road through the States to Washington, before he embarked at New York for the homeward voyage. We think, on the whole, that this volume does our Special Artist much credit; and we trust that it will also be thought creditable, in some degree, to the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Simpson has visited Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and seen the behaviour of their people. If he were at all censorious—but he is not—he might say to the earth, "Why, thou globe of sinful continents, what a life dost thou lead!" But the round world might reply to him, as the fat knight to Prince Hal, "A better than thou; I am a gentleman, thou art a drawer!"

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DESART.

The Right Hon. Catherine, Countess of Desart, widow of John Otway, second Earl, died, on the 13th inst., at 122, Pembroke-road, Dublin, aged seventy-five. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter and coheir (with her sisters, Mrs. Tuite and Mrs. Morris) of Maurice Nugent O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, King's County, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway. She married, first, Oct. 7, 1817, John Otway, 2nd Earl of Desart (by whom she was grandmother of the present Earl of Desart); and, secondly, Jan. 26, 1824, Rose Lambart Price, Esq., who died in 1826, leaving by her a daughter, Maria, married to John La Touche, Esq., of Haristown. The O'Connors of Mount Pleasant represented the famous Irish race, the O'Connors of Offaley.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF MILLTOWN.

The Right Hon. Barbara, Countess Dowager of Milltown, widow of Joseph, fourth Earl of Milltown, K.P., died at Monkstown, near Dublin, on the 14th inst. Her Ladyship, who was second daughter and coheir (with her sisters, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. MacEvoy, of Tobertyn, in the county of Meath) of the late Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Bart., of Greenhills, in the county of Kildare, by Maria, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Lawrence Coyne Nugent, Esq., married, first, in 1822, Eyre, last Lord Castlecoote, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, in 1828, Joseph, fourth Earl of Milltown, by whom (who died in 1866) she had three sons, viz.—1, Joseph Henry, fifth Earl of Milltown, who died, unmarried, April 8, 1871; 2, Edward Nugent, present Earl, born in 1835, and married, in 1871, to Lady Geraldine Evelyn Stanhope; and, 3, the Hon. Henry Leeson, Chamberlain to his Excellency Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and two daughters (twins), viz.—Lady Barbara Chetwynd Stapylton and Lady Cecilia Turton.

SIR E. F. SCUDAMORE-STANHOPE, BART.



Sir Edwyn Francis Scudamore-Stanhope, second Baronet, of Holme Lacy, in the county of Hereford, Captain R.N., and heir presumptive to the earldom of Chesterfield, died on the 8th inst. He was born Dec. 15, 1793, the only son of Admiral Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope, who was second in command in the expedition to Copenhagen, and was created a Baronet, in 1807, for his distinguished conduct. The gentleman

whose death we record saw some service in the Navy. He was midshipman of the *Surveillante* in 1810, Lieutenant of the *Castor* in 1813 and 1814, and was made Commander in the latter year. In 1851 he became a Captain on the retired list. Sir Edwyn succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Dec. 14, 1814; and, having inherited, at the demise of Frances, Duchess of Norfolk, the Holme Lacy estate of the Scudamores, assumed, in 1826, the additional surname and arms of Scudamore. He married, Jan. 20, 1820, Mary, daughter of Thomas Dowell, Esq., of Parker's Well, Devon, and by her (who died Aug. 3, 1859) leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, the present Sir Henry Edwyn Chandos Scudamore-Stanhope, third Baronet (born April 8, 1821), who married, Aug. 6, 1851, Dorothea, daughter of Sir Adam Hay, Bart., and has several children. Sir Edwyn served as High Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1843.

SIR F. P. SMITH.

Sir Francis Pettit Smith, Kt., the first practical introducer of the screw-propeller into the Royal Navy and Mercantile Service, died, on the 12th inst., at 15, Thurloe-place, South Kensington, aged sixty-six. Originally a grazing farmer, he developed the system of screw-propulsion; and for his services to the Navy her Majesty, in 1855, granted him an annual pension from the Civil List of £200; and in 1871 conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In 1857 a national subscription was made for a testimonial to Mr. Smith, and a service of plate and £2675 were presented to him at a public banquet at St. James's Hall. Since 1860 he was Curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington. Sir Francis was twice married, and leaves a widow and two sons. Our Number for Sept. 9, 1871, contained a portrait of Sir F. P. Smith.

THE HON. J. JOHNSTONE.

The Hon. J. Johnstone, Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, whose death at Cheltenham was recently announced, was born in 1792. His grandfather, Lewis Johnstone, a Scotchman of the Annandale family, having married Miss Peyton, of Huguenot descent, removed to Georgia, and was Governor of that province when the United States were still colonies of Great Britain. His father entered the Army in 1775, and served during the war of American Independence, three of his uncles being killed in action, fighting on the British side. His mother was the only child of Captain John Lichtenstein, of Austrian extraction. Judge Johnstone was educated by a private tutor, the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. He went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the age of nineteen, was called to the Bar in 1815, and rose to distinction as one of the foremost lawyers in British North America. At an early period he adopted a political career, and until his elevation to the Bench he represented continuously one of the largest constituencies in the province. He was a member of the Executive Council, and became, successively, Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, was the acknowledged head of the Conservative party, and the leader of the Conservative Government when in power. Judge Johnstone was one of the earliest advocates of the confederation of the British Provinces, which measure he warmly supported throughout his life. In 1857 he was sent, together with the Hon. Adams Archibald, on a delegation to England, on behalf of Nova Scotia, to adjust the claims of the mining associations. In June, 1873, he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia; but his declining health prevented his acceptance of the post. Judge Johnstone was distinguished as an eloquent orator, a man of great legal acumen and knowledge, of marvellous grasp of intellect, of chivalrous honour and unswerving rectitude.

An exhibition of canaries and British and foreign cage birds has been held this week at the Crystal Palace.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. The supper was presided over by the Commodore.

Fever has fallen to so low an ebb that the governors of the London Fever Hospital are considering whether they should not enlarge the scope of their benevolence. Their annual general meeting, held in the Freemasons' Tavern, was occupied with routine business and the election of trustees. An encouraging report was presented.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

MISSA. Broomfield, M. P., London.—Problem No. 1563 cannot be solved in four moves if White play 1. B to Q 2nd, or B to Q 4th.

A. W. B.—1. All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied by the sender's name and address. 2. What you have sent us is illegible on another account. Where are the arithmetical and geometrical properties of your tour? The more verbal arrangement is of little moment.

DOUGLAS C. ST. ANDREW.—It shall be examined and reported on shortly.

AUSTRIAN SUBSCRIBERS.—You are quite right as to Problem 1560.

G. BRYANSTON-SQUARE.—Appropriate and interesting. We shall have pleasure in finding space for it the very first opportunity.

Q. G. F.—Declined with thanks.

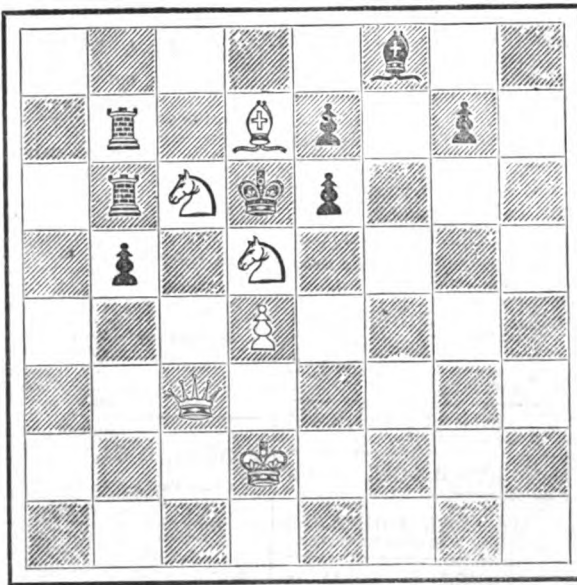
THE TARS SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XVII. (second list) has been received from this—G. W. T.—Hyacinth—A. A.—The Two Roses—Scrub and Wiggins—G. L. G.—Bona of Harrow—J. O. R.—Bedhill—J. H. D. P.—Mentone—H. H. H.—St. Petersburg—H. L.—Kestmore—Louis—A.—Brighton—Abram—Jabberwock—Emile Fran of Lyons—R. S. Gray—S. B.—M. P.—Lyndhurst—F. W. P.—Q. P. Q.—Rowena and Ivanhoe—B. A.—Conway—B. W. D.—Grandpapa—S. P. Q. B.—of Bruges—W. F. M.—M. deus and Lex—Edward—P. R.—Carnifex—B. D.—D.—Ralph and Emma—Roberto—Editha—Frank and Emma—Charley—Siren—F. W. P.—F. S. A.—By Ben—Ferdinand and Miranda—Feg-top—Santies—E. B.—Achilles—F. W. K.—Omega—P. M.—A. G.—W. R.—Agnes and Lucy—Mopoa—D. D.—Conrade—Willy—Lady Verona—Sigismund—High Row.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1563 has been received from Edward—M. D.—E. H. H. V.—W. V. G. D.—E. R.—East Marden—Juba—Woolley—H. C.—Caneby—Pip—Huff—Capt. M. Dublin—B. A.—E. W. B.—Signa—Fred and Anne—Vignola—Box and Cox—M. D.—W. B.—Pauline—W. S. B.—T. W. of Canterbury—F. H. of Monna—Hurt's Knight—Orlana—W. M. T.—Marion—Q. R. D.—Grandpapa—Penex—E. M. B.—Corporal Trim and Uncle Toby—George—H. E.—Felix—W. Airey—T. Tono—Lamie Fran of Lyons—Keith and Kate.

PROBLEM No. 1565.

By "QUEEN'S KNIGHT."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

The two Games which follow will be studied with interest. They were played by Messrs. ZUKERTORT and J. DE SOYRES on one side, and Messrs. DE VERE and COBURN on the other.

GAME I.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Messrs. Z. & de S.)	(Messrs. de V. & C.)	(Messrs. Z. & de S.)	(Messrs. de V. & C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K to R sq	Q to K R 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. R to K Kt sq	P to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. B takes Kt	B P takes B
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	19. Kt to K Kt 3rd	R takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 4th	20. R to Kt 2nd	Q to K B 6th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd		
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd		
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th		
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles		
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
13. Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th		
14. Q to Q 2nd	B takes Kt		
15. P takes B	Kt to K 4th		

This move, generally approved of by English masters, is Mr. Zukertort's favourite. It must be allowed that he has won most of the games in which it has been adopted against him.

GAME II.

(Queen's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Messrs. de V. & C.)	(Messrs. Z. & de S.)	(Messrs. de V. & C.)	(Messrs. Z. & de S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q B sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
3. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes K P		
4. P to Q 4th	B to Q B 4th		
5. P to Q 5th	B takes P (ch)		
6. P takes Kt	Q Kt P takes P		
7. K to K 2nd	P to K B 4th		
8. Q to Q R 4th	Kt takes B		
9. B to K Kt 5th	Kt takes B		
10. Kt takes Kt	B to Q Kt 3rd		
11. P to K R 4th	P to K 5th		
12. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
13. Kt to K R 3rd	Q to Q B 4th		
14. Q to Q 4th	Q takes Q		
15. P takes Q	B takes P		
16. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q Kt sq		
17. Kt to Q 2nd	K to K 2nd		
18. K to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th		
19. R to Q Kt sq	B to K 4th		
20. Kt to K B 4th	P to Q 5th		
21. B to Q B 4th	B takes Kt (ch)		
22. P takes B	B to K 3rd		
23. R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 3rd		

They would have gained no more advantage by checking with the Queen at Q Kt 4th, or with the Bishop at Q B 3rd.

THE NOTTINGHAM CHESS TOURNEY.

The following is one of the ten Games played by Mr. BLACKBURNE at this meeting, without seeing a chessboard.—(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Thompson.)	(Mr. Blackburne.)	(Mr. Thompson.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	20. Kt takes Q P (ch)	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th		
5. Kt to K 6th	P to K R 4th		
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd		
8. P to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th		
9. P takes P	B to K 2nd		
10. B to K 3rd	B takes K R P (ch)		
11. K to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th		
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd		
13. P takes K Kt P	B P takes Kt P		
14. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 4th		
15. Q R to K B sq	Kt to P 6th (ch)		
16. R takes Kt	P takes R		
17. Q takes P			
18. Q to Kt 2nd	Q to K B 3rd		
19. Q to Kt 2nd	B to K Kt 5th		

The game is extremely interesting from this point.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 22, 1873, of the Right Hon. Sophia Baroness De Clifford, late of Kirkby Mallory, near Huddersley, Leicestershire, and of Carlton House-terrace, who died, on the 3rd ult., at Brighton, was proved on the 12th inst. by William Russell, Lord De Clifford, and the Rev. William Roby Burgin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her daughters, Mrs. Colville and Mrs. Oakeley, £500, in addition to the various appointments which have already been made in their favour; to Mr. Burgin, £500; to each of her executors, £105; to Milla. Guio, £100 and an annuity of £20; and there are some specific bequests of jewellery. The residue of her estate is left to her only son, Edward Southwell, the present Lord De Clifford.

The will and codicil, both bearing date Dec. 13 last, of Mark Philips, late of Welcombe, Warwickshire, who died on Dec. 23, were proved on the 10th inst. by Robert Needham Philips, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the Stratford-on-Avon Infirmary and the Manchester Deaf and Dumb School, and there are numerous other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his said brother.

The will, with three codicils, bearing date respectively Dec. 10, 1872, and March 27, April 10, and June 29, 1873, of Onesiphorus Roberts, late of No. 44, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, and of No. 30, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, who died on Aug. 4 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Louisa Roberts, the widow, and Charles Roberts, one of the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture, a pecuniary legacy, and the interest of £16,000 for life; the residue of his property he gives to his five children in equal shares.

The will, dated Jan. 22, 1868, of Henry Clay, late of Piercefield Park, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 13th inst. by Henry Clay and Charles John Clay, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Clay, all his household furniture, plate, horses, and carriages, and Piercefield House, with such land thereto as she may select, not exceeding twenty acres, for life; subject thereto he devises all his real estate in the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester to his son the said Henry Clay, and all his real estate in the counties of Derby and Stafford to his son the said Charles John Clay. Testator also gives the residue of his personalty to his wife for life; at her death £10,000 is settled upon each of his two daughters, and the remainder is given to his said two sons. The deceased states that it is not from any want of love to him that he has not left his other son, Joseph Spenden Clay, anything, but that he is possessed of considerable property, and had requested him out of kindness to his brothers and sisters not to do so.

The will, dated Nov. 1 last, of the Hon. Richard Francis Moore, who died on Nov. 15, at No. 28, Coulton-road, Maidavale, was proved on the 10th inst. by Lady Elizabeth Anne Moore, the sister of the deceased, the sole executrix, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Fanny Moore, an annuity of £300, and there are two or three legacies. The residue of his estate he leaves to his said sister.

The will, dated Oct. 18 last, of Mrs. Anne Pughe, who died at Craigydol, Aberdovey, on the 8th ult., was proved on the 27th by David Howell, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix gives Craigydol to the said David Howell, with the effects therein; to Sarah Elizabeth Jones, £3000; to Frederica Edwards, £1500; to her cousin Margaret Mitchell, £1000; to Dr. Quain, £200; to the Rev. B. Morgan, £100; to Elizabeth Ellis, a life annuity of £20; to Martha Owen, a life annuity of £7; to her niece Leonora Vaughan, the income of £4000 for life and the principal to her two sons; to the two daughters of her late niece Anne Arthur Scott, £4000; to Georgiana Grismond Philipps, of Carmarthen, the income of £1500 for life and the principal to her three daughters; to Ellis Evans, the income of £300 for life and the principal to his two sons; to Catherine Morris, the income of £300 for life and the principal to her children; to her cousin Margaret E. Jones, the interest of £1000 for life; to Ann Philipps, the income of £3000 for life; £800 towards rebuilding the parish church of Penegoes; £500 to the trustees of the school erected on the glebe land of that parish; £300 to be applied, at the option of her trustee, either for the endowment of St. Peter's Church at Aberdovey or for the benefit of the Aberdovey school; £500 towards erecting a window in Aberdovey church to her late daughter's memory. The residue, including the proceeds of sale of her real estate, she gives in two equal shares to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in London, with a condition that a Maria Pughe ward shall be established in the former and an Anne Pughe ward in the latter.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, various proposals for City improvements were considered. New rules for the regulation of clothes-drying on Blackheath were reported upon, and, after discussion, were referred back to the committee. A recommendation from the fire-brigade committee to offer prizes for improved fire-escapes was considered and referred.

The Marquis of Westminster presided over a meeting of metropolitan volunteer officers last Saturday, at which it was officially stated that the South Eastern, the London, Chatham, and Dover, the South Western, and the Brighton Railway Companies had expressed their inability to convey the volunteers to either of the towns named for the Easter Monday review, in consequence of the largely-increased traffic on that day, resulting from the operation of the Bank Holidays Act. General regret was felt at this, and a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Secretary of State for War to forward to her Majesty the earnest expression of a hope that she may be enabled to review the metropolitan volunteers in the course of the ensuing season. To compensate to some extent for the abandonment of the Easter Monday Review, an all-comers prize meeting on a large scale will be held at Brighton in May. A large sum has already been subscribed. Portsmouth proposes to hold an Easter Monday review at its own risk. The Town Council have discussed the subject, and it is contemplated to issue invitations to the volunteers of the southern counties. Sir Hope Grant made his usual winter inspection of the London Scottish last Saturday. The prize distribution, which has hitherto been performed by Lady Elcho, was postponed, out of consideration for the bereavement recently sustained by her Ladyship and Lord Elcho. Mr. Justice Denman distributed the prizes to the Inns of Court Volunteers, in Lincoln's Inn Hall, on Thursday week. A great many ladies were present, including Mrs. Denman. Amongst the spectators also were Vice-Chancellor Malins and General M'Murdo. Lieutenant-Colonel Bulwer, Q.C., M.P., was in command.

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FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

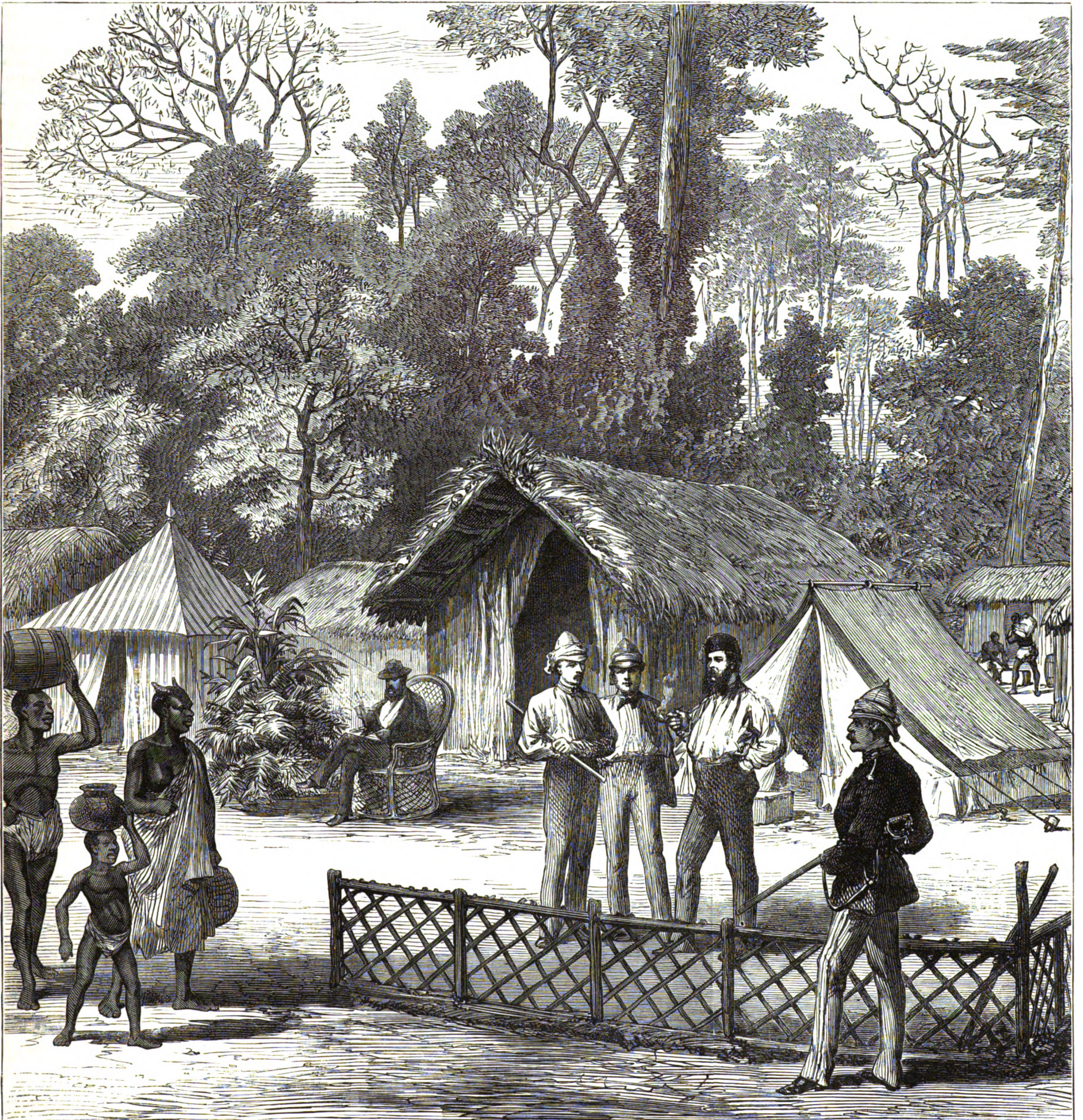


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No. 1801.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



TIMES.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NEW YORK HERALD.

STANDARD.

THE ARHANTHE WAR: NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS' QUARTERS IN THE CAMP AT FRAH-SU.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Cloughton, Cheshire, Mrs. T. Wilkinson Tetley, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at Childwall Lodge, near Liverpool, the wife of Arthur Earle, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at Camden Church, Camberwell, by the Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, Archibald, only son of the late Archibald Findlay, Esq., of Cringle Brook Lodge, Burnage, near Manchester, to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Henry Hooper, Esq., of Peckham and Lloyd's.
On the 25th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Onslow-gardens, Captain Charles Needham, 1st Life Guards, to Amy, daughter of the late Baron Vincent de Tuyl, Chamberlain of the King of the Netherlands.
On Dec. 22, at John's Church, Sydney, New South Wales, W. H. Heron, Esq., to Emily, second daughter of Sir W. M. Manning, Q.C.
On Dec. 9, at Christ Church, St. Kilda, by the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, assisted by the Rev. J. Stanley Low, Adam Steel Park, manager Colonial Bank, Geelong, Australia, to Emily Phoebe, daughter of James Routledge, Esq., Manor-road, Forest Hill, London.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at 25, Howley-place, West London, of consumption, after eight months' illness, Clara Eugenie Holmes, third daughter of the late Sir William H. Holmes, and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry Light, K.C.B., formerly Governor of British Guiana.
On the 21st inst., at Wennington Hall, Lancaster, Dorothy, wife of W. A. F. Saunders, Esq.
On the 16th inst., at Rome, Jane Eleanor, wife of the Rev. G. Robinson, of Almoness, N.B.
On the 20th ult., at Sevastopol, Emilie, the wife of Admiral Ratsch, late of the Imperial Russian Navy, whose daughter, Nathalie, is the wife of Mr. G. Jackson Eldridge, her Majesty's Consul-General in Syria.
On the 21st inst., at Melville Hospital, Chatham, Lieutenant the Hon. Basil Napier, R.N., of H.M.S. Raleigh, third and dearly-loved son of the Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T., aged 23.
On the 16th inst., at 99, Jermyn-street, St. James's, John Watkins, fishmonger, formerly of 16, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, only brother of Zachariah Watkins, of 41, City-road, and 4, Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 74.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1.

Second Sunday in Lent.
St. David, Archbishop and Martyr.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; 8.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop of Cloughton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 5 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Blakesley, Dean of Lincoln; 3 p.m., the Rev. J. W. Reeve.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation annual meeting, London Tavern, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 2 p.m., general monthly meeting.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Dr. Zeffi on the Historical Development of Art).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. S. H. Cox on Improvements in Tin-dressing Machinery).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.
Medical Society, 7 p.m. (Election of Officers).
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Shrimpton on Hospitals and Ventilation).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Forsyth, M.P., on the Rules of Evidence as Applicable to the Credibility of History).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain W. S. Crounce on his Stellar Azimuth Compass, &c.; Mr. R. Griffiths on his Bow and Stern Screw Propeller).
Mr. B. Webster's complimentary benefit at Drury Lane, morning performance of the "School for Scandal."

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Full moon, 5.21 a.m.
Hares: Great National Hunt, Aylesbury.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Liquids and Gases).
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 8 p.m. (Professor Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wm. Douglass on the Great Eastern Lighthouse, Ceylon; Major James Browne on Constructing Roads in Mountainous Tropical Countries).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Consul T. J. Hutchinson on West African Trade).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8 p.m.
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Rupert Kettle on Physiognomy).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Papers by Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mr. P. L. Slater, Dr. J. E. Gray, and Mr. W. Saville Kent).
Crystal Palace, Shakespearean representation ("Macbeth").

London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Barnard Davis on three Siah Posh Kafirs; Dr. Leitner on the Siah Posh Kafirs).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

Chapels Royal, noon: St. James's, the Rev. Francis Pigou; Whitehall, the Rev. W. Cadman.
Northampton Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m., Goulstonian Lecture (Dr. Payne on New Growth).
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
Royal Horticultural Society: fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Piano-forte Playing).
London Institution, 7 p.m., Travers course.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Lund on Bells and Modern Improvements for Chiming and Carillons).
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Sanders on Appendicularia).
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Greenish on the Decomposition of a Lozenge).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Meeting of Parliament.
Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, annual court, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, noon.
Rugby Races.
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor W. C. Williamson on Cryptogamic Vegetation—Ferns and Mosses).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. F. Hargreaves on the Spontaneous Inflammability of Charcoal; Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe on the Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple on Organic Bodies; papers by Dr. Tommasi, R. Meldola, and Dr. T. Phipson).
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m.
National Health Society, 4 p.m. (Dr. Edwin Lankester on the Necessity of Teaching Physiology in Schools).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barry on Architecture).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "St. Paul").

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

Chapels Royal, noon: St. James's, the Rev. Canon Prothero; Whitehall, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hessey.
Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m., Goulstonian Lecture (Dr. Payne on New Growth).
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Paper by Mr. J. D. Craze).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir Samuel Baker on the Suppression of the Slave Trade of the White Nile, &c.).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis, the president, on Comparative Dialectal Phonology).
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Importance of Industrial Chemistry; Mr. F. Field on the Paraffin Industry).
Caledonian Society of London, annual ball, Willis's Rooms.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

Probable arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Gravesend.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Energy).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Bosworth Smith on Mohammed and Mohammedanism).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.
London Athletic Club, Lillie Bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.			
February	18 29.643	37.6	29.8	76	0-10	31.2	44.9	WSW. NNW.	160	0.00	0.00
	19 30.049	38.9	31.7	78	2	33.5	45.9	NNW. N.	93	0.00	0.00
	20 30.194	33.9	30.9	90	0	26.4	46.0	N. ENE. SE.	114	0.00	0.00
	21 30.073	40.4	34.6	82	8	28.4	46.9	SE. SSW.	255	0.00	0.00
	22 29.705	48.8	41.3	92	10	40.8	46.3	SSW. S. SSE.	197	1.00	1.00
	23 29.903	43.1	40.6	96	10	40.9	43.7	SSE. WNW. NW.	95	1.26	1.26
	24 30.018	40.2	37.9	92	6	39.1	44.9	NW. ESE.	198	0.00	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.673	29.998	30.231	30.033	29.798	29.864	30.043
Temperature of Air	37.4	38.9	33.5	40.8	45.9	41.3	41.4
Temperature of Evaporation	35.7	36.7	34.4	38.5	43.9	41.0	41.3
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NW.	NW.	SE.	SSW.	WNW.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
1 5 11 28	1 50 2 10	2 27 3 43	3 0 3 15	3 27 3 40	3 55 4 10	4 25 4 38

STEAM FOR INDIA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROTHERS AND CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	—
Sultan	2502	J. Middleton	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	March 3
Viceroy	2477	J. H. Taylor	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	March 12
Duke of Devonshire	3015	C. Harris	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	March 20
Duke of Devonshire	3000	J. Whittle	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	April 18
Duke of Devonshire	3015	A. Morris	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	April 30
Duke of Devonshire	3015	J. Russell	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	May 16
Duke of Devonshire	3015	W. Edward	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	May 30

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-houses, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and furnished and provided with all necessaries. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., No. 48, Pall Mall, S.W.; to F. GREEN and CO., No. 10, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., No. 3, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

LYCEUM.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, the New Drama, PHILIP.—Count Philip de Miraflores, Mr. Henry Irving. Messrs. John Clayton, H. B. Conway, F. Charles, Brannan, Beaumont, J. Carter; Miss Virginia Francis, Miss G. Farnsworth, Miss J. Ange, Miss Hampton, and Miss Isabel Bateman. New and characteristic scenery by H. Craven and H. Cuthbert. After which, at 10.30, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER.—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Proceeded at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Nights of CHARITY. Characters by Messrs. Chippendale, Howe, Kendal, Treadwell, Clark, Backhouse, Messieurs Robertson, Rosella, and Mallon. Proceeded at Seven, by FISH OUT OF WATER. Concluding with RAYMOND AND AGNES.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS of the Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. Last Morning Performance Monday and Thursday next, to which Children under ten half price. KILKEN OUK, by Edmund Falconer, on Saturday, March 7.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Entirely Redecorated

The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval, will be given until further notice EVERY EVENING, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan Journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest meed of praise to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, £3 12s. 6d. and £1 12s. 6d.; Fautails, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Arms, Balcony and Cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD

CONCERT.—The Last Concert but Two of the Season on Wednesday next, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Miss Emma Hall and Miss Anna Williams, Madame Fat y and Miss Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Vernon Bigby, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Beasley. Piano-forte, Mlle. Delphine le Brun. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker, of St. Paul's. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. J. L. Baker. Admission, 5s.; Family Tickets (for Four), 15s.; Balcony, 2s.; Arms, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Music-sellers; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor, Mr. Barnby.—Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL on THURSDAY, MARCH 6, at Eight o'clock. Madame Otto-Alvares, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Tickets, 7s. 6d.; 5s.; 3s. (Admission daily, 1s.). At Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 25, Finsbury; the usual Agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1874.

A change of Government, although generally and justly regarded as an event of first-rate importance, does not in this country, as in some European States, entail consequences dangerous to public tranquillity. In our view of the case, we may be said to have passed through a revolution during the last month—a revolution, moreover, of more striking significance than had been anticipated by either of the political parties. But in the common-sense, sober, practical view of the change which has taken place, it represents little more than an alteration of time and mode in our plans of political development. Roughly speaking, any Administration possessing within itself the smallest germ of vitality feels itself under the necessity of giving legislative effect to what it regards as the ascertained desire of a majority of the people. No matter what may be the private, or even party, sympathies of its members, and even giving full credit to that weight of influence which office bestows, Governments can do little more than express in action what for the time being the nation wishes to be expressed. It may do so more or less vividly, or more or less perfunctorily; but its aim will be, and everybody knows it, to adapt its programme of measures to what it is convinced is the sense of public need. The Queen has changed her servants, and the present set differs in many respects from the last; but the object of the one as well as of the other is to do the work of the household, not to overturn the laws, nor to reverse the conditions, upon which its affairs have customarily been managed. The English people well understand this; and, unless a change of Ministry should involve an infraction of Constitutional law, or an implied usurpation of political authority, they feel no difficulty in extending to a change upon which their opinions may widely differ the sanction of their acquiescence.

We have now a new Administration, in conformity

with the results of the general election. It has come into power by no overt act of its own. It is, we may say, the natural product of a strictly constitutional process. It will be viewed by some with regret. It will be welcomed by others with acclamation; but no one will deny that it is entitled to a fair trial. The circumstances in which it had its origin demand this; the character of its members enforces that demand; the political mood of the present time will, no doubt, secure it. Mr. Disraeli is now at the head of a Government which Parliament will recognise as a legitimate embodiment of the wishes of the people. His proposals, such as they may be, will have to be taken into respectful consideration. There is but little danger of their being exposed to factious opposition. No doubt they will be keenly criticised. In some instances they may be unable to pass through the fiery ordeal to which they will be submitted. But a fair, and even an indulgent, discussion of them is what he has a right, owing to the position he occupies, to expect. Such an expectation he might ground upon personal considerations only. But he is under no necessity to place his claim upon so narrow a basis. He has associated with himself in the Government over which he presides a body of colleagues whose intellectual and political ability have long since been recognised by the country. With Lord Cairns on the woolsack, Lord Derby at the Foreign Office, Lord Salisbury responsible for the government of India, and Lord Carnarvon for that of the colonies, none will be disposed to look upon the new Administration as intrinsically weak. In administrative ability it is very far indeed from being open to contempt; in debating power it is strong in both Houses—competent we imagine, in ordinary circumstances, to hold its own. One advantage it possesses which its predecessor lacked. There is no fear that what it does in the Commons will be repudiated in the Upper House. Thus, Mr. Disraeli will enjoy the fullest opportunity of exhibiting to the country whatever qualifications of statesmanship he may really possess. The chance has come to him, towards the close of a lengthened and brilliant career, of writing the next chapter of English history; and the public, not of the United Kingdom only, but of Europe and America, is curious to see what will be the drift and character of that which he will deem it worth while to write.

Parliament will meet on Thursday next. Its first business will be to choose a Speaker and to swear in members. Its next, to order the issue of writs for a fresh election of those Commoners who by the acceptance of office under the Crown have vacated their seats. It will be upwards of a week, therefore, after the opening of both Houses before the commencement of the business of legislation can take place. There will be little to show what the general policy of her Majesty's Ministers will be for some time to come, unless, indeed, which is far from certain, Mr. Disraeli should take the opportunity of the motion for an Address to the Throne to give an outline of his political programme. The Estimates will probably be those of his predecessors in office. Time will not admit of any such mature preparation of important measures as will allow of their being introduced before Easter. The first indication of what the nation may expect from the substitution of a Conservative for a Liberal Government will appear in the financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is not at all unlikely that the passing of the Estimates and of the bills required to give effect to the Chancellor's Budget will occupy the greater part of the forthcoming Session.

There is, however, much to be done out of Parliament. The arrangement of the relations we are to sustain in future towards the tribes living within or bordering upon British settlements on the Gold Coast will test the statesmanship of Lord Carnarvon; and the impending—we may almost say the commencing—famine in Bengal will furnish an occasion for the display of all his undoubted administrative talent by the Marquis of Salisbury. There is nothing just now, we believe, to excite anxiety in the mind of the Foreign Secretary; but the state of the Continent is such as he will be called upon to watch with care, and to deal with, from time to time, with wise self-restraint. In most other respects the want of the day is political repose. Of course, it will not last long, nor is it desirable that it should, for rest is very apt to run into stagnation. Of retroaction there is no fear. What we have done, we have done, and are not inclined to undo. It cannot be denied that a vast deal has been done in a comparatively short time—perhaps with less disturbance of vested interests than might have been expected, though not without occasioning troubles the combined force of which Mr. Gladstone's Government was destined to endure. The Constituent Bodies have determined, by a decisive majority, to slacken for a while the pace at which legislation was proceeding. The new Government will be likely enough to submit to their behests; and hence the immediate prospect before the country is, a short breathing time and little progress.

Mr. John Wilson Marshal, M.A. of the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

Colonel F. Gascoigne, of Partington Hall, has forwarded to the Irish Rifle Association £100 to be given to the first resident Irishman who shall win the Queen's prize at Wimbledon.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1874. PAINTINGS IN WATER AND OIL will be RECEIVED up to MARCH 10, in order to pass before the Committee of Selection, which will sit on Wednesday, March 11.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Fountain of Life," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. See to St. Admiration, &c.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at luncheon on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres. On the following day the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands as First Lord of the Treasury. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen, and delivered up the seals of Chancellor of the Exchequer and took leave of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen. On Saturday last the Queen held two Councils, one of the outgoing and the other of the incoming Ministers. The Earl of Ilchester and Mr. R. A. Cross were sworn in members of the Privy Council. The Premier had an audience of her Majesty. On Sunday morning Prince Arthur arrived at the castle from Russia. The Queen, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. Farrar, D.D., master of Marlborough College, officiated. Later in the day Prince Arthur left the castle, en route for Aldershot, to assume the duties of Brigade-Major of the 1st Infantry Brigade. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited M. and Madame Van de Weyer at New Lodge, Windsor Park. Prince and Princess Christian and M. and Madame Van de Weyer dined with her Majesty. On Tuesday the Premier had an audience of the Queen. On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. The Queen travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne visited her Majesty at the palace. In the evening Princess Beatrice went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Thursday the Queen held the first Drawing-room of the season, at Buckingham Palace. The Court has returned to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary daily drives.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen, on Wednesday, March 11.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting, and Viscount Torrington has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting, to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Captain Nathaniel George Philips to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of John Francis Campbell of Ilay, Esq., now one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg, and will continue their journey, after a short sojourn, in order to receive the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh upon their arrival in England. The Prince has contributed £500 to the fund for the relief of the famine in Bengal, of which fund his Royal Highness is patron.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, have been present at the several entertainments given in honour of the Emperor of Austria at the Court of the Czar, at St. Petersburg. The Duke and Duchess will leave St. Petersburg to-day (Saturday), en route for England. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses will arrive on Monday at Berlin, where due honours await the august visitors; thence the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by the Count and Countess de Flandres, will proceed to Cologne and Brussels, and thence to Ostend, whence the Duke and Duchess will embark, on the following Friday afternoon, on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, for England, timed to reach Gravesend at nine o'clock on Saturday, the 7th proximo. Great preparations are in progress, both at Gravesend and at Windsor, for the reception of the Imperial bride and Royal bridegroom. The Duke and Duchess will proceed direct from the place of embarkation to Windsor Castle, where they will remain as the guests of the Queen until about the 12th proximo, after which their Imperial and Royal Highnesses will take up their residence at Buckingham Palace. The Duke and Duchess will attend a grand concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on March 19, at which the Queen will be present.

Prince Leopold met with an accident on Thursday week while driving to the Deanery at Oxford, through his horse falling while turning the corner of Oriel-street, but sustained no injury beyond being shaken. The Prince has been elected a member of the University Chess Club at Oxford.

The Duchess of Cambridge has so far recovered from her lengthened illness as to be able to take a drive. Her Royal Highness continues in Germany.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland received on Wednesday, at Dublin Castle, deputations with farewell addresses from the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Irish Rifle Association, the Dublin Corporation, and the Royal Irish Academy of Music. Countess Spencer was present. Cardinal Cullen paid a farewell visit to his Excellency. Earl and Countess Spencer afterwards left for Holyhead, en route for England.

His Excellency the Duke de Larocheffoucauld-Bisaccia has returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

His Excellency Count Beust arrived at the Austrian Embassy, in Belgrave-square, on Saturday last, from Paris.

His Excellency General Schenck, United States Minister, has left town for New York. Mr. Moran is in charge of the Legation during the absence of his Excellency.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Floors Castle.

The Duke of Northumberland has left town for Bournemouth on a visit to Earl and Countess Percy. The Duchess of Northumberland is staying at Albury Park.

The Duke of Richmond has left Belgrave-square for Goodwood.

The Duke of Rutland arrived at Bute House, Campden-hill, on Monday, from Belvoir Castle, Grantham.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Hampstead Marshall, Berkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Ickworth Park, Suffolk.

The Marchioness of Ely has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Earl of Derby, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a diplomatic levée, on Tuesday, at the Foreign Office.

Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell have arrived at their residence in Chesham-place from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Earl and Countess of Arlie have arrived at Airlie Lodge, Kensington, from Scotland.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Katharine Gordon have returned to Thomas's Hotel from Ascot Wood Cottage.

The Earl of Ilchester has returned to Melbury House, Dorset. The Earl and Countess of Dartrey have arrived in town from Melbury House, Dorset.

The Earl of Fife has arrived at his residence in Cavendish-square from Innes House, Elgin.

Lady Molesworth has returned to town from Paris.

Lord Redesdale has arrived in town from Batsford Park, his seat in Gloucestershire.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Yesterday week Mr. Disraeli waited upon her Majesty at Windsor, and presented for approval the list of his principal appointments. On the following day the outgoing Ministers delivered up their seals of office, and their successors were intrusted with the onerous duties thus relinquished. The Conservative Cabinet stands thus:—

First Lord of the Treasury ...	Mr. Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor ...	Lord Cairns.
Lord President of the Council ...	Duke of Richmond.
Lord Privy Seal ...	Lord Malmesbury.
Foreign Affairs ...	Lord Derby.
India ...	Lord Salisbury.
The Colonies ...	Lord Carnarvon.
War ...	Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
Home ...	Mr. R. A. Cross.
Admiralty ...	Mr. Ward Hunt.
Chancellor of the Exchequer ...	Sir Stafford Northcote.
Postmaster-General ...	Lord John Manners.

The other appointments, so far as they were complete on Thursday, are as follow:—

President of the Board of Trade ...	Sir Charles Adderley.
President of the Local Government Board ...	Mr. Sclater-Booth.
First Commissioner of Works ...	Lord H. Lennox.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ...	Colonel Taylor.
Secretary to the Admiralty ...	Hon. Algernon Egerton.
Judge-Advocate and Paymaster-General ...	Mr. Cave.
Vice-President of the Council ...	Lord Sandon.
Secretary of the Local Government Board ...	Mr. Clare S. Read.
Under Home Secretary ...	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Under-Secretary for India ...	Lord G. Hamilton.
Under-Secretary for the Colonies ...	Mr. James Lowther.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs ...	Hon. R. Bourke.
Secretaries to the Treasury ...	Mr. W. H. Smith.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty ...	Mr. Hart Dyke.
Attorney-General ...	Sir Massey Lopes.
Solicitor-General ...	Sir J. Karlake.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ...	Sir R. Baggallay.
Attorney-General for Ireland ...	The Duke of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary for Ireland ...	Dr. Ball.
The Lord Advocate of Scotland ...	Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
	Mr. Gordon.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes ...	Duchess of Wellington.
Lord Chamberlain ...	The Marquis of Bath or The Marquis of Hereford.
Master of the Horse ...	The Earl of Bradford.
Lord Steward ...	Earl Beauchamp.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms ...	The Marquis of Exeter.

Sir Alexander Milne will continue to serve as First Naval Lord on the new Board of Admiralty.

The first meeting of Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet was held on Wednesday. All the Ministers were present.

Mr. Disraeli has issued an address to his supporters reminding them that Parliament will meet on Thursday, March 5, when the House of Commons will proceed to the election of a Speaker, after which the members will be sworn in.

Sir John Pakington is to be raised to the Peerage with the title of Baron Hampton.

LIBERAL HONOURS.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Duke to the Marquis of Westminster. Mr. Cardwell will be summoned to the House of Lords by the title of Viscount Rivington; Lord Enfield will be called up to the House of Lords by his father's barony of Stratford; and Sir Thomas Fremantle will be created Baron Chiltern.

The *Times* of Monday says:—"We have reason to believe that her Majesty proposed, as a mark of her gracious approbation of his services as her Viceroy in Ireland, to advance Earl Spencer to the dignity of a Marquis, but that the honour has been respectfully and gratefully declined. It was also proposed to confer upon the Right Hon. Russell Gurney the grand cross of the Bath, in recognition of his labours in the Washington Claims Commission, but Mr. Gurney did not desire a distinction which seemed incompatible with his profession."

Some more new baronetcies were announced last Saturday. The recipients of the honour are Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., in recognition of his eminent civil services; Mr. Matthew Wilson, of Ealton Hall, near Skipton, the newly-elected member for the northern division of the West Riding; Dr. George Barrows, president of the Royal College of Physicians, on the ground, to use the words of Mr. Gladstone, of "his high position and the eminent services he has rendered to the profession;" Mr. Fraser Grove, the defeated Liberal candidate for South Wilts; Mr. H. S. Thompson, late M.P. for Whitchy; and Mr. J. Heathcote Amory, the senior member for Tiverton. Mr. Charles Forster, M.P., is to be made a Baronet, for his long and useful services in the House of Commons as mover of private bills in their first unopposed stages.

Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., and Mr. Charles Wood have received the honour of knighthood. The Lord Provost of Glasgow is also to be knighted.

The following promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Bath are gazetted:—Lord Odo Russell to be a Knight Grand Cross; Mr. William Tylour Thomson, Mr. John Milton, Colonel Frederick Alexander Campbell, Mr. Reginald Earle Welby, Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Hillier, Mr. Henry Howard, and Mr. Edward Hertlet, to be Companions of the Order. Mr. W. B. Gurdon, principal private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, is also to have a companionship of the Bath.

The Queen has approved the appointments of Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Governor of the Cape Colony, and of Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B., late Governor of Jamaica, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Her Majesty has also approved the appointments of the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Queensland; Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., late Chief Justice of New South Wales; Sir James M'Culloch, formerly First Minister of the Colony of Victoria; Mr. John

O'Shanassy, C.M.G., also formerly First Minister of Victoria; and Mr. John Scott, late Governor of British Guiana, to be Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Her Majesty has further approved the appointments of Mr. George Berkeley, Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements; Major Robert M. Mundy, Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras; Mr. W. W. Cairns, Governor of Trinidad; Mr. Henry T. Irving, Governor of the Leeward Islands; and Mr. W. H. Rennie, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, to be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Aldermen has resolved that the salary of the Chief Clerk at the Justice Room of the Mansion House shall not be less than £800, and not more than £1000, per annum.

Mr. A. G. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., will preside at the festival in behalf of the funds of the Newvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, in April next.

Mr. John Alexander Biddome, the Sword-Bearer to the Corporation of the City of London, died, yesterday week, at his residence, after a few days' illness.

An illuminated address was presented on Tuesday to Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., by a deputation of sailors plying between London and Hamburg, to show their admiration of the hon. member's conduct.

At a Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, it was unanimously agreed to present the freedom of the City, in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, to Sir H. E. Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., in testimony of his long and honourable career in India.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board, on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed, M.P., in the chair—Mr. Freeman resumed the debate on Canon Gregory's motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the educational statistics of the former board. Several speakers took part in the discussion, which was again adjourned.

At its last meeting the Metropolitan Board of Works congratulated itself on the great success of its recent loan, an offer of two millions and a half of stock having brought in tenders for nearly twenty-two millions. Negotiations which have been in progress for buying up existing manorial rights on Clapham-common were concluded by a resolution of the board to pay the stipulated sum of £18,000.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 108,518, of whom 37,178 were in workhouses and 71,340 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease in the number of paupers of 10,260, 14,379, and 48,715 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 623, of whom 455 were men, 133 women, and 35 children under sixteen.

The council of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest acknowledge the receipt of another donation of £1000 (the sixth) from "W. P. D." Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. have received £1000 from "G. W." for the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. The Goldsmiths' Company has presented a second donation of £25 to the Post-Office Letter-Carriers' Orphan Home, and has given £25 towards the building fund of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

In the monthly report upon the condition of the metropolitan water, Major Frank Bolton draws attention to the Act of 1871, which provides power to compel the companies to give a constant supply when the public authorities may see fit to move. It is anticipated that greater safety from fires would result, since it would enable the use of hydrants instead of fire-plugs, and thus more rapidly and effectively extinguish fires. By this time hydrants might have been placed upon about one-third of the entire mains of the metropolis, but these have not yet been supplied.

An exhibition of students' work in connection with the St. Thomas Charterhouse School of Art was opened, last week, in the Girls' School, Goswell-road. The walls were covered with drawings, and vocal and instrumental music formed part of the evening's amusement. The president, the Rev. John Rodgers, and the head art-master, Mr. S. Mills, were present, and the large room was crowded with students and their friends. The school is in a remarkably prosperous condition, there being about 1000 children and 400 science and art teachers. Special classes for elementary teachers are held every Saturday afternoon.

The Workmen's Club at Millwall, which has been erected by the Millwall Dock Company for the benefit of the artisans and labourers in this busy quarter of London, was opened on Saturday last. The club is one of the most extensive of its class. In addition to a large lecture-hall, rooms for educational classes and games, it contains culinary appliances equal to the provision of from 500 to 600 dinners. A room has been fitted and set apart for the library, towards which some valuable contributions have been received. This good work deserves the active support of all classes.

The annual distribution of prizes by Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay to members of the Hon. Artillery Company took place on Thursday week. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., congratulated the corps on the excellent report for the past year. It was true that, like other volunteer corps, their numbers had diminished, but their efficiency had increased. The City of London Rifle Brigade, under the command of Major Haywood, had a field-day at Wimbledon on Saturday afternoon.—There seems reason to hope that a volunteer force of 10,000 or 12,000 men may be collected on Easter Monday, the War Office having invited the metropolitan corps to take part in a grand divisional field-day with the regular troops, near Wimbledon.

At two railway meetings held last Saturday—the London and North-Western and Great Northern—shareholders urged upon the directors that the question of the day for them was to avoid accidents. The Rev. F. Henson affirmed that there was nothing more important to companies than diminution of speed. Mr. R. Moon said, on behalf of the London and North-Western, that, with their fast train to Edinburgh they allowed themselves to be beaten by other lines to the extent of three-quarters of an hour. Colonel Duncombe, the deputy-chairman of the Great Northern, replied that he did not see how they should be called upon to reduce their speed while it was not done upon other lines.—Sir Antonio Brady, on Monday, presided over a meeting of railway directors and shareholders, at the City Terminus Hotel, to consider the best means of obtaining the repeal of the railway passenger duty. Mr. Laing, M.P., Mr. Lightly Simpson, and Mr. Forbes, were amongst the speakers; and it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject.—The Great Western Railway dividend was officially made known on Tuesday. It is at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum, carrying over a balance of about £20,000.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ACCROFUL.



YANCOMASSIN-ASSIN.



SUTAN.



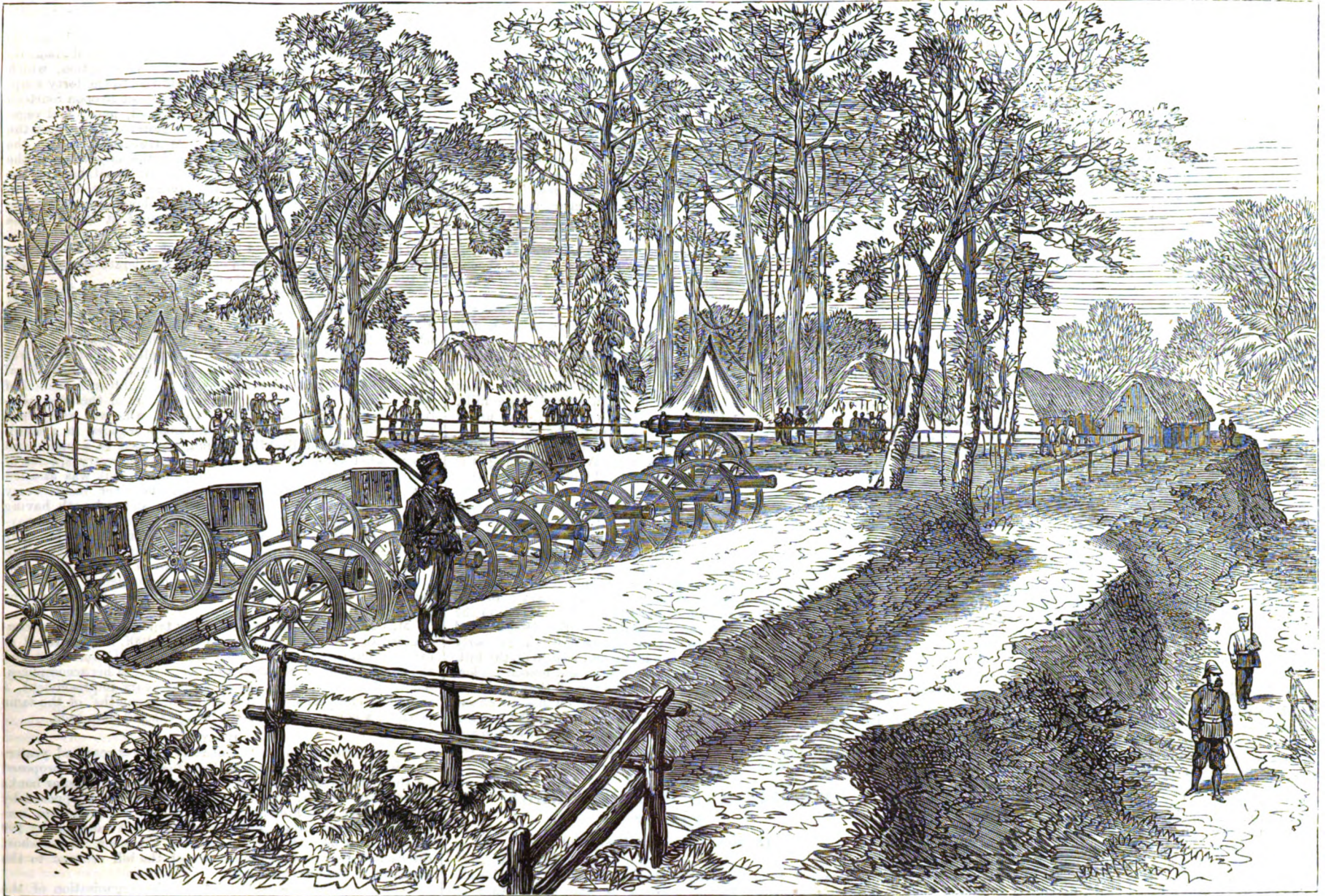
BARRACOR.

STATIONS ON THE ROAD TO COOMASSIE.



THE CAMP AT DUNQUAH.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ARTILLERY PARK IN THE CAMP AT PRAH-SU.



INSPECTING KOSSOHS AT PRAH-SU.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

CAPTURE OF COOMASSIE.

We are glad to announce the summary defeat of the Ashantees and the capture of Coomassie by the British expedition under Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, which is now, we hope, on its way home to England. On Wednesday a telegram was received at the Admiralty from Lisbon, stating that Sir Garnet Wolseley had fought a battle, on the 31st ult., at Acromboo, on the Ashantee side of the Adansi Hills. The fighting lasted twelve hours, and the British force suffered a loss of 253 killed and wounded—namely, 39 of the Naval Brigade, 128 of the 42nd Regiment (Highlanders), 23 of the Rifle Brigade, and 53 of the 23rd (Welsh Fusiliers). Major Baird, of the 42nd, and Captain Buckle, of the Royal Engineers, were killed. Of the Naval Brigade, Captain Grubbe and Sub-Lieutenants Mundy and Rawson were wounded; also Captains Macpherson and Creagh, and Lieutenants Stevenson and Berwick, of the 42nd, and Captain Nicoll and Colonel Wood, of the Engineers. It was further stated that Sir Garnet Wolseley remained fifteen miles from Coomassie, in great want of troops. This news was brought from Madeira to Lisbon by the Enchantress, which made the trip in forty-one hours. But the following telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley, sent to Gibraltar from Cape Coast Castle, was received on Thursday morning by the Secretary of State for War:—

"Coomassie, Feb. 5.—Reached this place yesterday, after five days' hard fighting. Troops behaved admirably. Officers killed: Captain Buckle, R.E.; Captain Nicol, Hants Militia; Lieutenant Eyre, 19th Foot. All other casualties under 300. The King has left the town, but is close by, and says he will pay me a visit to-day to sign the treaty of peace. I hope to commence my march to the coast to-morrow. All wounded doing well. Health generally good. Despatches follow by special fast steamer."

The Admiralty received a telegram of the same date from Commodore Hewett, at Coomassie, which gave similar information, adding that seven naval officers were wounded, but all doing well.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Feb. 5.

A great battle has been fought near Coomassie, resulting in the defeat of the Ashantees and the capture of Amouful.

The operations commenced at six a.m. on Jan. 31 and lasted until three p.m.

The British forces, consisting of Lord Gifford and his native scouts, the 42nd Regiment, under Major Macpherson, and the two guns of Rait's artillery, forming the left column, under Colonel M'Leod, with Major Russell's native regiment, Gordon's Houssas, two rockets under Lieutenant Palmer, and a wing of the Naval Brigade under Captain Grubbe, R.N., cut a path at right angles to the main road for 300 yards, and then due north. Upon the left was the 42nd Regiment, and on the right a column under Colonel Wood, with a wing of the Naval Brigade under Colonel Luxmoore, and two rockets under Lieutenant Knox. Colonel Wood's native regiment was to carry out the same plan on the right of the centre column. The second line consisted of the 23rd, supported by Colonel Wood's and Major Russell's native regiment on its flanks. The third line was composed of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Warren.

The enemy formed a broad angle, diverging from the main right apex of the Amouful, and had a position on steep hills. The King of the Ashantees is supposed to have been present. The enemy fought most desperately, and suffered severely. Amanquatia, the commander-in-chief of the Ashantee army, is reported to be killed. The firing was very heavy for five hours.

The casualties on the British side are:—Captain Buckle, Royal Engineers, killed; Major Home, wounded in two places; Lieutenant Hare, wounded in two places; two sappers and thirty-six labourers killed.

The Naval Brigade, which was 145 strong, had three officers wounded—namely, Captain Grubbe, Lieutenant Mundy, and Lieutenant Rawson, and twenty-six men killed and wounded.

The 23rd, which was about ninety strong, had one officer and five men wounded.

The 42nd lost nine officers and 105 men in killed and wounded, including Major Macpherson wounded in two places. One bullet passed through his leg, but he led his men the whole way. Major Baird was badly wounded in both legs and in the chest, and was carried to the rear, being unable to move. The carriers were attacked: he himself was beheaded. Lieutenant Berwick was wounded in the ankle, and Lieutenant Stevenson, Captain Creagh, and four others were slightly wounded. The Rifle Brigade had one officer and twenty-five men killed and wounded. No return of the loss of the native allies has been received, but it is heavy among Gordon's Houssas. The troops bivouacked on the ground taken.

A baggage-train had been attacked on the way up. Seven hundred and fifty loads arrived at Amouful on Feb. 1, escorted by men of the Rifle Brigade, the 42nd, and the 2nd West Indian Regiment.

A strong force attacked Dequa, a mile on the right. The place was well defended, and the houses were loopholed. One bluejacket was killed and three were wounded, as well as some allies.

During the battle on the 31st the staff was much exposed to the fire, but suffered no casualties.

Our Special Artist has contributed a number of further illustrations, engraved for this week's publication. The several halting-places or stages on the road through the forest between Cape Coast Castle and the river Pra, a distance altogether of nearly eighty miles, have been enumerated on former occasions. Accroful, the camp at Dunquah, Sutih, Yancomassie-Assin, and Barracoe, with the riverside camp at Prah-su, are the places shown in the Views which we now present to the reader. Inquabim, the first station from Cape Coast Castle, was represented in a former illustration. The next station is Accroful; and Dunquah, where a small camp has been formed, is two hours' march further on. Then comes Yancomassie-Assin, which is not the same as Yancomassie-Assin. Two more stages bring us to the camp of Mansu, whence it is three hours' journey to Sutih. We have given views of Dunquah and Mansu in our preceding Numbers. The military mail takes nearly twenty-two hours for the whole distance from Cape Coast Castle to Prah-su. The telegraph is laid to Mansu, which is about halfway to the Prah.

The camp at Prah-su, where our Artist was residing at the date of his last letter, is the scene of much ordinary military business; and he has made two or three sketches of what he saw going on there. The inspection of some of our native auxiliary troops is one of the incidents he has chosen to depict. There are the Kossos, who come from another country of West Africa, a long way north of the Gold Coast. They are dressed in canvas smocks, and each man carries three regulation pouches, worn in any way that pleases his fancy. Their wives, or some of them, are standing behind

the line. Lieutenant Pollock and Lieutenant Clowes are engaged in the inspection. To the left of the line are the drum-major and the drummer. Beside the two English officers are two Kossah chiefs. These are fine, well-grown men; one of them wears a sackcloth coat with long sleeves and a battered English hat. The other has only a cloth about him, from the waist down to the knees, and a turban, made of a strip of red and blue cloth, with a fetish or talisman on the top, like a rude coronet, ornamented with large beads on the rim. In the next sketch we see a number of our own countrymen in the camp at Prah-su, sailors of the Naval Brigade and Royal Marines, employed at the grindstones and portable forge in sharpening their cutlasses to be ready for actual fighting. The subject of another illustration is the field battery of light guns, ranged with the Gatling gun in a park of artillery at Prah-su, three of which were marked to be sent forward to Coomassie. They were only seen by the messengers of the King of Ashantee at Prah-su, but the sight of them was enough to make them return to King Koffee Kalkallee, with such a report as frightened him into submission. Our Artist, while sojourning at Prah-su, found convenient accommodation in a hut, shared with him by Mr. Henry Stanley, of the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Henty, of the *Standard*. He has acknowledged their friendly aid in more than one letter, and his sketch of "the newspaper correspondents' quarters" will serve as a token of remembrance.

The advanced guard of Sir Garnet Wolseley's small force, when it had crossed the Prah, on the 20th ult., pushed on to the Adansi Hills, forty or fifty miles from Coomassie. The General stopped at Moinsie, on the south side of those hills, having with him only the staff of the Naval Brigade, under Commodore Hewitt. Lord Gifford was sent up the hill to reconnoitre, with fifty scouts, picked from the best native auxiliaries, Kossos, Houssas, and Bonny men. While climbing the steep ascent through a tangled forest Lord Gifford's party were met by an Ashantee priest, or wizard, sent to warn them not to go any farther. It was near the supposed boundary that separates the proper Ashantee territory from that of Assim. The priest, who was accompanied by half a dozen other men, waved his arms with uncouth gestures, and made various strange noises, after which he shouted to the party at a little distance, and said that the Ashantee army was assembled in thousands at the top of the hill, and that they would kill every man who went up. Neither Lord Gifford nor the men he led were in the least degree alarmed by the declaration. The Houssas and Kossos were quite wild to get at the enemy. They fairly broke away, like hounds from the leash, and rushed up the hill, all shouting, and brandishing their swords and breech-loaders with both hands. When they got to the top all they could see was five men running away, whom it was of no use to chase. There was a fetish on the spot, fixed in the ground like a scarecrow, but consisting only of a stick, with bundles of cotton and grass tied round it. This was the terrible guardian of the Ashantee kingdom.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 26.

Paris cannot exist for long without a sensation, and the all-absorbing incident of the moment is the candidature of M. Ledru Rollin for the department of Vaucluse, the election for which takes place on Sunday next. The reappearance on the political stage of the once all-powerful Republican leader seems to have filled the Royalist party with dismay, his election, which is wellnigh certain, being rightly regarded as a formal protest against the reactionary policy of the Government, and more especially against any mutilation of the principle of universal suffrage, such as is contemplated by the majority of the Assembly, the present electoral system having been initiated in 1848 by M. Ledru Rollin himself. His candidature has already provoked an "incident" in the Chamber, and a letter from M. Thiers, who has at last broken the silence he has so long preserved respecting matters political. Last Monday afternoon MM. Naquet, Gent, and Taxile Delord sought permission to question the Duc de Broglie relative to the manoeuvres of the Royalist and Bonapartist Mayors recently appointed in Vaucluse, who are abusing their position to thwart the efforts of M. Ledru Rollin's supporters. At the Minister's request, however, the majority decided that the interpellation should be postponed until the election came before the Assembly for ratification.

M. Thiers's manifesto, which appears in the form of a letter addressed to M. Lepetit, the Democratic candidate in the Vienne, is artfully composed of phrases capable of a double interpretation. The ex-President wishes M. Lepetit all possible success, and states that he considers the restoration of the Monarchy impossible. The interest of the nation, in his opinion, is to establish a definitive Republic; but, on the other hand, he counsels the electors to enlighten the Assembly without alarming it, otherwise commerce will suffer from fresh anxieties, and the reorganisation of the country will be certainly delayed. The Radical organs print this letter with affected jubilation; but it is quite evident that the final warnings are given in reference to the candidature of M. Ledru Rollin, who in former times was one of the ex-President's most bitter political adversaries. The *Republique Française*, M. Gambetta's organ, somewhat naively asserts that the two enemies are reconciled, and that M. Thiers would have preferred the election of M. Ledru Rollin to that of M. Vautrain, in January, 1872, or to that of M. Barodet, in April, 1873. On the other hand, M. Thiers's private organs, the *Débats* and the *Bien Public*, are most bitter against Ledru Rollin, conjuring up the "spectre rouge," and prophesying all manner of disagreeable things in the event of his being elected to the Assembly.

On the 16th of March the Prince Imperial attains his majority, and the Bonapartists, in this age of political pilgrimages, having expressed their intention of organising a series of excursions to Chiselhurst, the Duc de Broglie has addressed a circular upon the subject to the préfets and sous préfets:—"We do not wish (says the Minister) to restrain any citizen's liberty of action, or to prevent the friends and servants of the Empire expressing their attachment to the Bonaparte family; but the projected manifestation of March 16 coincides with the Prince Imperial's coming of age, and might be considered as a protestation against certain decisions of the National Assembly. In consequence," the Duc de Broglie forbids functionaries of every kind to visit Chiselhurst, under penalty of immediate dismissal, and requests his subordinates to apprise him should any attempts be made to throw doubt upon the sovereign decisions of the Assembly. He, moreover, vigorously forbids the public circulation of petitions or addresses for signature. It has since been rumoured that, in consequence of this circular, the Prince Imperial has written to his friends in Paris countermanning the proposed manifestation.

The National Assembly, which has again indefinitely postponed MM. Gambetta and Lepère's interpellation apropos of the arbitrary manner in which the Government is carrying the new municipal law into effect, has been occupied this week in

discussing various financial measures, but without agreeing on anything calculated to make up the deficit which still exists in the estimates for the next year. At yesterday's sitting a proposal to increase the succession duties was rejected by 507 votes against 135.

The destitution just now prevalent in Paris has induced the formation of a relief committee, presided over by Madame de MacMahon, and the opening of a public subscription, which has as yet produced some £4000. In addition to the forty soup-kitchens now existing, the committee is about to open fourteen fresh ones, at which 30,000 rations of bread, meat, and vegetables will be distributed daily, partly gratis and partly at the nominal rate of a sou the ration. M. Hubert Debrousse, the proprietor of the *Presse* newspaper and the originator of the great fête that will be given to Marshal MacMahon at the Palais de l'Industrie on March 15, having presented the committee with a sum of £4000, it has been devoted to redeeming the bedding of the working classes pledged at the Mont de Piété.

The Treasury has repaid to the Bank of France its advance of 150 million francs, made in order to accelerate the payment of the fifth milliard to the Germans.

M. Ollivier's reception by the Academy is fixed for March 5. There is to be an International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures here next year, in the Palais de l'Industrie, which will be considerably enlarged for the purpose.

The murderers of Vicenzini, the police agent, who was drowned in the Seine, on Feb. 26, 1871, by a mob of National Guards, have been tried this week by the eighteenth council of war. The circumstances of this outrage are of the most painful character. The unfortunate victim, who was recognised as a mouchard by a crowd of Communists engaged in a manifestation round the Bastille Column, was tied to a plank and precipitated into the river, after undergoing every species of ill-usage. He succeeded in freeing himself, but was assailed with stones and driven back from the river banks every time he succeeded in approaching them; and at length, having ineffectually hailed a steam-boat, which passed on without paying any attention, his strength failed him and he sank. The evidence against two individuals, charged before the Council of War with participation in this barbarous outrage, was conclusive on several points; and, although judgment has not yet been given, there is little doubt but that the prisoners will be found guilty.

M. Cahen-Lyon, the wealthy army tailor, has just been condemned to two years' imprisonment and 100*fr.* fine for fraud in carrying out his contracts with the Imperial Government and the Government of National Defence. One of his accomplices, named Boulanger, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a second to one year's, and a third to three months' of the same penalty, a nominal fine of 100*fr.* being exacted from each.

ITALY.

The debate on the Paper Currency Bill was resumed, yesterday week, in the Chamber of Deputies. Clause 28, proposed by the Committee with a view to authorise the popular banks to issue notes to the amount of 30,000,000 lire, was opposed by the Minister of Finance and rejected. The debate was concluded on Saturday, and the measure was adopted by 189 votes against 63. On Wednesday, the Chamber, after a short discussion, approved all the clauses of the bill relative to the purchase of the Cavour Canal.

The Senate has passed the bill on the organisation of the judiciary, and has agreed to a motion for sending a deputation to the King on March 23, to congratulate his Majesty on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

SPAIN.

It is announced that General Moriones and General Primo de Rivera, with their 20,000 men, have not yet relieved Bilbao, though they have taken the first line of defence, twelve miles distant from the town. The weather has retarded them, and prevented the co-operation of the fleet. The Carlist leader, Dorregaray, holds the heights above Somorrostro, with (it is said) 25,000 men; and there has been severe fighting there, in which the Republican troops captured some of the Carlist positions, but with considerable loss.

At their meeting on Wednesday, to consider the Government scheme for the organisation of a new national bank, the shareholders of the Bank of Spain came to no definite conclusion.

HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber, on Monday, a vote of thanks was passed to the forces operating against the Acheenes. An official despatch from Acheen, dated Feb. 16, has been received at the Hague. It announces the capture of a fort on the previous day, notwithstanding the determined resistance offered. The enemy are said to have lost 200 killed, and the Dutch six killed and fifty-six wounded.

GERMANY.

The Prussian House of Lords has passed the Civil Marriage Bill by a majority of 89 to 51; and the Lower House, on Tuesday, adopted the Civil Marriage Bill in the amended form in which it was sent down from the Upper House. A motion, brought forward yesterday week by Count Brühl, in favour of abolishing the ecclesiastical laws enacted in May, 1873, was rejected by 129 votes against 15. The Prussian House of Deputies, in debating this year's Budget, struck out a small vote of 51,000 thalers, which has been set apart twenty-five years for race prizes and bounties to breeders, on the plea of economy. Both Houses have adjourned until April 13.

The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley were received yesterday week by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and were invited to dine with their Majesties.

The Turkish Legation in Berlin has been raised to the rank of an Embassy.

A meeting of Catholics was held in Berlin on Thursday week as a counter-demonstration to that which recently took place in the Townhall. The resolutions affirmed the fidelity of the Ultramontane party to the German Emperor and Empire.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In a sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday week the proposal to abolish the newspaper stamp was rejected, after a warm debate, by 128 votes against 114. The Ministry were beaten on Tuesday, by a great majority, on a proposal to abolish the right of the Government to confiscate newspapers. The proposal was adopted by the House, in spite of the opposition of Ministers.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Austria left St. Petersburg on Monday for Moscow, where he met with a brilliant reception. Dining with the Governor-General on Tuesday, he left in the evening for Warsaw, via Smolensk.

A telegram from Orsk reports the return to Fort Alexandro-Petrovsk of the detachment sent to reconnoitre the left bank of the Amor Daria.

GREECE.

M. Bulgariis has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet. He himself conjoins the Ministry of the Interior with the Presidency of the Council. In Wednesday's sitting M. Lombardos moved the impeachment of the late Ministers.

AMERICA.

In the Senate the question of withdrawing from circulation the National Bank currency, so that the legal tenders known as "greenbacks" should remain the only currency of the country, came on for discussion last week. After a long debate, a motion to redeem the National Bank notes with specie or United States Bonds was rejected by 30 against 28 votes. By a small majority the Senate has resolved to increase the National Bank circulation to 400,000,000 dols.

A general rising of Sioux Indians is reported. A telegram from Wyoming states that near Fort Laramie two officers were murdered. Their bodies, when found, were scalped, riddled with bullets, and stuck with arrows. The Sioux are reported as raiding in almost every direction, burning ranches, murdering ranchmen, and stealing stock.

CANADA.

We learn from Toronto that two members of the late British Columbian Ministry have been elected members of the Dominion Parliament, and that both support the present Cabinet.

INDIA.

The weekly telegram of the Viceroy of India, respecting the famine, received at the close of last week, confirms the report that beneficial effects had been produced by the late rain. In North Behar the distress was increasing rapidly, but was everywhere being effectually relieved. Nearly 100,000 tons of grain had been sent into the distressed districts, and 213,000 labourers were employed on the relief works.

The chairman of the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta has telegraphed, in answer to advices of a first remittance of £10,000 from London, that the sympathy of the English nation will be gratefully appreciated by the people in the famine-stricken districts. After describing the relief operations in progress, he states that the distress is likely to be severe, and that subscriptions are required early. A private telegram handed to the Mansion House committee yesterday week says that mortality has already commenced in the Nepal district.

A telegram from the *Daily News* Special Commissioner in India states that the distress is gradually intensifying. Fifty thousand persons are now engaged on the relief works in the three worst sub-divisions of Tirhoot. Delay is taking place in forwarding grain into the northern districts, and great difficulty is experienced in finding competent persons to superintend the relief works.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Tuesday regarding the progress of the famine:—"The Government narrative admits an increase of vagrancy, crime, and child-desertion. Women and children are suffering severely. It is ascertained that there have been deaths from sickness caused by starvation. Sir G. Campbell doubts whether the Government can supply enough food. Three hundred and thirty-three thousand tons are wanted now, with coolies to carry 60-lb. loads. The doctors are supplied. The labour test has been relaxed. The exports of rice since October have been 165,000 tons."

The same correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—"Sir R. Temple's appointment to Behar has always had Sir G. Campbell's hearty approval. The Sarun correspondent reports increasing crops and the establishment of relief works. The North Tirhoot correspondent reports that infants are dying. Nurseries have been established in North Champaran, the district most exposed to suffering. The Nepalese are treated as British subjects. In Goruckpore prospects are improving as the pulse harvest matures."

The latest accounts of the growing crops are favourable.

JAPAN.

Serious political troubles are anticipated, according to a Jeddo telegram of Thursday week. Iwakura, the Prime Minister, has tendered his resignation, which has been refused. The people clamour for a war against Corea, and this or a civil war is deemed inevitable. From Nagasaki we are told that a serious insurrection has broken out in the district of Fizen, and that the insurgents had destroyed the land telegraph lines. But a telegram received by the Japanese Legation denies that the revolt near Nagasaki is anything serious. It states that 3000 troops had arrived in the district, and were expected to have no difficulty in restoring order.

The Government have appointed Mr. R. Routledge (a nephew of Mr. Routledge, the publisher) to the Professorship of Chemistry and Physics in the Imperial College at Jeddo.

The great temple Tenshig Daijō, at Shiba, in Jeddo, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Jan. 1. The huge bell, ten feet high, was so injured as to be rendered worthless.

The Italian journals state that Vesuvius is covered with snow, from the summit to the base.

We are informed from Constantinople that Midhat Pasha has been removed from his post of Governor of Salonica.

An English penny newspaper has been started at Venice, called the *Venice Mail*.

Three thousand Mussulman pilgrims were at Suez on the 17th inst.; "in perfect health," a despatch adds.

News has reached Melbourne from Fiji that the majority of the Fijians desire annexation to the British Crown.

The Murillo, which ran down the Northfleet, left Cowes Roads on Tuesday, en route from Cadiz to Hamburg. She has been rechristened the *Huelva*.

The brigantine Lizzie, of Swansea, was run down, on Wednesday morning, near the Land's End, by the steamer Broomsgrove, of Southampton. The crew were all saved.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Bulgarian Bishop of Salonica has, with the entire population of two villages, joined the Roman Catholic Church.

The King of Siam has presented a gold salver to Dr. W. Campbell, the surgeon to her Majesty's Consulate-General, in acknowledgment of his professional services.

Senor Gonzales has been installed as President of the Republic of St. Domingo. The members of the family of ex-President Baez have been banished.

A peculiarly Mexican kind of civil war has broken out between the towns of Quimiltan and Huascaleca. Women are said to have been mutilated and children slaughtered.

The Enchantress passed, off the east end of Madeira, on the 23rd inst., the two telegraph steamers, Edinburgh and Hibernia; all well. It is confidently hoped that the telegraph cable will be complete between Madeira and St. Vincent by March 15.

The German Emperor has addressed a letter to Earl Russell, thanking him for the part he took in the London meeting expressive of sympathy with German Protestantism. His Majesty says he felt sure that in the endeavour to uphold liberty of conscience he would not be abandoned by the English people, to whom the people of Germany and his Royal House are bound by the remembrance of many an honourable struggle maintained in common since the day of William of Orange.

Tenders are invited by the Portuguese Government for the construction of two new railways—one from Beira Baxia to Malparton, the other for a connection with the Spanish lines at Salamanca.

Dr. Livingstone's death is confirmed by another telegram from the acting Consul at Zanzibar. It states that Chumah, the Nassick boy, had arrived there, on the 3rd inst., with news of Mr. Murphy being within ten days of the coast. He is in charge of Dr. Livingstone's body and papers.

Dr. Rokitsky's seventieth birthday was celebrated, last week, with great enthusiasm by the Imperial Academy of Science at Vienna. Among the congratulatory messages received from learned bodies was one from the London Pathological Society.

Disturbances still prevail in the outlying territory of Natal. Small bands of rebels lurk in the mountain gorges, but they are being vigorously hunted down. Langalabalele, the leader of the Orange frontier rebels, is being tried at Natal by a special court, consisting of four resident magistrates and four native chiefs, sitting under the presidency of the Governor. There are 700 of his followers awaiting trial.

Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., writes to the *Times* to contradict some reports which have been published stating that M. Kossuth was living in a state of destitution in Turin. Mr. Gilpin says that he saw M. Kossuth in May last in Turin, and found him living in "a comfortable and well-furnished salon on the ground floor, opening by French windows into a little garden, where he spends a good deal of time. Colonel Ehaz, who was his friend and aide-de-camp in the time of his prosperity, is with him still, and periodically they go together into Switzerland and the Tyrol in search of new plants for the garden at home." With reference to reports that Kossuth was compelled to give lessons in order to earn a livelihood, Mr. Gilpin says:—"Those who know as well as I do François and Louis Kossuth would feel, as I do, quite assured that their honoured and revered father would never be permitted, in his declining years, to undertake the office of teacher. It is Kossuth's choice to live retired as he does."

The mail-packets under contract with the Swedish Government will recommence their voyages between Hull and Gothenburg on Saturday next, the 28th inst. Mails for Sweden will accordingly be made up in London on the evening of Friday, the 27th inst., and thenceforward on the evening of every Friday until further notice.—Information has been received from the Danish Post Office that the steamer which plies between Copenhagen, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland during a portion of the year will commence running for the season on the 4th proximo, and that it will call either at Leith or Lerwick for the purpose of embarking mails on the following dates:—March 4, Lerwick; April 20, Lerwick; May 31, Leith; July 10, Leith; Aug. 19, Leith; Oct. 1, Lerwick; Nov. 12, Lerwick. Mails for Iceland and the Faroe Islands will accordingly be dispatched on these dates, and correspondence intended to be sent in them must be posted so as to reach Lerwick or Leith, as the case may be, in time. There is only one mail weekly to Lerwick, which leaves Aberdeen every Friday evening.

The new ship *Hesperus*, Captain Legoe, 1700 tons, chartered by Mr. Francis S. Dutton, agent-general for South Australia, for the conveyance of emigrants to Port Adelaide, sailed, on Monday, from Plymouth. This ship was built at Greenock for Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co., of Billiter-court, E.C., expressly for the Adelaide trade. Besides cabin passengers and a valuable cargo, she had on board 416 emigrants, equal to 348 statute adults. These have been carefully selected by Mr. Dutton, and comprise people of all trades and industrial occupations, besides 45 single female domestic servants, who are in much request in the colony. The emigrants consist, as is usual, of the classes described as "full passage paying," "assisted passage," some "free passage," and others, part of whose passage-money has been sent by their relatives, already in the colony. They come from all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland. Dr. Belgrave is surgeon-superintendent, and Mrs. Collinsmatron in charge of the single women—the latter selected by the British Ladies' Female Emigrant Society.

It has for several years past (writes the *Globe* correspondent in Brussels) been a matter of complaint amongst English and American resident families in Brussels that there has been no church for their exclusive use. The Chapel Royal, where Divine service is now held, is rented of the French and German Protestants, and can only be used at very inconvenient hours. In 1862 a committee was formed by the Rev. C. E. Jenkins (since deceased) having for its object the building of a church for the especial accommodation of the Anglican community in Brussels, an eligible site having been procured. Subscriptions have been occasionally made, and the building has been proceeded with, and it is expected to be shortly completed and opened for service. In the meantime the committee are greatly in want of funds, and appeal to their countrymen in England, particularly to all past residents in Brussels, both English and Americans, to assist them in completing their work. Subscriptions to the building fund may be paid to the Union Bank of London, as correspondents for Messrs. Bigwood and Morgan, of Brussels, the bankers of the committee.

A more wonderful gorge or canyon than that of the Yosemite, but similar to it in its peculiarities of towering granite cliffs and lofty waterfalls, has been recently discovered and explored. It is situated seventeen miles north of the Yosemite Valley, and is called the Great Tuolumne Canyon. One of the main rivers of the State flows in rapids, thunders in waterfalls, and flows in milk-white eddies through this gorge, which is twenty miles long, with an average width of about a quarter of a mile. The Yosemite Valley is only six miles in length, with an average breadth of nearly a mile. The narrowness of the Tuolumne Gorge gives an appearance of still greater elevation to its precipitous boundary walls, some of which rise to a height of three-quarters of a mile above the river, at the bottom of the canyon. The largest of the few glaciers met with in the United States are to be found in this wild portion of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains. Forests of trees of the order Sequoia Gigantea, and of the largest and finest descriptions of the sugar, yellow, and white pine-trees in the United States, exist in this high mountain region. The main peaks of the Sierra Nevada chain have an elevation of over 13,000 ft.

It appears from the last returns that the aggregate income of our life-assurance offices is more than 15½ millions sterling, that their total accumulated funds are over 113 millions, and that the assurances in force represent nearly 353 millions.

At a meeting, on Wednesday night, between the delegates and the employers at Elswick engine and ordnance works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where about 2500 men are employed, an amicable settlement of the wages dispute was come to. The men are to receive an advance of from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per week, according to their wages, in three separate advances of an equal amount, the first to be given at once, the second in May, and the third in next January. The decision will settle the dispute in the factories.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bedford, Henry, to be Curate of Chipping Norton with Over Norton. Bullocke, H.: Vicar of Ewyas Harold, Herefordshire. Colson, Charles, Vicar of Great Horwood; Rector of Cuxton, Kent. Dutton, F. G.: Rector of Bibury, Gloucestershire. Fraser, A. C.: Vicar of Bosley, Cheshire. Halcorn, John Joseph: Rector of Balsham, Cambridgeshire. Halmshaw, C.: Vicar of Copley, Halifax. Jackson, W.: Vicar of Adbaston. Nelson, T. S.: Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral. Phelps, Philip H.: Vicar of Holy Trinity, North Shields. Roberts, C. E. T.: Vicar of Brinsley, Nottingham. Rust, John Cyprian, Curate of Holy Trinity, Helgham; Rector of Soham. Smith, Thomas: Rector of St. Mary's, Maldon, Essex.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the new Testament met on Tuesday for their thirty-seventh session, and revised the translation of the fourth chapter of the first Epistle of St. Peter.

On Wednesday night Mr. Beresford-Hope read a paper at Zion College on the Place and Influence in the Church Movement of Church Congresses. He dealt at length with the Church as an establishment, and as the Anglican communion.

In a newly-issued charge Bishop Wordsworth draws a moral from the abolition of purchase in the Army, and denounces simony, which he affirms to be increasing in the Church. From the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* he cites specimens of its advertisements to show how systematically the unholy "traffic in spiritual things" is conducted.

At the meeting of the new Parliament the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, will take his seat in the House of Peers and will act as Chaplain. The Right Rev. Dr. J. R. Woodford, recently consecrated Bishop of Ely, will not be entitled to take his seat in the House (under the Manchester Bishopric Act) until a vacancy arises in a diocese other than Canterbury, York, London, Durham, or Winchester.

The annual court of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held on Thursday, under the presidency of Lord Hatherley. The report showed that the ordinary income for 1873 was £9895, and the expenditure £11,393. The deficiency had been partially met by the sale of capital, but it had been found necessary to reduce the number of orphans in the school by seven, although the applications for admission had been painfully urgent.

The Bishop of Ely, in instituting a clergyman at Chesterton, on Tuesday, delivered an address, in which he urged the absolute necessity for daily service being instituted in every parish, and the celebration of the holy communion at least weekly, without which no clergyman could keep religion alive in his heart. He spoke in very condemnatory terms of the family pews of the Church, and urged the immediate necessity of restoration and the removal of all distinctions.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Tuesday, at the inaugural meeting of the Hull branch of the Seamen's Mission. His Grace said the country was now awaking to a sense of its duty, yet the balance remained on the wrong side. In the evening his Grace addressed an audience of about 3000 persons connected with the Church of England Temperance Society. He did not wish to hector and drag the people of England into the virtue of temperance. He did not even hope by legislative means to force rules of temperance upon the people. He believed such an idea to be perfectly vain unless the foundation was first laid in the minds and convictions of the people themselves. He had long thought the Church of England had been a little too dainty about dealing with the great question. His Grace at some length pointed out the advantages of temperance.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following have been elected to the vacant scholarships at University College, Oxford:—Mr. W. P. James, of Uppingham School; Mr. H. Pearson, late of Harrow School, proxime accesserunt; Mr. R. N. Arkle, exhibitioner; and Mr. C. G. Steel, commoner of the college.—Two Hody Exhibitions for Greek, open to the members of Wadham, have been awarded as follows:—E. Child, Scholar; and one between J. R. V. Marchant, Scholar, and H. A. Wilson. There were seven candidates. The exhibitions are of the annual value of £50, and are tenable for four years on condition of residence and of a terminal examination by the Regius Professor of Greek.—The Masters and Fellows of Balliol offer two exhibitions, to be competed for at the Oxford local examinations in the present year. They will be of the annual value of £40, and will be tenable during residence for four years. The Provost and Fellows of Worcester also offer an exhibition of the annual value of £70, and tenable during residence for four years.

The examination for the classical tripos at Cambridge began on Monday. There were 76 candidates, showing an increase over last year, when only 68 presented themselves. With the exception of Queen's and Magdalene, each college has one or more candidates, who are distributed as follows:—Trinity, 25; St. John's, 14; King's, 5; Emmanuel, Jesus, Caius, and Clare, 4 each; St. Catherine's, Christ's, and Pembroke, 3 each; St. Peter's and Trinity Hall, 2 each; Sidney, Downing, and Corpus, 1 each. Among the candidates there were six who obtained honours in the mathematical tripos, four of them being Wranglers. The list of those approved for the tripos, arranged in order of merit, will be published on the morning of March 26.

A valuable endowment in trust for ever has been presented to the Belfast Queen's College by Mr. William Dunville. It consists of two studentships, one for the encouragement of the mathematical and physical and the other for that of natural sciences. They are intended by the donor to enable distinguished students who attain graduation to pursue their collegiate studies further. The studentships are tenable for two years, and are of the value of £45 for the first and £100 for the second year.

The annual demonstration by the fourth-year students of St. Andrew's University, in commemoration of Kate Kennedy, daughter of the founder of the college, was observed yesterday week. About noon "Kate," equipped in riding-habit, appeared, followed by a retinue, gorgeously attired. The college and professors' houses were duly honoured with a call. During their progress throughout the city the processionists busied themselves vending their "annual" and the *carte*. Principal and professors are represented as an assembly of immortals on Mount Olympus considering the lady-students' question. Kneeling before the presiding deity is a lady student, while in the background is seen the shade of John Stuart Mill, bearing in his hand the gift of £5000.

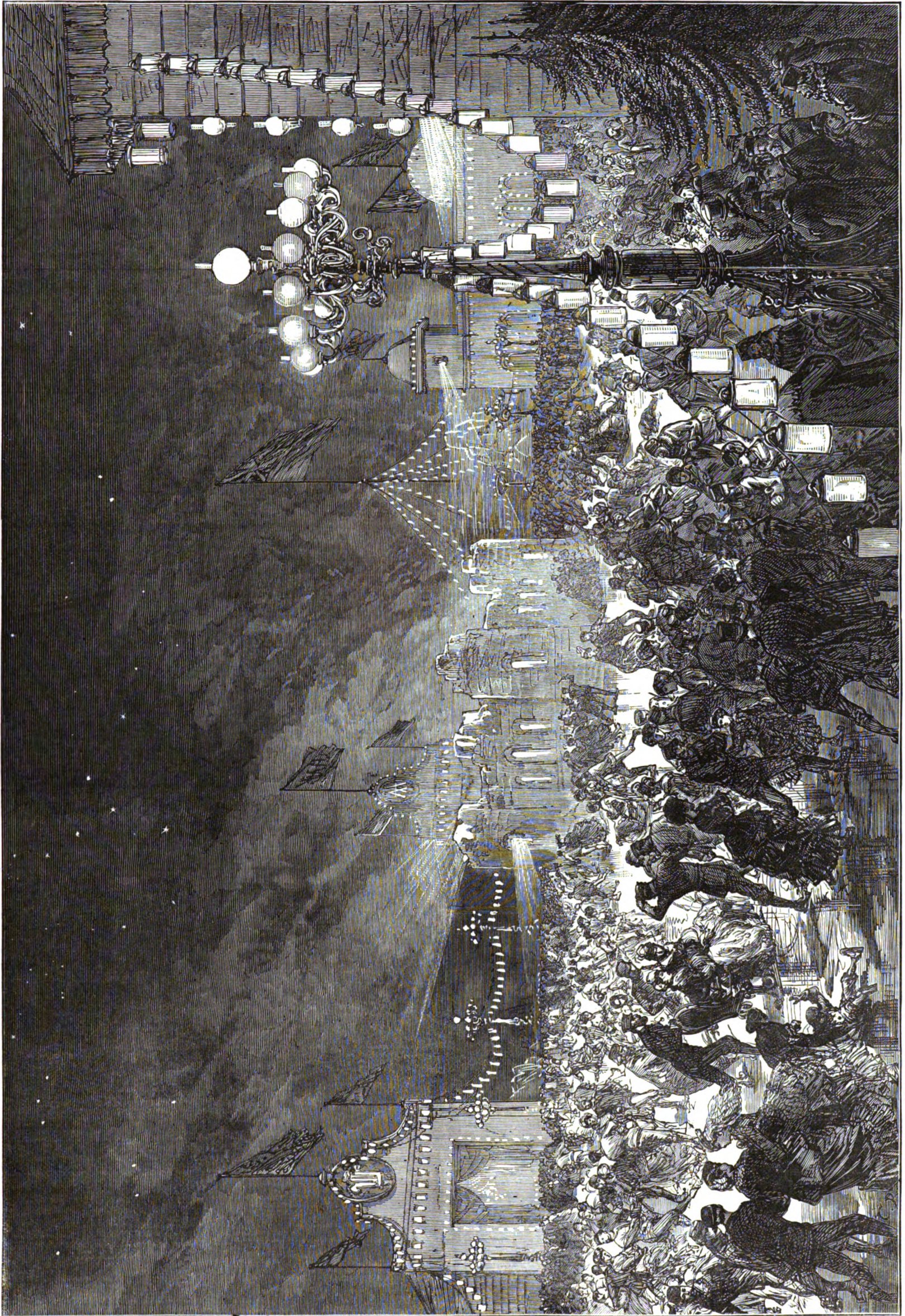
The anniversary dinner of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Subscriptions were made amounting to about £900. There are now 260 children in the asylum, and accommodation for forty more could be provided did the funds permit.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: SHARPENING CUTLASSES IN THE CAMP AT PRAH-SU.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: LORD GIFFORD AND ADVANCE SCOUTS ON THE ADANSI HILLS WARNED BY AN ASHANTEE PRIEST NOT TO GO FORWARD.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GRAND 'SKATING FETE ON THE NEVA IN HONOUR OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The Extra Supplement.

FOX-HUNTING IN FRANCE.

Although stag-hunting has been a favourite sport for many years in France, *tho chasse au Renard* is quite of modern date. There is no reason, however, why it should not be there brought to perfection, as foxes are plentiful, the country in most parts is open, and hounds and horses can easily be procured from England. Perhaps it would be advisable that our volatile neighbours should borrow our hunting costume. A plain scarlet coat, a pair of well-made breeches, and neat top-boots would certainly look better than the embroidered coat, the heavy jack-boot, the French horn, and the *coureau de chasse* of the sportsmen represented in our Illustration. The servant's dress, too, his coat and hat bedizened with gold lace, might well be exchanged for the simple attire of a Meltonian groom—dark pepper-and-salt coat, top-boots, and leathers. The pack does not appear to be very numerous, which seems fortunate, as the wily animal, we see, has not got much of a start, and the gentleman and lady in the distance determined on winning the brush. But the sketch is very spirited, and gives a fair notion of French fox-hunting.

Had the life of the Duc d'Orleans been spared, his Royal Highness would probably have become a master of foxhounds; for he was devoted to the chase, and his hunting establishment was that of a thorough sportsman, free from the "pomp and circumstance" of foreign Royalty. It is only within a few years that sporting books and newspapers have appeared in France. The French are indebted to us for their favourite phrase "Le Sport," which includes every field amusement. Nothing could be tamer or more dull than stag-hunting was in France. It was a system of galloping up and down large forests, amidst the sound of horns, the anathemas of the Royal huntsmen, the hallooing of the piqueurs, the yells of the hounds as they were ridden over by some forward Nimrod, and the shouts of the assembled population on foot.

As the love for the "noble science" increases writers will probably arise, in every nation, to describe its glories, since from time immemorial hunting has been the theme of prose and poetical authors. The works of Xenophon, Pliny, Homer, Virgil, and Ovid abound in descriptions of hounds and horses. Our own Shakespeare has eulogised the "echoes loud, redoubled and redoubled, concourse wild of mirth and jocund din." Of all the poets, however, Somerville must be noticed as not only a speculative, but a real sportsman. His language, sentiments, and the incidents he describes display a thorough knowledge of the subjects he writes upon. His correct description of the kennel, his vivid portraiture of the hounds, his philosophical discussion upon scent, and his lively and full-length portraiture of fox-hunting—the "casting" of the hounds, their working upon the scent, the un-kennelling of the fox, his breaking cover, and the full cry of the pack are most exciting pictures. We strongly advise those interested in the *chasse au Renard* to employ some talented writer to translate Somerville's "Chase" into French. The truly graphic delineation by Guillaume Regamey, which we have engraved, shows that there are artists in France fully competent to illustrate such a work; and it is one that we think would be sought for with avidity by La Jeune France.

THE FESTIVITIES IN RUSSIA.

In addition to the sketches by our Special Artist which have been published upon the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Emperor of the Russias, we give an illustration of the grand fête on the ice, prepared by the English Neva Skating Club, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Czarevitch and Czarevna, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis were present. This beautiful entertainment was on the night of the 11th inst. The Neva Skating Club occupy in winter several acres of inclosed river ice, nearly opposite the English church. They had converted this space into an Elysian field of ice temples, magnesium lights, coloured lamps and fires, pavilions, and buffets. All round the ice-field were hung chains of lamps, red and blue and green, festooned in pretty patterns. At one side was the Royal pavilion, with a small supper-room behind, built on the ice. Opposite this were two kiosks for military bands. At each end of the skating-field were cloak and refreshment rooms for the general company. In the centre of the inclosure rose a castle of frozen water, a trophy of ice masonry, converted into a *chapelle ardente* by a blaze of fires and lanterns burning at its windows and battlements. Small citadels were also built at the corners of the inclosed space, their mimic architecture flushed with Bengal lights burning within. But the most beautiful decoration was the soft light streaming from electric or magnesium lamps fixed at intervals round the inclosure. The Royal guests seemed to enjoy themselves heartily; and the English committee of management—Messrs. Edward Gibson, E. J. Morgan, A. F. Clarke, E. Cattley, and H. Auderen—must be congratulated on the success of their arrangements.

The subject of another Illustration is the scene upon the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at St. Petersburg, on the 13th inst. His Majesty was met at the railway station by the Emperor of Russia, the Prince of Wales and the other English Princes, the Czarevitch and Russian Grand Dukes. The two Emperors were conveyed from the station through the city to the Imperial Palace in a closed carriage, followed by General Trepoff, Chief of Police, in a sleigh drawn by two horses; and the Princes came after, in sleighs of the same kind. They passed beneath a triumphal arch from Great Morskaya, as shown in our Illustration.

It is stated that Mr. Crum-Ewing, late M.P. for Paisley, is to be Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, in the place of the late Sir James Colquhoun.

The Saddlers' Company is promoting not only technical but liberal education. This week it has held a competitive exhibition of military saddles, which was honoured with a visit from the Duke of Cambridge. It has further offered to the Corporation two scholarships of £80 each, tenable for three years, to be given to pupils of the City of London School proceeding to either University.

A meeting was held at the Watercress and Flower Girls' Mission, Laystall-street, on Tuesday, in connection with the "Emily Loan Fund," of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is the president. The object of the fund, which has been established some time, is to advance to this very poor class of the community the small capital they may require to set them up in business during the winter, when the supply of crosses and flowers fails. Already nearly 300 poor street hawkers have been assisted by the fund, and many have been thus kept from actual pauperism. In connection with the fund there are religious services, school, penny banks, &c. About 200 girls sat down to tea on Tuesday night, and the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the subsequent meeting.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Voltigeur—the chief representative of the Blacklock blood, the merits and demerits of which have given rise to so much fierce controversy—received a kick from a mare on Saturday last, which broke one of his thighs, and necessitated his immediate destruction. He was a comparative failure as a sire, but will be much missed by Dr. Shorthouse, who will truly be able to say, "Othello's occupation's gone." Voltigeur was by no means a promising yearling; indeed, he was returned unsold from Doncaster, as no one would give 100 gs. for him; but, as a two-year-old, he performed so well in a trial that the late Lord Zetland bought him for £1000 and certain contingencies. Ridden by Job Marson, he won the Derby; and also secured the St. Leger, after a dead-heat with Russborough, who was greatly interfered with, in the run off, by the crowd swarming into the course. The Doncaster Cup was, however, his crowning triumph, as at weight for age he beat the hitherto undefeated Flying Dutchman. This race led to the famous match, which is one of the great landmarks of turf history, and in which the Flying Dutchman fully revenged himself on his conqueror. It is generally believed that Voltigeur was over-trained for this engagement; and, in any case, it is certain that he never again displayed much form. Vedette, Sabreur, The Ranger, Buckstone, Fortunio, The Starter, Tibthorpe, and Falkland are about the best of his descendants.

From various causes, the Waterloo Cup scarcely excited as much attention as usual this year, but the running for it was of a most sensational character, as favourite after favourite succumbed in succession; and finally Magnano and Surprise, against each of which 200 to 1 could have been obtained after the draw had taken place, were put into the slips to run off the final course. In the first round Fugitive, who performed in the much-talked-of trial with Peasant Boy, ran clean away from Satire, and was at once made first favourite for the Cup; Tyrant was too fast for Royal Mary, the chief hope of Ireland; and then came a terrible blow to backers, for Muriel, starting very slowly, was led to the hare by Magnano, and beaten in a short and not very satisfactory trial. Mr. Jardine was also unlucky with two of his other representatives, Progress being well beaten by Diaticus, and Lucetta succumbing to Darcacolle. Peasant Boy had some trouble in defeating the moderate Red Prince, and had so evidently lost the smartness which characterised him on his two previous essays that he became a worse favourite than before his victory. Fugitive again ran well in the first ties; but White Slave, Mr. Jardine's last representative, was put out by Willie Galwey. Old Black Knight ran with all the fire of a puppy, and, in spite of a heavy fall, beat Croesus cleverly. Magnano never allowed British Crown to score a point, and Diaticus ran one of the most brilliant courses of the meeting against Whinblossom. Odds of 3 to 1 were laid on Peasant Boy against Surprise; but the latter not only led "the black" to the hare, but had far the best of the work in a long trial, to the great delight of the crowd, with whom Peasant Boy has always been very unpopular. In the second ties Magnano had to run twice against Tyrant, and only just beat him "at the second time of asking;" Amethyst, though running unsteadily, was too fast for Milky Way, and Surprise fairly outworked Darcacolle. Fugitive commenced the third ties with a very brilliant exhibition against Willie Galwey; Magnano and Diaticus were far too good for Sir William Don and Amethyst respectively; and Bannockburn was beaten pointlessly by Surprise. Fugitive was backed at 7 to 4 against Magnano in the fourth ties, but the latter took the first turn by several lengths, and, after Fugitive had scored three or four points, drew past him and effected a very meritorious kill; and, after an undecided, Surprise gave Diaticus no chance. The final course was very close, and Magnano, who took first turn, just won, owing to his superior speed. The winner is by Cauld Kail—Isoline, and belongs to Mr. C. Morgan, a south-country courser; while Surprise, nominated by Mr. Massey, is the property of Mr. Martelli, and is by Sir William—Modesty.

Want of space will not allow us to go fully into the running for the Purse and Plate. In the former, Muriel and Progress, who seemed to have recovered the effects of the trials which they were injudiciously allowed to run on the previous Saturday, showed their best form, and eventually divided; and Mr. Jardine also ran up for the Plate with White Slave, by Improver—Emma Snow, who was beaten by Gallant Poe, by Don Antonio—Maggie Smith, in the final course. Peasant Boy had been sent home lame, and took no part in this stake.

Earl Granville presided, on Tuesday evening, at a banquet given at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, to the Earl of Guilford, master of the East Kent foxhounds.

For nearly two years W. Cook has been left in undisturbed possession of the title of billiard champion; but, at length, John Roberts, jun., once more challenged him, and the match took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening last. Every seat was occupied; indeed, so many people were refused admission, that the players would do well to secure a larger room on future occasions. Roberts broke the balls, and was the first to score, but had only made 7 when Cook got well away with a superb contribution of 121 (the largest break ever made on a championship table), and followed this up with 82 and 40, which brought him to 244 against 18. His wonderful delicacy of touch and knowledge of strength was never better exhibited than in these breaks, which included some beautiful cannons. It was now Roberts's turn, and in four successive innings he made 110, while his opponent only added 5. An opportune fluke enabled the champion to add 61 to his score, against which Roberts contributed 25, 24, and 45, reaching 295 to 379; but Cook once more drew away, and, at the interval, had reached 537 to 397. On resuming play, Roberts at first made up a little of his lost ground, but the advantage was only temporary, for Cook again increased his lead, and, though no larger breaks were made on either side, won by 216 points. The game lasted 3 hours 41 minutes.

On Monday last, in spite of the incessant rain, a large number of spectators assembled at Kennington Oval to witness the football-match between picked twenties of England and Scotland, which was played under the Rugby Union rules. The visitors were undoubtedly the faster team; but England made up for this by more combined play, and, when "time" was called, had won a hardly-contested game by one goal against a try. We append the names of the players:—

ENGLAND.—T. Bateson, F. J. Batten (back), M. Brooks (back), H. A. Bryden, E. C. Cheston, W. E. Collins (half-back), C. W. Crosse, T. Cunliffe, H. Freeman (three-quarter-back), E. Genth, A. St. G. Hamersley (captain), E. Kewley, H. Hon. H. A. Lawrence (back), M. W. Marshall, W. H. Milton (half-back), S. Morse (half-back), the Hon. S. Parker, W. H. Stafford, D. P. Turner, and R. Walker.

SCOTLAND.—W. A. D. Brown (captain and back), F. C. Bryce, T. T. Chalmers (back), P. Davidson, J. Finlay, W. St. Clair Grant (quarter-back), H. M. Hamilton (half-back), G. Heron, R. W. Irvine, M. H. Kidstone (half-back), T. T. Marshall (half-back), J. T. Mein, W. Neilson, J. Petrie, J. Reid, A. K. Stewart (quarter-back), J. K. Tod, R. Wilson, A. Wood, and A. Young.

* Played in 1871. + Played in 1872. ‡ Played in 1873.

FINE ARTS.

The Queen has lent her picture, by Frith, of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, to the Hibernian Academy Exhibition.

The Print Room of the British Museum will in future be opened every day of the week.

Mr. Edward Samuelson, the last Mayor of Liverpool, has presented a picture by Turner to the Corporation of that town for their new art-gallery. The Town Council lately voted £1200 for the purchase of pictures this year for the gallery.

An action has been brought against Mr. Hayes, the Irish artist, a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, for libel arising out of the "Civic Celebrities" caricatures, attributed to him, the plaintiff being Sir Wm. Carroll. The publication on which the action is based represents the plaintiff in the costume of a clown, with his left foot and leg enormously swollen, and a ridiculous legend appended. Damages are laid at £500.

Active arrangements are being made for the adequate representation of French art and industry at this year's International Exhibition. French artists are making large demands for the admission of their pictures and works of art. The city of Paris will exhibit an extensive illustration of the municipal works of the French capital, accompanied by models of public buildings and sanitary appliances.

There was a grand show, on Friday week, of Mr. Vernon Heath's landscape autotypes, in the library of the Royal Institution, when that gentleman read a paper, which is reported in another column. We take this opportunity of drawing attention to the extraordinary perfection to which Mr. Vernon Heath has brought landscape-photography, as exemplified in his large autotypes. To consummate artistic taste in the selection of his subjects he combines rare skill in the management of his chemicals, so that his half-tones are always clear and his shadows are never black. The picture of "A Fallen Monarch," an ancient tree laid low by a tempest, is a grand example of successful autotype photography. Mr. Vernon Heath's collection, at 43, Piccadilly, is well worthy of a visit.

Some of the first reports as to losses of pictures in the fire at the Pantechnicon are, we are glad to know, unfounded or exaggerated. No pictures of importance belonging to Sir Richard Wallace are destroyed, though all will regret to learn that he has lost armour, plate, objets d'art, and furniture, collectively of great value, and including articles of great rarity. Mr. Wynn Ellis has lost none of the old masters of his collection, several of which are of historical importance. Some modern pictures belonging to Mr. Ellis were destroyed, but they were not of very considerable value. A most painful loss has, however, been sustained by Mr. Brittan Willis, the well-known animal-painter of the Old Water-Colour Society. The entire series of sketches, studies, and drawings of this artist were destroyed, together with many works by J. D. Harding and other members of the Water-Colour Society. The entire collection was about 2000 in number, and represented a money value of several thousand pounds. The artists' own works were the efforts of a long and laborious life, chiefly drawn from nature in the three kingdoms, on the Continent, and in America. The artist, who is at a distance from home in feeble health, and, we regret to add, uninsured, is prostrated by the disaster.

A movement is on foot at Oxford to raise a subscription for the purpose of procuring the restoration of the paintings on the walls of the Union debating-room, which are now rapidly decaying. The cost of the proposed restoration is estimated to be not less than £700, and the restoration is strongly opposed by a majority of the members, because the society is now in debt, as well as for other reasons. The paintings in question are illustrative of the Arthurian romances, and the immature productions of Messrs. Rossetti, Burne Jones, V. Prinsep, and, if we remember rightly, one or two other painters of the romantic section of the pre-Raphaelites. The paintings are of small artistic value, unless regarded as marking a revival in our school, which has, however, proved nearly abortive. Moreover, the works are executed in distemper, not in genuine or *buon fresco*; it is therefore impossible for them to stand this climate, and to restore them effectually would involve their entire repainting in some durable medium.

Our Number for last week contained portraits and memoirs of two artists who had respectively reached the ages of ninety-two and ninety-five years. A still more remarkable instance of artistic longevity is that of Count Waldeck, the painter, residing at Paris, who has, says *Galignani*, just arrived at the great age of 108 years, and is in excellent health. In 1826 M. Waldeck, being then sixty, and in want of money, offered some of his pictures for sale at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and asked 40,000 francs for them. M. Bastard, the director, replied that the resources at his command did not permit him to make a purchase of that importance, but offered to procure the painter an annual allowance of 2000 francs. This was done, and the Count has therefore received during forty-eight years a total sum of 96,000 francs.

It is remarkable that in Paris, although the number of French artists is doubtless proportionately greater than the number of English artists, an art-exhibition other than that of the Salon is of rare occurrence: there is nothing corresponding to the multitude of exhibitions by independent bodies of artists which we have here. The want of additional exhibitions has indeed been long felt, and at length a "co-operative" society of artists has been formed to supply the desideratum. The objects of the society are the organisation of open exhibitions, without jury or honorary awards, at which each member may exhibit his works; the sale of the said works; and the publication of a journal relating exclusively to the arts. The society is composed of painters, sculptors, engravers, and lithographers. The expenses are to be met by charges on the entries of works, and commission on sales; and should any profit arise it is to be divided among the members.

According to the French critics, the statue of Joan of Arc, lately erected at Paris on the Place des Pyramides, does as little honour to the memory of the heroine as does the satire of Voltaire. The attitude, say these authorities, suggests the idea of a gamin on horseback; the statue has no heroic qualities, and the face is equally devoid of character, beauty, and expression.

The "Venus of Falcrone," a statue in Parian marble, found, in 1836, in the town of Falcrone, among the ruins of an ancient theatre, has been added to the sculpture galleries of the Louvre. The statue closely resembles, but, though beautiful, is inferior in style and execution to the famous Venus of Milo in the same galleries. It is conjectured by M. Ravaisson, the curator of the antiques of the Louvre, and other connoisseurs, that each of these statues once belonged to a group completed by a statue of Mars, such as the two groups of Venus and Mars to be seen in the Uffizi at Florence. The conjecture acquires some probability from the fact that the left side of the Venus of Milo, which would, in a group, be concealed by the form of Mars, is less carefully chiselled than the rest of the statue.

AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

The first volume of *The Blue Ribbon*, by the author of "St. Olave's," &c. (Hurst and Blackett), creates a feeling of almost enthusiastic admiration, and leads one to anticipate extraordinary gratification. And, indeed, that single volume is worth a round dozen of even the most highly-praised recent novels; so fresh, piquant, and exquisitely pathetic are the portions it contains of the whole story. Nor do the author's creations resemble mere airy phantoms of the brain; they seem to have coverings of solid flesh and plenty of strong backbone. Nearly all the characters have their distinct peculiarities, and at once enlist the reader's interest or sympathy. We may fear that Mr. Ballinger, amusing as he is for a while, will eventually become a bore; but he promises to compensate for that by developing into a thorough villain. The mystery that hangs about Patch combines with her fierce temper, her foreign tongue, and her gift of song, to set expectation on tiptoe. We acknowledge in Gurtha an excellent specimen of the rough, honest, faithful, kindhearted, shrewd, laughable, somewhat irritable, but wholly valuable and greatly lovable, domestic servant; and in Mrs. Bratchet an equally excellent specimen of the motherly, garrulous, conscientious, overworked old woman, as ludicrous as she is good and as good as she is ludicrous, whose religious views are nondescript but strong, and who mingles the washing of linen with the singing of psalms. The widowed mother and her cares and her struggles and her triumphs, and the stranger who befriends her and the friends who desert her, are very truthfully and touchingly described; and the society of the cathedral city is slightly and partially, but vividly and characteristically, sketched. The brother and sister, the strong, manly boy and the weak, deformed girl, the former the unconscious cause of the latter's life-long cross, take one's heart by storm from the very moment when we see them, first fishing for minnows together, then cutting into fantastic shapes and ultimately devouring blancmange together, and then "making believe" to be at an astronomical lecture together. So sweet and noble a conception as the girl required very tender, careful, delicate treatment; and very tenderly, carefully, and delicately it is treated. We take to the old scientific gentleman, too, from the very day when he rides up to the wicket-gate just in time to see one young gentleman knock another young gentleman into a bed of nettles and to deliver some dry remarks upon the subject; and we like him still better as the tale proceeds and as we learn more and more about the "works" of which he is the master; for then we make the acquaintance of the pretty, charming, winning girl who wears the "blue ribbon;" and surely a simpler, quainter, more picturesque, more captivating maiden, beloved of Apollo and the Muses, was never imported by novelist's fancy from her German home into this country to fascinate the hero and the readers of a novel. The second and third volumes are somewhat prolix and commonplace compared with the first volume; indeed, it was, perhaps, too much to expect that so exceptionally good a beginning should have as exceptionally good a continuation.

A collection of more or less exciting stories, written with the skill that comes of experience strengthening natural aptitude, is to be found in the three volumes entitled *Monsieur Maurice*, and *Other Tales*, by Amelia B. Edwards (Hurst and Blackett). If the tales were published with any object beyond the perfectly legitimate one—which, it may safely be predicted, will be attained—of affording a very appreciable amount of entertainment to whosoever has leisure to read them, that object, one would think, must be a revival of the almost obsolete belief in ghosts and supernatural warnings. Whether we read how Monsieur Maurice, the French prisoner on parole, was miraculously preserved from firearms and poison; or how a third man, who came and went like a puff of smoke, suddenly stood upon the steam-engine, "and turned the steam off" just in time to prevent an awful sacrifice of life; or how the brother of Egerton Wolfe did or did not come back from the dead to save the living; or how twenty men without their leader are seen "riding through the hollow way" after they have been "cut to pieces;" or how Gustave Berghem "avers that in that awful dream, in which his senses came back to him, he distinctly saw, as in a vision, the mouldering form beneath the hearth, and the others under the sluggish waters of the pond;" or how the "gracious spirit" of Salome was seen "thrice, haunting the spot where . . . ;" or how phantoms or illusions, or whatever they may be most properly called, are put to really useful work, and not to mere thrumming of banjos, or rapping of tables, or tying and untying of knotted ropes, we are continually confronted by the preternatural. One vision that may haunt the reader all the way through is traceable to the fact that the author has for the most part, if not entirely, adopted the autobiographical form of narration; and the consequence is that, to those who cannot divest themselves of what has clung to them from a perusal of the titlepage, a grotesque image presents itself of an author epicene in gender, of fabulous age, and engaged in all kinds of impossibilities.

There is plenty of wild rattle, modified by something, tuneful or other, of a more sober kind, in *Transmigration*, by Mortimer Collins (Hurst and Blackett). It is a fanciful story, the leading idea whereof may be gathered from the following statement. The third volume opens with a startling announcement, from which it is to be inferred that one and the same person dies "at seven in the afternoon of the 29th of June, 1840," and is born "at eleven in the evening of the 29th of June, 1840," having passed the interval, chiefly amongst personages famous in Grecian or Roman mythology or history, in the planet Mars. The author's sentiments and speculations are pervaded by earthiness, and he seldom or never rises above the sensual, not to say the sensual. According to him, a second existence may enable you to marry the lovely woman whom you loved and lost in your and her first existence; but it does not appear that, so far as your nature is concerned, you undergo what may be properly termed metempsychosis; you do not seem to become a superior, even if you be not transformed into an inferior, type of humanity; you have the same somewhat grovelling tastes and passions, though your reminiscences of a former state of life may help you to astonish your teachers by your manner of dealing with Euclid and arithmetic or to have the advantage over a bullying school-fellow by your scientific method of plying the fist. The novel is, in parts, very amusing and, throughout, very brisk, buoyant, and readable; but though the author's fancy was, as he himself states, suggested to him by the very mouth of Wordsworth, who quoted:—

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:
The Soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar,

he has worked it up (or down) into a mundane structure, wherein Strasbourg pie and strong drink are not by any means prohibited, such as the illustrious poet may not have contemplated. One of the author's curious notions is that "in the present state of Great British modesty it is hard to put into sufficiently decorous prose anything that bridegroom and bride are likely to say to each other when yachting in the Medi-

terranean." Surely there is some mistake here; there is either a complete misapprehension of facts or a great inaccuracy of expression. That the conversation of a newly-married couple would be uninteresting to anybody but themselves is likely enough, if not quite certain; but that it is, as a matter of course, indecorous and calculated to shock "Great British modesty," and that the author, "as a moral man," cannot record anything of the kind in his pages, is an assertion at which one's hair would stand on end, if one's sides did not shake with derisive laughter.

Two or three bushels of short stories, such as children and some adults delight in, with fairies and brownies and all sorts of impossible creatures performing all sorts of impossible feats, are contained within the covers of *Tales from the Fjeld*, from the Norse of P. Chr. Asbjørnsen, by E. W. Dasent, D.C.L., (Chapman and Hall). Some of the stories are quaint and pretty and amusing enough of themselves; some are interesting because of the witness they bear to a family likeness between what is called the folklore of all nations; some are of an allegorical or quasi-allegorical kind, and probably teach a moral lesson to those who are sharp enough to detect it; all are of the good, old-fashioned, seven-league-booted sort. There are many reasons for supposing that the translation is well done; and therefore, as the translation does not exhibit many, if any, marks of fancy's higher and more poetical moods, it may be taken for granted that they would not be discovered even in the original. The collection, in fact, is not much, if at all, above the level of "Gammer Gurton."

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Lord Chief Justice, yesterday week, continued his summing up of the evidence in the Tichborne trial. Before proceeding with it, however, he called attention to a letter sent to him by Mr. Guildford Onslow, which had been elicited by some observations of the learned Judge a day or two previously. In this communication Mr. Onslow explained the part he had taken in reference to some of the pecuniary details of this case. His Lordship, in the course of the day, reviewed the defendant's statements upon points on which it must be assumed that Roger Tichborne possessed the necessary knowledge, such as his life at Stonyhurst, in the Army, and in South America, and drew notice to many discrepancies between these statements and the facts as they must have been known to Roger Tichborne.

Defendant's version of his school life at Stonyhurst was summed up on Monday. Taking the authentic account obtained from the family correspondence, the Lord Chief Justice showed, one after another, the many instances in which the defendant was at fault. The ingenious theories and assumptions by which his counsel had attempted to reconcile discrepancies were treated as requiring very little refutation. The cottage in which he said he had lived could not be discovered on satisfactory evidence. His statement of the date when he left Stonyhurst was directly at variance with the college records. His Lordship proved still more against the defendant from cases in which he remembered too much—as when he told Mr. Hoffman, the drawing-master, about the Rev. Father Walmsley, who had not been rector of the college until after Mr. Hoffman's time; and in his alleged meeting with Mr. Bertram Talbot at Bilton Grange, which was contradicted by Mrs. Hibbert, the lady of the house. It was shown that defendant's account of his examination at Sandhurst did not tally with the facts.

On Tuesday his Lordship went over many of the salient episodes in Roger's life, applying to them the question—"Could Roger's memory of these have been like the defendant's?" Among the incredible things that the defendant had forgotten were Roger's last visit to Mr. Seymour at Bath, his acquaintance with Lady Clanricarde and other people of fashion in Dublin, his correspondence while in Ireland, the books he had read and annotated, and his military knowledge both as respects his own regiment and the army generally. His Lordship clenched these disproofs of identity with a series of special objections. As to the defendant's having forgotten his native tongue, it might not be intellectually impossible, but it must be a very exceptional case, and was all the more surprising in a man whose memory seemed to be marvellously tenacious in other matters. Roger's love for his cousin, Miss Doughty, inspired his Lordship with the most solemn reflections, unfavourable to the defendant. It was a feeling, he thought, which could never have died in Roger's heart.

The Lord Chief Justice, before resuming the summing up on Wednesday, informed the jury that he required a day's rest, and therefore the Court would not sit on Thursday. He thought he could conclude his observations on the evidence on Friday, and that two hours on Saturday would finish the whole, so that by midday the jury would be able to consider their verdict. The learned Judge then went into an exhaustive examination of the circumstances surrounding the sealed packet and the relations between Roger Tichborne and his cousin, Miss Doughty. His Lordship's treatment of this part of the case was followed with deep attention by a crowded court.

In the Rolls Court on Tuesday a bill filed by a trustee to ascertain the validity of a deed by which property had been made over to a convent in Belfast, by a lady who had become a nun, was dismissed with costs by the Master, Sir George Jessel, who said the plaintiff's proceeding was most unjustifiable; for that he had nothing to do in the matter but to carry out the wishes of the lady, who might order her possessions to be thrown into the sea if she chose.

By consent, a verdict of £150 was taken, in the Court of Exchequer, last Saturday, to compensate the widow and children of an army accoutrement maker, who, sustaining a mental shock by a gas explosion, which happened as he was passing the house of the defendant, died, after a painful illness, raving mad.

In the Court of Exchequer an action was brought, on Monday, by Mr. John Glendinning, a corn merchant, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to recover from a "bookmaker" calling himself Pleasant Hook the sum of £100, deposited with the defendant as stakeholder during the Birmingham races, in July last, and having reference to the question whether a horse named Hermit won the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes. The allegations were denied by the defendant; but a verdict was given for the plaintiff—damages, £100.

Lord de Mauley summoned Captain Carr on Monday, at Marlborough-street, for an assault committed at the Horse Agency, in Piccadilly, where the defendant has an office. A fine of twenty shillings, with costs, was inflicted.

M. Rivière appeared, on Tuesday, at Westminster, with the woman who, a short time ago, made a statement there about some music having been abstracted from her luggage, and afterwards published under another name. Miss Wood, the complainant, now absolutely withdrew her charge, and her retraction was enhanced by the evidence of her landlady that she was not over-sane.

In hearing another batch of summonses against parents for not sending their children to school, Mr. Ingham entertained the question whether an inspector might not be employed to go about and look after the truants.

In the Sheriffs' Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Hynam sued for compensation for the compulsory taking of his premises in Princes-square and Wilson-street, Finsbury, they being required for the London and North-Western Railway for a new station. A verdict for £16,000 was agreed upon.

Mr. Charles Semple, lately a Lieutenant in the 93rd Highlanders, was charged at the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, with assaulting Mr. Henry Frisby, a member of the Stock Exchange. He pleaded guilty to a common assault, and was fined £50. He was also ordered to enter into his own recognisances in £500, and to find two sureties each in the sum of £250, to keep the peace for twelve months.

Antonio Antoniadis, twenty-three years of age, who is said to be an Englishman, notwithstanding the Greek name he had assumed, and who had already been committed for trial on a charge of obtaining £40 on the false pretence that he was a member of the firm of Baring Brothers, was, on Monday, placed before the Lord Mayor on a fresh accusation of forgery and fraud, and upon this also was sent for trial.

Colonel Allen, of Curzon-street, Mayfair, was, on Wednesday, summoned to Marlborough-street for an assault on his valet, and was fined £5 and costs.

The Countess de Civry, also calling herself the Countess de Bar, was again placed before Mr. Knox, yesterday week, charged with having obtained a large quantity of goods from various tradesmen by fraud. She was committed for trial, bail having been accepted.

William Colden, an absent minded person, of independent means, has had to answer at Westminster for an indiscretion in walking off with an unpaid pork chop from a butcher's in Vauxhall-bridge-road. The magistrate, having doubts about Colden's moral responsibility, accepted his recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon.

Mr. A. Hickey, a chemist and dentist, at Silver-street, Notting-hill, has been prosecuted by the Metropolitan Railway Company for smoking in one of their carriages. The evidence showed that he had grossly insulted a lady, and, when remonstrated with, had used disgraceful language. The magistrate regretted that he had been charged with only one offence, and required him to pay 40s. fine, with 44s. costs.

Collin Kelly, a carpenter, having no home, but who gave the name of Benjamin Leslie Nicholls, residing in Oxford-street, was charged at Marylebone, on Monday, with breaking into a house in Islop-street, Kentish Town, and threatening to murder his brother, Mr. Henry Kelly. He was also charged with attempting to murder Henry Davis, by stabbing him. The witnesses included both Mr. Kelly and Mr. Davis, and, after some evidence had been given, a remand was granted.

At Westminster Police Court, yesterday week, Mr. Conquest, milk-seller, Montpelier-street, Brompton, appeared to an adjourned summons charging him with selling milk adulterated with water. The adulteration was admitted, but the guilty party, it was said, was the man who sent it from the country. He had been in the habit of calling for his account every three weeks, but since these proceedings were taken he had never been near the place, and another sample of his milk was found to contain 16 per cent of water. The defendant said he intended to proceed against that person, first for selling adulterated milk, and then by action to recover damages for the loss the defendant had sustained by conviction. Mr. Arnold fined the defendant only £3, as the costs were exceedingly heavy—£6 12s. 6d.

Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker was attacked in the Fulham-road about midnight on Friday week by two men, who threw him into the road and robbed him of his watch, chain, and gold locket set with diamonds. They then ran away in the direction of Kensington. Mr. Croker, though much bruised and partially stunned, pursued them, but was unable to overtake them.

A convict named Davison, employed upon the dockyard extension works at Chatham, refused, on Tuesday, to continue his labours. Upon being remonstrated with by Warden May, he seized a spade and dealt a murderous blow at May's head. The warden to some extent parried the blow with his hand, but his head was at the same time severely cut.

A daring attempt at shop robbery was made at Windsor on Saturday afternoon. Shortly after five o'clock, in the midst of a busy market, a man with his clenched fist broke a large pane of plate glass in the shop of Mr. Willoughby, jeweller, and attempted to seize a tray of valuable gold rings; but a policeman who saw what he had done ran up to him and seized him before he was able to effect his object. The prisoner was only discharged from Reading gaol that morning.

At the Sheffield Townhall, on Tuesday, two butchers, living at Tideswell, Derbyshire, were summoned for sending diseased meat to Sheffield. One, named Walter Gilbert, was fined £20 and costs; and the other, Frank Hill, £5 and costs.

A female burglar, in the person of a girl fifteen years of age, named Harriet Keece, was on Monday before the magistrate at Cardiff. She had, until within the last fortnight, been servant to Mr. E. Thomas, in Edward-place. During the night of Thursday week she entered the house by the kitchen window, and proceeded to a bed-room, from which she took money amounting to £55 and a gold watch and chain, and then decamped. On the following morning the girl made some extensive purchases of clothing, and this led to her apprehension.

With a view to increased popularity and the promotion of recruiting, the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders will henceforward assume the kilt in lieu of their less picturesque uniform.

At a gathering of agriculturists at Sevenoaks, on Tuesday, it was decided to agitate for a repeal—or, at any rate, the reduction—of the malt duty.

Mr. John Kirk has been appointed to the post of Director and Principal Clerk of her Majesty's Chancery in Scotland, vacant by the death of Mr. John Mackenzie Lindsay.

A fine example of the rare Dutch landscape-painter, Hobbema, dated 1663, the master's best period, has been added to the museum at Brussels.

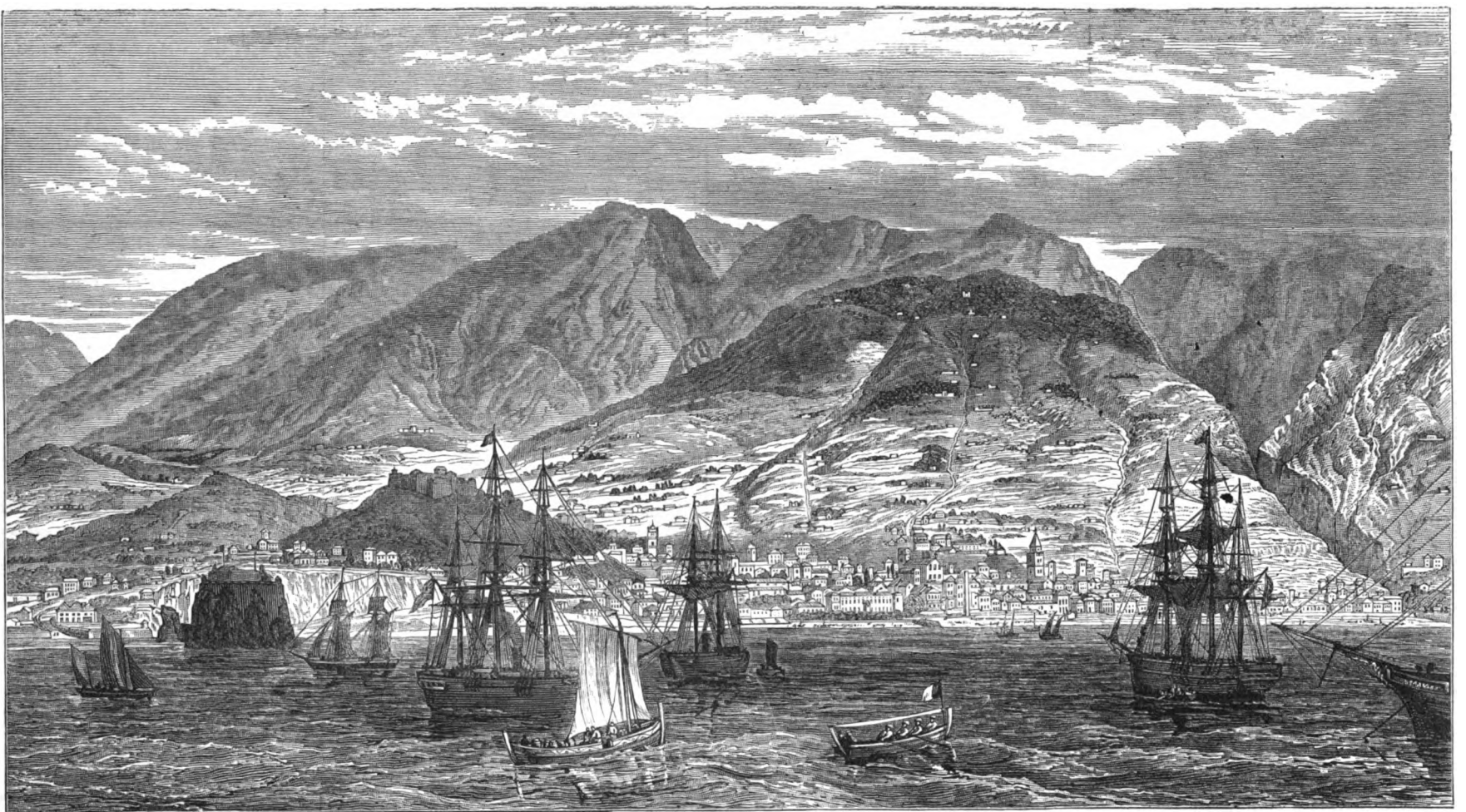
A number of working men in Westminster have, by means of a small subscription, bought the land and built suitable premises for a working men's club, reading and refreshment rooms, and lecture-halls, capable of accommodating 600 or 700 persons. The building has cost £1200, which has been subscribed entirely by the working classes. One of the subscribers designed the building, another acted as architect, and others worked as carpenters, bricklayers, and gasfitters. The hall is situated in Regent-street, Westminster, where a fancy bazaar has been held, closing this (Saturday) evening. The proceeds will be applied in furnishing the club.



ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT ST. PETERSBURG.
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THE LATE M. MICHELET, FRENCH HISTORIAN.



THE BAY AND TOWN OF FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

THE LATE M. MICHELET.

The death of this learned and popular French writer has been mentioned. Jules Michelet was born at Paris in 1793. He early distinguished himself as a student of history, and was, in 1821, appointed to a chair in the Collège Sainte Barbe, where he taught the ancient languages and philosophy until 1826. Shortly after the Revolution of 1830 he was appointed chief of the historical section of the archives of the realm; and M. Guizot, unable on account of his political duties to continue his lectures on history in the Faculty of Literature in Paris, named Michelet as his substitute. In 1838 he succeeded M. Dunon in the chair of history in the Collège de France, and was elected member of the Institute. M. Michelet regarded history as "philosophy teaching by example." His first work, "Tableaux Synthétiques de l'Histoire Moderne," appeared in 1826; his "Histoire de France," in 1833-63; and his "Histoire de la Révolution Française," in 1847-53. He was a great opponent of the Jesuits, against whom he has written "Des Jésuites," published in 1813; "Du Prêtre, de la Femme, et de la Famille," in 1844; and "Du Peuple," in 1846. He wrote "L'Oiseau," published in 1856; "L'Insecte," in 1857; "L'Amour," in 1858; "La Femme," in 1859; "La Mer," in 1861; "La Sorcière," in 1862; "La Bible de l'Humanité," in 1864; and "Nos Pères," a plea for compulsory education, in 1869. The Government of Napoleon III. in March, 1851, interdicted his lectures, and he from that time retired into private life.

The portrait is from a photograph by Reutlinger, of Paris.

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

The island of Madeira, famous for its mild winter climate, and frequently sought by the consumptive patients of England for a refuge in that season, has lately received a few of the victims of African fever, disabled from exposure to the climate of the Gold Coast in our Ashantee war. Madeira is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about latitude 32 deg. N., longitude 17 deg. W., 400 miles off the north-western shore of Africa. The island is nearly forty-two miles long and twenty miles broad. It is mountainous, being a mass of basalt rock, with summits from 4000 ft. to 6000 ft. high, but it is intersected by fertile valleys, with streams of clear water. The vineyards are formed on the sides of the hills, to the height of 2300 ft. above the sea level. In the lower parts many tropical plants are cultivated, the sugar-cane, the date palm, and maize. The population is about 100,000, of mixed race, but the Portuguese nationality is in the ascendant. Madeira was discovered and colonised by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century. We present a view of the harbour and town of Funchal, the only town in the island.

Last week 2476 births and 1616 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 42 and the deaths 32 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-cough, 33 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the three previous weeks had been 464, 512, and 607, were last week 595, and exceeded the average by 37; 262 resulted from bronchitis, 169 from phthisis, and 110 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 63 deaths; 56 were the result of negligence or accident, including 23 from fractures and contusions, 13 from burns and scalds, and 13 from suffocation. Two cases of suicide and 1 of infanticide were registered. Six deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

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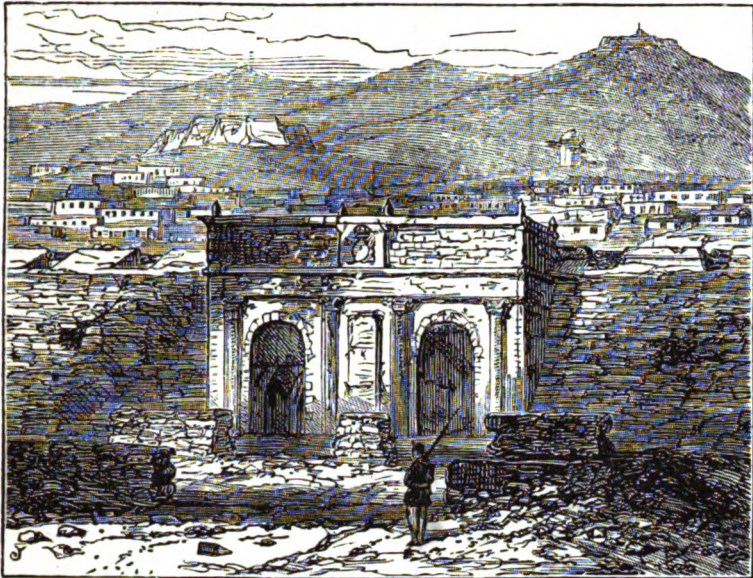
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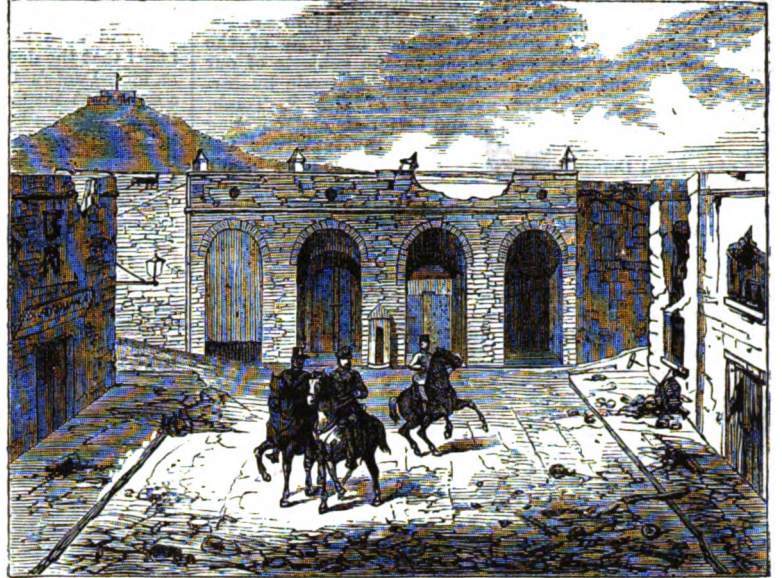
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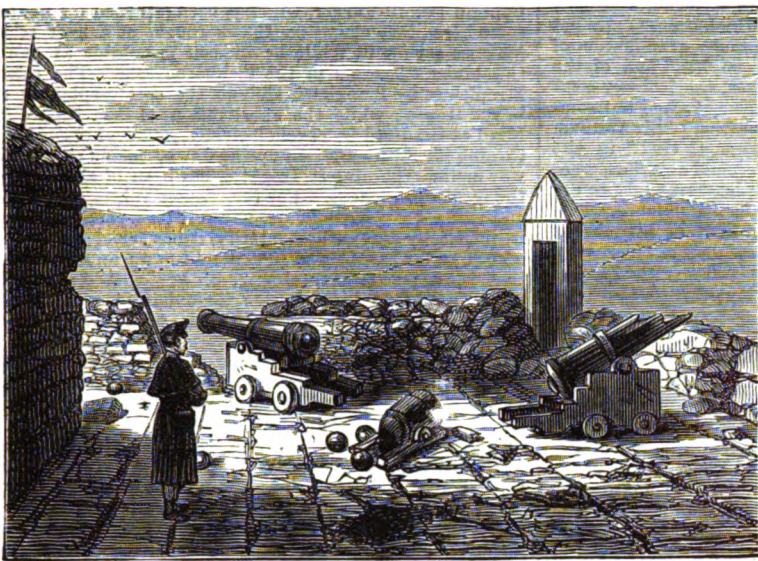
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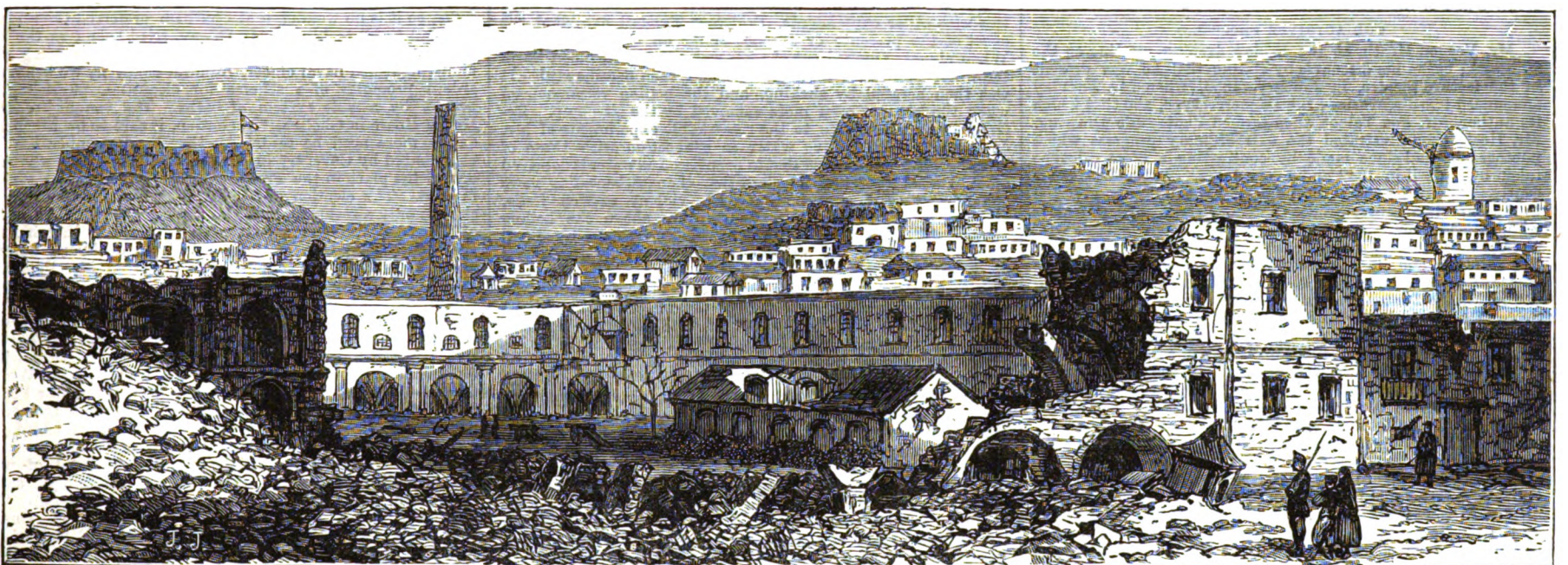
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INSIDE FORT ATALAYA.



SCENE OF EXPLOSION OF ARTILLERY PARK.



MERSEL KEBIR BAY, NEAR ORAN, WITH SPANISH VESSELS OF WAR.

THE SIEGE OF CARTHAGENA.

The prolonged resistance of the Intransigentes or Red Republican insurgents of Spain to the military and naval forces of the Madrid Government at Carthagena is now an affair of the past. Some interest may yet belong to the subjects of our present illustrations, which are from sketches made by Mr. Algernon Yockney, assistant paymaster of H.M.S. Toroh, showing the condition of the gates and batteries, and outlying forts, immediately after the surrender of the town and the entry of General Dominguez. The place seems to have been a good deal knocked about, but there was not much loss of life. It will be remembered that the rebel leaders, with several hundreds of the men they had engaged in the defence of Carthagena, made their escape in two of the Spanish frigates. They arrived at the French port of Oran, on the coast of Algeria, where they were allowed to land, but were disarmed and placed for a time in confinement. The ships were, upon demand, given up to the Spanish Government. Our correspondent has furnished a view of the port of Oran, with the Spanish and other ships of war lying there, to illustrate the last act in that preposterous exhibition of party strife, the performance of the Intransigentes of Carthagena.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ANALOGIES OF ANCIENT AND RECENT LIFE.

Professor P. M. Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., began his sixth and concluding lecture on Palaeontology by showing that the break in the succession of living things at the close of the palaeozoic age was not so great as has been asserted. He then noticed the intermediate character of the Triassic corals, pointing out that they clearly, in many instances, retained palaeozoic peculiarities in addition to those possessed by mesozoic species. The nature of so-called "characteristic" fossils, and the apparently sudden appearance of certain groups of fossils and their equally sudden disappearance, were next considered; and it was shown that, in distant and equivalent strata, the "characteristic" form became less so, and either did not exist, or was represented by a similar but not identical species, which usually had an extended range. The law that widely-ranging species are found in many consecutive strata was noticed, as well as the nature of endemic and widely-spreading sporadic forms; the former being limited to particular areas by physical conditions; the latter being true wanderers over the surface of the globe: all which tends to substantiate the existence of distributional provinces of animals and plants from the earliest times in the history of the earth. In relation to the imperfection of the geological record, the Professor described strata as the burial places of the organisms of the time of their deposition, and usually accumulating during the subsidence of the crust only. He then described the nature of the lingulella, leperditia, and trilobites, the earliest forms of life known at present except the cozoön, and commented on the structural relations of these early forms to those of the present day, especially in regard to their embryonic and progressively developed condition. After describing the cephalopoda of the Tremadoc rocks and the gradual rise of this great group, followed by a notice of the anatomy of the nautilidae, ammonitidae, and belemnitidae, Professor Duncan commented on the remarkable relation between the shape of the genera of nautilidae and ammonitidae, concluding his discourse with remarks upon the difficulties which surround the two opposite hypotheses of the day—the theories of the special creation and of the evolution of living things.

THE AUTOTYPE PROCESS.

Mr. Vernon Heath, at the Friday evening meeting on the 20th inst., began his discourse by stating that he was present in the lecture theatre, in January, 1839, when Mr. Faraday announced two discoveries—the Daguerreotype, and that which its author, Mr. Fox Talbot, then termed Photogenic Drawing. Mr. Heath then illustrated the extraordinary progress which photography had since made by contrasting a little calotype taken by himself in 1842 and a very large, fine landscape recently produced by the autotype process. He briefly adverted to the experimental researches of various ardent experimenters who had endeavoured to remedy the well-known instability of photographs, a defect which, he said, had been at last removed by the autotype and its kindred processes. Among the persons whose discoveries had conducted to this result he especially mentioned Mungo Ponton, Becquerel, Poitevin, Pouncy, Blair, and Swan; the principles in the new process being the result of the researches of Mr. J. R. Johnson. The basis of the autotype process is the action of light upon gelatine and a pigment in contact with bichromate of potash; the light's action rendering this compound insoluble. By means of an ingenious diagram Mr. Heath explained that the insolubility which is attained, and the solubility that is preserved, are in strict accordance with the degree in which light is shut out from or let into the coating of bichromatised gelatine—the resistance which an ordinary negative offers to the action of the light being translated into the same exact gradations of the pigment used with the gelatine. This was strikingly illustrated by the development of an autotype print made from a plate which had been covered with various thicknesses of tracing paper; and still further demonstrated by the development of a landscape autotype of large size in which gradations of tone were very perfectly rendered. After explaining certain points in the manipulation, Mr. Heath exhibited the method employed in the production of his large landscapes in autotype, stating that, though the means adopted were not new, the present success was due alone to the extremely perfect character and quality of the autotype transparency from which the enlarged negative was made. In regard to magnitude, he stated that negatives can be produced of any reasonable dimensions, 48 in. by 38 in. being now a usual size. Mr. Heath then said that the processes which had been considered up to that point were those which substituted the usual photographic processes; but he added that the surface of the gelatine, rendered insoluble by the action of light, was found to have acquired the property of repelling water as from a greasy surface, thereby enabling a design to be inked with printing-ink, and an impression to be taken from the inked surface on paper in a way analogous to lithography. This process was fully illustrated by means of one of the presses employed for autotype mechanical printing, and pictures were actually produced. These and many other appliances and means for the illustration of the discourse were furnished by Messrs. Spencer, Sawyer, and Bird, from their works at Ealing Dean; and the lecturer was also under great obligations to many persons for a great number of specimens exhibited in the library, more especially to the Autotype Fine-Arts Company. After commenting on the autotype process as a most important adjunct to photography, both in regard to the permanence of its works and its influence on the progress of the art, Mr. Heath concluded with the words of Mr. Faraday when he introduced Mr. Fox Talbot's photogenic drawings to the Royal Institution. "No human hand has hitherto traced such lines as these drawings display; and what man may do, now that Dame Nature has become his drawing-mistress, it is impossible to predict." George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF MOHAMMED.

R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A., in beginning his second lecture, on Saturday last, passed in review the leading opinions that had been held respecting Mohammed—for instance, the belief that the destroyer of idolatry was himself worshipped as an idol, Dante's treatment of him as a heresiarch, the fable of a dove that inspired him, his identification with Antichrist or the Man of Sin by Christian writers, and the misconceptions to which the English language, in such words as Paynim, termagant, and miscreant, still bore witness. Then, treating of the reaction in his favour, the lecturer referred to the views of Gagner, of Gibbon, and of Carlyle, and the works of subsequent writers. The condition of Arabia before the time of Mohammed was then described, especially in regard to its home-sprung religious star-worship, fire-worship, and fetishism, and the partial introduction of Judaism and Christianity. Passing to the social state, the passion of the Arabs for poetry and plunder was noticed. In regard to the question how far Mohammedanism could or could not have been predicted, Mr. Bosworth Smith remarked upon the limits to the influence of great men, and pointed out what must fairly be put down to Mohammed and what was due to the moral and national upheaval which carried him on. Passing rapidly over Mohammed's uneventful youth, he dwelt at some length upon the phenomena attending the call to be a prophet, the long agony, the hoping against hope, and the indisputable evidence of sincerity which they afforded. The more prominent personal characteristics of the Prophet at the epoch of the Hegira—including this appearance, his dress, and his mode of life—were next described, and it was remarked that a belief in the prophetic office was peculiar to the Semitic races. Then coming to the Prophet's life at Medina, it was shown how entirely the external conditions were changed, and how new temptations brought new dangers, which occasionally got the better of him; but, entering on a minute examination of the moral value of consistency on the one hand and of the alleged crimes of the Prophet on the other, the lecturer combated the ordinary belief that there was a gradual but complete moral deterioration. As to the accusation of Sir William Muir, that Mohammed "forged the name of God" in the Koran for his own private purposes, two crucial occasions were referred to which showed that he was at least as ready to use the Koran in his own condemnation as in his defence. The Prophet's belief in the exact nature and limit of his mission was illustrated by a series of anecdotes drawn from very different, but very critical, occasions in his life. The subject of next Saturday's lecture will be Mohammedanism—an examination of its articles of faith and its leading practical duties; an account of the Koran and its chief characteristics; and an inquiry into Mohammed's attitude towards the miraculous, fatalism, and religious wars, with remarks upon the general religious questions that are involved therein.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LIQUIDS.

Professor Tyndall began his second lecture, on Tuesday last, with remarks on the solubility of air and other gases in water in different degrees, varying with the pressure; and, after explaining that the cohesion of the molecules of the liquid is diminished by the dissolved air, he showed that the cohesion is greatly augmented when the air is removed by boiling or otherwise. Mercury is rendered much denser by boiling; and water deprived of air, when shaken in a tube, produces a sound resembling the collision of two hard bodies—an apparatus of Donny's, termed the "water-hammer." After illustrating this with other experiments, Professor Tyndall exhibited the effect of the presence or absence of air on the act of boiling. When air was pumped out of some water not quite blood-warm the water boiled for a short time and then became still. It was then aerated by shaking, and the boiling recommenced when the air was once more removed by the air-pump. Reference was then made to the remarkable experiments of Mr. Justice Grove on boiling water in connection with those of Donny, who had observed that in proportion as water is deprived of air the character of its ebullition changes, becoming more and more abrupt, and boiling with violent sudden jerks, between which it reaches a temperature above the boiling point. Justice Grove, when decomposing water by heat, always found nitrogen present with the oxy-hydrogen gas given off, showing that the air also had been decomposed. This fact Professor Tyndall attributed to the vibration of the atoms, as distinguished from that of the molecules, by radiant heat. He then adverted to Dr. Thomas Young's sagacious paper on the Cohesion of Fluids, published in 1805, in which he shows that the particles at and near the surface of a liquid are so attracted by the particles within it as to produce a tension of the surface, exactly as if a thin membrane was stretched over it. This tension, which differs in different liquids, was illustrated by Professor Tyndall in various ways, especially by a soap-bubble; and the air expelled by the bubble, in contracting, strongly affected the flame of a candle. Some beautiful effects produced by mixtures of alcohol and water showing different degrees of tension were exhibited by means of the electric light; and the phenomenon termed the "tears of wine," due to evaporation and tension, was explained and exhibited by means of a little brandy in a claret-glass. After showing that an egg, which sinks to the bottom in ordinary water, may be made to float if enough brine be added to make the water of the same specific gravity as the egg, the Professor, in a series of experiments, illustrated the celebrated researches of the blind philosopher of Ghent, M. Plateau, on the forms of bodies withdrawn from the action of gravity. This condition he obtained by placing a small quantity of olive oil in a mixture of alcohol and water of precisely the same density. The oil, which at first became a perfect sphere, when made to rotate flattened at the poles. When it was more rapidly rotated it flattened still more, and eventually a revolving ring of oil was thrown off. These phenomena Professor Tyndall applied to the explanation of the resolution of a liquid vein into drops, and the deduction of a law therefrom; and, in conclusion, commented on the action of musical sounds in synchronism with the succession of the drops, so as to help the force of configuration to detach the drops sooner, and thereby shorten the continuous portion of the vein. The researches of Savart and Plateau were thus shown to be remarkably correlated.

Sir Samuel W. Baker on Friday next will give a discourse on the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the White Nile.

A general meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture was held at Crewe, on Monday, under the presidency of Lord de Tabley. The subject under discussion was the points of agreement between landlords and tenants which would be most just and beneficial to both parties upon taking and leaving farms. The points had received the careful consideration of the Council of the Chamber, and it was the opinion of the Council that they would form a practicable as well as an equitable base on which farm tenure might be placed. The whole of the proposed points of agreement, after they had undergone alterations, were adopted.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

In contemplating the personal composition of the new Parliament most persons must have observed that amongst the recruits, so to speak, there are few, if any, men distinguished, in the popular sense, who can be recognised at a glance. It may be that "many a flower" which has blushed unseen may be about to become palpably efflorescent; there may be many a hidden gem which will gleam brightly in its new sphere; but that is all to come, generally speaking. It will be interesting to watch the process of development, whenever it begins, in individual cases; but at present scarcely any novel member stands out in broad relief. Apparently, we have got rid of the philosopho-political, and obtained more than ever of the bucolic and plutocratic element. Possibly it may not be without interest to examine cursorily the list of legislative neophytes, and extract from it, as far as limited means of information go, the characteristics, socially factitious, reflected from the constituencies, or which are actually personal in some of them. In doing this the constituencies, as the most stable and worthy entities, may be taken in alphabetical order, and the representatives, in some sort, described.

Thus Andover, after having been wooed by him several times, has at last accepted Captain Wallesey, who, as he is the presumptive heir to the dukedom of Wellington, will some day be a historic personage, and therefore is noticeable in his present embryo state. Barnstable has contributed its share to the lawyer-dom which is considerable in the present House by its choice of Mr. Waddy, who, as he has just been created a Queen's Counsel, may be assumed to be a rising barrister. Another item has been added by Beaumaris to the legal contingent in the person of Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., who in a great degree may be said to be a risen professional man. Captain Polhill-Turner, who has been returned for Bedford, has some hereditary claims on that borough, as a near relative of his once sat for it, while he himself is notable as one of the Carabinier witnesses in the Tichborne case. The selection of Mr. Briggs by Blackburn adds to the cotton-spinning element in the House; while the substitution of Mr. Ripley for Mr. Miall at Bradford is, psychologically, a radical change. But for turning its representation upside down, inside out, and every way metamorphosing it, Brighton has been of all constituencies the most conspicuous. For Mr. James White, who is a rough-and-ready financier, and Mr. Fawcett (everyone knows what he is, politically and parliamentarily) it has selected Mr. Ashbury, who is, so far as mankind in general knows, an amateur sailor—that is, a yachtman—chiefly, if not wholly; and General Shute, a cavalry officer, whose name has been familiar to the public, though not in connection with his obtaining the Victoria Cross. Buckingham has in a manner restored a Parliamentary tradition by its choice of Mr. E. Hubbard, inasmuch as his father for long represented the borough when it was twomembered. It is not now that the constituency of Cambridge has shown itself fanciful in its representation, though it has just displaced two Liberals for two Conservatives; thus finding a Parliamentary haven for Mr. A. Marten, a somewhat prominent Chancery barrister, which he has several times sought in vain; while by replacing Mr. Smollett in the House it has contributed something to the promotion of mirth in the Legislature, inasmuch as, in the possession of a now racy, now caustic, humour, that gentleman shows that the blood of his ancestor, the novelist, has not grown thin in his veins.

The dockyard constituencies have in almost every instance turned and rent the late Government, and, as they think, *pour cause*, so it is no wonder that Chatham preferred Conservative Admiral Elliot to Liberal Mr. Otway, tried friend as the latter was of the "employed" in the borough. Besides being a not undistinguished naval officer, Admiral Elliot is, we believe, an ardent promoter of a scheme for cleansing, physically, the people, by a wide system of baths. The vanquisher of Sir Henry Hoare in Chelsea, Mr. Gordon, is said to be a solicitor; and no more need be said. Another legal member has been contributed by Coventry in Mr. H. Jackson, Q.C., who represented the place in the Parliament of 1865, but was removed in 1868. The election of Mr. T. W. Evans for South Derbyshire is only a restoration, for he was member for that division of the county, being a gentleman of position therein, from 1857 to 1865. One of the recalcitrant dockyard boroughs above alluded to—Devonport—has preferred Mr. Puleston, a Welsh gentleman of consideration, to Mr. J. D. Lewis, of whom they were not worthy. Dover has re-chosen Mr. Freshfield, a former member, who is one of an eminent firm of solicitors, and who was, maugre his profession and his Conservative politics, a legislator of wide ken, and practical withal. Another barrister, who is in effect the leader of the Western Circuit—to wit, Mr. H. T. Cole—has been elected for Penryn, and has displaced, assisted by Mr. D. T. Jenkins, two staunch Conservatives. A new member for Gloucestershire, Mr. Plunkett, is a son of the Baron of that name and title. At Grantham the influence of the family, the head of which is Lord Brownlow, has sensibly, or insensibly, as the case may be, procured the return of Captain Cust. Guildford holds to its faith in the house of Onslow, though it has preferred Conservative Mr. Denzil of that name to his cousin, the former member. The family of Crossley is very potential in Halifax, and it is a question which is most potential, that or the family of Akroyd, both great in manufactures. This time the ascendancy has been gained, Parliamentarily, by the Crossleys, one of whom sits in the seat of Mr. Akroyd, the late member. In the place of Mr. Wren Hoakyn and Major Arbuthnot, the choice of Hereford has fallen on Mr. Pateshull, a more or less local magnate, and Mr. George Clive, also of the vicinage, but who is a Parliamentary resurrection, having been many years in the House, and having been unseated after the election of 1868, besides which he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Palmerston's Government. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has re-entered for Horsham, which he formerly represented, and which enabled him to hold the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he has employed an interval of ex-Parliamentary life by exercising the functions of Governor of Bombay.

It cannot exactly be said that Hythe has chosen a new member, for a fresh choice would have been necessitated by the death of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, even if Parliament had not been dissolved. The present occupant of the seat is Sir Edward Watkin, whose name is familiar as a railway potentate, and who has had experience of the House in former years as member for Yarmouth and Stockport. Not undistinguished wholly are the gentlemen who come fresh from Ipswich, for Mr. Cobbold's father was once a representative of the place, and Mr. J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., is connected by family with the county of Norfolk, and is one of the leaders of the Norfolk Circuit. A new representative of the city of Lincoln, Colonel Chaplin, is a brother of the Mr. Henry of that name, who has since 1868 sat for Mid-Lincolnshire, and who is otherwise distinguished; and another Baronet, Sir Jacob Astley, sits in the place of Sir Montague Cholmeley (who died just before the dissolution) for North Lincolnshire. Conservatism may be said to be rampant in the representation of the city of London, and commerce is predominant there; for Mr. Twells and Mr.

Hubbard are merchant princes, and Mr. Alderman Cotton, with a certain appropriateness, according to ancient tradition, is a provision merchant. Sir Sydney Waterlow has been of late so much in the public eye that it only needs to say that he is a choice of Maidstone, and Malton has returned a former love in sending back Mr. Sandford, who once was Mr. Peacocke, to the House. After multiple efforts to become a senator, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., has floated into Parliament on a full tide of favour in Marylebone, and at last adds legislative function to his professional vocation. The brewing interest was already strong in the House, but an "X" has been added to it by the return of Mr. Octavius Coope, who has more than once tried fruitlessly to obtain the suffrages of the Tower Hamlets. At length we have working-men members in the House of Commons, and, though scantily, the class to which they belong are worthily represented. Mr. T. Burt, who has been returned for Morpeth, was a working miner, and, by his ability and his high character, has raised himself to a power amongst his peers. He has been a guide and leader amongst the miners of the north for long, and he is now secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confidence Association. In what estimation he is held may be judged from the fact that his immediate constituency—that is, the mining population in the north—has guaranteed him an income adequately commensurate to his present position. The other working-man member—Mr. Macdonald, who sits for Stafford—is an equally trusted leader and officer of an association of miners in Scotland; and he is understood to be a man not only of great ability, but of large thorough practical views.

Norwich sends Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., into a sphere where he is likely to have an opportunity of fulfilling any ambition, as a political and professional man, he may have; Nettingham—ever eccentric in its electoral fancies, to one man or to a political creed constant never—has the distinction of sending the first Conservative Jew to Parliament, in the person of Mr. Saul Isaac; and Pembroke, in the great party struggle that has been going on, has proved itself the Abdiel of dock-yard constituencies by returning Mr. E. J. Reid, the late Constructor of the Navy, who is a Liberal, but who would have been, probably, no adherent of the late Government if it had remained in office. Retaining its old delusion about Mr. Whalley, Peterborough has given that gentleman a former colleague again in Mr. Thomson Hankey, who is an eminent representative of high commerce. A younger representative has stepped into Sir Henry Stork's place at Ripon, pretty much, as a matter of course, as he chose to do so; for Earl De Grey is hereditarily connected—to use a mild term—with the borough. Political independence, in its fullest, most vagaried sense, is typified in the reseat of Mr. Roebuck for Sheffield, and he will at least give a tone of originality to the debates in which he may take part. It is not wonderful that Southampton should delight to confer the highest honour in its power on a gentleman who, if the inclination of the townspeople had prevailed, would have made him their perennial Mayor, and possibly his having been a Sheriff of London did not diminish the attractiveness of Sir Frederick Perkins as a candidate. Yet another legal member is to be found in Mr. Hopwood, a brand-new Q.C., who has caught the electoral favour of Stockport; while Sunderland, in choosing Sir Henry Havelock, has in a manner paid a tribute to one of England's most revered military heroes. For aught the public knows, Mr. Ritchie, who displaced Mr. Ayrton in the Tower Hamlets, may be a proper person to represent that borough; but he is, as a member and a politician, at present in supposition. There is a certain fitness in the succession of Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot to part of the representation of South Warwickshire, for he is by family and property connected with the county (his father represented it for a long time); and as to his other qualifications, he is an able lawyer, and a man unexceptionable in every relation of life. Westminster, in electing Sir Charles Russell, sends to Parliament a former member for Berkshire, and a distinguished officer of the Army. Wigan sends, with a certain naturalness, Lord Lindsay, a representative of the earldom of Balcarres, perhaps, rather than a representative exact of the town. Windsor had to choose between two gentlemen who based themselves on local claims, and so, having given Mr. Eykyn a turn, they thought fit to give Mr. Richardson-Gardiner one also; while, in putting out Mr. F. S. Powell, who recently won a seat for the northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire for the Conservatives, Mr. M. Wilson has apparently won a baronetcy from the retiring Liberal Government.

The caprice, or whatever it is, that has characterised the present elections, crept into Scotland, and changes in representation there have been made, to the great detriment of Liberalism in Parliament. Ayrshire South, for instance, has preferred Colonel Alexander, who is territorially connected with the county, and is an officer who has seen service, to Sir David Wedderburn, who is of Mid-Lothian; whereas Dundee, so to speak, has gone into the world at large for a choice, which has fallen on Mr. E. Jenkins, who commenced the career of a social reformer by the publication of "Gin's Baby." Though probably honourably known in Glasgow, Dr. Cameron and Mr. Whitelaw, who have replaced Mr. Dalgliah and Mr. Graham in the representation of that city, are not as yet famous in the south, though perhaps they will be; while to the rest of the United Kingdom unknown, a Mr. Macgregor has arrested the grand Parliamentary career of Mr. Macfie by putting him out for Leith. The Mr. Holms who has been elected for Paisley is a brother of the member for Hackney of that name, and is member for his native place. Sir William Stirling Maxwell, whose varied accomplishments are so well known, has won back Perthshire, of which he had been deprived during the last Parliament; and Renfrewshire has done itself honour in choosing a man so eminent in the world of letters, and several other worlds, as Colonel Mure.

In returning Mr. J. Sharman Crawford the county of Down has put on the roll of Parliament a name which was formerly held in high estimation by all parties—that of William Sharman Crawford, a truly philanthropic legislator, and the most amiable and unassuming of men. Drogheda adds something to the medical section of the new Parliament in Dr. O'Leary; Galway rewards Captain Nolan, an officer of Artillery, for the strong fight he made at the last election for that county; Londonderry county tardily returns a law officer of the late Government, Mr. Law, who has just relinquished the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland, and contributes something of learning and science in the person of Professor Smyth. The late member, Mr. M'Mahon, not having essayed New Ross, that constituency has chosen Mr. Dunbar, who distinguished himself at the Indian Bar; Waterford, variable in its choice, has put into the place of one of its late members, Major O'Gorman, a son of a gentleman once very prominent in Irish Parliamentary, political, and social life as the The O'Gorman Mahon; and Wexford County sends back quaint—almost eccentric—Sir George Bowyer to a scene with which he was long familiar, and has given him for a companion a gentleman who is understood to call himself the Chevalier O'Cleary.

Those who have been mentioned are all more or less novelties in the new Parliament. It remains to be seen how many of them will become celebrities therein.

MUSIC.

The programme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was rich in interest and variety. It included the whole of the splendid music which Mendelssohn composed for incidental use in the German performance of the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The overture—one of the several remarkable works of the composer's boyhood—was produced at the age of seventeen, for concert use; and nothing is more extraordinary in the history of his career than his felicitous recurrence to the subject of the work in 1843, when he composed the other pieces which are now identified with the Shakespearean drama. There is nothing finer in music than the whole series which follows the overture, the fanciful scherzo, the exquisite fairy vocal music, for solo voices and female chorus; the nocturno, with its tranquil loveliness; the exultant "wedding march;" the rustic music associated with the clowns, especially the mock solemnity of the funeral march played during their mummery; and the beautiful concluding chorus of fairies, based on a motive from the overture; another happy instance of such quotation being found in the dance of clowns. The orchestral playing throughout was superb, and the scherzo and funeral march had to be repeated. The choral music was very effectively rendered by about 200 ladies of the Crystal Palace choir, and the solo passages were well sung by Misses E. Spiller and Dones. Previously to the Shakespearean music, Mendelssohn's fine motet, "Surrexit Pastor Bonus" (one of three composed in 1830 for the nuns of Trinita de Monti, at Rome), was finely performed—the solos by Madame Otto-Alvleben, Misses E. Spiller and Dones, and Madame Patey; the choruses by the ladies of the choir, and the organ accompaniment by Dr. Stainer. In Schubert's melodious choral setting of the 23rd Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd" (given for the first time here), the lady choristers again proved their efficiency, another instance of which had been afforded, earlier in the concert, by their singing of the chorus of maidens, "See with flowers blooming," from Beethoven's music to the drama of "King Stephen," the overture to which commenced the programme, which included the contralto solo, "O Thou afflicted," from Sir J. Benedict's "St. Peter," sung by Madame Patey; and the air, "On mighty pens," from Haydn's "Creation," by Madame Otto-Alvleben—the concert having terminated with an overture, entitled "Le Cid," by Mr. Alfred Holmes, performed for the first time. The composer's intention is to realise the impressions derived from Corneille's tragedy; and he has produced a very effective piece of orchestral writing, in which passion and impulse largely prevail. There are many strong climaxes, and the work evidently produced a favourable impression, although coming at the end of a long selection.

This week's Monday Popular Concert was to have brought back Madame Schumann; but, as mentioned last week, not only has the expectation of this event been frustrated, but the intended visit to London of the great pianist is this season altogether abandoned, in consequence of a severe rheumatic attack. The return of Madame Schumann—like that of Herr Joachim—has long been among the most anxiously desired events of our musical year, and the regret at its nonfulfilment by the lady pianist—especially at the cause thereof—is great and widely felt. The pianist at Monday's concert was Mr. Franklin Taylor, who played the same pieces that were set down for Madame Schumann—Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat, from op. 27, and the pianoforte part of the same composer's trio, in the same key, from op. 70. In these performances Mr. Taylor fully sustained the high reputation which he had previously acquired. Herr Joachim, who was the leading violinist, played Tartini's well-known solo, "Il Trillo del Diavolo," and was enthusiastically encored. Schubert's fine quartet in D minor commenced the concert, the executants including, as usual, Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini and Signor Piatti; and Mr. H. Guy contributed some vocal pieces, accompanied by Sir J. Benedict.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir made a good commencement of its nineteenth season, on Thursday week, with a selection from Mendelssohn, followed by miscellaneous pieces by English composers. The former part of the programme comprised several part-songs, some given for the first time; the songs, "The Charmer," by Miss E. Wynne, and "The Garland," by Mr. E. Lloyd; and the fine hymn "Hear my Prayer," by Miss Wynne and chorus; besides three of the "Lieder ohne Worte" for the pianoforte, well played by Miss Josephine Laurence. This clever young pianist was again heard, in the second part of the concert, in Sir J. Benedict's effective fantasia on "Where the bee sucks." In this portion of the programme, among various attractive pieces, Mr. Henry Leslie's new part-song, "Lullaby of Life," was one of the most prominent, and had to be repeated. Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual; and Mr. J. G. Calcott and Mr. J. C. Ward filled their accustomed posts respectively as accompanist and organist.

The annual concert of the veteran vocalist, Mr. Ransford, took place, at St. James's Hall, last Tuesday evening, when the programme included a copious selection of English songs and ballads, sung by some of our most eminent artists.

The third concert of the British Orchestral Society took place on Thursday, when the programme included Spohr's symphony, "Die weihe der Töne," the overtures to "Der Freyschutz" and "Fidelio," and a new overture, entitled "Inez de Castro," by Mr. Alfred Holmes; Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G), played by Mr. Franklin Taylor, and vocal pieces sung by Miss Rose Hersee.

The "Creation" was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. William Carter; and the same oratorio was announced by the Sacred Harmonic Society for Friday evening, in replacement of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," the performance of which is postponed to March 20.

M. Gounod's music to "Jeanne d'Aro" (recently noticed by us) was repeated at his second concert, on Saturday last, when it included the highly characteristic "Funeral March of a Marionette," which had been given (detached) at one of M. Gounod's concerts of last season. [This clever piece of musical humour was, as before, encored and repeated. The other portions of the "Jeanne d'Aro" music were again received with great applause. The concert also included the performance of M. Gounod's short mass for the dead (S. S. Angeli Custodes), with the addition of an effective orchestral march.]

Yesterday (Friday) week Mr. Willem Coenen gave the first of his new series of chamber concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms, and his clever pianoforte-playing was heard in Rheinberger's quartet in E flat; another skilful pianist, Herr Adolph Schloesser, having been associated with him in Rubinstein's duet for two pianofortes, op. 73. Brahms's string quartet—played by Messrs. Wiener, Amor, Zerbini, and Daubert—and vocal solos by Misses S. Ferrari and Sterling, completed a programme of much interest.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" is to be performed for the first time by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday next, March 5, the principal vocalists announced being Madame Otto-Alvleben, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves,

and Mr. Lewis Thomas, with Dr. Stainer at the organ. The performance will be conducted, as usual, by Mr. Barnby.

A benefit performance has been announced by Signor Monari-Rocca, to take place, at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday, March 2, when Mozart's comic opera, "Così fan tutte," is to be given. This charming work was revived, in January, 1873, by the opera-buffa company (at St. George's Hall), of which Signor Monari-Rocca was a member.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

The principal theatrical event of the week is the production of a five-act historical drama by Mr. W. G. Wills, entitled "Mary Queen of Scots." The subject has been often dramatised, and recently we had a dramatic poem by Mr. Swinburne on the subject of Chastelard's devotion to his mistress and his unfortunate death, which had high merits. This unhappy amour is also the theme of Mr. Wills's tragedy, but he has treated it in a different manner. There is much poetic dialogue in Mr. Wills's drama, which would undoubtedly have gone well with the audience had the performers permitted it to be heard, or the unquiet state of the house (it being a benefit night) not rendered it impossible; as the case stood, we were compelled to take nearly the whole of the first act for granted. It treated of the happy days of Marie Stuart, when at Fontainebleau she was free to enjoy all the pleasures of the palace and the garden—pleasures among which Chastelard's passion was likely to be of rapid growth. The poor fellow, however, is sentenced and banished; and shortly afterwards Marie takes an affectionate farewell to France, when she is followed by her faithful retainer into Scotland. In the second act we have Marie's disputes with her Protestant subjects, and honest John Knox comes into prominence; but the Queen (Mrs. Rousby) proves equal to the occasion, and the recalcitrant pastor is compelled to surrender. The part is assumed by Mr. Rousby, and is supported by him with all or more than his usual force, but does not yet set easily upon him. As the play proceeds the character becomes more important. The author has not chosen for it a rigid outline—which might have better suited it for stage-playing—but has ascribed to it a passionate disposition which carries Knox through several mental moods, and at length causes him to be tempted by Marie's beauty and snavity. At the end of the fourth act we find him struggling with his feelings, which he delineates in rather too long a soliloquy, but which to the dramatic poet is nevertheless highly creditable. The fifth act shows the fatal culmination of Chastelard's love, and the execution of the infatuated youth. The piece is placed on the boards in the most costly style; and the scenery, which is magnificent, does honour to Mr. F. Fenton and Mr. Emden. We have omitted to state that the part of Chastelard was committed to Mr. Charles Harcourt, and furnished him with opportunities of which he was ambitious to take advantage, but not always with success. Mr. Harcourt yet stands in need of much discipline and more practice, before he can claim to be a complete actor. The residue of the parts was respectably cast, so that the entire action was smoothly performed; and, on the whole, the play is a spectacle that merits popularity.

STRAND.

Mr. Farnie, having succeeded in "Nemesis"—an extravaganza into which he adroitly enough converted a French farce—has now taken in hand "La Cagnotte," and again succeeded in making capital of a foreign product, which, under the name of "El Dorado," emerges in the shape of a very funny piece. In this thoroughly extravagant drama we are first introduced to a party of villagers, headed by the mayor, who are in the habit of depositing their winnings in a money-box (*la cagnotte*), and once a year devoting the sum to the expenses of a feast or a holiday. They resolve on a visit to Paris, induced thereto by the circular of a matrimonial agent. The adventures of the party at Les Trois Frères, in the Palais Royale, and at the agent's office, form, with a visit to a police station, a sufficient basis for some very droll incidents. The performance is distinguished by some vigorous acting, but there ought to be some limit to the extravagance of the costumes.

HOLBORN.

The company of French players has during the week represented with considerable effect the farce of "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon," which at the St. James's was produced for M. Ravel. It is a pleasing and laughable production, and one of the few French plays in itself suited to a London audience. Mr. Didier is excellent as the conceited Rentier, who assumes the part of a hero; the other parts, also, are adequately filled.

POLYTECHNIC.

The attractions of this hall continue, and "Raleigh's Queer Dream," written by Dr. Croft, still succeeds in interesting the spectators. The lecture on Light and Colour and the Silber Light is excellent, and is done full justice to by Professor Gardner. The views of Railway Travelling are eminently instructive and satisfactory, and of themselves will repay more than one visit.

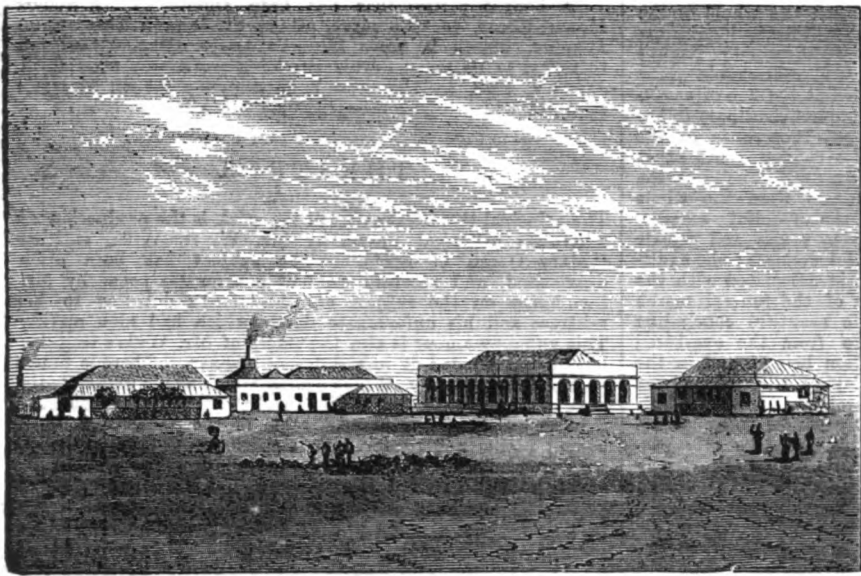
The Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Marsden) has signified his intention of entertaining 1000 old men and women to a "knife and fork tea," to be followed by a promenade concert, on the return of the Duke of Edinburgh from his wedding tour.

A lecture on the subject of food adulterations and their detection by means of the microscope was recently delivered by Mr. J. Bell before the Chemical Society. Many gentlemen holding analytical appointments under the Adulteration Act were present.

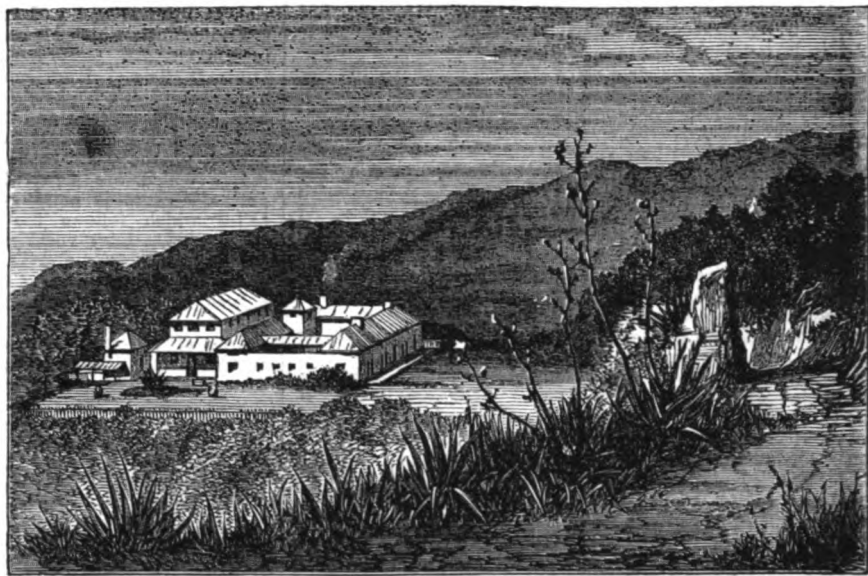
Trials are being made as to the nature of the channel-bed between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, at the narrowest part of the Solent. If, as is supposed, the stiff clay which is found on both coasts extends the entire distance, a tunnel will probably be made from the mainland to Cowes, or a point somewhat removed to the westward from that favourite resort.

The offer made to the Norfolk Agricultural Association, last year, by the Earl of Leicester, of £200 for the best essay on the improvements in agriculture which have been made in the eastern district of England during the last twenty years, has been accepted. The essays are to be sent in to the secretary by March 1, 1875, subject to the conditions of the society.

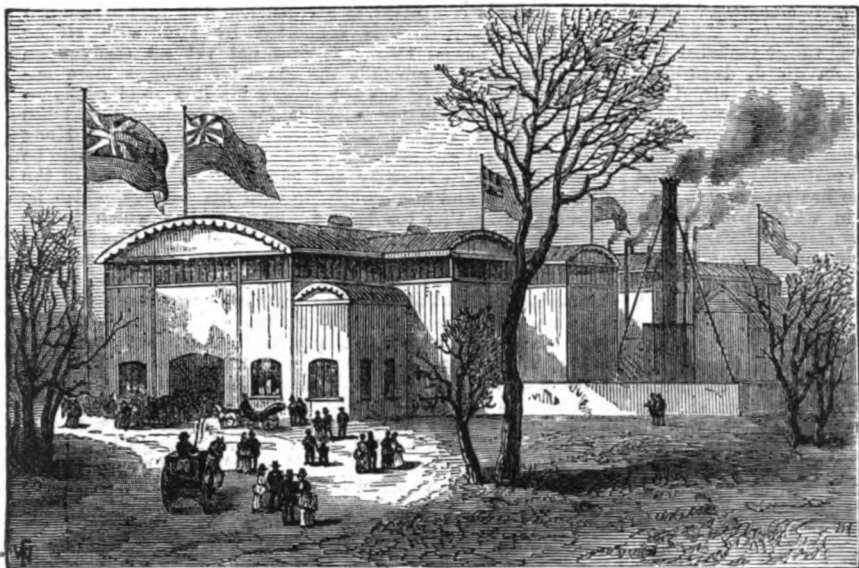
The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Palladium concluded yesterday week, when a decision was given to this effect:—The Palladium on leaving Sunderland was not only too heavily laden, but was unseaworthy, arising from the unsound condition of the hull. The Court exonerated the owner, who had no knowledge of the vessel's unseaworthiness either as regards the condition of the hull or overloading. Knowing comparatively nothing of vessels himself, he had instructed his captain from time to time to see that the ship was kept in proper repair. This he failed to do, hence the inquiry. The captain was convicted of drunkenness, and his certificate is suspended for twelve months.



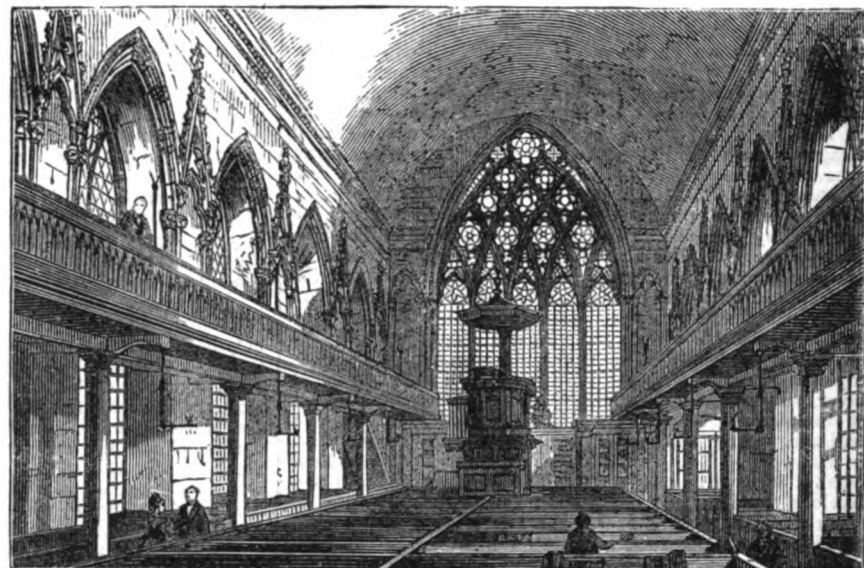
HOSPITAL, ASCENSION ISLAND.



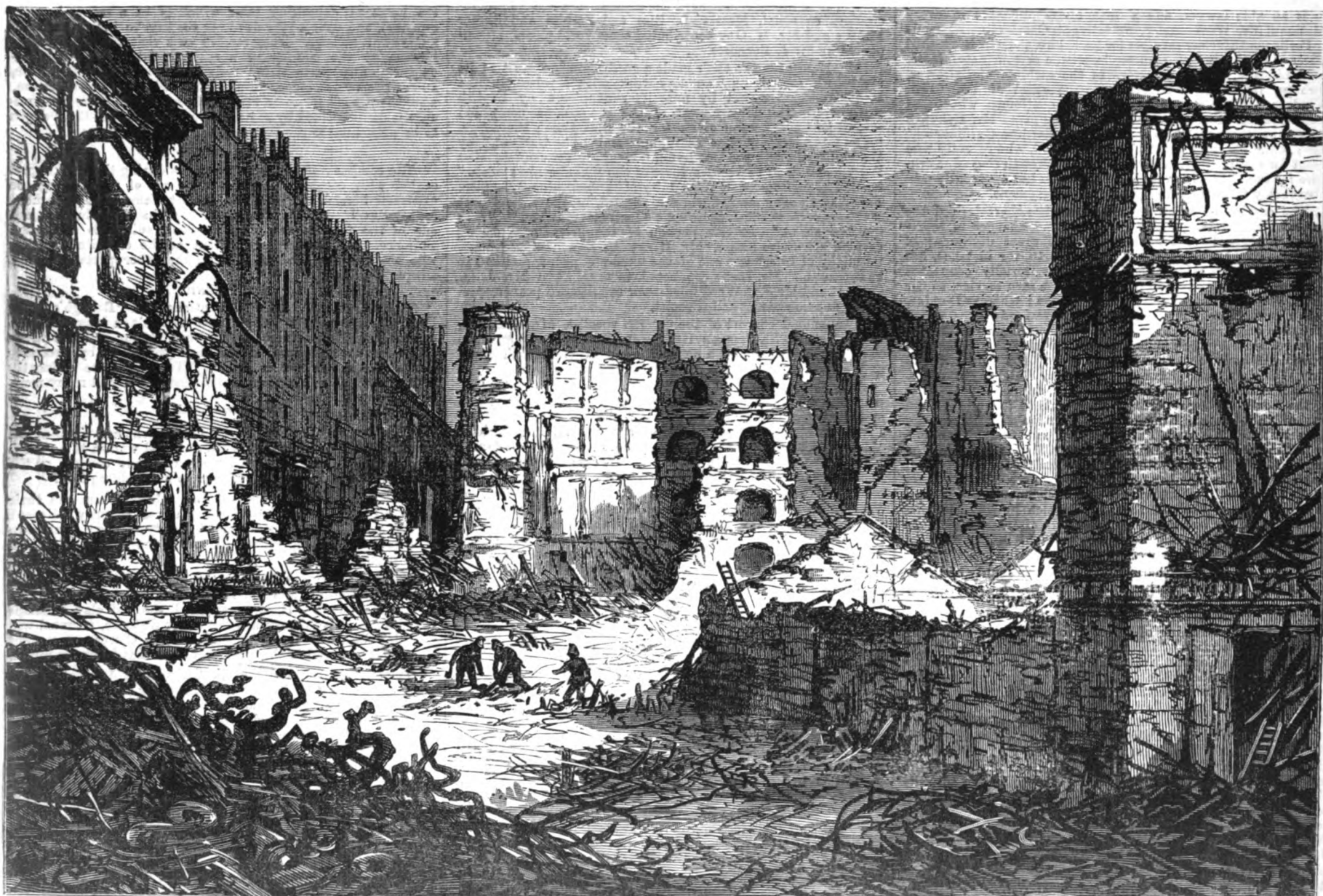
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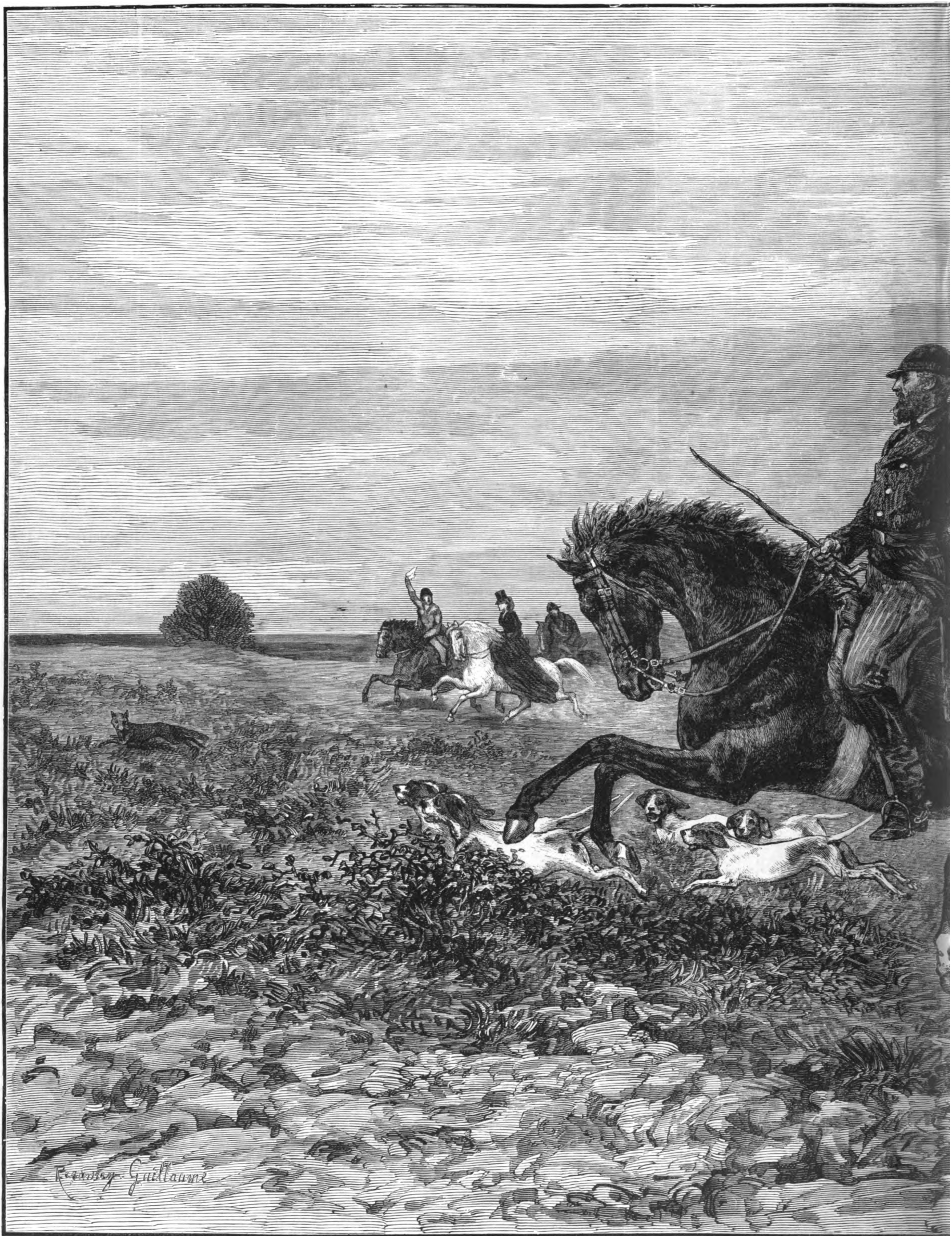
THE EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRY, MANCHESTER.



ELY CHAPEL, HOLBORN.



RUINS OF THE BELGRAVE PANTECHNICON.



Remy Guillaume

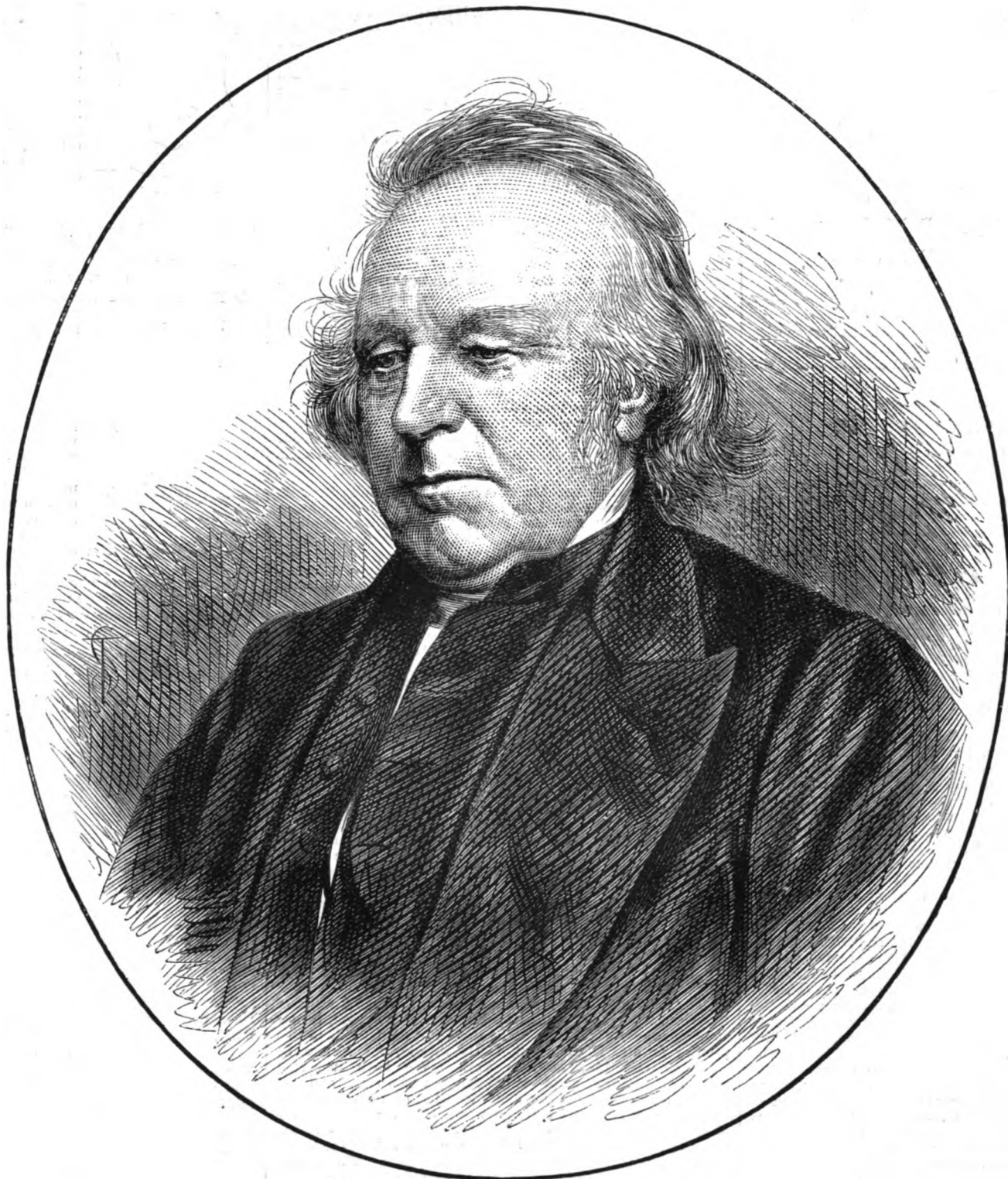
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THE LATE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.

THE LATE REV. DR. BINNEY.

This eminent Dissenting minister, after an illness of several weeks, died on Tuesday, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had been a preacher and pastor of the Independent or Congregationalist religious denomination about fifty years. During the greater part of this time he officiated at the Weigh House Chapel, or meeting-house, in Monument-yard. He was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was first apprenticed to a bookseller, but was afterwards educated for the ministry at a theological college at Wymondley, in Hertfordshire. His first ministerial employment was at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which he left in 1829. The chapel in London was built for him in 1834, upon the site of a hall in which he had preached during five years before. It was a hall over the ancient "Weigh House" or "Staple," which was the place used in former times for the official weighing of foreign merchandise brought to London. Dr. Binney was one of the most earnest and impressive English pulpit speakers of his day, resembling in some degree the late Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh. His liberality of feeling and frankness of demeanour gained him the esteem of members of the Established Church, and of the Protestant Dissenting communities. Indeed, he latterly declared that he had "no great objection either to moderate episcopacy or to liturgical forms;" and a variation of the latter was introduced into his own Sunday services. He visited the United States and Canada in 1845, and in 1847 went to Australia, where he remained two years. On his return to England he again took charge of the Weigh House "church and congregation." But, when the demolition of the building was proposed for the East London Railway, Dr. Binney retired, in January, 1871, from the post he had so long occupied. Two years ago he was appointed one of the professors of the Independent Theological College on the north side of Regent's Park; he also presided over the council of that college. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, and that of D.D. by an American University.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

This small island, which lies about eight degrees south of the Equator, in the South Atlantic, nearly 1500 miles from the African coast, and as far from that of Brazil, may be used for the reception and cure of invalids from Sir Garnet Wolseley's force in the Ashantee campaign. It is a British military station, founded in 1815, when Napoleon was confined at St. Helena, which island is about 700 miles to the south-east of Ascension. The island is but seven miles long and six wide; it is of volcanic formation, with conical hills of tufaceous gritty limestone, the highest rising to 2800 feet, and with much pum'oe-stone and lava. The scenery is bare and rugged, except on the Green Mountain, at the eastern end, where the land, at a certain height above the sea, is fertile and well cultivated. The climate is temperate and healthy. There is a deficiency of fresh water, but the small garrison and the hospitals exist in tolerable comfort. Two views of the hospitals at Ascension are shown in our Illustrations.

THE RUINS OF THE PANTECHNICON.

The destruction of this large building, and of a vast amount of costly property, household furniture, pictures, and plate, deposited there for safe keeping, is still a topic of regretful interest a fortnight after the fire. The proprietors, Messrs. Smith and Radermacher, who were insured for £20,000 only, have during the last week kept fifty men of the Salvage Corps at work clearing the ruins. It is estimated that this will occupy at least two months, the ruins upon an average being 10 ft. deep over the whole space of two acres. A plan of the building, as it was, has been furnished to the Salvage Corps, marking out each of the various warehouses; and, for purposes of clearer identification, the ruins of each will be carted away separately. Every part of the ruins will be sifted thoroughly, so that nothing valuable will, in all probability, be overlooked. Up to this time the ruins at the chief entrance in Motcomb-street have been removed, and such valuables as were discovered have been deposited in a place of safety, with a view

to subsequent identification by the owners. In a day or two, when the carriage inclines are sufficiently cleared, it will be possible to load vans in the very midst of the ruins. There is reason to believe, from the search now commenced, that the rough estimate made at first of the probable extent and value of the salvage will prove to be considerably in excess of the actual result; and it is doubtful whether the goods recovered will compensate for the cost of recovery. The proprietors, since the fire, have received many offers from speculative persons for the possession of the ruins as they stand, but every such proposal has been declined. When the Motcomb-street frontage has been sufficiently cleared, the names of 115 depositors who were known to have goods in that part will be advertised, so that they may attend and recognise such few articles belonging to them as have been recovered. The list will include the owners of property in the F warehouse and of those in parts of the A, B, and S warehouses. Among the losers is Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley. When he left England for the Gold Coast, last autumn, he removed to the Pantechnicon, from his house at Richmond, much valuable property, including many interesting souvenirs of his campaigns in the Crimea, India, China, and North America. It is believed that none of this has been saved from the fire.

MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY.

The Exhibition of Scientific Industry, which was lately opened by the Earl of Derby, consisting of an instructive collection of models and specimens of various manufactures, is contained in a range of timber sheds, erected for this occasion, in Peel Park, Salford. We give an illustration of the outward aspect of this temporary structure. Most of our readers are probably aware that the borough of Salford is situated, with relation to the city of Manchester, precisely in the same way as Southwark to London, being on the opposite side of the river Irwell, while several bridges connect the streets of these towns with each other. Salford extends higher up the river, to the suburb of Pendleton, where its stream is less defiled by the refuse of a

factory town; and the banks of the Irwell at Peel Park are not unpleasant. A large house near the entrance in Peel Park has been occupied, during the last twenty-three years, by the Salford Museum and Free Library, maintained by the municipal corporation of this borough. It is resorted to, on the average, by 1600 persons daily. Manchester also possesses a free library and three or four public parks.

ELY CHAPEL, HOLBORN.

This old place of worship, now doomed to removal, is what represented in our day the ancient mansion of the Bishops of Ely. We remember that almsgiver of Shakespeare's wicked Richard, Duke of Gloucester:—

My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there;
I do beseech you, send for some of them.

Another story, which more properly concerns Ely Chapel, is related by Cowper. It is said that in 1745, on a Sunday morning, when the news came to London of the defeat of the Young Pretender, by William, Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, this ludicrous perversion of the ordinary Church service did actually take place:—

So, in the chapel of old Ely House,
When wandering Charles, who meant to be the Third,
Had fled from William, and the news was fresh,
The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce,
And eke did read right merrily, a psalm
Sung "to the praise and glory of King George!"

There are many graver and more dignified historic memories connected with Ely Chapel, which has in its time been an influential place of religious advocacy and exhortation for the inhabitants of London.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

The publishing season of this winter has been rich in new books of travel, some of which, relating to the less known parts of Asia and America, were noticed by us upon a former occasion. Arctic exploration is a subject that is sure to come up now and then for discussion, and for the advocacy of fresh researches, upon account of its scientific interest, though its practical importance to commercial navigation was long ago disproved. Mr. Clements Markham, secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, has reprinted from *Ocean Highways* a few instructive chapters on the history of North Polar discovery in the last three centuries. He calls it *The Threshold of the Unknown Region* (the publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). A certain portion of his volume is devoted to the accounts of exploring voyages north of Europe—that is, in the Spitzbergen seas, where Mr. Leigh Smith, in the steamer *Diana*, made a third voyage last year at his own private expense. The anxiety that was felt about the Swedish expedition, when it was compelled to remain at Spitzbergen through the winter of 1872, has also directed public attention that way. But the late Rev. Dr. Scoresby, of Exeter, when he was captain of a whaling-ship, did good service in opening the Spitzbergen seas nearly seventy years ago. It is to be remembered, indeed, that William Barents and Henry Hudson had explored many of the northern coasts and islands of this hemisphere two hundred years before. The map of the European Polar Sea, drawn by Mr. Ravenstein, which Mr. Clements Markham has inserted in this volume, is rightly made to include Greenland, as the east coast of that large island is situated in longitudes adjacent to those of Iceland, which we are accustomed to regard as an insular dependency of Europe. In the Arctic Sea, north of Iceland and Spitzbergen, between 20 deg. W. longitude and 20 deg. E., we find one wide gate to the Polar region. There are two narrow gates, which are these—the one by Davis Strait and Baffin's Bay, with Smith Sound, west of Greenland; and the other by way of Behring Strait. The merit of what has been done by the first-mentioned route, in the North American portion of the Arctic Circle, was mainly—almost entirely—due to English sailors, from the time of John Davis and William Baffin, who were contemporaries of Shakespeare and Bacon, to that of Ross and Parry, Franklin, Belcher, McClure, and McClintock, in our own age. But during the last twenty years our kinsmen of the United States have also done a great deal. Dr. Kane from 1853 to 1855, Dr. Hayes in 1860, and Captain Hall in 1871, have fully earned their share of this renown. The exploration of the north coasts of Asia, from Behring Strait to Novaya Zemlya, has been performed by the Russians, Admiral von Wrangel, and others, in a manner not less to their credit. Even Austria, with praiseworthy zeal for the advancement of knowledge, has recently sent an expedition—that of the Tegetthoff—to the same part of the globe. Mr. Clements Markham is desirous that we should not henceforth lag behind other nations in the race to serve the world this way. He urges the British Government to start another expedition up Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel, with sledge parties on the coasts both east and west of that narrow inlet, which are named Grinnell Land and Washington Land, between the longitudes 66 deg. W. and 70 deg. W. We think a few thousand pounds of the public money would be very well spent in such an undertaking. It would help to solve important practical questions concerning the ocean currents, magnetism and atmospheric electricity, and the causes affecting our own climate, besides adding much that is interesting to geology and various branches of natural history. Mr. Lowe, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Goschen, the late First Lord of the Admiralty, refused last year to do anything of this kind. It will now be seen if their successors will entertain the proposal.

The next book upon this subject we have to notice is that of Captain J. C. Wells, R.N., entitled *The Gateway to the Polynia* (H. S. King and Co.). Our readers should be told that "Polynia" is a Russian word, derived from *polyi*, open, meaning a pool or lane of water opened in the ice. In Dr. Kane's expedition to Smith Sound in 1853 an expanse of open water was seen, between 80 deg. and 81 deg. N. latitude, with great flocks of sea-fowl and seals, which led some persons to believe that the climate of a more northerly region would be found comparatively mild, perhaps fit for human habitation. The author of this volume is disposed to think, for several reasons, that the North Pole is likely to be, for the most part, surrounded by water, forming the "Polynia," to which his title refers. He contends that the wide sea north of Spitzbergen, not the narrow channel entered from Smith Sound west of Greenland, is the true gateway to the unknown Polar region. With this object in view, he has collected a certain amount of geographical and historical facts, which are interwoven with his narrative of a summer voyage to Spitzbergen in a friend's private yacht. A book of still greater interest and value is that of Captain Albert Hastings Markham, R.N., *A Whaling Cruise to Baffin's Bay and the Gulf of Boothia* (Sampson Low and Co.). It will be remembered that Captain Markham arrived at Dundee, in a whaler called the *Arctic*, while the British Association of Science was holding its

Congress last year; and he brought the account of what had become of part of the crew of the *Polaris*, the American exploring steamer which had entered Smith Sound in August, 1871, under Captain C. F. Hall. It appears that Captain Hall died in November, 1871. Nineteen men, women, and children, in October, 1872, having got upon an ice-field which drifted away from the side of their ship, were suddenly carried off, and floated down Baffin's Bay, but were afterwards saved by a sealing vessel on the coast of Labrador. The remaining fourteen persons on board the *Polaris*, in June, 1873, abandoned that vessel and took to their boats. They were picked up, after two or three weeks, by a vessel named the *Ravenscraig*, which transferred them, on July 7, to the Dundee whaling-steamers *Arctic*, commanded by Captain William Adams. It happened that Captain Markham, a naval officer already of some distinction, was on board the *Arctic* as a passenger—in fact, as an amateur, wishing to acquaint himself with the peculiar navigation of the icy seas, and with the pursuits of the whaler. He was obliged to be rated nominally as one of the crew, but he was allowed plenty of leisure to look about him and make his observations. The result of these opportunities is a very entertaining narrative of maritime adventure. It will serve also to illustrate, as Captain Sherard Osborn remarks in an introductory chapter, the facility and certainty with which a powerful steamer, properly constructed and equipped, can force its way through the obstacles and dangers of closely-packed ice, quickly passing beyond the farthest points that were reached with extreme difficulty some thirty or forty years ago. Captain Markham's cruise of three summer months was very enjoyable for so good a sailor, sportsman, and observer both of nature and of mankind; and his professional and geographical knowledge help to make this an instructive book. He did not, indeed, get into very high latitudes, but passed westward from Baffin's Bay into Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent's Inlet, to the entrance of the Gulf of Boothia. He there visited Port Leopold, and saw the relics of some of our notable explorers who were on that coast twenty-five years ago. It would not surprise us to see Captain Markham emulate or surpass their achievements in a future expedition to the North Pole.

An American writer, Mr. Samuel Hazard, whose book on San Domingo was noticed by us not long ago, has produced another volume of a similar description, *Cuba, with Pen and Pencil* (Sampson Low and Co.). "The Pearl of the Antilles," as this island is proverbially called, has lately been made the subject of clever and graphic reports by Mr. Antonio Gallenga and others; but Mr. Hazard's volume, with its abundance of picturesque details and personal anecdotes, is likely to find acceptance here, as well as in the United States. Its style, indeed, is rather disfigured by the affectation of familiar gaiety, which is the besetting literary vice of "special" newspaper correspondents in our day. But we find it, nevertheless, readable enough for the most part. It is helped by the profuse introduction of small woodcuts, scattered over the 544 pages of compact print. More than half the volume is occupied by a minute account of the pleasant city of Havana, which is very thoroughly "done." Matanzas, Cardenas, Santiago, and other provincial towns, are described in their turn. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco and sugar, those rich staple commodities of the island, and the coffee plantations, with their system of management, have due place in Mr. Hazard's notebook. Something, of course, is also here said of the Spanish Government, the disaffection of the Creoles, and the rebellion which still continues to rage in Cuba. But the author does not seem to have visited the island for the purpose of getting up a case for its annexation to the great Federal Republic, though he might have been disposed so to deal with St. Domingo. In answer to the question, "What sort of a place would Cuba be if she did belong to the United States?" he has only to reply that "Cuba, with a free Government, plenty of ice, and a large immigration, would become a wonderful garden."

The serial publication of a magnificent illustrated work of American topography, edited by Mr. W. Cullen Bryant, is now approaching its conclusion. The sole agent for its sale in this country is Mr. D. Cogswell, Little Britain, for Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York. We have inspected some half-monthly parts of *Picturesque America*, and we greatly admire the designs and execution of its engravings, both those on steel and those on wood. They represent some of the grandest scenery of the Western Continent—its mountains, forests, lakes, rivers, and cataracts, as well as the towns and cities, both of Canada and the United States. The editor's name is a guarantee of merit in the literary department.

An important discovery has been made in the county of Kilkenny. An English company purchased property from Mr. Bryan, M.P., and at once began sinking a shaft. A splendid bed of the best Jarro coal, upwards of five feet in thickness, has been reached, and, it is said, promises an almost exhaustless supply.

Mr. J. R. Hind, the astronomer, has received from Professor Winnecke, director of the observatory at Strasburg, the following position of a comet discovered by him in the constellation Vulpecula on the morning of Saturday last:—Feb. 20, at 17h. 16m. 40s. mean time—Right ascension, 20h. 35m. 34.2s.; north declination, 26 deg. 0 min. 46 sec. The diurnal motion in right ascension is 9 min. increasing, and in declination 1 deg. 30 min. towards the south.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Countess Spencer, presided, yesterday week, at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools of art in connection with the Royal Dublin Society. There was a large and fashionable attendance, and the Count and Countess were received with enthusiastic applause. The prizes having been distributed by the Lord Lieutenant, Sir G. Hodgson, Bart., presented the thanks of the society to the Viceroy for his unvaried interest in the welfare of the society during his five years of Viceroyalty, and in highly complimentary terms spoke of the warm feelings entertained towards Lord Spencer and his amiable Countess by the whole Irish people. His Excellency said, in reply, in making his farewell address to the people of Ireland through that society, he expressed the conviction that the measures adopted towards Ireland during his administration would tend to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that, although taking a farewell in person, his thoughts and feelings would be always amongst them, and he should ever desire to do what he could for the prosperity and welfare of the people.—His Excellency and Lady Spencer held an undress farewell levée in Dublin on Tuesday afternoon. After the reception Lord Spencer received a deputation on the part of the members, subscribers, and landholders of the Ward Hunt and the district with which it is connected, who presented him with a handsome silver shield, together with an illuminated address. His Excellency accepted the gift, and stated his intention to present to the committee of the Hunt a cup to be raced for at the next race meeting. The Corporation of Dublin, at a special meeting on Tuesday, adopted a valedictory address, which was presented on Wednesday.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND REV. SIR F. J. STAPLETON, BART.

The Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Jarvis Stapleton, M.A., seventh Baronet, died, on the 11th inst., at Mereworth, near Maidstone. He was born Aug. 6, 1807, the fourth son of Sir Thomas Stapleton, sixth Baronet, in whose favour the abeyance of the barony of Le Despencer (created by writ in 1264) was terminated in 1788; and he succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his father, Oct. 3, 1831, his three elder brothers having left no male issue. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he entered into holy orders, and was appointed Rector of Mereworth in 1827, and Vicar of Tudeley in 1832. He married, May 17, 1830, Margaret, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, K.C.H., and leaves four sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Francis George Stapleton, eighth Baronet, formerly Captain in the Grenadier Guards, was born March 19, 1831. The title was originally conferred, in 1679, on Sir William Stapleton, Kt., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Island.



SIR T. W. HOLBURNE, BART.

Sir Thomas William Holburne, fifth Baronet, of Menstrie, in the county of Edinburgh, Commander R.N., died at his residence, Cavendish Crescent, Bath, on the 17th inst., aged eighty-one. He was the second son of Sir Francis Holburne, fourth Baronet, by Alicia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Brayne, Esq., and was grandson of Admiral Francis Holburne, M.P., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, second son of Sir James Holburne, the first Baronet. Entering the Royal Navy in 1805, the deceased Baronet took part in the victory of Trafalgar, the siege of Toulon, and the embarkation of the British army after the battle of Corunna. He resided for many years at Bath, and formed a very fine collection of antique plate and other articles of vertu. He succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Sept. 13, 1820, and, as he has died unmarried, the baronetcy appears have to become extinct.



SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, BART.

Sir George Campbell, fourth Baronet, of Succoth, in the county of Dumfries, J.P. and D.L., late Captain in the 1st Dragoons, died at Malta on the 17th inst. He was born April 27, 1829, the second son of the late John Campbell, Esq., M.P. for Dumfriesshire, by Anna Jane, his wife, daughter of Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Barmoor, Northumberland, and was grandson of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., a Scotch Judge, Lord Succoth, whose father, Sir Islay Campbell, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, had a baronetcy conferred on him when he retired from his high office, Sept. 17, 1808. The Baronet the subject of this notice succeeded to the title at the death of his elder brother, Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, third Baronet, in 1866. He was educated at Eton, and at Glasgow College, and entered the Army at an early age. He married, June 8, 1858, Margaret, daughter of Sir E. Borough, Bart., but had no issue.



LADY BINGHAM.

Emma Septima, Lady Bingham, died at her residence, Heathfield Lodge, near Ringwood, on the 3rd inst., in her eighty-third year. She was the seventh and youngest daughter, and eventually coheiress, of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq., of Whatcombe House, and Milborne St. Andrews, Dorset, the representative of the three ancient families of Clavell, Morton, and Pleydell. In the year 1814 she married Sir George Ridout Bingham, K.C.B., who had commanded the second battalion of the 53rd Regiment at Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle, and who proceeded, as Brigadier-General in command of the troops, to St. Helena with Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815. Her Ladyship spent the earlier years of her married life there, and, as well as her husband, was always regarded with a certain amount of kindness by the ex-Emperor. She afterwards accompanied Sir George to Ireland, where he was in command of the southern district for seven troublous years, from 1825 to 1832. He died in 1833, so that her widowhood was a long one, and spent in comparative retirement, though in devotedness to good works.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR S. COTTON.

Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney John Cotton, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, late Colonel of the 10th Foot, died at the Royal Hospital on the 20th inst. He was born Dec. 2, 1792, the second son of Henry Calveley Cotton, Esq., by Matilda, his wife, daughter of John Lockwood, Esq., of Ashted, Surrey, and was consequently nephew of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., M.P., father of the first Viscount Combermere. He entered the Army in 1810, and attained the grade of Lieutenant-General in 1866. He served with the local rank of Major-General in India, and was given the command of the 10th Foot for his conduct during the mutiny. From 1857 to 1863 he was in command of a division of the Bengal army, and, in 1865, was nominated to the command of the northern district of England. His appointment as Governor of Chelsea Hospital dates from May, 1872. He married, in 1820, Marianne, daughter of Captain Hackett, 22nd Dragoons, and leaves issue. Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, K.C.S.I., is a younger brother of Sir Sydney.

MR. SENHOUSE.

Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, and Barrow House, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1846, died on the 17th inst. He was born Nov. 21, 1804, the second son of Roger Pocklington, Esq., of Carlton House, Notts, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Inverneil, in the county of Argyle, and he assumed, in 1842, the surname and arms of Senhouse, having married, Oct. 13, 1835, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, the male representative of the very ancient Cumberland family of Senhouse of Ellenborough, otherwise Netherhall. Chief Justice Law was descended in the female line from the Senhouses, and adopted, by the permission of the head of the house, the title of "Ellenborough" from the ancient name of their Cumberland seat.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

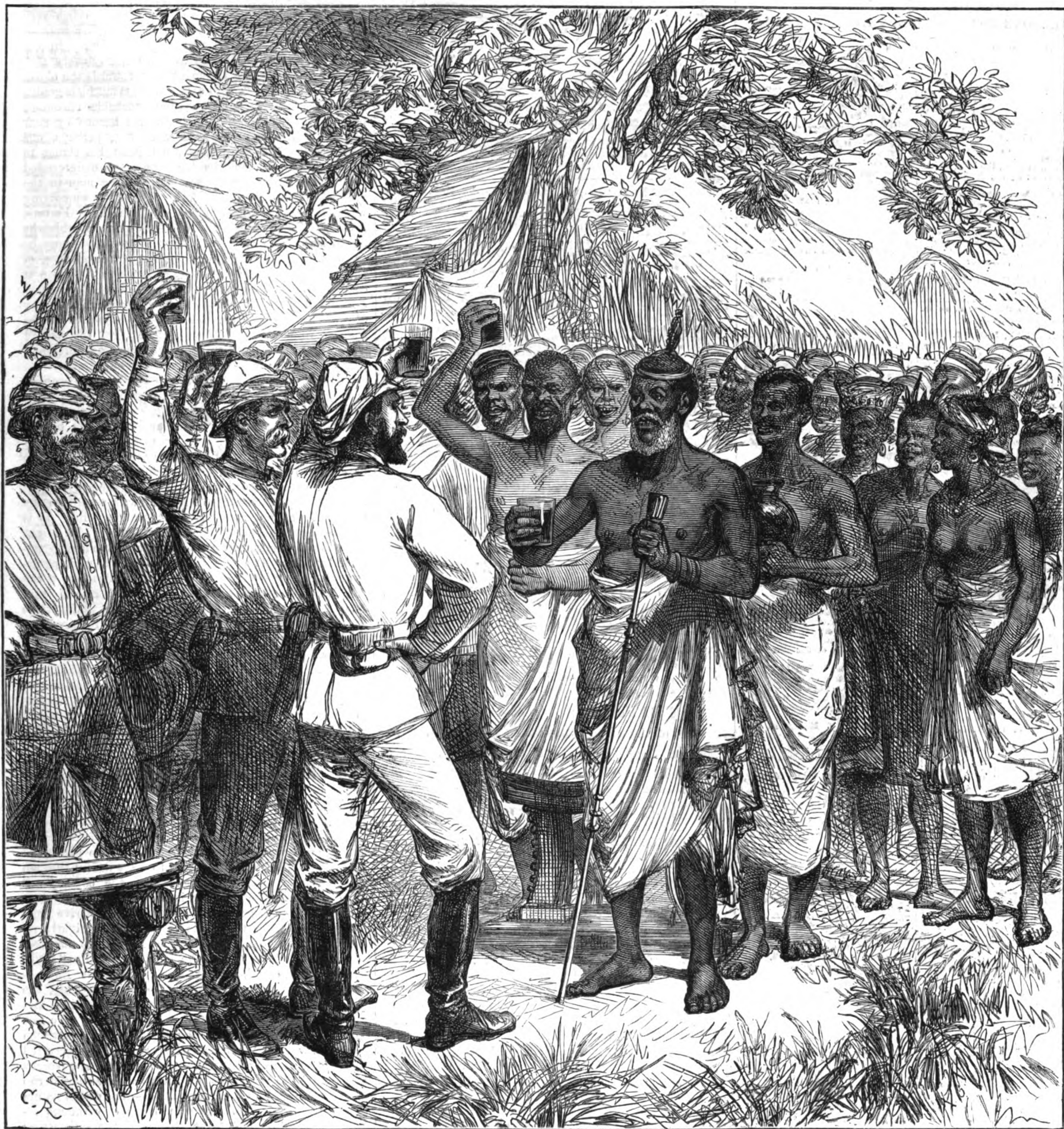


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No. 1802.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE ASHANTI WAR: DRINKING THE QUEEN'S HEALTH IN OUR CAMP.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Alvediston Vicarage, Wiltshire, the wife of Captain A. Gordon-Gordon, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., the wife of Edward C. Dartnell, Esq., of Callao, Peru, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Leigham Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Frederick Watson, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at 5, Holland Park, the wife of John Halliday, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Meerut, India, Mr. L. A. Irving, Surgeon Army Medical Department, to Charlotte M., daughter of the late Rev. G. F. A. Armstrong, Rector of Lorum, in the county of Carlow, Ireland.

On the 3rd inst., at Kingsdown, John, son of the late Mr. J. Shackie, of Hayes, Middlesex, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. S. Dewé, Rector of the parish.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at her residence, Carrig House, Lower Glanmire-road, Cork, Miss Mary Callaghan, only surviving child of the late Daniel Callaghan, Esq., of Lota Beg, in the county of Cork, and sister of the late Daniel Callaghan, Esq., M.P., for many years member for the city of Cork, aged 86 years.

On the 28th ult., at 24, Elham-road, Kensington, Edward Malcolm, third and youngest son of George Cheyne, Esq., M.D., of Mexico, in his 21st year.

On Dec. 9, 1873, Georgiana, wife of Alexander Jaffrey, Woodlands, South-road, Adelaide, Australia, aged 45.

On the 28th ult., at Albion House, St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, Sarah, the beloved wife of Edward Clifford, Esq., aged 75 years.

On the 26th ult., at his residence, Putney Park Lodge, Putney, George Cox, Esq., solicitor, of 4, Cloak-lane, City, in his 80th year.

On May 16, 1873, in America, Mark, sixth son of the late Captain Mark, 12th Longford Militia, and of Bracklough, in the county of Cavan, Ireland.

On the 17th ult., at midnight, washed overboard, while crossing the Bristol Channel from the steamship *La Flandre*, most deeply regretted by all who knew him, Arbutnot Goldcutt, Esq., youngest son of the late John Goldcutt, Esq., of Clarges-street, Mayfair, and Kaling, Middlesex, and of Mrs. Goldcutt, of Fairseat, Kent.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.
Third Sunday in Lent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. W. S. Simpson, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., probably the Lord Bishop of Ely.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Lord Bishop of London; 3 p.m., the Rev. F. W. Farrar.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Ely.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Anger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Dr. Zerilli on the Historical Development of Art).
Medical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. J. Hutchinson Across the Andes from Callao; Mr. C. R. Markham on Geographical Progress in Peru).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Hospital for Incurables, Putney (Madame Clara Sicaud's musical entertainment, 7 p.m.).

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.
Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Liquids and Gases).
Licensed Victuallers' School, election.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Rees on the Half-Breed Races of N. W. Canada; the Rev. G. Taplin on the Mixed Races of Australia).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Bruce on Printing and Toning).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Rendell on Gun-Carriages and Mechanical Appliances for Working Heavy Ordnance).
Lambeth Palace, Meeting of Clergy and Laity of the Diocese (announced).
National Rifle Association, General Meeting at the Royal United Service Institution, 2.30 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 8 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, on the Lord's Prayer).
Deaf and Dumb Association, 272, Oxford-street, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Vincent on the Beginnings of Electrical Research).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.
Moon's last quarter, 9.34 a.m.
Levee to be held by the Prince of Wales, at St. James's, 2 p.m.
Chapels Royal, noon: St. James's, the Rev. Canon H. M. Birch; Whitehall, the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m. (anniversary).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Travers Course).

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
Public Entry of the Queen, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, into the West-End.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor W. C. Williamson on Cryptogamic Vegetation).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
British Orchestral Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. H. Wright on the Music of the Harp—Melodies of Great Britain and Ireland).
Royal Albert Hall, Oratorio Concert, 8 p.m. (Mr. Carter's "Placidia" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater").
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barry on Architecture).
London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Griffiths on the Cartesian Equation of the Circle; papers by Professors Wolstenholme and Cayley).

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.
Court to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.
Chapels Royal, noon: St. James's, the Rev. Dr. Monell; Whitehall, the Rev. J. E. Kempe.
Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m., Croonian Lecture (Dr. Murchison on Derangements of the Liver).
Literary and Artistic Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. A. Wright on the Chemical Changes accompanying the Smelting of Iron in Blast Furnaces, 9 p.m.).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Major-General J. L. Vaughan on the Retreat of the Ten Thousand).
Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Dr. Leitner on the Races of Dardistan, N.W. of Cashmere).
St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m., the Wagner Society's Concert.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.
Grand concert at the Royal Albert Hall, the Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to be present.
Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, born, 1823.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. T. Newton on Mr. Wood's Discoveries at Ephesus).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Energy).
Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on the Eucalyptus Globulus).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.
Royal Albert Hall, Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, close of the Exhibition of the Works of Sir E. Landseer and other Masters.

WAGNER SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The FIFTH CONCERT will be given on FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874. To commence at 8.30 precisely. Orchestra and Chorus of 180 performers. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Walter Bach. Conductor, Mr. Edward Dannreuther. Beethoven's Overture, "King Stephen"; Choral Fantasia, op. 80. Songs by Liszt and Schubert. Wagner's Hindenburg-march; Rhenish Chorus of the Messengers of Peace; Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg—A. Overture; 3. Choral Song, "Watch out!" 4. Lohengrin's Arrival and Farewell to the Swan; 5. Prayer before the Combat; 6. Lohengrin's Victory—Finale to act 1. The doors will be closed during each Piece. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s., of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.; Chappell and Co.; Mitchell, Oliver, Lamborn Cook and Co.; Bond-street; Austin, St. James's Hall; Schott and Co., Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange; and Davies Brothers, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—The Last Concert but One of the Season on Wednesday Evening, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Miss Blith Wynne and Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey and Miss Antoinette Steiner; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker, of St. Paul's. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. J. L. Hutton. Admission, Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for Four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had at Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Music-sellers; and Messrs. and Co., 236, Regent-street.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.		
March Feb.	25 29.716	39.4	35.2	87	9	33.0	44.3	ESE. SE.	Miles.	437
	26 29.166	44.3	42.2	93	10	38.4	48.0	SSE. S.	538	674
	27 29.420	46.0	39.0	79	4	41.6	51.9	SW. SSW.	220	008
	28 29.967	41.5	36.5	84	4	31.1	53.1	SSW. SW.	238	000
	1 29.997	45.9	42.5	89	—	37.2	54.9	S. SSW.	213	010
	2 30.409	44.4	42.3	93	9	40.3	51.7	ESE. SE.	186	000
	3 30.535	41.3	37.0	86	7	38.7	49.7	ENE. ESE.	115	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.716	29.285	29.256	29.278	29.288	29.280	29.265
Temperature of Air	39.4	44.3	46.0	41.5	45.9	44.4	41.3
Temperature of Evaporation	35.2	42.2	39.0	36.5	42.5	42.3	37.0
Direction of Wind	ESE.	SSE.	SW.	SSW.	S.	ESE.	ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 53	5 20	5 50	6 20	6 52	7 15	7 48
10 11	10 40	11 10	11 40	12 12	12 35	1 07
4 53	5 20	5 50	6 20	6 52	7 15	7 48

STEAM FOR INDIA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROTHERS AND CO. S. S. CAL CUT and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	—
Viceroy	2477	J. H. Taylor	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	March 16
Duke of Buccleuch	2015	A. Morris	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	March 30
Duke of Devonshire	2000	J. Whittle	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	April 13
Duke of Sutherland	2019	J. Russell	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	April 27
Duke of Argyll	2012	C. Harris	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	May 10
Sutan	2002	J. Maddison	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	May 24

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-house, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and furnished and provided with all necessities. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., No. 85, Finsbury-street, E.C.; to F. GREEN and CO., 140a, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'DIARMID, GREENHILL and CO., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-street, London, E.C.

PERPETUAL FOUR-AND-A-QUARTER PER CENT DEBENTURE STOCK.—THE REGENT'S CANAL COMPANY are tendering under their Parliamentary powers, the above Stock at Par, for the conversion into Debenture Stock of their existing Mortgage Debt, amounting to £223,000. Interest payable half-yearly, on Jan. 10 and July 10. Registration free of expense. Application to be made to JOHN A. ASHOTT, Secretary, Regent's Canal Office, 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIA." with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Entirely Redecorated and Embellished.
The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval, will be given until further notice EVERY EVENING, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest eulogies to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, 2s. 12s. 6d. and 21s. 6d.; Families, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, Railed and Cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.
NO FEE OF ANY DESCRIPTION.
No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.

LYCEUM.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, the New Drama, PHILIP.—Count Philip de Miraflores, Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. John Clayton, H. B. Conway, F. Charles, Brumard, Beaumont, J. Carter, Miss Virginia Francis, Miss G. P. Fawcett, Miss St. Ange, Miss Hampden, and Miss Isabel Baleman. New and characteristic scenery by Hawes Craven and H. G. Huthbert. After which, at 10.30, A HUSBAND IN CLOVE.—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Proceeded, at Seven, by THE TUMB BELL.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF PHILIP, SATURDAY, MARCH 14. Commence at Two o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY and during the Week, BABY SEAVING. CHARITY (last time but five), followed by *by deities*. *ROSE WILLIAMS*—Messrs. E. Rogers, and Miss Robertson; and JOHN JONES. QUEEN MAB (first time) on Saturday, March 21.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
The great Irish sensation Drama, FLEEN OGE, by Edmund Falconer, in which the author will appear and be supported by the original Artists in their original characters. New Scenery by Mr. Richard Donaghy, new Costumes, original effects as represented at the Princess's Theatre. Monday, March 9, and Every Evening, at Seven.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, KENSINGTON, 1874.
will be OPEN on MONDAY, APRIL 6.
SEASON TICKETS.
A. Non-Transferable Ticket, with 120 Artisan's or 240 School Tickets .. 2s.
B. Non-Transferable Ticket, with 120 Artisan's or 240 School Tickets .. 2s.
C. Transferable Ticket, with 200 Artisan's or 400 School Tickets .. 4s.
Season-Ticket Holders of 2s. and 4s. Tickets are registered as Members of the National Association for Promoting Technical Instruction. A full List of Members will be published shortly. Season Tickets can now be had at the Royal Albert Hall and at the usual Agents.
CHARGES FOR ADMISSION:
April 6 to June 30, 1s. daily, except on Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.; July 1 to Oct. 31, 1s. daily.

THE BATTLES BEFORE COOMASSIE.
Sketches of these interesting events have been received from our Special Artist, and several will appear in next week's issue.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

The monster trial in the Court of Queen's Bench is at an end. By the verdict of the jury, after an inquiry ranging over a hundred and eighty-eight days, the Claimant has been declared to be guilty of perjury on all the counts of the indictment preferred against him. He is not Sir Roger Tichborne, but Arthur Orton, and his attempt to destroy the reputation of Lady Radcliffe, Sir Roger's cousin, is characterised as an unfounded and malicious calumny. The Claimant is now in Newgate Gaol, under a sentence of penal servitude for fourteen years. He has passed into the obscurity from which he ought never to have emerged.

The case, indeed, has been a most remarkable one; yet one that, when all circumstances have been taken into consideration, need hardly excite our "special wonder." Never, before, perhaps, did a baronetcy, with an estate of from thirty to fifty thousand a year, go a-begging. It might be confidently predicted that it could not do so, more especially in colonial society, without producing a claimant. Such a prize held dangling

for some time before all classes of men, including the most depraved, could not fail of tempting some one or other, whose character and circumstances would urge him to snatch at it. He might be the most unlikely of men, and yet his very audacity might prove to be the fittest complement to the folly which had offered that prize to the world. Given the original conditions of the case, and its subsequent course can hardly be described as unnatural. Where one wishes to be duped in a matter involving large issues, it is pretty certain that some one will turn up ready to play into the hands of the expectant. Lady Tichborne's presentiments, advertisements, and correspondence with inquiry-offices and with attorneys eager for profitable business, laid the foundation for that stupendous imposture which for some years past has attracted so large a measure of public attention. They constituted a climate and an atmosphere specially adapted to the production of the most unprincipled roguery. Their effect was like "calling spirits from the vasty deep," and calling them with an authority they were not likely to gainsay. Arthur Orton heard the summons from afar. He had nothing to lose, not even character. He had everything to gain if he could only succeed in satisfying the yearnings of a fond and foolish lady. He staked his fortunes upon the issue, and, after eight years' effort, has lost the prize to which he impudently laid claim.

The man must have had something in him to have kept the ball rolling for so long a time. But it is by no means an uncommon subject of remark that crime very frequently engages talents which, in any other walk of life, might have achieved triumphant success. In the present instance one is able to trace nearly every step of the path which the Claimant took towards the object upon which he had set his heart. There is but little genius at its commencement, but imperturbable effrontery mingled with cunning. He learnt his lessons by slow degrees and with much assiduity. But, perhaps, one great secret of the perplexity which beset his claims in the minds of no inconsiderable number of disinterested onlookers was the utter insensibility of the man in the presence of his own mistakes. His early blundering was egregious, but he blundered on unabashed. Fortune favoured him in many respects. The prize at which he aimed was rich enough to tempt some with whom he came in contact to share his chances. A question of personal identity is seldom easy of decision. And so it came to pass that from year to year, by unfaltering persistence in his own assertions, by unshrinking audacity of word and demeanour, and by a skilful use of all the chances which lay in his way, it required the longest trial on record to produce conviction upon an intelligent jury that he was none other than a vulgar impostor.

Did the case absolutely require the terrible sacrifice of time and patience which has been given to it in order to its settlement? We would speak diffidently of the system of practice adopted in our law courts; but we must confess to our misgivings as to the reasonable perfection of that system. If it be true, as the preponderance of evidence appeared to establish, that young Roger Tichborne was tattooed before he left this country, one is at a loss to perceive why the inquiry with regard to the Claimant was not restricted to that single point. It is sufficiently decisive of personal identity. It might have been determined without any reference to collateral proof. It would probably have satisfied the demands of every intelligent Englishman. Possibly, if the social and pecuniary stake had not been so large it would have been urged and submitted to as an indisputable criterion. It certainly would hardly have required two trials of unprecedented duration to have satisfactorily disposed of the identity of Sir Roger Tichborne. King Solomon, we fancy, would have made comparatively short work of the investigation. But then the process would not have secured a distribution amongst lawyers and witnesses of half the Tichborne estate. It would not have required roving commissions to South America and the Antipodes in search of evidence. It would not have demanded the unravelling of the fabric of two lives. It would not have exposed the case to those chances of an abortive conclusion which might have arisen from the death of any one of the jurors. No doubt, we have had a most exhaustive and a deeply interesting picture gallery of incidents, scenes, and circumstances connected with the history of two men each of whom happens to have passed through a somewhat remarkable career. But the country will have to pay a large sum for its amusement, and it is questionable whether the instruction it will derive from the proceedings of the courts of law will be rightly regarded as a fair equivalent for the expenditure incurred.

In some of its aspects the Tichborne trial will have excited proud emotions in the minds of most Englishmen. The skill, the learning, the common-sense, the eloquence, the patience, the impartiality, exhibited and illustrated during its protracted continuance, give one the highest idea of the *personnel* of administration in our law courts. Some passages at arms occurred which most of us will regret. Some freedom of advocacy was resorted to which the sober-minded may characterise as license. But, all things considered—the curious nature of the case itself, the immense number of witnesses examined, the prolixity of the trial, and the satisfactory issue to which it was conducted—this legal investigation has brought out in the strongest light the intellectual

power which is engaged in the administration of law in this country. Slow it may be, but it is also sure. The machinery is somewhat cumbrous, but it does its work efficiently at last. It is not very direct in its processes, but it comes round finally to a point that satisfies the judgment of the public. We congratulate the Judges, the jury, the officers of the court, and the people of the United Kingdom upon the termination of this monster trial. We may add an expression of our hope that the like of it will never be witnessed again.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at luncheon at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday week, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, with their children, Prince Christian Victor, Prince Albert and Princess Victoria, and Prince Arthur. Princess Christian, with her children, returned in the afternoon to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Lady Churchill, and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, and inspected the Landseer collection of paintings. Princess Beatrice afterwards visited the Doré Gallery and the South Kensington Museum. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) partook of luncheon with her Majesty. Prince Arthur left the Palace for Aldershot. The Duchess of Sutherland visited the Queen and took leave of her Majesty on her resignation of her office as Mistress of the Robes. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the palace at half-past four o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, to Paddington, whence her Majesty travelled by a special train upon the Great Western Railway to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past five. On Saturday last Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Susan Melville, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Monsell officiated. On Monday Prince Arthur arrived at the castle. The Queen held a Council, at which were present Prince Arthur, the Duke of Abercorn, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. The Duke of Abercorn kissed hands on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Premier and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of her Majesty. Previously to the Council the retiring officers of State and other officers of her Majesty's household were introduced to the Queen's presence, and took leave and delivered up to her Majesty their wands and insignia of office, and the newly-appointed officers of State and of her Majesty's household received from the Queen their wands and insignia of office, and kissed hands on appointment. At the Council the Marquis of Hertford, Earl Percy, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Henry Somerset, Viscount Barrington, Viscount Sandon, Lord Skelmersdale, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Sir John Hay, and Mr. Selator-Booth were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. After the Council the Right Hon. Colonel T. E. Taylor, M.P., received from her Majesty the Seals of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and kissed hands on his appointment. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. James Watson, Provost of Glasgow. Prince Arthur afterwards left the castle. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Hon. Mortimer Sackville West has succeeded Lord Frederick Kerr as Groom in Waiting; and Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel H. Lynedoch-Gardiner have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Major-General H. Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The following are the new members appointed by the Queen to the Royal household:—The Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes; Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward; the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse; Earl Percy, Treasurer; Lord Henry Somerset, Comptroller of the Household; Viscount Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain; the Marquis of Exeter, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Lord Skelmersdale, Captain of the Corps of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Earl of Hardwicke, Master of the Buckhounds; the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Roden, Viscount Hawarden, Lord Bagot, Lord De Ros, Lord Elphinstone, and Lord Walsingham Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty; and Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio Page Vance, late 38th Regiment, to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on Friday next.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom on Wednesday, the 25th inst., which is a Collar Day.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, on behalf of her Majesty.

The Czar of Russia will shortly arrive on a visit to the Queen. The Emperor will embark for England from Fleischingen, to which port the Imperial yacht *Livadia* has been ordered round from the Crimea, as his Majesty's Baltic yacht will still be ice-bound at the time fixed for the departure.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Berlin early on Sunday morning. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and by the British Ambassador, by whom they were conducted to the palace of the Crown Prince. A Court dinner was given in the White Hall of the Royal palace in honour of the Prince and Princess. Covers were laid for 180. The Emperor, in consequence of delicate health, was not present. Empress Augusta had the Prince of Wales on her right and the Princess of Wales on her left, and next in order sat all the members of the Royal family, the Prince of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, and the Princes of Oldenburg, Hohenzollern, and Saxe-Meiningen. Prince Bismarck and the foreign Ambassadors sat opposite to the Prince and Princess. Towards the close of the dinner the Empress rose and said, "I drink to the welfare of the Prince and Princess of Wales." The band thereupon played the English National Anthem, the company remaining standing and cheering. On Monday the Prince and Princess were present at the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Berlin. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ballet at the Opera House. The Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and Prince and Princess Charles, and Princess Frederick Charles, with her daughter, were also present. Later the Prince and Princess left Berlin for Darmstadt, where their Royal Highnesses passed a short time with Princess Louis of Hesse, and afterwards continued their journey to England, arriving on Thursday morning at Dover, whence the Prince and Princess travelled by the South-Eastern Railway to London.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh took leave of the Empress of Russia on Saturday last, and left St. Petersburg at 8 p.m., by special train, en route for England. All the Grand Dukes were present at the railway station, and the Czar accompanied their Imperial and Royal Highnesses as far as Gatchina. Adjutant-General Count von der Goltz and Count von Lehn-dorf, who have been ordered for special service in the suite of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, were received in audience by the Emperor, and left to meet their Imperial and Royal Highnesses on the Russian frontier, at Wirballen, where the Duke and Duchess arrived at half-past nine on Sunday evening, and thence continued their journey to Berlin, arriving at the Eastern Railway station at eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

The Imperial bride and Royal bridegroom were received by the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Wales, all the Princes of the Royal House, the two Princes of Wurtemberg, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and the members of the British and Russian Embassies. A company of the Alexander Regiment of the Guards was drawn up on the platform, with its band playing and colours flying. The Duke and Duchess were received with the utmost enthusiasm by a large assemblage of the élite of the city, and the children of the Crown Prince presented a bouquet of flowers to the Duchess. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses were conducted by the Imperial and Royal personages to the Royal palace, where they were received by the Empress of Germany and all the Royal Princesses, with the chief officers of state. The Duke and Duchess, immediately after their arrival, paid a visit to the Emperor at the Imperial palace. They were accompanied by the Empress on their return to the Royal palace. The Duke and Duchess passed the evening in their private apartments, on account of it being the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Nicholas.

On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess visited various places of interest in the city, and inspected the atelier of Professor Richter, who took the Duchess's portrait last year at Livadia, and afterwards attended a commemorative celebration at the Russian Embassy of the Czar Alexander's accession to the throne. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon with the Count and Countess of Flanders at the palace of the Imperial Crown Prince, and upon their return to the palace gave several audiences. The Duke and Duchess visited the Emperor, and were afterwards present at the Court dinner given in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, for which 200 covers were laid. The Emperor was not present. The Empress was conducted in to dinner by the Duke of Edinburgh, who wore his Prussian Colonel's uniform, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle. The Crown Prince escorted the Duchess, who was attired in a yellow satin dress with flounces, trimmed with black, and a black lace shawl; over her dress the crimson ribbon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, a necklace of emeralds, and a diamond coronet. All the Imperial and Royal personages were present. The Empress drank to the Duke of Edinburgh, wishing him joy of his marriage. Subsequently the Duke and Duchess, with the Empress and the members of the Imperial Court, attended a gala performance at the opera; after which their Imperial and Royal Highnesses took leave of the Emperor and Empress and the members of the Imperial family, and accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess and the Count and Countess of Flanders to the Lehrte station, they left Berlin at midnight for Verviers, where they were met, the following day, by the British and Russian Ministers, and escorted in a special train to Brussels, arriving at a quarter past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Duke and Duchess were met at the railway station by the King of the Belgians and a numerous suite. A guard of honour was in attendance, and an enthusiastic crowd greeted the Imperial and Royal visitors. The Duke and Duchess were received at the palace by the Queen. On Thursday their Imperial and Royal Highnesses, with the Belgian Court, attended a performance at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, and were present at a Court dinner given in their honour.

Yesterday (Friday) the Duke and Duchess were to inspect the chief objects of interest in the town and afterwards leave for Ostend, whence they would embark on board the Royal yacht *Victoria* and Albert (Captain the Prince of Leiningen) for Gravesend, where the Imperial and Royal bride and bridegroom will land at the Terrace Pier this (Saturday) morning.

The official programme states that the public will be informed of the arrival of the Royal yacht in Gravesend Reach by a Royal salute, to be fired by her Majesty's ships of war moored off the Terrace Pier. A second salute will be fired as soon as their Royal Highnesses land. Ticket-holders for seats on the pier and pier-road will not be admitted until nine o'clock, and all seats should be occupied by ten o'clock. All the street barriers will be closed at half-past ten, and no person can be admitted into the line of route after that hour. None but officials connected with the arrangements will be permitted on the pier, pier steps, or pier barge. All seat-holders are required to remain in their places until after the whole of the carriages of the Royal party have left the pier and the young ladies selected as flower-strewers have been withdrawn. Two guards of honour will be formed of detachments of the 7th Fusiliers and the Royal Marines, one being stationed at the Terrace Pier, with the band, and the other at the North Kent railway station, also with band. Two troops of the 7th Hussars will keep the line of route through the town. The Duke and Duchess will travel by a special train, via Waterloo station, to Windsor, where they will be received by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, with the Mayor and Corporation, and by whom they will be escorted through the town to the Long Walk, and thence to the castle, the streets being lined by the first battalion Grenadier Guards and 2nd Life Guards. A guard of honour of the first battalion Grenadier Guards, with its band and colours, will be in attendance, and an escort of the 2nd Life Guards will be drawn up.

On Monday a state banquet will be given by the Queen at the castle, in St. George's Hall. Covers will be laid for upwards of 200 guests.

On Thursday the Queen will enter London with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and escort their Imperial and Royal Highnesses in semi-state to Buckingham Palace.

Prince Arthur arrived yesterday week at Oxford on a visit to Prince Leopold. On Saturday the Prince inspected the various objects of interest in the University and witnessed the torpid races on the Isis, and attended evening service at New College. On Sunday Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold were present at the preaching of the University sermon at St. Mary's, and afterwards visited the Dean and Mrs. Liddell, and attended the evening service at the cathedral.

The Prince Imperial received at Camden House, Chiselmhurst, on Tuesday, through M. Joliffe, from a number of adherents to the Napoleonic cause, a bouquet composed of dark and light coloured violets, surrounded with leaves of the same flower, and around the centre is a circle of blooming heather, emblematic of the Scottish descent of the Empress. Accom-

panying the bouquet was a tricoloured scarf of corded silk, embroidered with the Imperial eagles and crown.

The Duke de Chartres and the Count and Countess de Paris have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

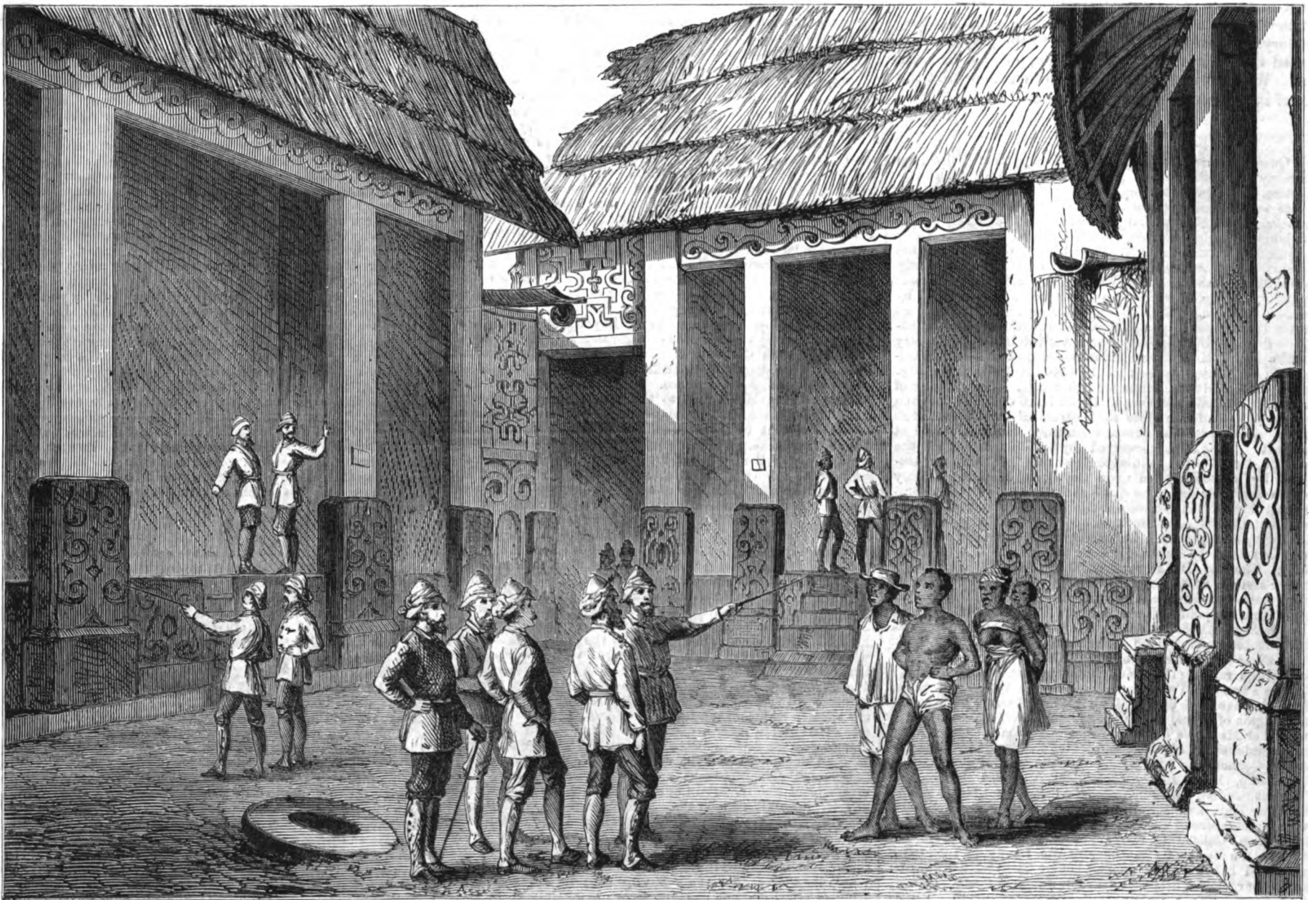
The combination of circumstances involved in a new Government and a new House of Commons naturally created a sort of bewilderment when the nascent Legislature met on Thursday. The old liberal members who came in early appeared not to be ready to give up their former seats on the right of the Chamber, and some of them strayed towards their quondam seats until reminded by the laughter and the "chaff" of the experienced Tory members who have returned once more to the House; and that party exhibited a curious felicity in appropriating their new places. First amongst them to settle himself in a seat corresponding with that he used to occupy on the other side was Mr. Charley, and generally the former members of his party settled themselves in what may be called the seats of power with a certain modest assurance. As to the new members, of whatever political creed, they might be distinguished by their adhering to their overcoats and umbrellas, and by their helplessly wandering about, uncertain where to swoop down. Many of them were taken in hand by the initiated without regard to party feeling, and there were interchanges of greetings and introductions, and a general geniality. There soon began a babble of conversation and a ripple of laughter, both of which increased as the numbers multiplied. Presently, it is to be noted, came in Mr. Roebuck, and assumed the place he used to occupy when he was before in the House, no matter who was in power—namely, that immediately below the gangway on the Opposition side. Notable was another Parliamentary resurrection, that of Sir George Bowyer, who has grown quite venerable. Nonconformity was early represented by Mr. Henry Richard; the Fiji Islands by Mr. M'Arthur; and the batch of new Baronets by Sir Charles Forster.

Other typical members were tolerably plenty: Conservatism in the City of London showed in Alderman Cotton and Mr. Hubbard; Mr. Ashbury and General Shute were prominent only because they sat in the places of Mr. Fawcett and Mr. J. White. As to the Home Rulers, they were not distinguishable (the Irish element of membership being very scant), and they were represented, inappropriately as may be thought, by Lord Robert Montagu. It was interesting to observe the retirement to back benches of gentlemen who were components in former Conservative Ministries, of whom Mr. Mowbray was a special example. For long the scene was almost one of hurly-burly, out of which it was difficult to pick individualism; and nobody settled down before the summons to the House of Peers. This, it might have been supposed, would have emptied the Lower House, but it did not; new membership apparently not being curious about the ceremony in the Upper House, with its quaint formalities, which verge so much on the grotesque. Indeed, the scene there was more ungainly and uninteresting than ever, the area of the Chamber being bare of peers, so that the uncomfortable sense of being nearly ludicrous in their costume and position which must be alive in the Lords Commissioners was, perhaps, less intense from the fact that they were not playing the antics enforced upon them before an audience which was either large or critical.

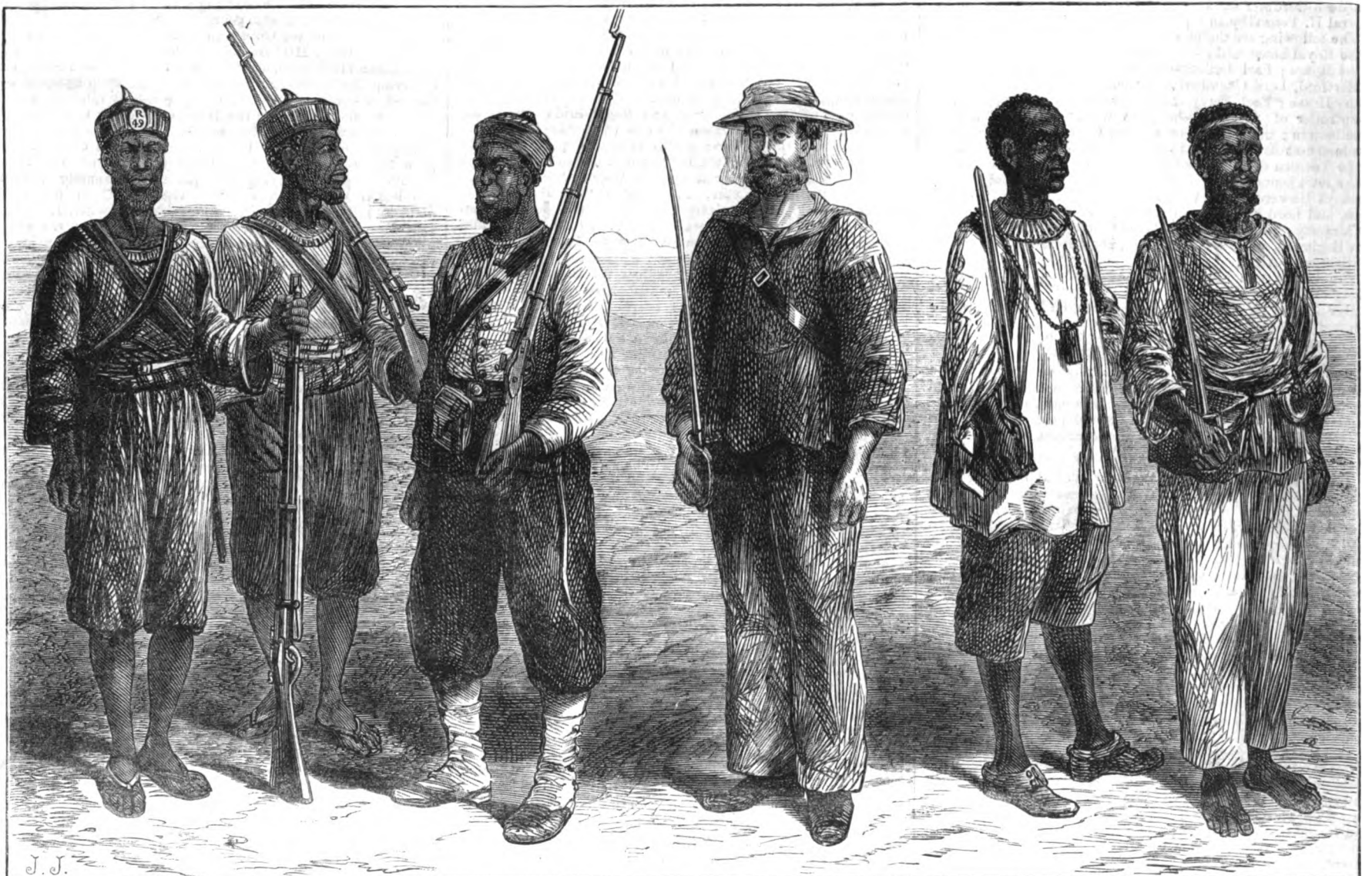
When the Commons began to avail themselves of the gracious license so courteously given by the Lords Commissioners, there was a very large assemblage. The Ministerialists ranged themselves in compact and sorted order. Of course there were only sub-lieutenants on the Treasury bench—as Mr. W. H. Smith, wearing his blushing honours with a sort of pleased modesty; Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, evidently trying to look very dignified, and to a certain extent succeeding; and Mr. Algernon Egerton, seeming very grave if not pensive. These were nearly all the representatives of the Government, and in their midst was to be seen Sir Percy Herbert, who holds no office at all, but who, it was seen afterwards, was there with a purpose—namely, that of giving the Ministerial fiat and congratulation to the newly-elected Speaker. It was naturally mentally inquired why he should be so chosen. On the front Opposition bench many of the ex-Ministers placed themselves. Notably, Mr. Gladstone, having glided in from behind the Speaker's chair, slipped in a remote corner seat at the upper end of the bench, by no means occupying the place traditionally held by the leader of the Opposition. There, too, in his immediate vicinity, apparently avoiding notice, was Mr. Lowe, and Lord Hartington might have been found out by any who sought him earnestly; while Mr. Childers, with a free and unembarrassed air and in an easy attitude, was in the most central place. It may be observed that, during the preliminary grouping, before everyone was fixed in his special place, the Liberals, who mingled in the crowd on the floor, seemed no way crest-fallen, but interchanged courtesies with their triumphant foes, and bore with equanimity many a jest (there were obviously no gibes) which was broken upon them by facetious Conservatives. Without doubt Mr. Chaplin, who proposed the nomination of Mr. Brand for the Speakership, did his work well. Eminently gentlemanly, as might have been expected, he exhibited a good feeling and a taste which caused him to be almost, if not altogether, eloquent, while Lord George Cavendish, who seconded the motion, infused a dry humour into his remarks, which was very effective. It was to be observed that all the encomiums that were lavished on Mr. Brand by both members were more heartily and universally cheered by the Conservatives than by the Liberals.

All this time Mr. Brand had been, so to speak, crouching in a more or less obscure seat below the gangway on the Opposition side, evidently endeavouring to seem unconscious of what was going on. When called from his retreat by the loud invitation of the House, he rose with that air of coyness and unwillingness to be honoured and that humility which are considered proper in a gentleman who is about to be inducted into the chair. But his speech was still in tone and spirit assured; and, even while he was professing humble gratitude, it might have been detected that he was conscious that all that had been said about him was not beyond the truth. When he had been conveyed (in custody as it were) to the chair by his proposer and seconder, and made his grateful obeisance and acknowledgments, as has been said, Sir Percy Herbert spoke gratulation for the Government, in a slightly lumbering way. Then there was a pause; and then slowly and, as it seemed, reluctantly, Mr. Gladstone came forward, standing very high up at the table, and by no means in a pious pride, on the front Opposition bench, spoke for himself and those who, judging by the loud and universal cheering from the Liberal members, are still his adherents, and, with great impressiveness and in choice language, paid his testimony to the merits of the re-elected arbiter of the House. There was nothing more to be done; and Mr. W. H. Smith executed his first official Parliamentary function by moving the immediate adjournment of the House.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

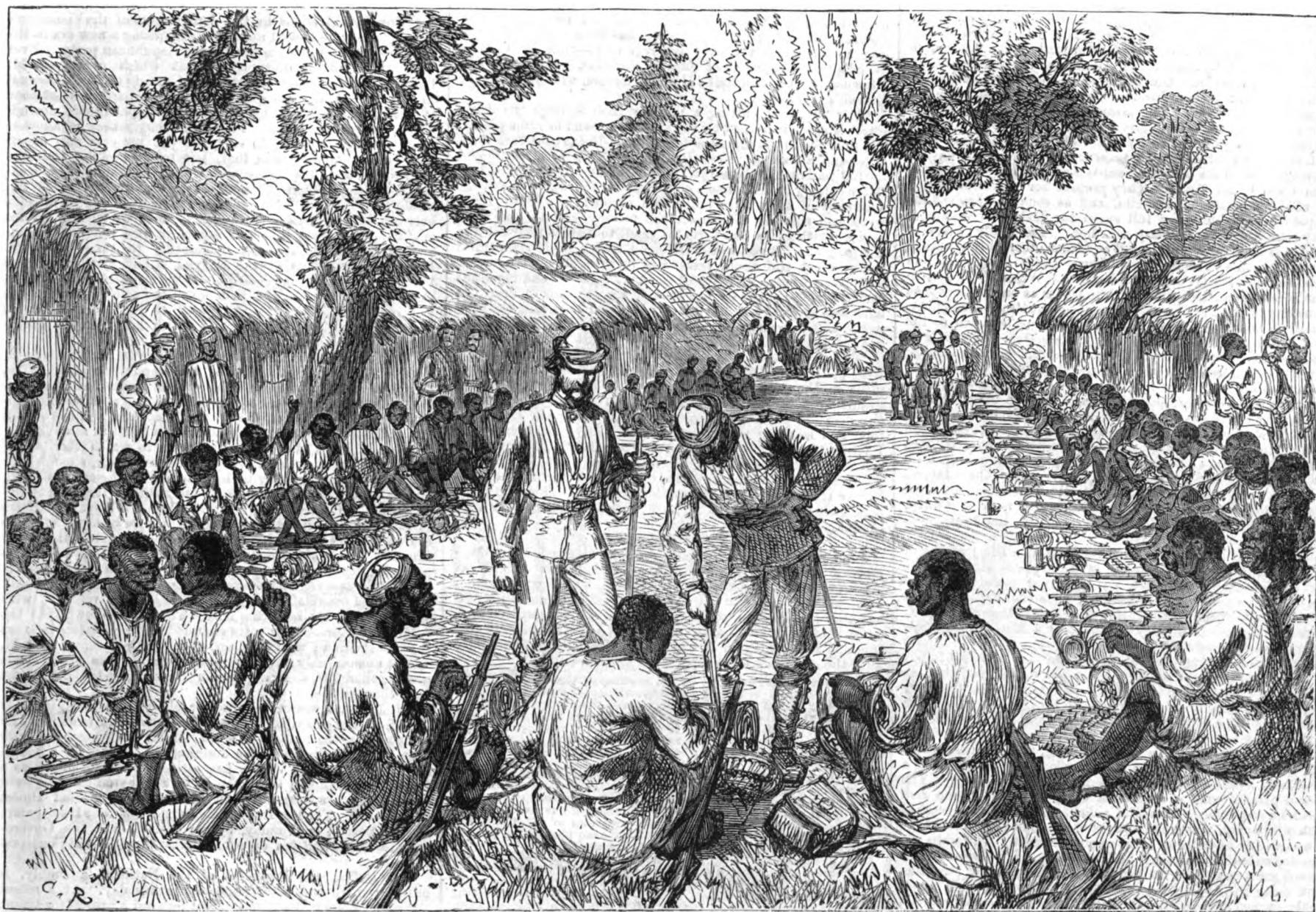


INTERIOR OF THE ADANSI CHIEF'S PALACE AT FOMANNAH: ENGLISH OFFICERS SELECTING QUARTERS.



SENTRIES OF THE DIFFERENT LINES OF TROOPS IN CAMP AT PRAH-SU.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



COUNTING AND INSPECTING AMMUNITION OF THE BONNY MEN.



NAVAL BRIGADE MEN BREAKFASTING IN THE COURTYARD OF AN ASHANTEE HOUSE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's severe battle with the Ashantees at Amoafu, on Jan. 31, followed by several days' more fighting on the road to Coomassie, to the capture of that town and the submission of King Kofi Kalkali, on Feb. 5, was published in our last week's paper. The first portion of this intelligence had been conveyed from Madeira to Lisbon, in forty-one hours, by one of the Admiralty despatch-boats employed in that service. Our Illustration, showing the arrival of such a vessel at Lisbon, has therefore some interest upon this occasion. The paddle-wheel steam-yacht *Enchantress*, of 835 tons and 250-horse power, carrying a single gun, and the tender *Vigilant*, also a paddle-wheel steamer of the same dimensions, with two guns, are the vessels at present so engaged. They have to intercept the West African mail-steamer calling at Madeira from Cape Coast Castle. They prepare for sea immediately the mail is signalled off Madeira, and as soon as they get the despatches they leave at full speed for Lisbon, a voyage of forty-four hours in ordinary weather. The daily press of London is now fully represented at Lisbon, there being special agents for the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Standard* and Reuter's telegraph news. When the despatch-boat is seen from the Lisbon bar the fact is at once telegraphed to the city, and all the London newspaper agents are soon aloft, usually in boats with four rowers. The stout boatmen of the *Caes Sodré* are considered first-rate watermen. Instantly as the steamer moors in front of the Rock of the Conde d'Obidos, formerly called the Old Packet Stairs, the British Government despatches are sent ashore in charge of an officer; then the press telegrams are delivered, and a boat-race for the shore is commenced, the boatmen entering into the spirit of rivalry as keenly as their employers. Having got to land, cabs are taken to the offices, and the telegrams are put upon the wire without loss of time. The Portuguese wonder at the expenses paid by the leading London journals for this service, as journalism in Lisbon is upon a much smaller scale. It is true that our Gold Coast war excites little interest in Lisbon, and nothing is heard of it there beyond a few lines occasionally in the Portuguese journals.

We present this week no fewer than nine Illustrations of the campaign, all from sketches by our Special Artist. The one which appears foremost, on our front page, shows the incident of a native chief entertained by some British officers in camp, and drinking her Majesty's health, either in the palm wine of his own country, or in that of a European vintage possibly brought by them among private stores.

The military gentlemen of this expedition have had to put up with such lodgings as they could get on the road through the forest between Cape Coast Castle and Coomassie. But after they crossed the Prah and traversed the Assin territory to enter that of the Ashantees, a decided improvement was found in the native buildings available for their temporary use. The palace of the Adansi Hills Chief, or King, at Fomanna, which was occupied by Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff, gives a favourable notion of the merits of Ashantee architecture. The floor is painted with a coating of clay, in colour a deep rich Etruscan red, with a beautiful polish. The walls are washed with white clay, which the natives of the Gold Coast often take as a medicine in water or chew as a sweetmeat. The walls are also decorated with strange and rather tasteful designs. We cannot say much about the furniture, as the people of Fomanna took away their valuables with them. But they left many stools, curved in the seat, and with the legs handsomely carved; some rudely-made tables, clay pots, and calabashes. These, with some old pipe-heads, stone tools, and musical instruments, were all the booty obtained in Fomanna.

Moinaie, which Sir Garnet Wolseley reached on Jan. 20, is at the base of the Adansi Hills on the south side; and on the other side of the hills, going on towards Coomassie, are the villages of Quisah and Fomanna, only a mile or two apart. The Adansi Hills were first passed on the 16th and 17th, by Lord Gifford's advanced reconnoitring party, who met with no opposition, though an Ashantee priest tried to frighten them back, in the absurd manner we showed last week. Our Artist sends a view of Moinaie, drawn on the 24th, with the huts and tents occupied by some of the troops and with parties of soldiers and baggage-carriers on the ground. His sketch of men of the Naval Brigade enjoying their breakfast in the court of an Ashantee house was taken at Quisah. He describes the house as consisting of four rooms, or huts, built on the four sides of the court, which is entered by a very narrow doorway and passage at one corner. The timber beams and hard earthen walls, which are plastered, display much ornamental sculpture of an ingenious pattern. The floors are of burnt clay, hard and smooth, and painted red; they are raised 2 ft. above the ground. The several rooms are usually the bedrooms of a native family; the one farthest from the open doorway is allotted to the girls or unmarried women. A tree is often planted in the court of a house, and various articles of "fetish," by way of a charm or a sacrifice, are hung upon its branches. It is customary to bury gold-dust and jewels, or other valuables, at the foot of this tree, where the native robber will fear to dig them up.

The different corps of Sir Garnet Wolseley's mixed force in the camp at Prah-su showed an odd diversity of attire and equipment, as may be observed in our Artist's representation of half a dozen sentries, belonging to their respective lines. The English sailor will at once be recognised, but he has quite a soldierly air, being one of the smart men of the Naval Brigade detached for this inland service. On his right hand, but to the reader's left, of course, is a negro soldier of one of the West India regiments. On the sailor's left hand are two of our West African auxiliaries, a Kossah man, from the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, and a Bonny man, from the delta of the Niger, who are little better than savages. The Kossah wears a canvas shirt, like a night-gown; he has a fetish necklace on him. The two men at the left-hand side of the engraving are Houssas of Captain Rait's Artillery dressed in an easy-fitting uniform of dark blue, which consists of loose wide breeches, folded waist-cloth, open-sleeved vest, cross-belts, and light cap with a numbered plate in front. They are fine fellows, and their officers have found them well worth the trouble of drilling them to carry and work the battery of light guns, which no Europeans could have done in that climate. We give two other Illustrations of the discipline and treatment of negro troops. One is the paying of a West India regiment: the officer sits, with the pay-list and the little rolls of money, while the sergeant calls out the men's names. He sometimes has to mention the reason why a deduction from the pay is to be made for some fault. In such case it is amusing to see the dejected looks of the delinquents, compared with the others' cheerful faces. These men are regular soldiers, and not bad soldiers either; they are usually stationed at Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle. The other Illustration shows Lieutenants Irwin and Douglas inspecting the ammunition of the Bonny men, and counting the rounds of cartridges in the possession of each man. These irregular troops are armed with the old smoothbore musket, converted into a breech-loader, which they have learned to use pretty quickly, but are still very indifferent marksmen. Each man has to carry seventy rounds of am-

munition, in two small pouches, ready for immediate use, besides a larger pouch containing a reserve; also a blanket, a leather havresac for his rations, and commonly an old preserved-meat tin, which serves for cooking rice or other food. They are much addicted, however, to robbing each other, and will quarrel noisily about it when the officer's back is turned. Colonel Macleod, 42nd Highlanders, has been appointed brigadier to command the irregular regiments—that is, Colonel Wood's mixed regiment of Fantees, Elminas, Bonny men, and Kossahs, and Captain Rait's Houssa gunners, with Major Baker Russell's regiment.

The labour of cutting a road or path through the dense forest is much increased by the swampy ground in some places, and near Sutha the engineers found it needful to construct three miles and a half of "corduroy road." This work, performed by 150 natives, is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches. After cutting side channels or gutters for the water to run off, a number of trees were felled and divided into logs; these were laid side by side upon the marshy ground, and were covered with twigs and earth or sand, to make a road for the troops. The natives, however, found such a road very painful to their feet, and would prefer wading through mud or water up to their knees. It required constant vigilance and incessant commands or threats on the part of the engineer to keep the labourers at their task; if he turned aside for a moment they would all sit down and do nothing. But the work was finished in very good time.

The diplomatic interview of Lieutenant Irwin with the King or Chief named Amoowah, one of our native allies, took place at Dunquah some weeks ago, but it is a characteristic example of native state and dignity. His Majesty sits beneath the shade of an English black umbrella, wrapped in a loose robe and smoking a cigar which has been given him by his English visitor, who stands at his left hand. The armour-bearer, sword-bearer and mace-bearer are posted beside him, with two or three soldiers of his body-guard, having the short Snider rifles presented by our Government. This King had done good service in the fighting that took place near Cape Coast Castle.

The Admiralty, on Wednesday last, received from Commodore Hewitt, V.C., a despatch bearing date Feb. 2, at Agimamm, fifteen miles from Coomassie, which gives further particulars of the great battle of the 31st at Amoafu, so far as the Naval Brigade were concerned in it. He reports that, since his former letter of Jan. 29, the Naval Brigade, in conjunction with the rest of the troops, has been hotly engaged with the enemy on three separate occasions:—

On our arrival at Detchiam, on the morning of the 29th, Wood's and Russell's regiments, with the Naval Brigade and 23rd Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Macleod, 42nd Highlanders, were ordered to advance four miles into the bush to the village of Bommassie and attack it, with the object of driving out the King of Adansi, who, with a large force, was occupying a strong position on our flank. After a sharp engagement the enemy were eventually dislodged, although not without some loss on our side.

On the evening of Jan. 30 our troops and carriers were massed at Inasru, and early on the following morning they advanced in four columns to attack a strong force of the enemy, who had established themselves a short distance south of Amoafu. Without attempting to give the details of the General's plan of operations, I will endeavour to afford such particulars as will enable their Lordships to gain some idea of the position occupied by the Naval Brigade during the engagement.

The first encounter took place at 8 a.m., when the village of Eginassie, about a mile from Amoafu, was carried by a rush of the scouts under Lord Gifford. The Naval Brigade was divided into two wings, one, under Captain Walter James Grubbe, of her Majesty's ship *Tamar*, being attached to the left column, and the other, under Acting Captain Percy Luxmoore, of her Majesty's ship *Druid*, to the right. On the advance being made, the right and left columns were ordered to cut paths at right angles to the main road, for a distance of 300 yards, into the bush, and then to form upon the flanks of the 42nd Regiment, who, in the front column, were making their way through the thick bush on each side of the road. The enemy's centre was at Amoafu, and, throwing out two columns towards us in a diagonal direction, they formed, as it were, a broad arrow with the main path, in which order they received our attack. After suffering very heavy losses, the 42nd Highlanders eventually captured the town at 1.45 p.m.

I have great pleasure in acquainting their Lordships with the steady behaviour of the Naval Brigade. During a very trying time they showed the greatest coolness, and, advancing slowly under a continuous and heavy fire, steadily drove back the enemy until three o'clock, when they forced them to make a precipitate retreat, and the day was ours. Although it is quite impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the strength of the enemy opposed to us, I should say, from the number of Ashantee corpses we have taken from the roadside and buried, there must have been several thousands of them. On the baggage being moved up from Inasru towards the evening, the guard protecting it was attacked, and some of the carriers, dropping their loads, ran away. Nearly all of it was, however, afterwards recovered, and Sir Garnet has since successfully established a line of communication with his rear.

On Sunday the Naval Brigade were sent on to a place called Becquah (Baquah), three miles from Amoafu, where they attacked a large number of Ashantees, and drove them back, with considerable loss. On Monday, Feb. 2, we came in here; and to-morrow, at daylight, we are to advance ten miles further, without baggage. This will take us within about five miles of Coomassie. There has been some desultory fighting during the day, in which the Naval Brigade were not engaged.

Inclosed is a return of casualties, which does not include the losses suffered by the regiments, which, I regret to say, in the case of the 42nd, were very heavy. Their Lordships will observe that a very stubborn resistance was offered to us.

It appears to have been a mistake, in the telegram of last week, to report Major Baird among the killed. The names of the officers actually killed or wounded, and the numbers of other casualties in each portion of the forces, were published in our last. Further particulars are still awaited.

The Earl of Carnarvon sent to the papers the following extract from a private letter received on Thursday at the Colonial Office from Mr. Goldsworthy, second in command under Captain Glover, dated her Majesty's ship *Victor Emmanuel*, Cape Coast, Feb. 8:—"News has reached us within the last half hour that Coomassie is taken and Koffie Kalkali a prisoner. This is authentic. This will only be a line, as the special steamer is getting up steam to take the news to Madeira." The Admiralty has not received any confirmation of this report. On the contrary, Sir Garnet Wolseley states in his telegram from Coomassie that the King had left the town, but was coming back to sign a treaty. The latest intelligence received at the War Office from the Gold Coast is that conveyed in the telegrams of the 5th ult., which arrived on Feb. 26.

Regretting his inability to be present at a Liberal gathering in Bolton, Mr. John Bright has written a letter in which he says the Liberal party has failed mainly through want of organisation, arising from the security caused by its great victory five years ago. It still lives, and may recover its supremacy.

General Sir Percy Herbert, on the part of those officers who feel aggrieved by the Abolition of Purchase in the Army Act, presented their collective case at the sitting of the Commission, yesterday week, and contended that the table and arguments embodied in Mr. Cardwell's answer to the note addressed to him by the Commission were misleading.

Conscientious scruples have been urged by the casual paupers at Eastbourne Workhouse against Sunday labour, the guardians having latterly imposed a certain moderate task of stone-breaking as a check on the over-numerous applications of tramps every Saturday night. The question has been brought before the magistrates, who have decided it in favour of the tramps.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 5.

Last Sunday's elections in the departments of the Vienne and Vaucluse may be looked upon as inaugurating a new era in the tactics of at least one fraction of the Republican party. Ever since the Parliamentary coup-d'état which overthrew M. Thiers, and more especially since the voting of the Septennat on Nov. 19 last, the policy of the Opposition party has not been to harass the Cabinet by continual interpellations, amendments, manifestoes, and "incidents," but rather to allow it every possible latitude to carry its pet projects into effect. The general opinion was that, left to themselves, the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues would so thoroughly compromise themselves in the eyes of the country that their fall would be inevitable. This policy was the result of an alliance between MM. Thiers and Gambetta, both of whom, besides putting, as it were, a bridle upon their own tongues, recommended calm patience and moderation to their followers. But the fiery spirits of the Radical deputies, tired of this Fabian policy, have long chafed under the restraint imposed upon them by their leader, and in a mutinous moment M. Naquet and other malcontents paid a visit to M. Ledru Rollin at Fontenay aux Roses, the result of which has been his candidature and election in the Vaucluse.

The presumption now is that henceforth M. Gambetta is supplanted in the leadership of the Republican party. The importance of this fact cannot be over-estimated, as M. Ledru Rollin's election will lead to a more harassing and resolute opposition on the part of the Radical deputies, and more than one exciting Parliamentary battle is doubtless in store for us. It seems strange that M. Ledru Rollin, to whom the Radical organs predicted such an overwhelming majority, should only have beaten his adversary by less than 3000 votes out of 60,000, especially in Vaucluse, which is essentially a Republican department. We are told, however, that the Royalist Mayors recently appointed by the Government have been resorting to the method of manipulating votes which obtained under the Empire; and in one commune alone 800 electors have formally protested before a notary against the conduct of the Mayor, who had destroyed their voting-papers. On the other hand, the Radical candidate's insignificant majority is regarded with satisfaction by the moderate Left. The ballot shows that the number of Monarchical votes recorded is not greater than at the last election; while the moderate Republicans, we are told, almost unanimously abstained from voting. The Monarchists cannot, therefore, draw arguments unfavourable to the Republic from the result.

M. Lepetit's scarcely hoped-for election in the Vienne is hailed, on the other hand, as a great Republican triumph. His return under the patronage of M. Thiers is stronger evidence than any yet afforded of the desire of the country for a moderate Republic. The Vienne has hitherto been considered as a Royalist stronghold; and when M. de Soubeyran came forward as a Monarchical candidate in 1871, he was elected almost unanimously. The Royalist candidate, the Count de Beauchamp, was supported, on Sunday, by the prefects and the Government Mayors, and his defeat is a great blow for the Conservative party.

M. Buffet, the President of the National Assembly, is growing more and more unpopular every day. At a recent sitting M. Pouyer Quartier brought forward a project for taxing sugar-refiners, which was vehemently opposed by the Government. The discussion, which was purely financial at first, at length degenerated into a political debate, and a ministerial crisis was even feared when, yielding to the entreaties of some of the members of the majority, M. Pouyer Quartier suddenly withdrew his bill. The Left was loud in expressing its indignation at this proceeding; and M. Duvergier de Hauranne, having protested against the private consultation which the Government had held in one corner of the Salle with M. Pouyer Quartier, was called to order by President Buffet. This so exasperated the Republican party that an ordinarily silent member sprang to his feet, and, apostrophising the President, exclaimed, "Your partiality is something revolting." Naturally enough, he was called to order, and the sitting broke up amid considerable confusion. The *XIX.ème Siècle*, M. About's paper, appeared on the morrow with a long personal attack directed against M. Buffet, for which its sale was immediately prohibited on the public way. Police agents have since seized parcels of the paper from porters, and have even forbidden people reading it in the streets.

The Assembly has authorised the Government, by 552 votes against 64, to prosecute M. Melvil Bloncourt, deputy for Guadalupe, for participation in the acts of the Commune. A series of proposed taxes, many of which—such as an adhesive stamp upon all photographs, suggested by M. de Lorgeril, and a 10f. tax on pianos, advised by M. de Belcastel—were more ingenious than sagacious, have been rejected during the week. An attempt to tax gas consumed in private houses has also failed, and it is greatly feared that the Assembly will be obliged to increase the obnoxious salt duty as the only expedient to meet the deficit in this year's revenue.

M. Emile Ollivier, who has returned to Paris, will be received to-day at the French Academy. His address is reported to contain several eulogistic paragraphs concerning Napoleon III., which he has declined to modify in compliance with the request of several Academicians. When this address was read to the Academy at a recent private sitting M. Guizot abruptly rose and, violently apostrophising M. Ollivier, whom he called "the man who went to war with a light heart," left the room, vowing that he would never return.

M. Thiers has received an address and an album from a number of French residents in the United States. In reply to the congratulatory remarks of the deputation by which it was formally presented, the ex-President made a short speech, in which he stated that he would devote all the strength that remained to him to watching over the interests of France.

The Paris Court of Appeal has rejected the claim of Naundorff's descendants to the title of Princes of the house of Bourbon, the judgment, justly enough, stigmatising them as impudent and crafty adventurers, and condemning them to pay the costs of the trial.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano has resigned the post of President of the Ministry, retaining that of Chief of the Executive Power; General Zabala succeeds him in the former office.

From his position near Sommorostro, General Moriones, last week, made three attacks upon the Carlist position, but was each time repulsed. The Carlists are entrenched on an elevated plateau bristling with batteries. In his despatches to Madrid General Moriones seems to have acknowledged a loss of 800 killed and wounded. But, according to Carlist accounts, he lost 1800 men. This includes the killed, those drowned in the river, the wounded, and the prisoners. It is announced from Bilbao that the bombardment of the town by the Carlists continues, and that 200 shells are thrown into it daily. The Church of St. Nicholas, the theatre, and the railway station

have been burnt. According to Carlist reports 5000 soldiers have been surprised by the Carlists on the San Pedro bridge at Sommorostro. One thousand of the men are said to have been killed, and the rest made prisoners, or drowned in the river. Consequent on General Moriones' failure to break through the Carlist lines at Bilbao the situation of the army has become so critical that both Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete have gone to his assistance.

Meetings in support of the Government, and to assist it in the war, are being held in Madrid and the provinces, and subscriptions for the wounded continue to be collected. Senor Gandara, a banker in Madrid, has proposed the organisation of 10,000 volunteers, towards the expense of whose equipment he offers to contribute 4,000,000 reals.

ITALY.

Sano, the Japanese Minister, was received by King Victor Emmanuel on Sunday, and presented his letters of recall. Kavasse, his successor, subsequently obtained an audience to hand his credentials to his Majesty.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied on Tuesday in discussing a Ministerial bill sanctioning an expenditure of 79,000,000 lire for defensive works, the amount to be spread over several Budgets. The Committee to which the bill was referred approved it, and added another, sanctioning a further expenditure of 88,500,000 lire in order to complete the works.

The Pope received, on Sunday, the members of the popular clubs representing the associations devoted to Catholic interests. The grand receptions, which were interrupted in 1873 in consequence of the Pope's illness, will now be resumed. His Holiness gave audiences on Sunday and Monday to several English families. The Pope has received the members of the Society of Catholic Roman Women. Replying to their address, he praised those who visited the Vatican and blamed those who took part in the Carnival. This, he said, was not a time for rejoicing, but for prayer and good works.

HOLLAND.

A bill for the introduction of a gold standard into Holland was unfavourably received, on Monday, by the Second Chamber of the Legislature. The principal clause having been rejected by 40 votes against 29, the Ministry withdrew the bill.

GERMANY.

Indisposition has again withdrawn the Emperor William from participation in public and Court festivities; but he has been able to receive daily visits and to confer with his Ministers.

Opposing the motion brought forward by Alsatian Deputies in the German Parliament to annul that clause in the Alsace-Lorraine administrative law which gives the Governor power to declare a state of siege, Prince Bismarck said in France there are twenty-eight departments in a state of siege at the present time. He asked, as a vote of confidence, that the motion should be rejected, which it was, by 196 to 138; the voters in the minority being the Poles, Alsatians, Social Democrats, members of the Centre, and the Fortschritt party.

In the Federal Council the constitution of a superior Imperial Court has been decided upon, and will be forthwith submitted to the Reichstag. Reservations are made allowing Prussia and Bavaria to maintain local courts of appeal for causes within their State jurisdiction. A new law submitted to the Council prescribes certain penalties of internment and loss of citizenship in the case of ecclesiastics removed from office for illegal acts.

Yesterday week a decision of the Gnesen District Court was promulgated requiring Archbishop Ledochowski to undergo the year's imprisonment—which sentence was substituted by the Court, on Dec. 19 last, for the fine of 8000 thalers, imposed on him for offences against the May laws.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna, in good health, yesterday week. He was received at the Northern Railway station by the Crown Prince Rudolf, the Minister President, and all the members of the Cabinet.

Count de Chambord arrived at Vienna on Monday. He is in perfect health.

The Austrian Ministry has come to an understanding with the leaders of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath. The measures for immediate consideration have been agreed upon, and it is expected that they will be disposed of by the end of April. The Reichsrath will then adjourn till the middle of October, when it will meet for an autumn Session. In the Lower House the Czech deputies have handed in a written declaration of their reasons for not taking their seats.

On Sunday M. de Szlavy, President of the Hungarian Ministry, had an audience of the Emperor lasting two hours, in which he explained the present Ministerial crisis and announced that the Cabinet desired to resign. His Majesty, however, deferred taking a decision on the subject until after his arrival at Pesth.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted the bills sanctioning the treaties of commerce with Sweden, Portugal, and Russia.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Major-General Baron B. G. Bildt, Governor-General of Stockholm, has been appointed Swedish Minister at Berlin. M. Kleen, First Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has been nominated Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

RUSSIA.

Information has been received at Berlin to the effect that the Yomeds, in Central Asia, have attacked Russian fortifications, crossing the ice for that purpose. They were repelled, and in their retreat the ice broke up, causing great numbers to be drowned.

A Russian trading caravan is about to be sent from Astrabad to Afghanistan, by way of Candahar and Cabul. It is being organised by Russian capitalists in St. Petersburg.

AMERICA.

President Grant has sent a message to the United States Congress recommending that the forthcoming Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia should be made both national and international, and advising other legislation to secure the success of the undertaking.

On the Great Western Railway a passenger car in a running train caught fire, and twenty-two persons were terribly burnt before the train was stopped. Eight of them were dead.

CANADA.

A resolution to favour the re-establishment of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States has been agreed to by the Dominion Board of Trade at Toronto.

CHINA.

Inflammatory placards are being circulated at Tien-Tsin denouncing foreigners, and the Chinese Government has notified to foreign Ministers that it cannot guarantee their safety.

JAPAN.

By telegram from Nagasaki, of Tuesday's date, we learn that the Japanese Imperialist forces have been victorious over the Fizen rebels, who have disappeared. The Government troops have occupied Saga, and, no further risings being heard of, it is believed that the insurrection is at an end.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Reassuring accounts were telegraphed from the Viceroy at the close of last week, to the effect that reports had been received of the completion of transport arrangements in North Behar and Bhagulpore; that throughout the North-West Provinces improvement was generally felt; and that the late rains had been beneficial, that crops were ripening, and that the relief works sufficed to keep down distress. But Mr. Archibald Forbes, the special reporter sent by the *Daily News*, visited the Durbungah road relief works on Friday. Here, according to his account, 15,000 persons are employed "on the semi-starvation wages of three-halfpence daily." He adds that they are neglected, defrauded, and irregularly paid:—"There is no supervision, except one native official for one hour in the morning. The Government is to blame for the delay in sending European supervisors, as requested by the local officials. Most of the public works are in the same state from the same cause. I found many persons in an extremely emaciated state; and I saw one famine-corpsed lying unburied in a ruined temple. There is much mortality among the children. The famine-wave is threatening to swamp preventive efforts. Shortness of money in the local treasury threatens to cause a collapse in the transport service and the public works."

The Marquis of Salisbury has taken prompt action in reference to these statements, as is shown by the following telegrams, which have been published:—

From the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, Calcutta. Sent Feb. 28, 1874:—"Daily News telegram received about Durbungah road relief works states that relief works are not supervised by Europeans, that labourers are paid semi-starvation wages of three-halfpence daily, payment being irregular. Inform me immediately amount of labourers' daily pay and price of rice at Durbungah. Message adds that shortness of money in local treasury threatens collapse of transport and public works. Telegraph whether this is true."

From the Viceroy, Calcutta, to the Secretary of State for India. Sent March 2, received March 2, 1874:—"Your telegram 28th. Sir R. Temple, who is here, informs me that rice at Durbungah sold at eleven to twelve seers, of two pounds, the rupee, Murwa, kind of pulse much consumed by relief labourers, twelve to thirteen seers the rupee. Wages of relief labourers one and a half annas per diem (equal to two and a quarter pounds of rice). Something less for women or children. Usually whole family works. One bad case of irregular payment occurred from mistake of officers concerned; remedied immediately on discovery. Labourers paid daily. European supervision for all relief works impossible. Cash in Durbungah Treasury, from large disbursements, run low; will be fully supplied. No danger whatever to transport from this."

Meanwhile the *Daily News*' Special Commissioner telegraphs again as follows:—

DUHEYRA, EASTERN TIRHOOT, Sunday.—I find general, severe, and increasing privation among the lower classes. The better classes are not suffering. About one third of the inhabitants in each village are undergoing slow starvation. Several famine deaths have already occurred. Systematised relief organisation is only just being commenced. The delay is owing to the deficient staff. There has been no rice in the bazars for a fortnight past. The future is terribly ominous.

DURBUNGAH, Wednesday, 7 a.m.—The suffering and mortality in Eastern Tirohot are rapidly increasing. Eighteen famine deaths have taken place in four days in a village near Mozuffpore. The cart transport is less than half the contractor's estimate. The grain supply is therefore deficient in the same ratio. Nearly 30,000 persons are employed on the road relief works here. There were only 15,000 last week. An effort to relieve a thousand of the weaker by cooked food has been frustrated by the refusal to take it, from caste prejudice. The people preferred to starve on their wages, swayed by the speculations of the native overseers. There has been no rain. Sir Richard Temple begins his Purneah tour to-morrow.

A telegram, dated Calcutta, Wednesday, received from the Viceroy, states the measures being taken to supply the people with food. He says:—

Orders of Government rice amount to 420,000 tons, of which 350,000 from beyond sea. Of this quantity 100,000 arrived. We have been keeping up for some while a constant stream of from 2000 to 2500 tons a day into distressed districts. Private trade is bringing in grain from North-West and Punjab at the rate of about 1600 tons a day. Local transport, which has been main difficulty, now fairly well organised. Over 50,000 carts now employed in districts north of Ganges, under contracts, in bringing in Government grain, will shortly be increased to 70,000. In worst districts distribution of relief is being given by circles of moderate area, each village being visited and dealt with. Two deaths from starvation reported in Monghyr. None elsewhere yet, but in parts the lowest classes are gradually becoming pinched, and without Government measures severe and extensive famine would have already begun.

The minute has been published in which Lord Northbrook states his reasons for not interfering with the export of grain.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon—the Lord Mayor presiding. A telegram from the *Daily News*' special commissioner in India was read descriptive of the existing distress in the famine-stricken districts. In the discussion which followed, Lord Lawrence was amongst the speakers. Before the meeting separated, it was resolved to remit a third sum of £10,000 to the Calcutta Relief Committee. Up to Wednesday evening the public subscription (now being raised in the City) amounted to upwards of £33,000.

At a meeting on behalf of the Bengal Famine Fund, held in Manchester, it was unanimously resolved that a national grant would be the most effective mode of expressing national sympathy, and that the cost of such aid should be thrown fairly and equitably on Imperial resources. Popular feeling in Manchester does not appear to coincide in the spirit which was manifested at this meeting, and the Mayor has been urged to call another meeting without delay.

At Preston, a motion which was submitted to a public meeting, called to discuss the question of the Bengal famine, was met by an amendment proposed by the Vicar of Preston, to the effect that at present it is not desirable to subscribe for the relief of the sufferers in India. After some discussion, this amendment was carried.

On Thursday £5000 was forwarded to Calcutta from Glasgow, being its first instalment for the relief of the sufferers in Bengal. Subscriptions are being liberally sent in.

A telegram from Gibraltar announces the arrival there of two transports with invalids from Cape Coast Castle.

The Swiss Federal Council has rejected the appeal of the Abbé Collet against his banishment from Switzerland.

Cholera is ravaging Buenos Ayres, the deaths being at twice or thrice the average rate.

A great fire has taken place at Panama, the damage done by which is estimated at one million dollars.

The Earl of Carnarvon has nominated Mr. G. H. Barne, of the Western Circuit, to the Attorney-Generalship of Jamaica, vacant by the death of Mr. E. A. C. Schalech.

An advance of £160,000 has been made by the banks of Constantinople to the Turkish Government. The rate of interest is not specified, but it is said to be high.

The appointments are gazetted of Mr. George de Jong Beyts to be her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, and of Mr. William John Anderson to be Judge for the Turk's Islands.

The *Globe* correspondent at Brussels says that a million of francs has been granted towards the construction of the international building to be erected in the Rue de la Régence, opposite the residence of the Count de Flandre. It is intended for the exhibition of works of art, flower shows, fêtes, and other public purposes, and is estimated to cost 2,500,000 francs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Grand National Hunt Meeting, which this year took place at Aylesbury, for the first time, was scarcely so successful as usual. This must be attributed partly to the recent heavy rains, which had made the ground so heavy and rotten that many owners sent their horses home again directly they had seen the course, and partly to the big, old-fashioned fences, which did not at all suit the ideas of some of the modern steeplechase horses, which, in too many cases, are merely ex-flat-racers, converted by a few weeks' drilling over bushy hurdles. The attendance was enormous; though the Prince of Wales, not having returned from the Continent, could not be present; nor did Mr. Diasraeli, who, being one of the stewards, was confidently expected, put in an appearance. The Grand National Hunt Steeplechase was, of course, the chief event of Tuesday. It had attracted one hundred subscribers; still, several of these merely took a nomination and paid the minor forfeit, and a field of a dozen was all that could be mustered. The race was scarcely in doubt after the first mile, for Lucellum, who recently won a small event at Doncaster, always held a good lead, and, steered by Captain Smith, one of our most accomplished gentlemen riders, finally won in a canter by ten lengths. In the course of the race Captain Riddell, who rode Minister, had a nasty fall and broke his collar-bone. The wretched display of Ryshworth (12st. 7lb.) in the Aylesbury Open Handicap was the chief feature of Wednesday's sport. The second in last year's Grand National fell at the brook, and, after refusing two or three times, was pulled up before he had gone a mile, so the prospects of his Bristol and Liverpool backers look particularly gloomy.

We much regret to have to record the death of the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, which melancholy event occurred on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased gentleman recently had a severe fall when hunting with the Fitzwilliam hounds, of which he was master, and erysipelas set in. He was in his fifty-eighth year, and was brother of the present Earl Fitzwilliam.

The well-known steeplechase rider and trainer "Chris" Green died on Thursday week.

One or two unpleasantly foggy days militated somewhat against the success of the Ashdown Coursing Meeting; still hares were strong and plentiful, and, on the whole, the fixture was a great success. Only five of the Waterloo dogs—Royal Mary, Claimant, Ruby, Lighthouse, and Cresus—appeared in the Craven Cup, and of these the last named was put out by Deodora's Daughter in the first ties, after a trial of great length and severity. His victress was herself beaten by Claimant in the next round, and we understand that this was her last appearance in public; indeed, as she came out at Sandorne in 1870, and has been very hard worked ever since, her retirement is well earned. In the third ties Ruby and Claimant were the only "survivors of Waterloo," and at last the former won the stake by beating Belle of Havering in the final spin. The partiality of some greyhounds for a particular country is remarkable; for Ruby could not win a single course at Altcar in the previous week, and, by a very singular coincidence, she and Belle of Havering were slipped for the final course of the Craven Cup last year, when the result was the same as on the present occasion. Ruby ran through the stake in brilliant style, scarcely being challenged till she met Belle of Havering, when she just won, but with nothing to spare. Thirty-two puppies contested the Uffington Cup, but we doubt if there was anything very grand among them. It was won by Temerity, by Tony—Beaufort; and Cacique II., by Regulus—Restitution, was the runner-up. Luff stripped very well indeed; but some of Mr. Warwick's decisions caused a great deal of grumbling.

The Cambridge University handicaps were brought off on Saturday and Monday last. The quarter-mile was won by A. K. Lewis (Corpus), who had twelve yards start, and showed very good form; but the running in the one-mile and three-mile races was decidedly poor. The first meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place to-day (Saturday) at Lillie Bridge, commencing at about three o'clock.

The Duke of Abercorn, the newly-appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was sworn in before a Privy Council, on Tuesday, at Dublin Castle.

It is stated at Portsmouth that the Admiralty have determined to hold a naval review at Spithead on the occasion of the visit of the Czar in May next.

An engine-driver on the Great Northern Railway has received £5 as an acknowledgment of his promptitude in reversing his engine as the line was being crossed by a stag and a pack of hounds.

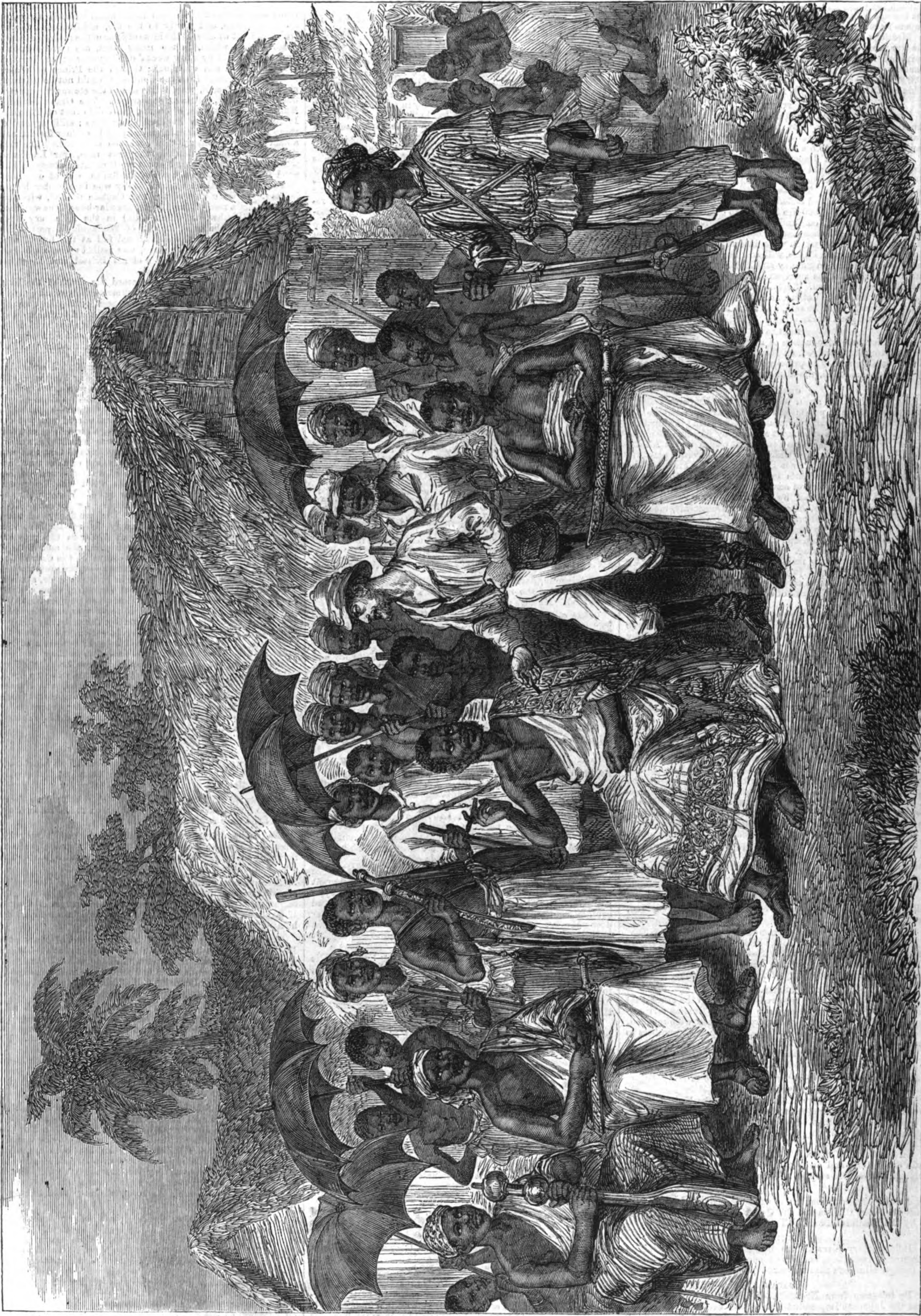
At a meeting of the Imperial Russian Society of Geography, presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine-Nicolaevitch, the secretary, Mr. Veniukof, pronounced a speech in honour of Livingstone. At the conclusion the meeting rose to render homage to his memory.

A conference of representative working men of the west of England and South Wales was held, on Monday, at the Tailors' Hall, Bristol, in connection with the Workmen's Peace Association. Speeches were made and resolutions passed in support of the principle of international arbitration. A public meeting was held in the evening.

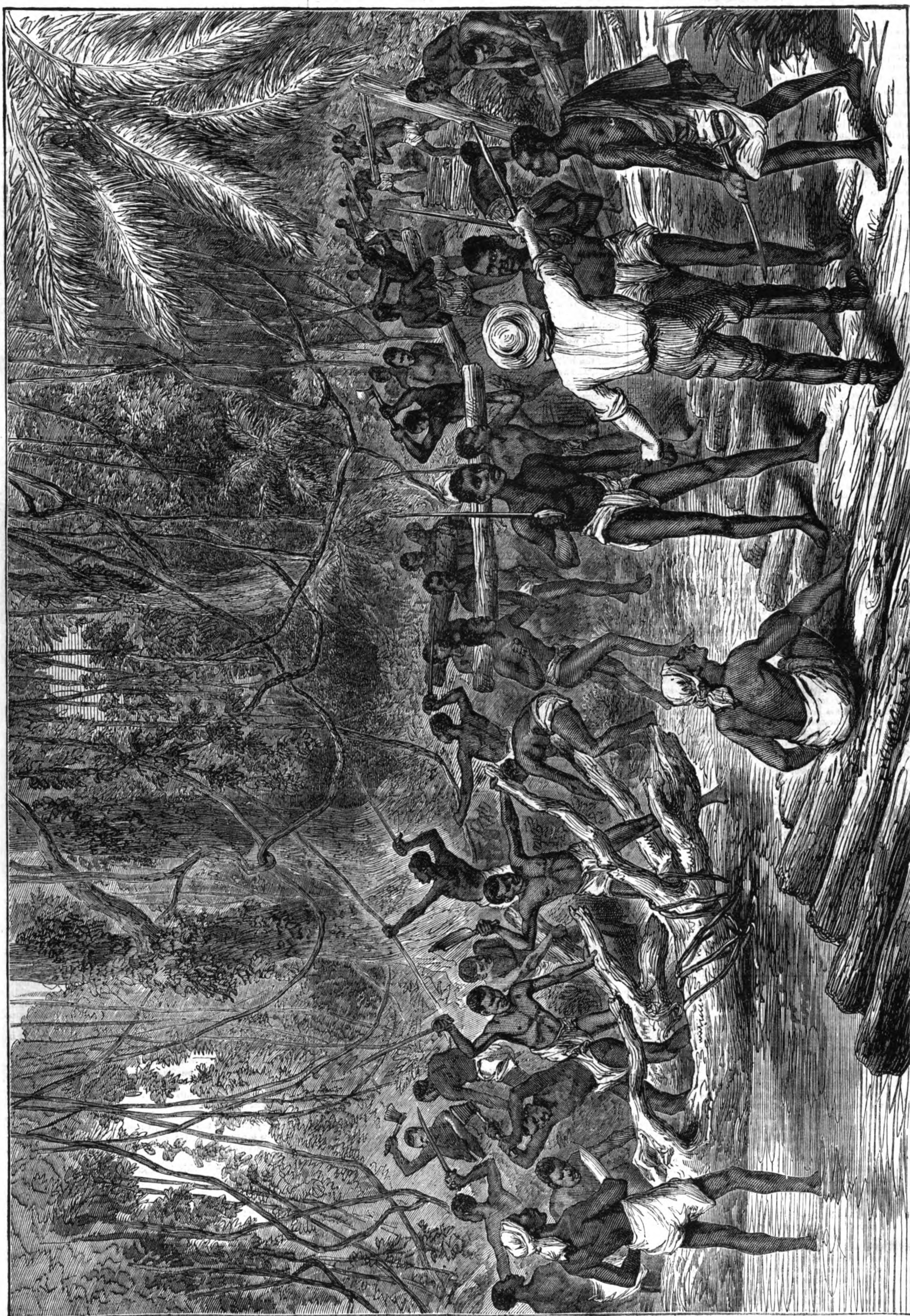
By a series of explosions in Mr. Alderman Thompson's mill, at Blackburn, many persons have been killed and injured, among the former being the son of the proprietor, a fine young man, who was to have been married next week. While firing a salute at Wardour Castle, the seat of Lord Arundell, to celebrate the termination of the Tichborne trial, a man and a boy were killed by the bursting of a cannon. In a coal-pit at Blantyre, near Hamilton, two men were killed by an explosion of firedamp.

The Board of Admiralty consists of Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord; Admiral Sir A. Milne, Admiral Sir J. Tarleton, Lord Gilford, and Sir Massey Lopes. Lord Mahon, Mr. Rowland Winn, and Sir James Elphinstone will be the Junior Lords of the Treasury. The Earl of Pembroke has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for War; the Hon. Frederick A. Stanley, M.P., Financial Secretary at the War Office; and Mr. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Secretary to the Board of Trade. Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., has accepted the post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

A vacancy in the list of Physicians Extraordinary to the Queen is caused by the death of Dr. Neil Arnott, F.R.S., which occurred on Monday, at his residence, 2, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park. Dr. Arnott was not only well known as a man of high ability in his profession, but from his efforts to promote the interests of science both by his writings and by his numerous donations for the purpose of founding scientific scholarships. He was born about 1788.—Dr. Forbes Winslow, an eminent authority on the subject of mental pathology, died on Tuesday, at the age of sixty-four. He was the author of many works on insanity, uncontrollable drunkenness, and obscure diseases of the brain.



THE ABANTHE WAR: A CONFERENCE WITH A NATIVE KING.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASANTE WAR: CUTTING AND MAKING A ROAD TO COOMASSIE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A lecture on the Beginnings of Electrical Research will be given to the Deaf and Dumb Association, 272, Oxford-street, by C. W. Vincent, F.C.S., on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock p.m.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London General Omnibus Company, on Tuesday, it was stated in the report that the number of miles run was 5,873,964, while the number of passengers carried was more than 24,000,000.

Acting on the precedent furnished by Sir Sydney Waterlow last year, the Lord Mayor has invited the whole of the Oxford and Cambridge crews to dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on the evening of the approaching race.

The survivors of a past generation will be surprised to hear that Madame Taglioni, whose grace and elegance they used to rave about, is still among us, and teaches the coming race as much as they can learn of the arts which used to delight their grandfathers. Madame Taglioni resides at 14, Connaught-square.

An assault of arms by the German Gymnastic Society took place yesterday week, at their premises in Pancras-road, King's-cross, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the various sports. The arrangements were admirably carried out under the direction of Mr. R. Schweizer and Mr. A. A. Stempel.

The balconies of houses in Cleveland-square have been pronounced dangerous by a coroner's jury, on the evidence of Mr. Ruddle, the architect, who was called as a witness at the inquest on Edward Brewer, a servant, killed by the falling of one of these defective structures. His death is the second that has happened from the same cause in this square recently.

A festival of hairdressers was held, on Monday night, in the small concert-room at Hanover-square Rooms, to afford sixteen members of the profession an opportunity to exhibit their skill. Sixteen ladies submitted to the operation of having erected upon their heads wonderful superstructures; and at the conclusion there was a promenade round the room.

At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, last Saturday, it was reported that the ordinary income for the year was estimated at £687. The cash balance at the end of 1873 was £399. There are now 302 members on the roll, of whom 210 are resident in the metropolis. The Duke of Somerset has consented to preside at the annual dinner in May next.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the London School Board Canon Gregory's motion respecting the policy of the old board underwent another long discussion. After the delivery of many more speeches, the previous question, a motion proposed by Mr. H. Gover early in the debate, was carried by a majority of twenty-four to twenty-one, and Canon Gregory's proposition for a committee of inquiry fell to the ground.

At a meeting of the Charing-cross Hospital Council the following resolution has been unanimously agreed to:—"That steps be taken for forming and establishing a scholarship in connection with the medical school of this hospital, in memory of the celebrated African explorer, David Livingstone, formerly a student of the hospital, to be called 'The Livingstone Scholarship,' and that subscriptions be invited."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 108,838, of whom 37,224 were in workhouses and 71,614 received outdoor relief. Compared with the returns for the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 10,671, 13,136, and 44,791. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 626, of whom 457 were men, 135 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

With fitting honours, the earthly remains of the great Non-conformist divine, Thomas Binney, were, on Monday, interred in Abney Park Cemetery, nearly all the religious denominations in the metropolis being represented. Dean Stanley and the Earl of Shaftesbury were among the Churchmen present; and deputations attended from the London Missionary Society, the Congregational and Baptist Unions, the Presbyterian Synod, and other bodies. We gave a Portrait of Mr. Binney last week.

A conversazione was given, on Monday, at the New Dental Hospital, Leicester-square, to celebrate the completion of the building, a handsome structure, standing at the Spur-street corner of the square. Among the guests were the presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; Colonel Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works; Mr. Albert Grant, M.P.; Sir W. de Morgan, and nearly all the best-known dentists of the metropolis. The hospital will be opened for the reception of patients on the 12th inst.

The annual meeting of the governors and supporters of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. The report of the committee of management stated that the receipts for the past year amounted to £4058, including a fifth donation of £1000 from "T. R. C.," whilst the expenditure amounted to £4062. The number of in-patients during the year was 1197; whilst the total number of attendances was 89,805. The board made an urgent appeal for further aid.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, when a paper on the Rules of Evidence as Applicable to the Credibility of History was read by Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P. Starting with the axiom that it was as irrational to believe without any evidence as to disbelieve against sufficient evidence, Mr. Forsyth proceeded to analyse the amount of evidence which has, in the record of various events, been deemed sufficient to entitle those events to credit, and concluded by giving that referring to religion. An interesting discussion ensued.

At the annual court of the governors of King's College Hospital, yesterday week—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair—the subject of the dissension between that hospital and St. John's House came up for discussion. It was agreed, in a series of resolutions, that the matter should be referred to arbitration, that the meeting should stand adjourned, and that the re-election of the committee be confirmed.—Lord Hatherley has consented to act as friend, mediator, or arbitrator on behalf of the committee, on the understanding that Lord Selborne should stand in a similar relation to the sisters. Mr. Gladstone made both a speech and a motion in the interests of conciliation.

The hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary festival of the Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated, last Saturday evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Alexander Wood. The object which the society has in view is the education and maintenance of poor Welsh children; and at the present time there are 112 boys in the school, and forty-five girls are enjoying the benefits of the charity. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to about £900. Music of a national character was played throughout the evening, and the band of the Royal Artillery, under the direction of Mr. Smyth, also enlivened the proceedings.

Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. have received a donation of £1000 from "T. R. C." for the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; and the City of London Truss Society, 35, Finsbury-square, has received £1000 from "C. L. T." The *London Mirror* states that among the donations and subscriptions acknowledged last week by the London charities are nine sums of £1000 each, in addition to ten sums of similar amount announced the previous week.

New schools, situated in the midst of a large new town between Westbourne Park and Notting-hill were formally opened on Thursday week by Mr. E. H. Currie, Vice-Chairman of the London School Board. The schools provide accommodation for 300 boys, 300 girls, and 500 infants, and have been erected at a cost of £6 14s. 4d. per head. The site and playground cover nearly an acre of ground. A similar school in Westmorland-road, Walworth, was opened on the previous evening. It provides accommodation for nearly 1100 children, and cost in all £13,561. By the end of the present year there will be eighty-eight board schools in London, with accommodation for 81,000 children; and at the present time there are 41,000 children actually in the schools of the London Board.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on Tuesday, entertained the members of the Common Council for the wards of Farringdon, Langbourn, Lime-street, Portsoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, and Walbrook at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall. About 200 guests sat down to dinner, amongst whom were the following members of Parliament:—Mr. Boord, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Cave, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Holms, Colonel Hogg, Colonel Hayter, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Leith, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Plimsoll, Sir C. Reed, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Waring, and Mr. Watney. A few toasts germane to the question were given at intervals, the pauses in the entertainment being agreeably filled up by the singing of Madame Clara Suter, Miss Lydia Osborne, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. De Lacy.

Last week 2330 births and 1754 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 199 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 34, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 75 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 607 and 595, rose last week to 667, and exceeded the corrected average by 86: 304 resulted from bronchitis, 164 from phthisis, and 125 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 55 deaths: 50 were the result of negligence or accident, including 19 from fractures and contusions, 9 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 10 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. The death of an organ metal-pipe maker resulted from lead colic. Three cases of suicide and one of infanticide were registered.

A council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture was held, on Tuesday, at the Salisbury Hotel. Reports from the local taxation committee and the committee on unexhausted improvements having been read, the council, by a considerable majority, agreed to a resolution, moved by Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., approving the principle of compensation to tenants for the unexhausted value of their improvements, and to landlords for the dilapidations or deteriorations caused by default of the tenant, and desiring that security for this purpose, where not given by lease or agreement, should be provided for by legislation, subject only to the written consent of the landlord in the case of permanent improvements.—A deputation from the chamber had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, in Downing-street, and urged upon him the desirableness of repealing the malt tax. Mr. Joshua Fielden, M.P., Mr. Storer, M.P., Mr. G. F. Muntz, and other speakers having addressed the right hon. Baronet, Sir Stafford Northcote promised to give the matter his most serious consideration.

Jean Luie, charged with perjury and bigamy, was on Thursday committed for trial.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the running down of the Rainbow in Dublin Bay by the screw-steamer Meteor was concluded on Wednesday. The Court suspended the certificate of George Anderson, master of the Meteor, for three months. One man was drowned by the accident, two were saved by the steamer, and one had a narrow escape.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that Mr. Edward Strathean Gordon, Q.C., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, has been appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland. Mr. Young, late Lord Advocate, took his seat, on Tuesday, as one of the Judges in the Court of Session. He takes the title of Lord Young.

Lord Cairns, the new Lord Chancellor, was sworn in, yesterday week, in his court, at Lincoln's Inn, by the Master of the Rolls, in the presence of the Lords Justices and the Vice-Chancellors. At the conclusion of the ceremony his Lordship invited Sir John Karslake and Sir Richard Baggallay to take their seats within the bar as Attorney and Solicitor General respectively.

The following is a list of the ships and number of emigrants sent out to New Zealand by the agent-general for that colony during February:—The *Vernon*, for Canterbury, with 320 souls; *Atrato*, s.s., Otago and Canterbury, 765; *Schiehallion*, Hawke's Bay, 165; *La Hogue*, Wellington, 443; *James N. Fleming*, Otago, 367; *Rooparell*, Auckland, 361; *Janet Court*, Otago, 350; *Ballochmyle*, Canterbury, 480: total, 3251 souls.

According to the returns supplied by the emigration officials at Liverpool, it appears 5590 persons emigrated from that port for various places during the last month, being a decrease of 322 upon the number in February, 1873. There sailed to the United States twenty-five ships under the provisions of the Government Emigration Act, with 4838 passengers; and thirty-two ships not "under the Act" to various places, carrying 752 passengers.

A convict named Moor, undergoing a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude at Portland, contrived, under cover of a dense fog, to make his escape on Monday night. After having been at liberty for thirty-five hours, during which time he could not have tasted food, he was recaptured on the break-water. He had fashioned a raft from the timbers of a wrecked ship, and was endeavouring to put out to sea; but, being nearly famished, he made no resistance when he was discovered.

The will of the late Lord Westbury was again in dispute before the Master of the Rolls on Tuesday, owing to a difficulty about a sum of £10,000 which the late Lord had agreed to provide for his son's wife and her children. His will differed in many important respects from his covenant in the marriage settlement; but Sir G. Jessel, after commenting on the "extraordinary obscurity" of both documents, made an order giving to the parties interested the sum they expected to receive.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbott, W. G., to be Rector of St. Luke's, Old-street.
Bennett, William: Curate of Drypool.
Betham, C. J.: Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Suffolk.
Breton, Charles: Rural Dean of Bedford, first division.
Clements, J.: Vicar of Grantham: Rural Dean of North Grantham.
Ellis, John Bourne: Curate of St. Paul, Sheffield.
Evans, J. D.: Vicar of Walmersley, Bury, Lancashire.
Hales, George: Rector of Barnham, near Barnard Castle.
Hill, William A.: Vicar of Throley, Waverham.
Holden, Oswald Mangin: Vicar of Gaily-cum-Hatherton, Staffordshire.
Hulbert, Reginald M.: Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.
Jane, John: Incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Exeter.
Kearney, C. L.: Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.
Laurie, T. E.: Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland.
Leedham, F.: Chaplain of St. Pancras Workhouse.
Murray, J. W.: Vicar of Mylor, Cornwall: Rector of St. Enoder.
Orlebar, Augustus: Rural Dean of the second division of Bedford.
Simpson, W. F.: Minor Canon in Carlisle Cathedral.
Smith, Thomas: Rector of St. Mary's, Maldon, Essex.
Snape, A. W.: Vicar of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds.
Stephenson, John Parnaby: Curate of Ebberton with Allerston.
Tate, W.: Rector of Bradfield and Vicar of Lowdham-cum-Pettistree, Suffolk.
Thackwell, W. H.: Vicar of Coughton, Warwick.
Twining, G. B.: Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Surrey.
Wilkinson, G. J.: Vicar of Waghen.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of the new school buildings in connection with St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, was laid by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P.

The foundation-stone of new schools, to accommodate 400 children, was laid, yesterday week, at St. James's, Waltham-stow, by Mr. Richard Foster. Messrs. Knowles and Foster are building a splendid memorial church, at a cost of £20,000, and the parishoners have undertaken to provide schools. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a numerous company, the customary service being conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. T. H. Grantham Robinson. After the ceremony a sermon was preached in St. James's Church by the Rev. Canon Gregory, when the offertory, in behalf of the new schools, amounted to £200.

The parishoners and members of the church choir of Atcham, Salop, have presented their late pastor, the Rev. G. H. A. Bentley, with testimonials, to mark the esteem in which he was held during the period of eight months which has elapsed since he succeeded to the charge of the parish on the death of the Rev. Henry Burton. One testimonial consisted of a handsome travelling-clock, and was presented by Mrs. Linell, the wife of the oldest resident of the parish; the other, which was a quarto Bible, was presented by Miss Jane Mullins on behalf of the choir. Mr. Bentley has accepted a living in Warwickshire. A clock and candlesticks, together with a purse of £725, have been presented to the Rev. B. F. Smith, M.A., Vicar of Rusthall, Kent, Hon. Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Canterbury, on his removal to the rectory of Crayford, from the parishoners of St. Paul's, Rusthall, and other friends.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Salwey, senior student and tutor of Christ Church, and Mr. Wordsworth, tutor and late Fellow of Brasenose, have been elected Proctors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alfred Milner, scholar of Balliol, has been elected to the vacant Hertford Scholarship; proxime accessit, Mr. H. F. G. Bramwell, junior student of Christ Church; honourably mentioned, Mr. A. R. Cluer, exhibitioner of Balliol, and Mr. W. Heslop, scholar of Brasenose.

Mr. R. H. A. Schofield, scholar of Lincoln, has been elected to the vacant Burdett-Countts Scholarship.

The following elections to junior studentships have been made at Christ Church:—In Classics—G. R. Irwin, Uppingham School; J. S. Furlley, Winchester. In Natural Science—W. E. Hoyle, Old Trafford School, Manchester; A. E. Flaxman, Lynn Grammar School; proxime accessit, J. B. Harrison, Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School. In mathematics there was no election.

Prince Arthur, who is visiting Prince Leopold at Oxford, on Saturday inspected the Bodleian Library and other objects of interest at the University. The Rev. H. O. Coxe, Librarian, afterwards had the honour of entertaining the Royal party at luncheon. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended St. Mary's, where the Rev. Professor Leathes preached the Bampton Lecture.

Mr. C. T. Garland (Bass), from York Minster, has been elected to the vacant lay clerkship at Magdalen.

The examiners for the mathematical scholarships have elected to the senior scholarship and Johnson Scholarship Mr. Charles M. Lendesdorf B.A., Fellow of Pembroke College; proxime accessit, Mr. Edwin B. Elliott (Demy), of Magdalen College, whom they also recommend for the copy of Sir T. W. Herschel's observations, presented by Lady Herschel. They have elected to the junior scholarship Mr. John Reed White (exhibitioner), Worcester College; proxime accessit, Mr. Thomas Bowman (scholar), Wadham College. Mr. Lazarib Fletcher (Brakenbury scholar), Balliol College, distinguished himself highly in the examination.

The local examinations will be held this year at Oxford, and also at the following places:—London, Bath, Birmingham, Brighton, Cheltenham, Finchley, Hastings and St. Leonards, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Ramsgate, Rochester, Southampton, Southwark, Streatham-hill, Swansea, Taunton, Truro, Watford, West Buckland, Windermere, Windsor, and Wrexham. They will commence in each place on Monday, June 1.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation on Thursday week graces passed the Senate accepting the offer of Miss Strickland to found a curatorship of the Strickland Collection, and confirming the report of the council of the Senate as to the order of seniority of Bachelors of Arts. The annual payment of £1000 from the University chest to the Museums and Lecture-Rooms Building Fund was continued until further order, on the understanding that no payment should be made out of such fund without a special grace.

The Craven Scholarship has been adjudged to Henry Wace, scholar of St. John's. The Battie Scholarship to Arthur George Peskett, scholar of Magdalen.

Twenty-two open scholarships will be awarded to students intending to commence residence in October, from the result of examinations which will commence on the 26th inst.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the encouragement of legal studies has been awarded to E. H. S. Nugent, B.A., of Trinity. The examiners consider that the papers of Mr. T. S. Little, of Trinity, are worthy of high commendation.

The Bishop of Lincoln has given 100 gs. towards the fund for rebuilding Nottingham Castle, and turning it into a Midland Fine-Art-Museum, the cost of doing which is estimated at £15,000.

FINE ARTS.

The Council of the Royal Academy who will select the works for the forthcoming exhibition consists of the following members:—Messrs. Armitage, Cooke, Cousins, Dobson, Faed, Herbert, Horsley, Lewis, Millais, Stocks, Street, and Ward. The hanging committee will be Messrs. Armitage, Herbert, Horsley, and Ward. Mr. Marshall will arrange the sculpture, Mr. Smirke the architectural designs, and Mr. Cousins the engravings. Works of painting, architecture, or engraving intended for the ensuing exhibition must be sent in on Monday, 30th, or Tuesday, the 31st inst.; and works of sculpture on Wednesday, April 1.

The exhibition at the Royal Academy of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer (which closes on Saturday next) has proved more attractive, and consequently more successful financially, than any previous winter exhibition at Burlington House of works by old masters.

The exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death," at the neighbouring gallery of the New British Institution, in Old Bond-street, maintains its extraordinary popularity with little diminution. A remarkable evidence of the wide-spread interest this picture has excited is afforded by the fact of the production of a French pamphlet containing a "descriptive, historical, and critical notice" of the picture by Dr. Le Roy de Sainte-Croix, a well-known French writer on art. If we cannot agree with the Doctor on all points, he has unquestionably given a very able and eloquent account of the picture, uniting critical acumen to a generously-appreciative spirit. Since M. Berger was smitten with the novel charms of the pre-Raphaelite and other British pictures in the Paris International Exhibition of '55, no such tribute has been paid by a foreigner to British art. As far as we remember, no British picture has ever before attained the honour of such elaborate consideration and warm applause from a French critic.

Mr. Fahey has resigned his office of secretary to the Institute of Painters in Water Colours—a post he had held for nearly forty years.

Since the death of Mrs. Bowes (Countess of Montalbo), the wife of Mr. John Bowes, of Barnard Castle and Streatham Castle, which took place about three weeks back, at the family residence in Paris, it has been announced that the palatial building now in course of erection at Barnard Castle has, together with the important collections and the park belonging thereto, been munificently bequeathed to the inhabitants of the town of Barnard Castle. The collections, which are large and very valuable, consist of pictures, statues, ceramic and other works of art, and curiosities, including the almost unrivalled collection of Japanese and other Oriental enamels, &c., lately exhibited at the Liverpool Arts Club. The collections were formed by Mr. and Mrs. Bowes during a long series of years, and the handsome edifice in the style of the French Renaissance at Barnard Castle designed to contain them was commenced towards the close of 1869. It will probably be some years before the museum can be thrown open to the public, so great is the amount of carving and ornamentation both externally and internally. In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Bowes, a chapel will be erected near the museum, in which her remains will eventually repose. The magnificent gift is, it appears, to be named "The Josephine and John Bowes Museum and Park."

The extensive restoration of Worcester Cathedral is nearly completed, and the cathedral will be reopened for Divine service on the 8th of next month. By that time it is expected that all which will remain to be done will be the lighting up of the choir and the filling the west window with painted glass.

The series of statues representing some of the more famous characters in the Waverley novels which have been on exhibition for some time past in the north octagon of the Royal Scottish Academy have been placed in the lower niches of the Scott Monument at Edinburgh. The statues, twenty-three in number, have been executed by various artists, and include the following personages:—Jeanie Deans, Dumbiedykes, Leicester, Amy Robsart, Edith of Lorne, The Baron of Bradwardine, Flora M'Ivor, the Glee Maiden, Hal o' the Wynd, Friar Tuck, Rebecca, Saladin, Minna and Magnus Troil, Richard Cœur de Lion, Queen Mary, Halbert Glendinning, King James VI., Diana Vernon, Baillie Nicol Jarvie, The Bruce, Edie Ochiltree, and Old Mortality.

Among other pictures destroyed in the fire at the Pantechnicon that we have not yet mentioned, we regret to hear of the loss of the collection belonging to Sir Frederic Henry Sykes, which included four valuable works by Gainsborough. One of these was an unusually large and important example of the master, containing a portrait of Sir Francis Sykes, of Basildon, Sir Frederic's grandfather, two horses, groom, and dog. The picture measured about 12 ft. in width by 9 ft. or 10 ft. in height.

Our art-contemporary the *Portfolio* has lately attained in the average quality of its etched illustrations a degree of excellence which deserves hearty recognition and encouragement. The accomplished art-critic and charming writer Mr. Hamerton, who is the editor of and the largest contributor to the *Portfolio*, has, by his admirable work on etching and the examples, both foreign and British, which he has caused to be published, done more than any other to popularise this fascinating but hitherto, in this country, neglected art. A new feature in our contemporary is a series of etchings by eminent hands from pictures in the National Gallery. The number for the current month (March) contains an etching by M. C. Waltner from one of Rembrandt's portraits of himself—that painted when he was in the thirty-third year of his age. When we say that the etching is not unworthy of the portrait, and would not disgrace the prince of etchers himself, we could hardly offer higher praise; and if the *Portfolio* maintains the present standard of its illustrations and letterpress it will become an art-work of permanent value and interest.

The first number of a new series of the *Illustration Horticole* has been published in an English version, and deserves a line of commendation in this column in virtue of its excellent coloured lithographic illustrations of new flowers.

A new *cahier* of etchings by that rising etcher, M. C. Storm de Gravesande, lies before us. Though unequal in merit, some of the examples evince a marked advance upon those we noticed last year, and may well be coveted by the most fastidious collector. A very striking and manly etching is "The Port of Honfleur": the bristling masts of the shipping are in effective contrast with the soft landscape distance, the horizontal lines of the quays, and the water—the play and twinkle of the water as it chafes within its narrowed limits in the port being expressed with a felicity we have seldom seen equalled. Excellent, also, are some studies on the coast of Normandy, with rocks and fishermen telling dark against the shining shallows and calm luminous sea. M. de Gravesande is likewise successful in characteristic landscape foreground, as in a study of an old water-mill and other subjects.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been unanimously elected to the chairmanship of the Middlesex Sessions.

The Extra Supplement.

"FIRST SIGHT OF ENGLAND."

Speed to us on our sea, ye Royal Pair,
Our English Alfred and his Princess fair,
Whom Russia gives to English wedded life,
So newly made a Husband and a Wife!

The gladness of our love shall burst aflame
For thee, dear Lady, sweet in Woman's youth,
As when, eleven years ago, in truth,
Thy husband's brother's wife from Denmark came.

Marie and Alexandra, Northern brides!
The honours of both husbands at your sides
Are worthy of your birthrank; Europe hails
The British names of Edinburgh and Wales!

Thy sire, belov'd Grand Duchess, reigns as one
From Baltic sands to far Kamtschatka's shore;
He curbs the Scythian, he reclaims the Hun,
He lifts the serf to freedom. Who does more?

Great is the Czar, and we believe him good;
We dare to trust him, though we once withstood,
And would again, did Russia look that way,
The foul attempt to filch an Eastern prey.

There, in the silent steppes of Asia vast,
Wasted by lawless rapine, seared and chill,
Haunt of barbarian hordes for ages past,
Let his benevolence repair the ill.

There let him rule; may God his sceptre bless!
England has other tasks, we think not less.
"Ships, colonies, and commerce," are the means,
Comfort the end, for all who are our Queen's.

Is this our only mission upon earth?
Is this our noble errand on the wave?
Nay, God forbid! Else would I trace my birth,
As willingly to savage or to slave.

For Justice and Humanity; for Him
Who came, our Brother, when our life was dim,
And walked and talked with us, and showed the road;
For erring Man to find his home in God;

For sacred Truth and Right, that all may see,
That all may serve, His principles of peace,
For these is Britain great. O may it be,
Russia for ends like these may still increase!

So, Princess, have I met thee on the sea,
With greeting verse that speaks our love of thee,
But, treating firmly of a graver theme,
Spares one true thought from a romantic dream.

Come, Lady, with thy Husband! We will pray
For him and thee, and for the Mother-Queen,
Both yours and ours, that many a happy day
Shed on your palaces its light serene.

As for thy Sister, Alexandra, when
The elder Prince, our chief of British men,
Our King that shall be, took her by the hand,
A joyful cry of blessing filled our land!

R. A.

SKETCHES OF ST. PETERSBURG.

When our Special Artist, five or six weeks ago, was in the capital of the Russian Empire awaiting the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, his busy pencil found a variety of incidental subjects amongst the population of that city. A page or two of these sketches of different class types may be entertaining to the large number of English readers who have not yet visited St. Petersburg, and their truthfulness will certainly be acknowledged by those who may chance to have done so. In the popular cheap markets, not the Gostinnoi Dvor, which is for customers with fuller purses, but the Apraxin Rinok and the Tshukin Dvor, and the crowded area of the Sennaia Ploschad, one may study the aspect and habits of plebeian life, so well described by the German writer, J. G. Kohl, often quoted in Murray's Handbook. These picturesque though sordid details of a foreign metropolis are quite worthy of attention, when one has seen enough of vast and stately palaces, or solemn, superb, and gorgeously decorated churches. (The *moujik*—that is to say, the servile and labouring Russian (as the social respectability of free labour is there unrecognised)—is a very good sort of fellow, and so is his brother or cousin, the rural peasant. These "black people," uncouth and rough in their outside garb and figures, have yet much good-humour, patient endurance, and fidelity, with other virtues not too common anywhere in the world. Costermongers, as we should call them in London, fill several compartments of our page of Engravings this week. The streets of St. Petersburg, as of other European cities, resound with the cries of walking fish-vendors, orange-vendors, women selling woollen stockings and other hosiery, boys who want you to buy a box of matches, and other itinerant pedlars of diverse petty trades. There is a great difference, indeed, according to the season and time of year, in the nature of their commodities and their way of soliciting custom. The winter cold at St. Petersburg is not to be trifled with by standing about to haggle over a purchase of two kopecks. Of this we need little more testimony if we but glance at the huge and thick wrappings, the capes and hoods lined with fur, in the dress of those worthy citizens grouped in the centre of the page. Beneath them is the portrait of a gentleman whose whole soul is intent on preserving the warmth of his body, with an atmospheric temperature of 30 degrees below the freezing point.

THE LATE MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS.

The lamented death, on Monday week, of this accomplished and amiable man of letters, who had been many years connected with the *Illustrated London News*, was briefly recorded in our last. He was interred on Saturday in the Kensal-green Cemetery, in the presence of a few of his many attached personal friends. One of these, an old colleague of Shirley Brooks in that familiar journal of harmless wit and wholesome fun, over which our late contributor had recently presided, has furnished us with the following notice to accompany our engraving of his portrait:—

"The Silver Cord" is broken! and near the graves of Leech and Thackeray, with whom he was so long and so pleasantly associated in life, lies the second editor of *Punch*, Shirley Brooks. It seems now to the writer of this memoir a strange and rather formal way of mentioning his friend to put those two names in conjunction. He who is gone from us was to us so recently only "Shirley!" Indeed, we, his intimates, only spoke of him,

only addressed him, as "Shirley." But henceforth, till Time the Consoler shall have done his work, we shall be speaking of him, no doubt, as we speak with fond reverence of the dead. How hard it will yet be for us to realise, even in accustoming our ears to the words "Poor Shirley!" that he is no longer bodily in our midst!

When the present writer first knew him, the names of Douglas Jerrold and Gilbert & Beckett had been added some time before to the death-roll of our English humourists. But at the *Punch* dinner, at Messrs. Bradbury and Evans', still gathered round Mark Lemon's presidential chair, were Thackeray, John Leech, Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks, John Tenniel, Percival Leigh, Charles Keene, and Horace Mayhew. Out of these Shirley was Mark's right-hand man and trusty counsellor. It would happen, nine times out of ten, that the original suggestion for the cartoon of the following week emanated from Shirley. Then the idea was taken up, and was tossed from one to the other, until it arrived at the shape in which it was to be presented to the public; and in this process Shirley was invaluable. Among his fellow-workers Shirley's habit of throwing down his desert-knife when the work was done and the cartoon settled became proverbial. Not until that desert-knife of Shirley's had rattled on the board did Mark Lemon lean back and proclaim that now the "sweetest morsel of the night" had arrived, when the contributors were to proceed "from labour to refreshment."

Shirley Brooks was one of the few literary men in our time who have cultivated letter-writing as an art. His correspondence must have been enormous. He used to say that anyone could find time to write a letter. He modelled his epistolary style on that of Horace Walpole. Throughout two sheets of letter-paper, closely and legibly written, he would chat on the news of the day, on social topics, and on personal matters most amusingly. His letters were eminently readable; not the shortest of them but had some epigram well worth preservation.

He wrote rapidly and without effort. His memory was prodigious, and his power of happily applying quotations to the incident of the moment was a matter of constant admiration, even to those who were necessarily brought into almost daily intercourse with him. He seemed to read everything, and, what is more, could make use of anything.

Shirley Brooks was undoubtedly a brilliant epigrammatist, but in spite of an affectation of cynicism—which, after all, hurt no one—he was at all times and in any company a genial and excellent companion. If ever there was a man who in his heart of hearts was not a cynic, it was Shirley Brooks. Witness his genuine affection for his friends, and their grief for him whom death has taken from among them. Witness, too, his fondness for children. How, on a summer afternoon, he would gather them around him, and read the awful poem of "The Jabberwock" and interest them thoroughly in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland!" "Read to children first," he used to say, "and they will enjoy for themselves afterwards." His little audience were always delighted with his reading. He kept, too, a safe nook in his memory for everybody's birthday, and he used to delight in sending to ladies and little girls some little picture, with an epigram or a couplet written beneath it, and signed "S. B.," with the usual "Many happy returns!"

Few who met him would have believed Shirley Brooks to have been just on sixty. The last thing one would have accused him of was an approach to old age. He was really young; and, in spite of the grey hairs, he looked young. Yet he was, in length of years, on the border of sixty. Let us now pass to a very slight notice of his works.

At the commencement of his literary career he wrote burlesques, generally in collaboration with others. The dialogue in Shirley's plays has ever been more or less brilliant, never commonplace. His "Creole," especially, is a good piece, in plot and situation as well as in dialogue. He was fond of alluding to these early burlesques, which he used playfully to represent as masterpieces by an author whose name he had forgotten. "They were written," he said, "when people could write burlesques, and other people could act them." His last effort in this direction was "Timour the Tartar," which he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Oxenford, during Mr. Robson's management at the Olympic.

Before 1854 he wrote, with Angus B. Reach, Albert Smith, and Robert Brough, in the *Man in the Moon*; but that year began his connection with *Punch*. Of his writings in *Punch*, the best known to the public is, perhaps, his "Essence of Parliament." As a pointed, satirical summary of the debates of the week, it is simply inimitable. For this he was specially qualified by his long apprenticeship in the reporters' gallery, and by his work on the *Morning Chronicle*.

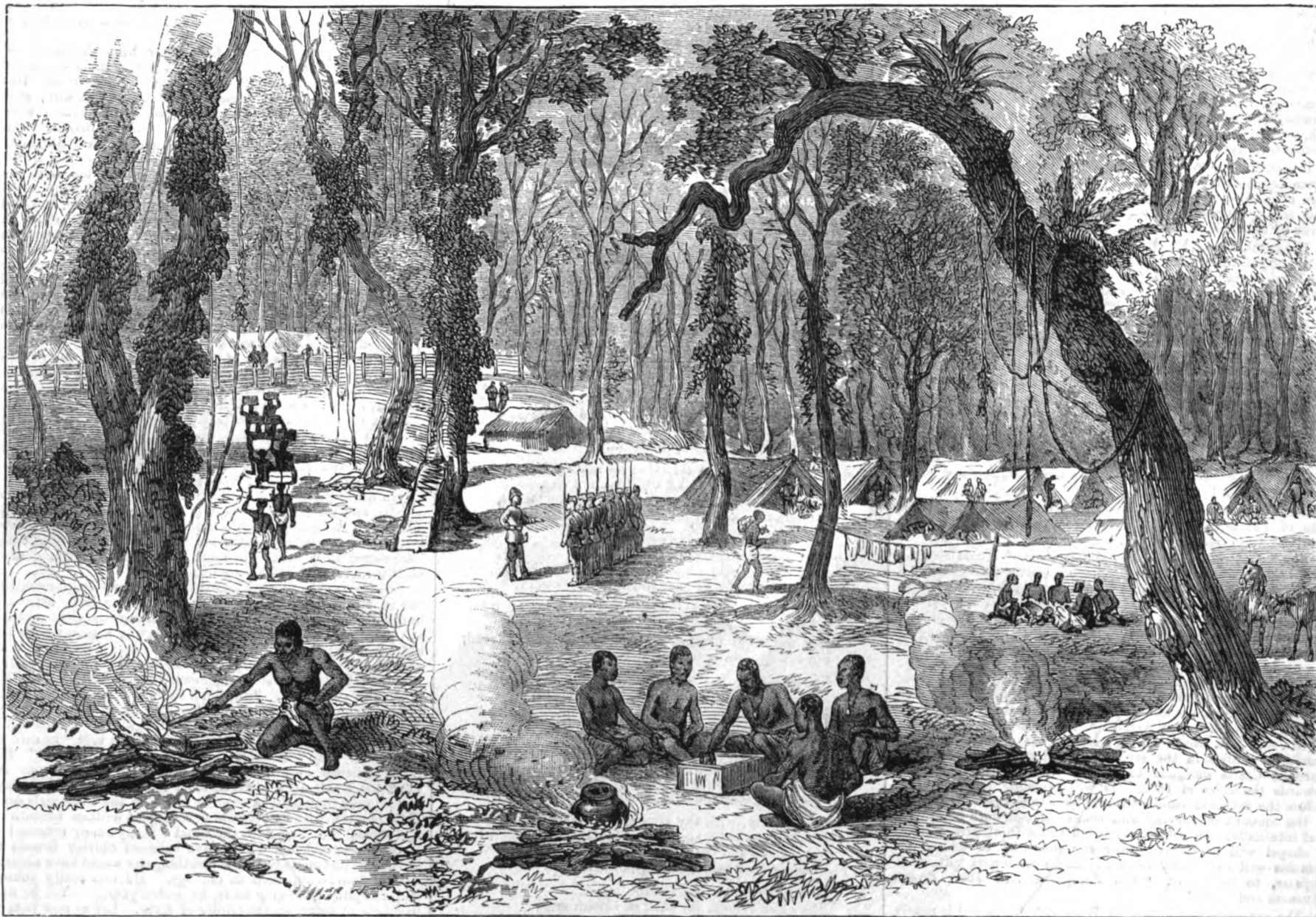
There is not space here to dwell upon his performances as a clever novelist. A short time before his death he had undertaken to write a history of Leicester-square—that is, of the historic notabilities who have lived there. It would have been to Shirley a most congenial work, for he loved the Georgian era, its men and its literature. This work will be undertaken by other hands.

To the public Shirley Brooks leaves the legacy of his literary labours—his plays, his novels, and abundance of his wit, both in verse and prose, in the pages of twenty-two volumes of *Punch*. But to us, his friends, "Dear old Shirley" leaves a legacy of pleasant memories, of kind words, and of loving deeds. To us, indeed, who really knew him so well, remain the many sweet souvenirs of a long, sincere, and unbroken friendship—unbroken, let us humbly hope, even by the grave. With these in our minds will ever be associated the recollection of the handsome face, the youthful manner, the playful, brilliant wit, and the genial humour of him whom we loved, but whose tongue and pen are now at rest for ever, our friend and fellow-labourer, Shirley Brooks.

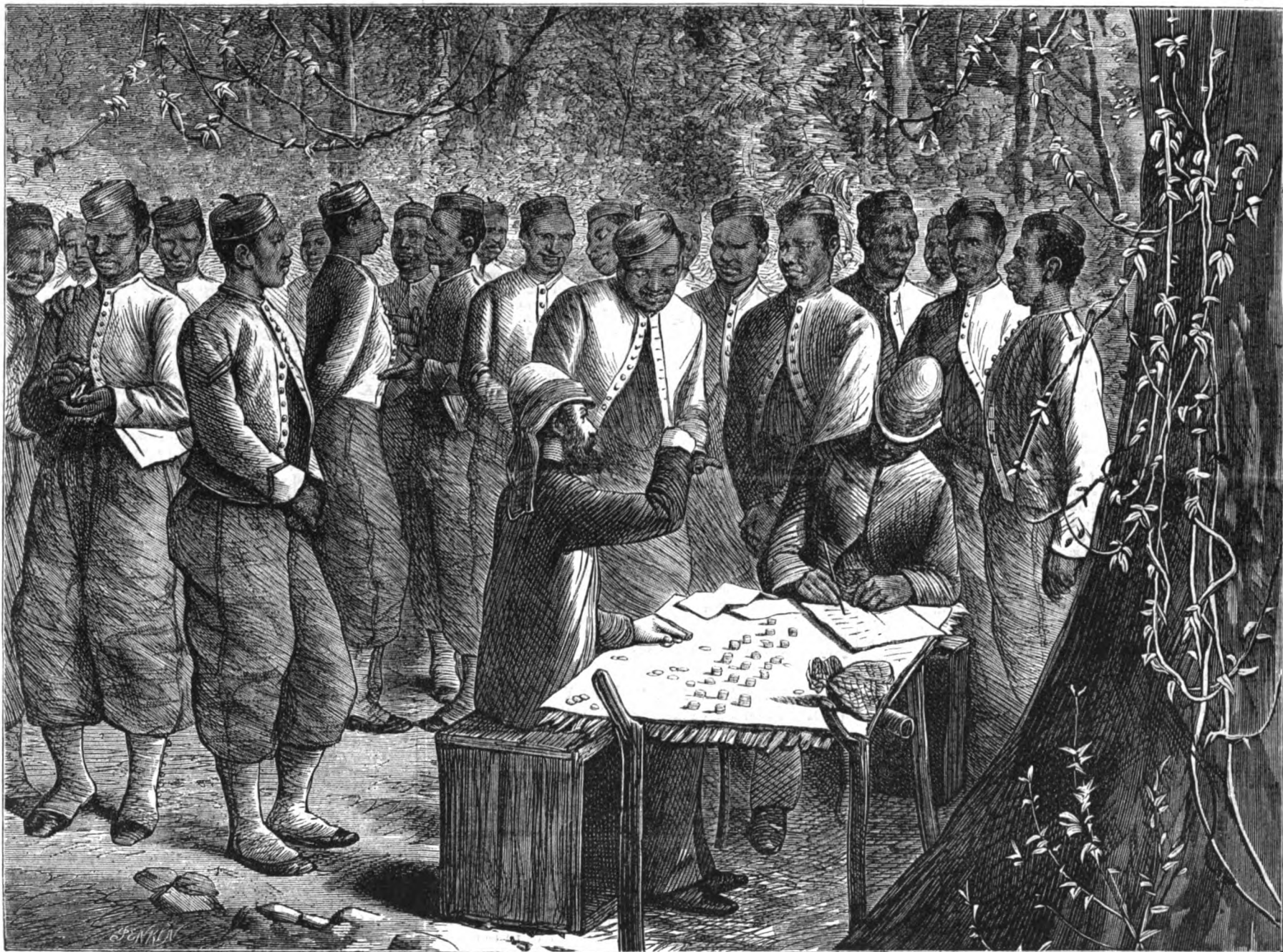
We cordially adopt and repeat the above expressions of personal regard, to which, if it were needful, we could add that of a high appreciation of Shirley Brooks' literary tact and skill, his unfailing good taste, and pleasant manner of writing. But the readers of this Journal have long been accustomed to enjoy these graces of our late contributor, in "By the Way," and the preceding series of "Nothing in the Papers." He also, before assuming the editorial chair at the *Punch* office, wrote for the *Illustrated London News* a weekly article on the political topics of the day.

It may here be stated that Charles Shirley Brooks—his full name—was born in 1815, being son of the eminent architect, William Brooks. He was educated at a City public school, and was articled to a solicitor, but left that profession for the work of a newspaper reporter, from which, like Charles Dickens, he passed by an easy transition to light literature and to the composition of plays and novels. He was sent by the *Morning Chronicle* to examine and describe the condition of the peasantry in the South of Russia, after the repeal of our corn laws, and his letters were reprinted in a separate volume. His best novels are "Aspen Court," "The Gordian Knot," and "The Silver Cord," which have gone through several editions. Mr. Shirley Brooks has left a widow and two sons. The Portrait we give is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



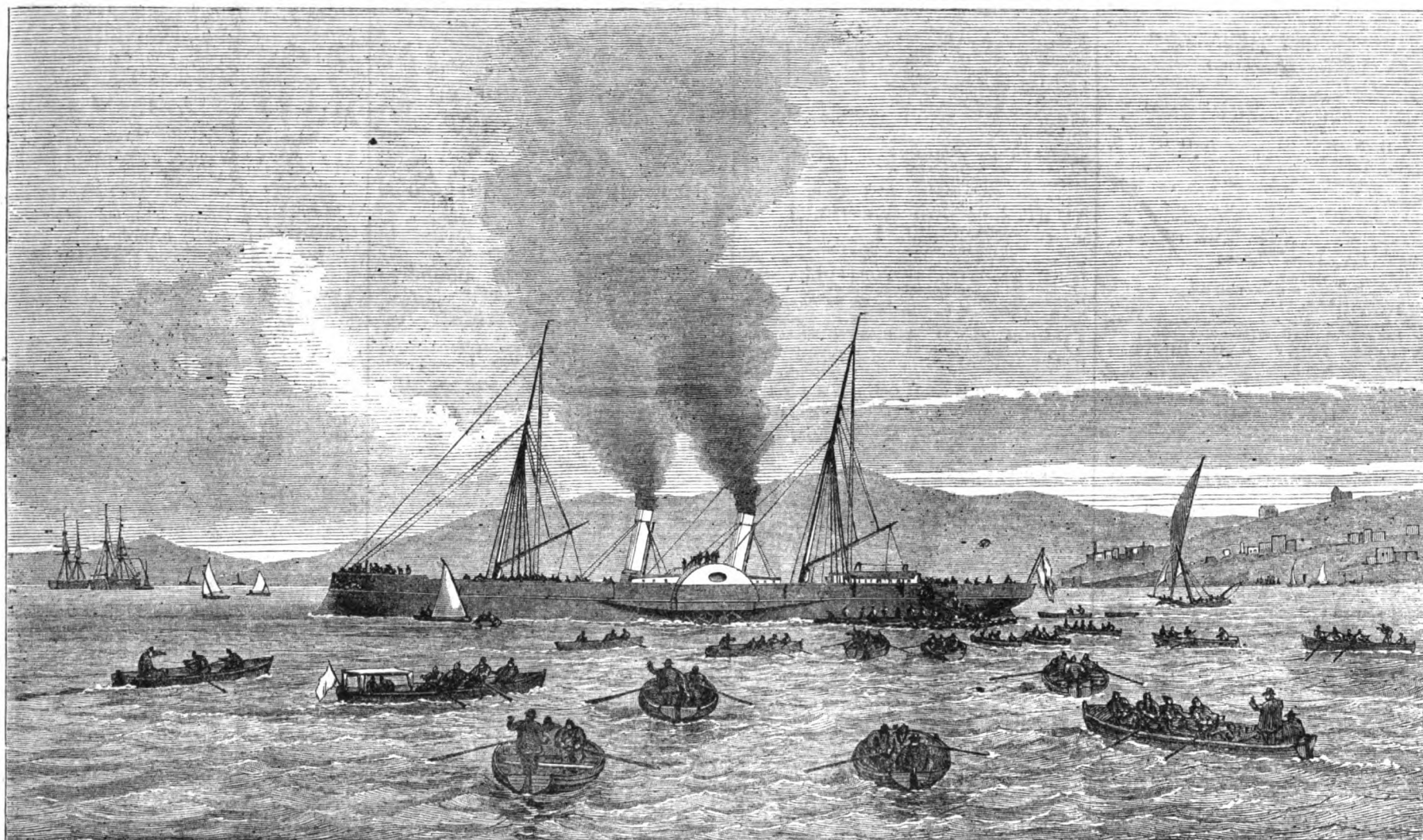
MOINSIE, AT THE BASE OF THE ADANSI HILLS.



PAYING A WEST INDIA REGIMENT.



THE LATE MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS.

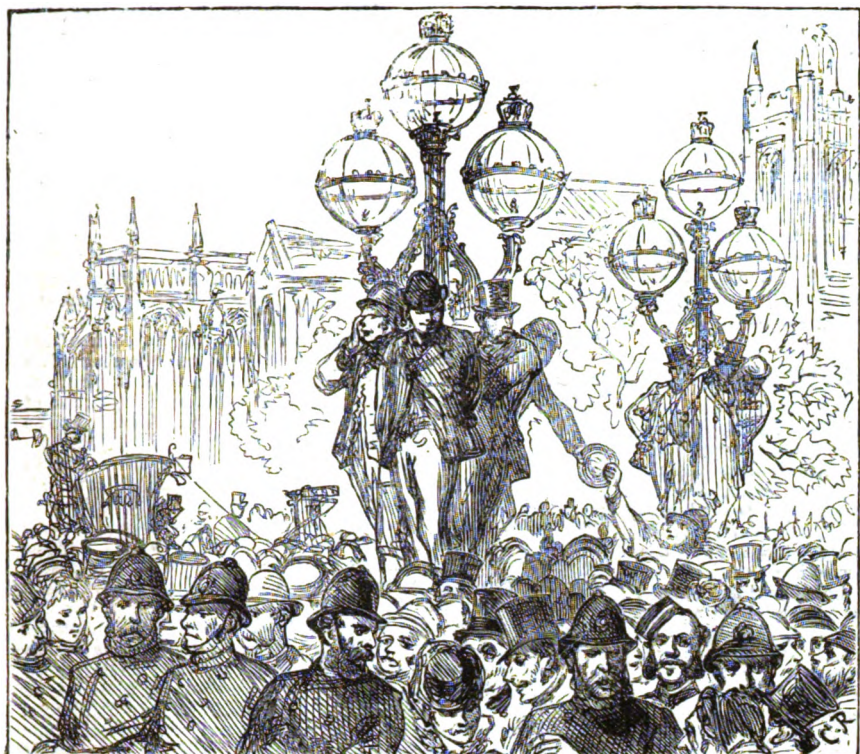


ARRIVAL OF DESPATCH-BOAT AT LISBON WITH NEWS OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

HOMESPUNS! HOMESPUNS! Every

HOOPING-COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL

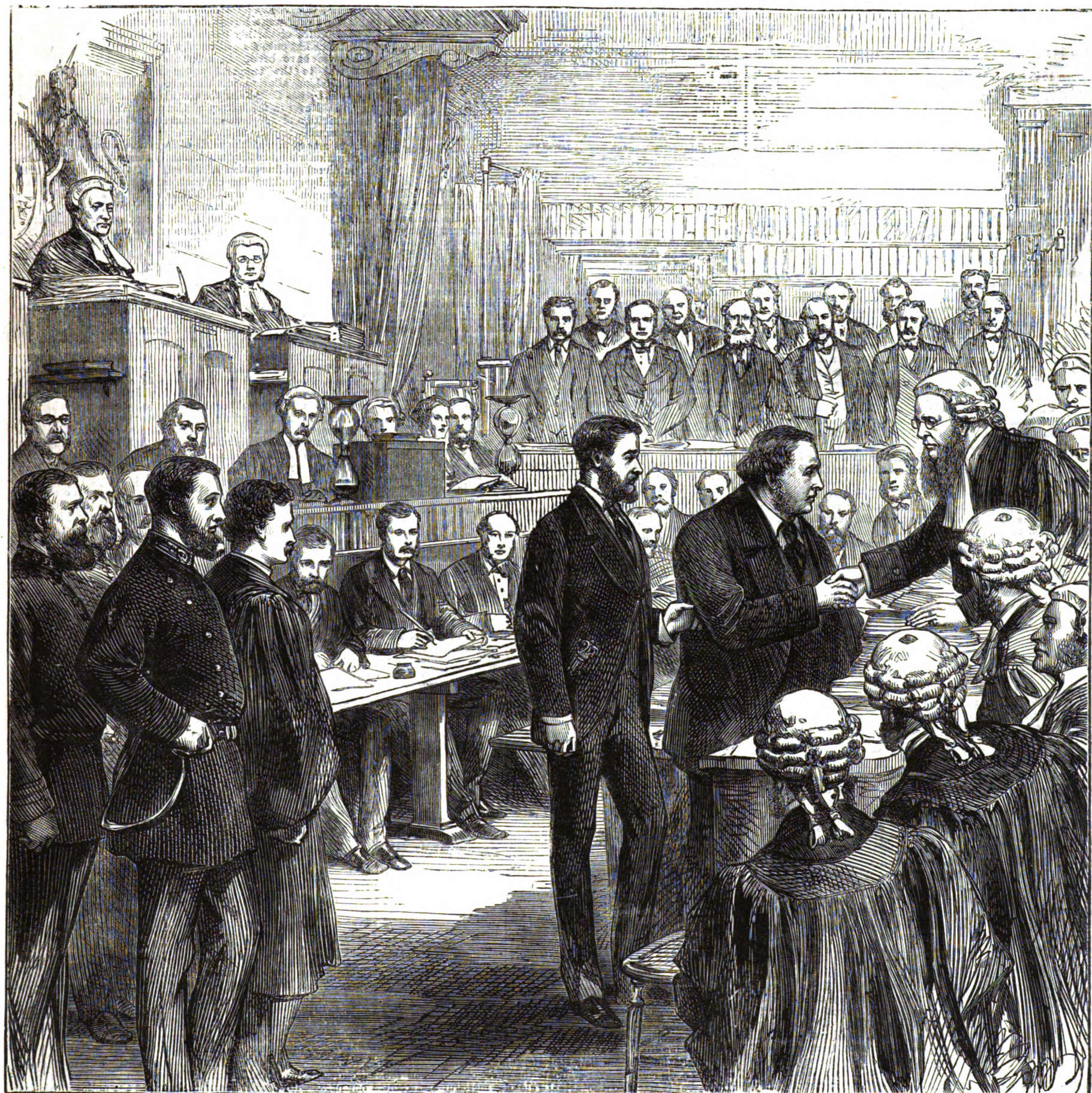
THE END OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.



WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.



"HOW HAS IT GONE, SIR?"



THE CLAIMANT'S FAREWELL.

THE END OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The enormously lengthy trial of Thomas Castro, alias Arthur Orton, the claimant of the Tichborne estates and title, for perjury committed by him in the action of ejectment he brought to obtain that property, was concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday last. This trial had been continued during 188 days' sittings of the Court; it began on April 23 of last year. The former trial, in the Court of Common Pleas, occupied 103 court days—having been commenced on May 10, 1871, before Chief Justice Bovill, and finished on March 6, 1872, when the plaintiff was nonsuited.

The result of the whole case is the conviction of the defendant on all the charges in the indictment for perjury, and his sentence to fourteen years' penal servitude—that is, to seven years' penal servitude for each of two different acts of perjury. There were two distinct counts in the indictment, each constituting in effect a different indictment—the first founded upon the statements of the defendant in his examination at the trial, the second on his affidavit in Chancery in 1868. The first count contains about twenty-four distinct charges of perjury, twelve of them on the Tichborne part of the case and twelve on the Orton part of the case.

The charges on the Tichborne part of the case are these:—(1) His statements that he was Roger Tichborne, (2) that he lived in Paris until 1845, (3) that Chatillon was his tutor, (4) that in 1845 he came to England to attend his uncle's funeral, (5) that he had been a student at Stonyhurst, (6) that he had been an officer in the Army, (7) that in July or August, 1852, he saw Miss Doughty, (8) that in those months he had seduced her, (9) that he had after June 22 of that year last seen her, (10) that he saw Miss Hales in the company of her mother at Canterbury, (11) that he had been at Bilton Grange, the seat of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hibbert, (12) that he had not been to Lloyd's Rooms.

There were ten charges of perjury on the defendant's statements in the affidavit as to his being Roger Tichborne, similar to those in his oral evidence, adding these:—That (8) in March, 1853, he took his passage to Valparaiso and in due course arrived there; (9) that from that time to April, 1854, he travelled in South America; (10) that in April, 1854, he took his passage at Rio in the Bella for New York.

The charges as to the Orton case are that he falsely swore:—(1) That he is not Arthur Orton, (2) that he never was at Wapping before 1866, (3) that he never went by the name of Arthur Orton, (4) that he did not leave England in the Ocean in April, 1848, (5) and did not arrive at Valparaiso in November, 1848, (6) that he was not at Melipilla, in Chili, between 1848 and 1851, (7) that he did not in 1851 come back from Chili to England in the Jessie Miller, (8) that he had not seen Mary Anne Loder before 1867 and did not keep company with her in 1851, (9) and that he had never written letters to her, (10) that he did not in 1852 go to Hobart-town in the Middleton, (11) that he had not seen Orton's sisters more than once before the trial, (12) that he had been charged at Castlemaine with horse-stealing in company with Arthur Orton.

These charges of perjury, upwards of thirty in number, though committed upon two distinct occasions, all those committed upon each occasion constituting in law a distinct count, resolved themselves really into these three—the statement that he was Roger Tichborne, the denial that he was Arthur Orton, and the story of the seduction of Miss Doughty (now Lady Radcliffe).

The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, in his exhaustive charge, which has taken eighteen entire days, has fully treated every part of the case. Having commented upon all the details of the evidence, his Lordship on Saturday morning said, in conclusion, that the jury must consider whether all these facts, converging to the same conclusion, did or did not bring home to their minds the conviction of the defendant's guilt. He was entitled certainly to the benefit of a doubt; but then it must be a reasonable doubt, and not one which was vain and fantastic. And if their minds had no real, substantial doubt, they must not shrink from acting according to their conscientious convictions; undeterred by those improper appeals which had been made by the defendant's counsel to popular prejudices or passion. The Judges, said the Lord Chief Justice, had been denounced in such terms as had never yet been used by an advocate in addressing an English Court. But he could afford to disregard those attacks; he had done his duty conscientiously, and he now left it to the jury to do theirs.

The other Judges, Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, briefly expressed their entire concurrence in what had fallen from the Lord Chief Justice, and the jury then—about noon—retired to consider their verdict.

The jury were absent less than half an hour, and on their return into court the foreman, in a firm tone, declared that they found the defendant guilty, and he then read from a paper their written findings—(1) that the defendant is not Roger Tichborne, (2) that he is Arthur Orton, and (3) that he did not seduce Miss Doughty.

The jury added that there was no foundation for the suggestion that there had ever been any improper familiarities between Roger Tichborne and his cousin, and they further appended to their verdict the expression of their regret that the prisoner's counsel should have indulged in groundless accusations against those concerned for the prosecution, and against certain witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Mellor then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner, declaring the entire concurrence of the Judges with the verdict of the jury, dwelling upon the heinous nature of his crime, not only in the gross imposture he had attempted in order to rob an infant of his inheritance, but in the infamous perjuries by which he had supported his imposture, and especially the foul and abominable perjury by which he had sought to blast the character of Lady Radcliffe. After declaring that the sentence to be passed was quite inadequate to meet the enormity of the crime, the learned Judge sentenced him on each of the two counts to seven years' penal servitude, making together fourteen years' penal servitude.

The defendant, who had stood at the bar to receive the sentence, now asked whether he might be allowed to say a few words. The Lord Chief Justice replied "No; certainly not." The defendant then shook hands with his principal counsel, Dr. Kenealy, and was immediately removed from the court, in the custody of Mr. Frayling, jun., the tipstaff. He had, as soon as the jury came in with their verdict, handed his gold watch and chain to young Bogle, one of his partisans and witnesses, to save them from being taken from him as a convict prisoner.

On leaving the court he was taken into a room which had been used as a waiting-room for witnesses. Here he was searched, and then taken out of the court by the doors in Westminster Hall, nearly opposite the members' entrance to the House of Commons. He was in custody of Mr. Superintendent Mott, accompanied by Colonel Henderson, Colonel Pearson, and Inspector Denning. There were loungers about the hall and a crowd watching that entrance to the court where the public have hitherto sought for admission. When they caught sight of the prisoner's well-known form in custody they

made a rush to the door of the House of Commons, but a strong body of police was stationed there and kept the crowd from following. The prisoner was taken through the corridors and lobbies of the House of Lords across the courtyard to the foot of the Victoria Tower, where he was placed in the police omnibus—a long, dark-painted vehicle, with whitewashed windows, in which prisoners are taken round to be identified when questions arise as to former convictions. The crowd lingered about the precincts of the hall and courts for more than an hour, apparently in the belief that the prisoner was still in the building, but as the police were withdrawn the crowd gradually melted away. From the Victoria Tower entrance the prisoner was driven over Lambeth Bridge, along Stamford-street, and finally lodged in Newgate about half-past one in the afternoon. He was placed in the same cell that he occupied in March and April, 1872, when Chief Justice Bovill committed him for trial. He now wears the prison dress, has the prison diet, and is employed in picking oakum.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELEMENTS OF VEGETABLE LIFE.

Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S., of Owens College, Manchester, gave the first of a course of five lectures on Cryptogamic Vegetation on Thursday week. In his introductory remarks upon the distinction between phanerogamous plants, such as have conspicuous flowers, and cryptogamous plants (including ferns, mosses, lichens, and fungi), which are flowerless, he characterised the former as being mainly formed upon one archetype, while the latter consists of a number of groups of wonderful diversity; nevertheless, he said, a close and harmonious relationship has been discovered between the phanerogamia and cryptogamia. He next commented on the elements of all vegetable structure, beginning with the cell, composed of protoplasm—a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon—and an outer covering, termed the "primordial utricle" by Arthur Hentroy. After explaining the "cell theory" of Schwann and Schleiden, which supposed the cell to be indivisible, he referred to the researches of Huxley, who proved it to be, on the contrary, infinitely subdivisible; and also described the modes of cell-reproduction by fissure and by budding. The structure of vessels and fibres was then described. The question of the spontaneous generation of bacteria, the subject of the researches of Pasteur, Bastian, and others, the Professor considered to be still involved in doubt. After commenting on the important microscopic researches of Ehrenberg, and highly commending that philosopher's nomenclature, the Professor pointed out his physiological error in considering certain infusorial plants to be animals, and, as an example, referred to the protocoecus pluvialis, which at an early stage in its life possesses locomotive organs, yet is undoubtedly a plant. In conclusion, he described palmellæ or red snow, found in Arctic and Alpine regions, and its allies, which consist of vegetable cells containing coloured protoplasm, analogous to the hæmaglobin in blood.

MEN OF SCIENCE, THEIR NATURE AND NURTURE.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., gave a discourse, at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 27, on the qualities which characterise the English men of science of the present day. He eschewed the possibility of defining and measuring the amount of any of those qualities, and concluded by summarising the opinions of these men on the merits and demerits of their own education, and giving his own interpretation of what, according to their own showing, they would have preferred. His data were obtained from a large collection of autobiographical notes, most obligingly communicated to him in response to his requests, from the larger part of the leading members of the scientific world. He had addressed 180, who, being Fellows of the Royal Society, had, in addition, gained medals or filled posts of recognised scientific position; and had received 115 replies, of which eighty or ninety were full and minute answers to his long and varied series of questions. He dealt with only a small part of this valuable material, referring to a forthcoming work for the rest. As regards the chief qualities, in the order of their prevalence among the scientific men, they were—1, Energy both of mind and body; 2, Good health; 3, Great independence of character; 4, Tenacity of purpose; 5, Practical business habits; and, 6, what was usually the salt of the whole, strong innate tastes for science generally or for some branch of it. He illustrated his remarks by reading many anonymous extracts from the returns, and explained in what way a notable deficiency in any of the above-mentioned qualities would tend to disqualify a man from succeeding in science. As to the measurement of qualities, it was argued that the law of constancy in vital statistics might be taken for granted, being evidenced by the experience of insurance offices, always with the proviso that the facts are gathered with discretion on well-known general principles. After elucidating this by experiments and diagrams, Mr. Galton said that the habit should be encouraged in biographies of giving copious illustrations, which would tend to rank a man among his contemporaries in respect of every quality that is discussed, in order to give data for appraising those qualities in terms of the statistical scale. By a general system of measurement, social and political, science would be greatly raised in precision. As regards education, he disavowed speaking of that which is suitable to boys generally, but summarised the replies of the scientific men with reference to their own special experience, and, notwithstanding the diversity of branches of science, he found unanimity in their replies. They commonly expressed a hatred of grammar and classics, the old-fashioned system being utterly distasteful to them. The following seems the programme which they most liked:—1, Mathematics rigorously taught up to their capacity and copiously illustrated and applied, so as to throw as much interest into the pursuit as possible. 2, Logic. 3, Some branch of science (observation, theory, and experiment); some boys taking one branch and some another to ensure variety of interests under the same roof. 4, Accurate drawing of objects connected with that branch of science. 5, Mechanical handiwork. These to be rigorously taught. The following not to be taught rigorously:—Reading good books (not trashy ones) in literature, history, and art; and a moderate knowledge of the more useful languages taught in the easiest way, probably by going abroad in vacations. It is abundantly evident that the leading men of science have not been made by much or regular teaching. They craved for variety. Those who had it, praised it; and those who had it not, concurred in regretting it. There were none who had the old-fashioned high and dry education who were satisfied with it. Those who came from the greater schools usually did nothing there, and have abused the system heartily. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

MOHAMMEDANISM, OR ISLAM.

Mr. Bosworth Smith began his third lecture, on Saturday last, by remarking that the essence of the religion of Mohammed was not merely the sublime belief in the unity of God, though it would be difficult to over-estimate the effect of that upon the Arabs, but it was also the actual rule of a merciful and com-

passionate God over every detail of life. This doctrine was, of course, to be found in other faiths, but was not a mere plagiarism from them. Mohammedanism is a misnomer; the rightful name of the religion is Islam, for Mohammed taught his followers to worship his God, not himself. The other articles of faith, and the practical duties of Islam, the germs of which are to be found in other creeds, were then reviewed; and, in reference to pilgrimage, it was asserted to be really alien to both Mohammedanism and Christianity, and, in any case, merely a concession to human weakness. After glancing at the history of the Kaaba, it was remarked that in Islam, on the whole, the good outweighs the evil. While noticing in detail what Islam owed to the Talmud and to Judaism generally, Mr. Bosworth Smith adverted to the great loss sustained by all who were interested in the East by the death of Dr. Deutsch. The exclusive religious genius of the Jews rendered all Mohammed's efforts to coalesce with them abortive. The more prominent features of the Koran, which underlies the life of Islam, were then considered, together with the history of its composition and its text, its poetry, its rapid transitions and the chaos of its contents, and the phenomena of the prophet's fits of inspiration. To complete the general outlines of the system, the relation of Islam to Miracles, to Fatalism, and to Religious Wars had to be considered. Very different views have been held; but the Koran gives no uncertain sound; the only two exceptions to the course adopted by Mohammed being apparent, not real. In a new religion the wonder was not that it claimed to be founded on miracles, but that it should be able to profess to do without them. The lecturer said that different proofs are fitted for different ages; and that there is one line of thought apparent throughout the Gospels which harmonised with Mohammed's view of them. In regard to Fatalism, it is impossible in any religion to reconcile the conflicting dogmas of predestination and free-will, most creeds asserting the one in words, the other in acts. Mohammed, on the whole, even in the Koran, inclined to free-will, and his views of prayer were quite inconsistent with absolute predestination. The same doctrine has opposite effects on different natures, or in even the same natures in different circumstances. On the question of the wars of Islam and their being essential to the system, Mr. Bosworth Smith dwelt, first, upon the difference between the Mohammedan and the Christian idea of God, and traced minutely the process by which the Prophet came to the belief that the sword was a legitimate instrument of spiritual warfare. The mixture of earthly needs and spiritual aspirations made Mohammed at once a smaller and a greater man than he would otherwise have been. In reference to the attitude of the spiritual to the temporal power in Eastern and Western Christendom, allusion was made to the temporary advantage enjoyed by the Caliphs in the combination of the two in their hands. Never in the history of the world had there been such an exhibition of religious enthusiasm; and though the Arabs were semibarbarians in their conquests, they were not barbarous: they sowed the seeds of literature, of science, and of civilisation wherever they went. Holy war waged by Christians is in direct contravention of the spirit of their Founder; but, historically speaking, the contrast between the practice of the rival creeds is not sharp. Of the religious wars which the world has seen, the Mohammedan were not the worst in their object, in their methods, or in their results. The subject of the fourth and concluding lecture will be an estimate of the good and evil which the world owes to Mohammed, a survey of the condition and prospects of Mohammedanism now, the historic connection between it and Christianity, its points of difference as well as of resemblance, and, finally, how that connection ought to be regarded by Christians, and under what modifications the two creeds may work together for the good of humanity.

THE ARCHIMEDEAN PRINCIPLE.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his third lecture on the Physical Properties of Liquids and Gases, on Tuesday last, with a train of reasoning and experiments intended to demonstrate the truth of the principle of Archimedes, that "a body floating on a liquid or freely immersed in it loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the liquid which it displaces." This principle, the Professor said, might be also thus expressed:—A body wholly immersed in a liquid is attracted towards the earth by a force equal to the difference of the attractions exerted upon the body and the liquid. Supposing, for example, that a body weighs 10 lb., and that an equal bulk of water weighs 8 lb. In the liquid it will be attracted downwards with a force of 2 lb. If, on the contrary, the body be 8 lb., and an equal bulk of liquid 10 lb., then the difference of 2 lb. would be a negative attraction, or, in other words, a repulsion; and the body, instead of sinking, would rise in the liquid, as if it had been repelled from the earth. The Professor then illustrated the operation of this principle in magnetism. By means of the electric lamp and a screen, a suspended globule of a magnetic liquid (protosulphate of iron), surrounded by water, was shown to be attracted by the electromagnet, but repelled when surrounded by a stronger solution of the protosulphate. After remarking that a solid placed in an upright cylinder is supported wholly by the base of the cylinder, and that it presses upon that base with a force equal to its weight, the Professor showed that the case is changed when a liquid is placed within the cylinder, since here the sides, as well as the base, bear the pressure. He then quoted Pascal, who says (in 1653), "If a vessel full of water closed on all sides have two openings, the one a hundred times as large as the other, and if each be supplied with a piston which fits exactly, a man pushing the small piston will exert a force which will equilibrate that of a hundred men pushing the piston which is a hundred times as large, and will overcome that of ninety-nine; and whatever may be the proportion of these openings, if the forces applied to the pistons be to each other as the openings, they will be in equilibrium. . . . And thus it appears that a vessel full of water is a new principle in mechanics, and a new machine, which will multiply force to any degree we choose." This principle having been fully illustrated by a series of experiments, and its effects exhibited in the construction and action of the hydrostatic press and hydrostatic bellows, Professor Tyndall concluded by describing the way in which Sir Joseph Whitworth has applied the hydrostatic press for the exclusion of the injurious bubbles of air from the molten steel when casting double rifle-barrels, the metal being thereby rendered perfectly compact.—In the notice of the last lecture it should have been stated that the tenacity, not the density, of mercury is increased by boiling.

At the next Friday evening meeting Dr. C. A. Wright, F.C.S., will give a discourse on the Chemical Changes accompanying the Smelting of Iron in Blast Furnaces; on Saturday next Mr. C. T. Newton, keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, will begin a course of three lectures on Mr. Wood's Discoveries at Ephesus.

PROPAGATION OF DISEASE THROUGH THE AIR.

Professor Rutherford has written to us to state that his lectures at the Royal Institution have been usually reported in our pages with perfect accuracy, but that the notice of his last

lecture on Respiration (inserted in our Number for Feb. 14, page 162) contains some errors. He did not say that the "air contains living amoebiform particles of protoplasm resembling the spores of fungi and the minute animalcules named bacteria;" nor did he say "that by the passage of these through the air disease may be propagated;" nor "that the propagation of fevers and other diseases is now attributed to poison in the form of particles of bacterial protoplasm carried through the atmosphere." He said that, if the air of an ordinary room be drawn through an aeroscope, so that its suspended particles may be collected, or if its moisture be condensed upon the perfectly-cleaned exterior of a glass vessel containing ice, an examination with the microscope reveals the presence of a great quantity of bodies—e.g., particles of sand, carbon, cotton, wool, fir-wood, starch, and such like, together with spores of fungi and particles of protoplasm which present amoebiform movements. Nothing is known regarding the nature of these amoeboid particles; but it is probable that some of them are the germs of infusoria—e.g., bacteria. In considering the propagation of disease through the air he stated that it is definitely known that certain skin diseases are due to the growth of fungi, and the spores of these fungi may be carried through the air and give rise to the disease in other individuals. He then passed from this tangible case to that of the putrefaction of meat, which is accompanied by an active growth of bacteria. Possibly the decomposition is produced by the growth of the bacterial protoplasm. If a piece of fresh meat be hung in a confined atmosphere near a piece of decomposing meat, it rapidly putrefies. This is most probably due to the contamination of the air with bacterial germs, the nature of which is unknown. Probably, however, they are fragments of the bacterial protoplasm. Vaccine lymph was then considered. The peculiar properties of this fluid appear to be due to its containing amoeboid particles of protoplasm. Under suitable conditions these vaccine germs can grow and multiply. It was then shown that the smallpox poison can pass through the air: and reference was made to the well-known experiment in which an animal was seized by smallpox after having breathed the air transmitted through a garment which had been worn by a person suffering from this disease. The nature of the poison is unknown; but it is probably a solid substance, for it clings tenaciously to clothes, paper, and similar substances. Perhaps it consists of protoplasts allied to those contained in vaccine lymph. The poison of various fevers, influenza, whooping-cough, cattle plague, and some other diseases can pass through the air, but the nature of the poison is entirely unknown.

MUSIC.

From Mr. Mapleson's prospectus of the season of Her Majesty's Opera, to commence at Drury-Lane Theatre on the 17th inst., we learn that Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdles. Titiens, Alwina Valleria, Marie Roze, Baumermeister, and Justine Macvitz will reappear—two new prima-donnas having been gained by the engagement of Mdles. Lodi and Singelli, of whom report speaks highly. Other first appearances will be made by Signori Padalini and Ramin, tenors; Signori De Reschi and Galassi, baritones; Signori Perkins and Costa and Herr Dehrens, basses. In the three last-named divisions we find again the more or less well-known names of Signori Campanini, Naudin, Fancelli, Marchetti, Rinaldini, Fabrini, Agnesi, Rota, Borrelli, Campobello, Catalani, Zeboli, and Casaboni. Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," is to be positively produced this season, with Madame Christine Nilsson in the principal female character, as promised last year, but unavoidably postponed. The same great singer will be again heard as Desdemona in Rossini's "Otello," as revived at this establishment in 1870. Mdle. Titiens is to appear as Elvira in a revival of Verdi's "Ernani" and as Queen Elizabeth in Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux," which opera has not been given in England for nearly thirty years. Italian versions of Auber's "Fra Diavolo" and "The Crown Diamonds" are to be produced—the former with Mdle. Lodi as Zerlina, the latter with Mdle. Singelli as Caterina. Besides these works, selections will be made from the already large repertoire of the establishment. Sir M. Costa continues as musical director and conductor, and M. Sainton as first violin and soloist. The pitch is this year to be lowered to the French standard—"le diapason normal."

The eighteenth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace has now reached the same number of performances. The programme of Saturday last included a new symphony by Mr. Ebenezer Prout, which was given for the first time. An organ concerto (with orchestral accompaniments) by the same composer was produced with much success at one of these concerts in 1872, as recorded at the time. Mr. Prout's new work is divided into four movements—an allegro, preceded by a short introduction, a large expressive, minuet and trio, and finale—in each of which there is much masterly writing, in the treatment of some effective themes; the instrumentation being rich, sonorous, and varied. The symphony was very favourably received, and Mr. Prout appeared on the platform in acknowledgment. In Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G) Miss Emma Barnett achieved a great success. This young lady is a sister of Mr. J. F. Barnett, composer of the cantata, "The Ancient Mariner;" the oratorio, "The Raising of Lazarus," and other elaborate works; and the cadenzas introduced into the concerto on Saturday were written by him. Miss Barnett's performance was alike admirable in mechanism and style, the excellence of her rhythmic phrasing being remarkable in so young a player. She was greatly applauded and recalled. The overtures to "Anacreon" and "Masaniello," and vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Bentham, completed the selection. At this week's concert Beethoven's music to "Egmont" is to be given, and the programme also includes the performance (for the first time in England) of Brahms's variations, for orchestra, on a theme by Haydn.

At the British Orchestral Society's third concert—on Thursday week—the symphony was Spohr's No. 4, the most elaborate of his nine works of the kind. Written in illustration of Carl Pfeiffer's "Die Weihe der Töne" ("The Consecration of Sound"), it can scarcely be held to have fulfilled the ambitious design of realising in music the subtle metaphysical emotions suggested by the poem; while, at the same time, it is largely characterised by grace and beauty, and in some instances by majesty and grandeur. In the former respects may be cited the first allegro, the "cradle-song," and the dance; the march, and the movement introducing the Ambrosian chorale being full of masterly power. It was given with much effect by the fine band of the society, although the tempo was generally taken too slow by Mr. Mount, the conductor, the same characteristic being his usual tendency. A new overture, by Mr. Alfred Holmes, was introduced at this concert. It belongs to a grand opera, "Inez de Castro," and displays merits and qualities somewhat similar to those of his overture to "Le Cid," performed at the Crystal Palace, and noticed by us last week. Like that, it was well received, the composer in this instance having appeared in acknowledgment.

A prominent feature at the concert now referred to was Mr. Franklin Taylor's refined performance of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G (No. 4), with the composer's cadenzas. Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz" (encored) and Beethoven's to "Fidelio," and several vocal pieces, charmingly sung by Miss Rose Hersee, completed the programme.

At the Popular Concert of Monday last Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, and his grand style and tone and high executive skill were heard to special advantage in one of the greatest of the quartets of Beethoven—that in C sharp minor, which stands as No. 14 in the list of these works. The other executants in this and in Haydn's quartet in G, from op. 64, were Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Edward Dannreuther played with much effect the third of Schumann's sonatas for piano solo (in G minor), and he and Herr Joachim were associated in the first of Bach's sonatas for piano and violin. Mr. Bentham was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

Mozart's "Così fan tutte" was performed at St. James's Theatre, on Monday night, for the benefit of Signor Monari-Rocca. This charming work—almost worthy of comparison with the more familiar "Le Nozze di Figaro"—was revived (after a long interval) during the winter season of Italian opera at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, in January last year, when, as again on Monday, Signor Monari-Rocca appeared in the character of Don Alfonso, and Signor Mottino as Guglielmo; other features of the cast having been changed as follows:—Fiordiligi, Madame Elena Corani; Dorabella, Mdle. Ribera; Despina, Madame Marini; and Ferrando, Signor Ramaccini. Some portions of the opera (especially in the concerted pieces) were given with much effect, others might be improved by repetition. A prominent feature in the performance was the excellence of the orchestra, which consisted of some of the best members of our opera bands, with Herr Pollitzer as leading violinist, and Signor Fiori as conductor, as at the revival of the opera already referred to.

The second of Mr. Coenen's chamber concerts took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening, when his programme comprised Miss Agnes Zimmermann's "Suite" for piano, violin, and violoncello; and a similar piece, by M. Saint-Saens for violoncello and piano; the selection having concluded with an octet for stringed instruments by Herr J. Svendsen, a Norwegian composer.

The third of M. Gounod's new series of concerts is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when several of his compositions are to be performed, including some pieces from the successful "Jeanne d'Arc" music already noticed.

The third season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society is now nearly completed, all but one of the series of subscription concerts having taken place. On Thursday "St. Paul" was given—the principal singers announced having been Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Sterling, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Pyatt. At the last concert, on March 19, Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," is to be performed for the first time in London.

THEATRES.

It is gratifying to be able to record that great improvement has taken place in the performance, at the Princess's, of Mr. Will's "Mary Queen of Scots." The performers, having become familiar with the text, partake nightly more and more of its poetic spirit, and deliver it with an increasing degree of vital force. There are, indeed, peculiarities in Mr. Will's blank verse, and sometimes liberties which verge on licence, arising, we believe, from the author's anxiety to throw variety into its music.

Miss Marriott has again made her appearance on the London boards, and has acted at Sadler's Wells the parts of Romeo, Julia, and Margaret Elmore. For the present week she has assumed her favourite part of Jeannie Deans, in which she has been assisted by Miss Marston Leigh as Effie.

The Shakspearean revival at the Olympic has prospered well, and Miss Fowler has gained new laurels as Beatrice in "Much Ado about Nothing." Mr. Righton's Dogberry also merits much commendation. The actor himself gave his name to a piece produced on Saturday under the title of "Mr. Righton's Adventures with a Russian Princess." The reader will recollect a similar piece some time ago with Mr. Buckstone's name prefixed; and the present is a revival of Mr. Slingsby Laurence's topical farce, with the modifications made requisite or expedient by the lapse of time. The extravaganza is in the shape of a dream, and the adventures are appropriately fantastic. Miss Annie Taylor supported the part of the Princess in a very graceful manner.

Mrs. John Wood has been compelled by other engagements to withdraw from the representation of Mr. Reade's new play at the Queen's. The part of Philippa is now sustained most effectively by Miss Ellen Terry; and the added novelty is likely to give a fresh lease to the life of a wonderfully attractive drama. Since its first production many alterations for the better have been made in its dialogue and situations. The one-act drama of "Kate Peyton's Lovers" continues to precede the performance of "The Wandering Heir."

The Surrey Theatre has adopted Mr. Paul Merritt's three-act drama of "Rough and Ready," and engaged Mr. and Mrs. Billington to support the leading characters, assisted by Miss Ellen Meyrick. The piece, on the whole, is well mounted and well acted, and is likely to please a transpontine audience.

The late Mr. T. W. Robertson's adaptation of "Les Amours de Cléopâtre," entitled "A Breach of Promise," has been revived at the Royalty, with the advantage of Miss Maggie Brennan in the character of the heroine, Honor Molloy. The tact, dash, and clever assumption of the actress carry through the action with great éclat. The new play, "Ought We to Visit Her?" continues to attract.

Another version of the immortal Marplot, under the name of Trumble, has been performed at the Gaiety. "Une cornelle qui abat des noix" has been very well and judiciously adapted by Messrs. Oxenford and Hatton, under the title of "Too Clever by Half;" and nearly the whole strength of the company is enlisted to support Mr. Tools in the principal character. The omission of one of the episodes in the original play evinces the good taste of the adapters.

Mr. Webster's complimentary benefit at Drury Lane took place, as announced, on Monday, when "The School for Scandal" was performed, with a strong cast—indeed, by the very best members of the profession, including Mr. Phelps, as Sir Peter Teazle; Miss Helen Faucit, as Lady Teazle; Mrs. Stirling, as Mrs. Candour; Mr. Creswick, as Joseph Surface; Mr. S. Emery, as Uncle Oliver; Mr. Charles Mathews, as Charles Surface; Mr. Buckstone, as Backbite; Mr. Compton, as Crabtree; Mr. J. L. Toole, as Moses; Miss Isabel Bateman, as Maria; and Messrs. J. Clarke, H. Wigan, D. James, L. Brough, and J. Thorne in the more miscellaneous characters. Such a combination of talent is of rare occurrence. The performance lasted from half-past one o'clock to a quarter past five. Mr.

Irving then recited Hood's poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram," and was followed by Mr. Halliday, the honorary secretary of the benefit fund, announcing that the receipts had amounted to £2000. Mr. Charles Mathews thereupon contributed a witticism. He had calculated the ages of the performers engaged on the occasion and found that they amounted to 2000 years. A remarkable coincidence, eh? The curtain then drew up, and Mrs. Keeley recited an address to Mr. Webster, written by Mr. John Oxenford, which told in rhyme the story of the life of the great actor and manager. This story Mr. Webster repeated in his reply, which, not in verse, was yet a comprehensive repetition of the tale. Not before six o'clock was the important ceremony ended, and then the curtain fell on one of the most interesting scenes in our experience.

THE FLAGSHIP AT SHEERNESS.

The dwellers along the lower Thames and Kentish shore are looking out for the expected arrival, to-day, of the newly-married Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who will land at Gravesend, as did the fair Princess Alexandra of Denmark when she came to be our Princess of Wales, eleven years ago. The disembarkation of their Royal Highnesses will be greeted by the firing of two Royal salutes from three of her Majesty's ships stationed in Gravesend Reach. Admiral Hastings has considerably desired the Mayor of Gravesend to give warning of this fact to the householders in that town, and they are recommended to open all their windows, lest the concussion of such heavy reports should break some of the panes of glass. One of the ships by which this double Royal salute is to be fired will be H.M.S. Duncan, the Admiral's flagship; and our illustration of that vessel is a token of the intended naval compliment. The Duncan is an unarmoured third-rate screw steamship of 5724 tons (old measurement, 3727 tons) and of 800-horse power, carrying an armament of thirty guns. She is stationed at Sheerness, and bears the Admiral's flag.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The probate granted at Dublin, on the 16th ult., of the will and three codicils of the Right Hon. Henry Villiers, Lord Stuart de Decies, late of Dromana, Waterford, who died Jan. 22 last, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 26th ult., the aggregate personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £14,000. The acting executor is Mr. Lawrence Dennehey. The testator settles all his real estate, subject to certain charges, upon his son, the Rev. Henry Windsor Villiers Stuart, and the residue of the personalty is settled in a similar manner after payment thereof of some legacies and annuities. There is a gift of £1000 upon trust, to apply the income for the benefit of the curate or chaplain of the chapel of Villierstown. The will and codicils are respectively dated March 25 and 31, 1870, and April 26 and Aug. 28, 1872.

The Irish probate, granted on the 9th ult., of the will of Daniel Joseph Jaffé, late of Belfast, who died at Nice on Jan. 21 last, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 28th ult., the aggregate of the personal estate in England, Scotland, and Ireland being sworn under £140,000. The acting executors are Martin Jaffé, Joseph John Jaffé, Otto Moses Jaffé, and Siegmund Armin Oppe. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Friedrike Jaffé, his private residence and the furniture, a legacy of £500, and an annuity of £600 for life; to each of his grandchildren living at his death who were born before Jan. 1, 1876, £500; and one tenth of the residue of his property to or upon trust for each of his nine children. As to the remaining tenth of his property, various legacies are given thereout, including £500 to aid in building a second hospital, similar to that in Frederick-street, for the town of Belfast; £100 to the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Belvedere, Kent; and £100 to the Pauline Stift, Hamburg; and the rest to such of his children, or grandchildren, or relatives whom he has assisted in his lifetime, or for such charitable object as his executors in their discretion shall think fit. The will is dated Dec. 26 last.

The will, dated Aug. 27, 1873, of Algernon d'Espinassy, Marquis de Fontanelle, late of No. 14, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Emile Cherubin de Kerdel, the sole executor. The testator bequeaths to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals £50; and to the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, at Wandsworth-road, Battersea, £30, both free of legacy duty.

The will, dated June 26, 1869, of William Edward Nightingale, J.P., late of Embley Park, near Romsey, Hants, and of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, who died on Jan. 5 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Sir Harry Verney, Alfred Bonham Carter, and William Bachelor Coltman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his widow a pecuniary legacy of £1000; the house No. 35, South-street, Park-lane, is bequeathed in succession to his daughter, Miss Florence Nightingale, and his wife, Mrs. Frances Nightingale, for life, and, on the death of the survivor, to his daughter, Dame Frances Parthenope Verney, absolutely. The residue of his property he gives to Lady Verney, subject to her securing to Miss Nightingale such annual sum as, with the amount she is entitled to under his marriage settlement, will make up £1500 per annum.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 16 and 27, 1872, of George Calton, late of Blomfield-road, Maida-vale, who died on Jan. 22 last, were proved on the 20th ult. by John Dean Hewett, George Hewett, and Edward Hewett the younger, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. With the exception of a legacy to Mr. J. D. Hewett, the provisions of the will and codicil are wholly in favour of members of deceased's family.

The new central railway station, Liverpool, constructed by the Cheshire lines committee as the terminus of their tunnel from Brunswick station, was opened for traffic on Monday.

The Duke of Cambridge and the leading officers of the Staff visited officially the 1st Life Guards' quarters at Knightsbridge on Monday, and made a thorough inspection of the entire military quarters. The Duke paid a similar visit of scrutiny to the Royal Horse Guards at Regent's Park Barracks on Saturday last. General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., reviewed the troops composing the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot on Monday. The three brigades, composed of eleven regiments, formed up in line on the Long Valley at eleven a.m. The first brigade, under Major-General Parke, C.B., was on the right; the second, under General Smith, was in the centre; and the third, under General Herbert, was on the left. Sir Hope Grant, accompanied by Colonel Gamble, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General, and attended by several officers of the divisional staff, rode on the parade-ground at eleven o'clock. After the troops had been minutely inspected, they marched past in open column of double companies in quick time, also in mass of columns, and in line of contiguous quarter-distance columns. A few movements were afterwards executed.



Itinerant Hostess



Nurse & Child



Match Boy



Jeetings in the Crowd



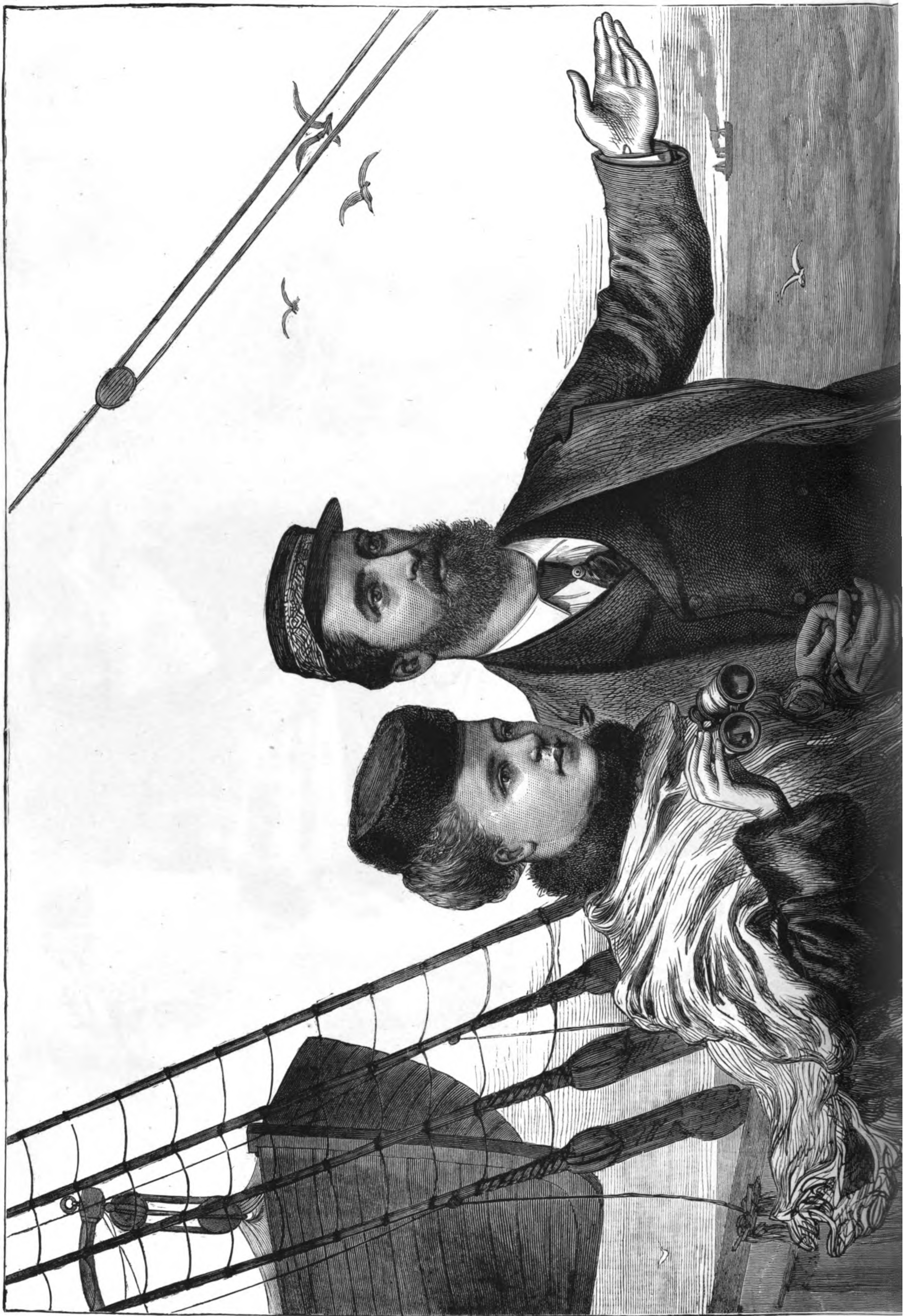
Selling Oranges

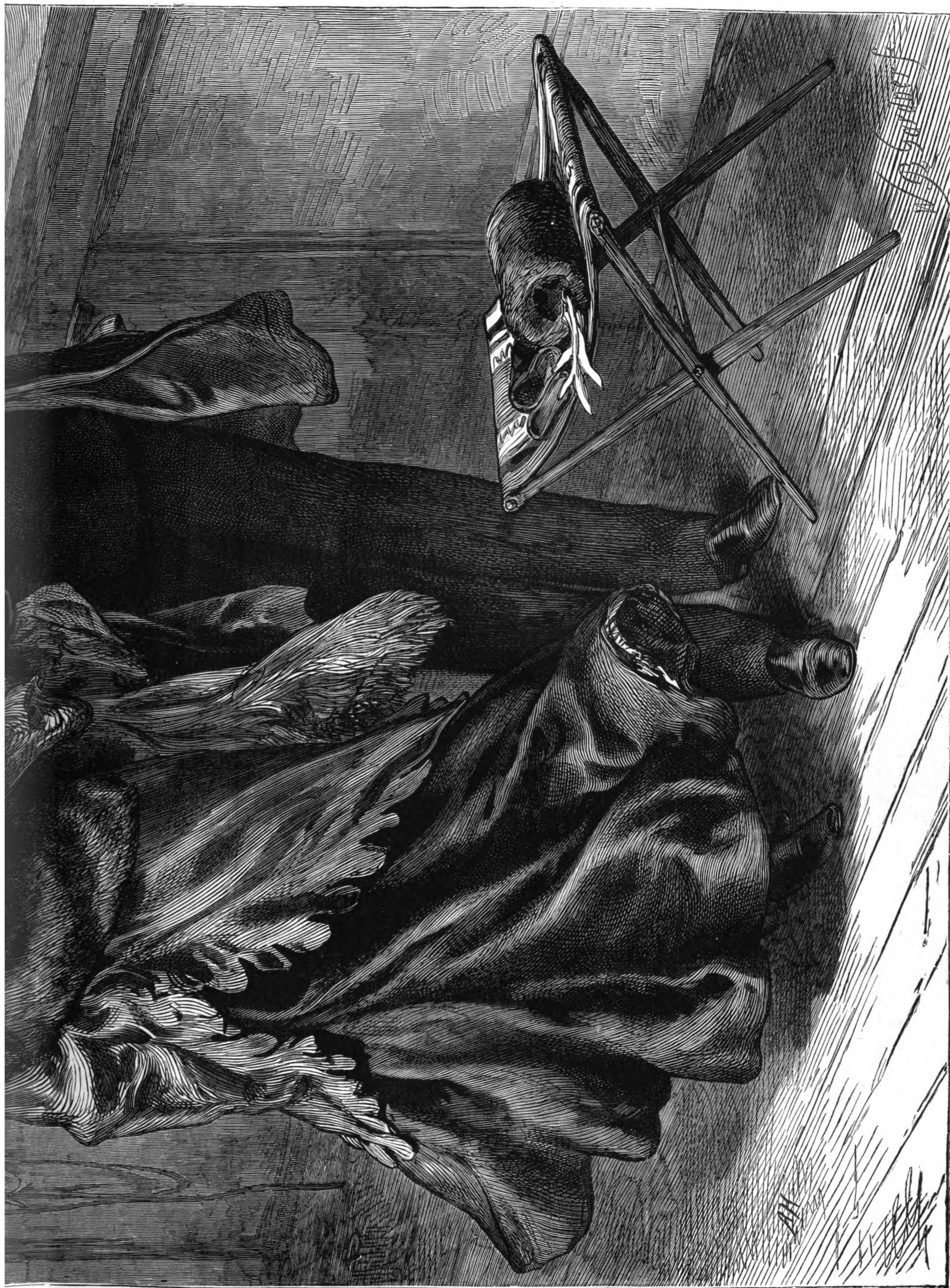


Thirty degrees of frost



Fishmonger





THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE FIRST SIGHT OF ENGLAND.

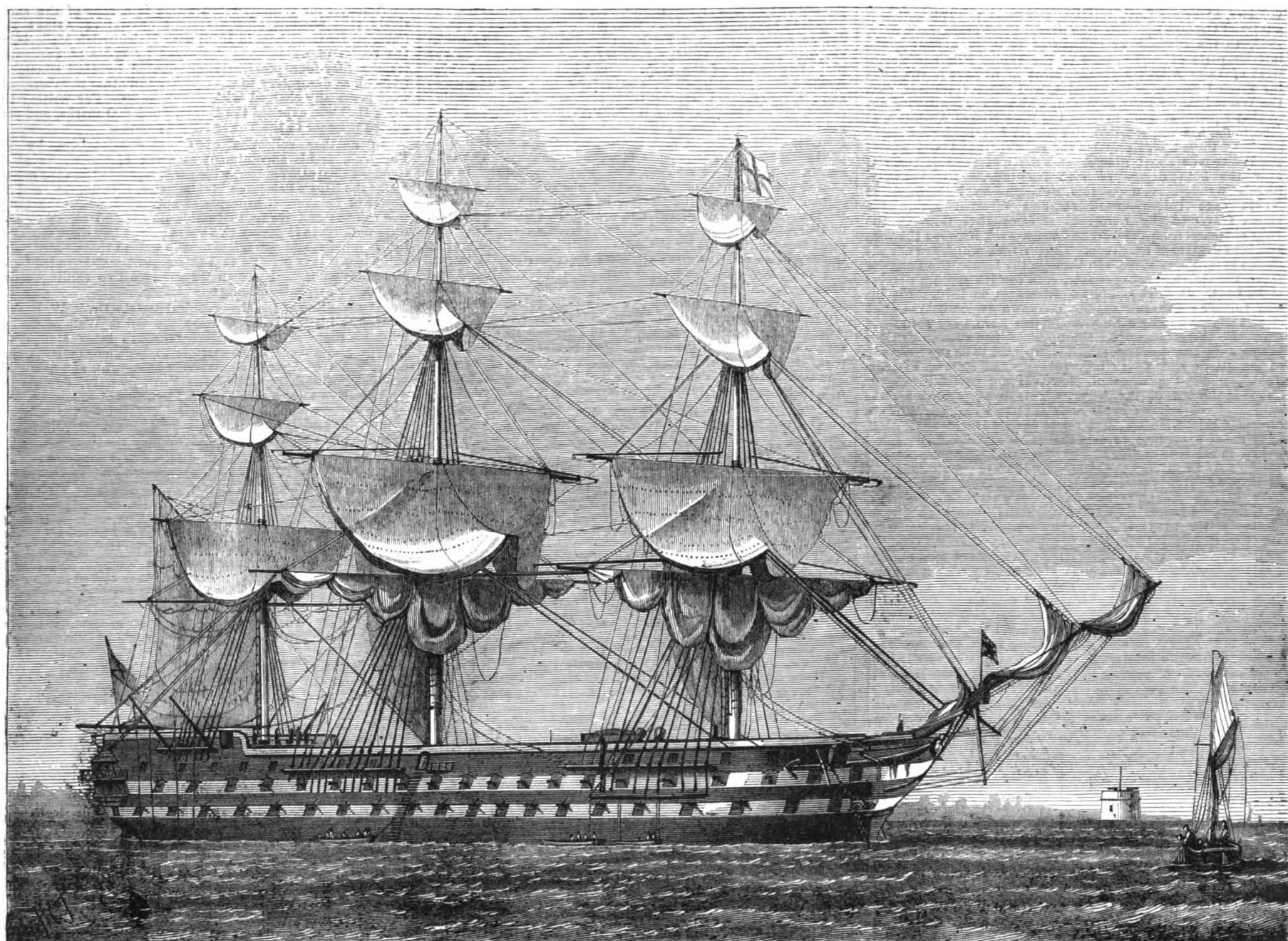


MR. C. M. PALMER, M.P. FOR DURHAM.



MR. BURT, M.P. FOR MORPETH.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.



H.M.S. DUNCAN, FLAGSHIP AT SHEERNESS.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

The war on the Gold Coast, which has now reached a satisfactory conclusion, gives to every new book descriptive of Africa a more than ordinary chance of being read. Mr. Winwood Reade, the *Times*' special correspondent in Sir Garnet Wolseley's camp, is known as the author of a romantic narrative of his personal adventures, some ten or twelve years ago, in what he called "Savage Africa," more particularly in Lower Guinea, where he lived awhile with the natives, and might have become the husband of a negro Princess. He has both travelled and studied the books of other travellers, and of the geographers and historians, ancient or recent, who tell us of that wonderful continent, still so imperfectly known. A mixed collection of his sketches and commentaries, filling two very readable volumes, is now published, under the title of *The African Sketch-Book* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Some of the tales are avowed fictions; but these may be assumed to have an illustrative bearing on the facts observed and reported by those who have, like Mr. Reade, visited the coasts of Guinea. As mere stories, they have the merit of imaginative and dramatic power. "Lagos Bar," the tragedy of the young wife of a faithless husband meeting her death in a fit of despair at that dangerous port of English trading vessels, is told with touching effect. "The French Commandant" has the same kind of interest. We have also the stories of Solima and Ananga, the one belonging to the Mussulman Foulahs of Soudan and the Gambia, the other a maiden of Cazembe, near the region of Dr. Livingstone's latest wanderings; but her story is connected with that of a Portuguese colonial adventurer. "The History of a Chameleon" is a satirical piece of supposed autobiography, meant to show the unworthy character of some negro converts under the patronage of English or American philanthropic institutions. But in "The Missionary" we have an example of genuine religious enthusiasm setting itself to the difficult task of an uncompromising Christian teacher and reformer among savage tribes. "The Bleeding Heart" is the tale of a modern Dutch hero of West African colonisation, and of his domestic sorrows at home. These are the chief articles of a fictitious or imaginative sort in Mr. Reade's book. Of his own African experiences he has also much that is new to relate. Up the Gaboon river, into the land of gorillas and the land of cannibals; at St. Paul de Loanda, and in the adjacent province of Angola; at the French settlement of Assinie, and in the exploration of a new inland route from Sierra Leone, by way of Palaba, to the Niger and to the Bouré gold-mines, the author has travelled, gathering many details of useful and curious knowledge. In the last-mentioned journey he seems to have achieved a feat of real importance, which has scarcely yet obtained its due share of notice. The remaining portions of this "African Sketchbook" are principally made up of historical essays and summary reviews, taken from an extensive reading of older books of travel. To give us a general view of the local distribution of these sources of knowledge, a "Map of African Literature" is here presented, in which the names of all the travellers and authentic writers upon Africa are grouped in print over those parts of the continent described by them. The two volumes are furnished with several other maps and with a number of pictorial wood engravings. "The African Sketchbook" is a miscellany which seems to contain something for every taste not averse to the subject.

An original work of great importance, to which Mr. Winwood Reade supplies a very short preface, is Dr. Schweinfurth's *Heart of Africa*, translated by Miss Eilen Frewer (two volumes, Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The author is a learned German botanist, who passed three years, from July, 1868, to the summer or autumn of 1870, in exploring the interior parts of Africa, west of the White Nile and north-west of Lake Albert Nyanza. Most of us have learnt, from Sir Samuel Baker, Mr. Petherick, and other travellers, that the White Nile, or Bahr el Abiad, which flows northward out of that equatorial lake to join the Blue Nile of Abyssinia at Khartoum, has many tributaries on its left bank or western side. Of these the principal is the Bahr el Ghazel, which joins the White Nile about nine degrees north of the Equator, and near the 30th degree of east longitude. Dr. Schweinfurth's wanderings upon this occasion—he had been in Nubia once before—were at first directed across the plains traversed by numerous streams that flow to the Bahr el Ghazel from the west and south-west, between the 26th and 30th degrees of longitude. These rivers, which are not yet shown in ordinary maps, run through the Dyoor, the Bongo or Dohr, the Golo and Sehre countries, in the 7th and 8th degrees of latitude. Dr. Schweinfurth afterwards, in 1870, made his way further south, towards the unknown region behind Lake Albert Nyanza, where high mountains have been seen from afar. He there came upon the upper waters of a great river taking a westward course, which is supposed to be the Kubanda of Dr. Barth, and which may perhaps find its way to Lake Tchad, under the name of Shary, if not to the Benue or Tchadda branch of the Niger. This is at present a mere subject of conjecture; but it appears certain that the Welle, a stream 800 ft. wide and never less than 12 ft. or 15 ft. deep, thus much exceeding in size the Bahr el Ghazel, does not belong to the Nile system at all. Its real destination must be recognised as a geographical problem of high interest, as may be seen by one glance at the vast blank space that extends from Sir Samuel Baker's lake to the coast of Guinea. Readers acquainted with the history of African discovery up to this date will appreciate the value of Dr. Schweinfurth's book, from the position only of the localities he has explored. Those who rather like views of wild scenery and the costumes and manners of wild nations, or personal adventures and dealings with barbarian hosts, and sometimes with foes, or novelties in the species of plants and animals observed by a natural philosopher, will find an immense variety of curious anecdote in these volumes. Could we have fancied a people in the habit of mutually spitting upon each other by way of a friendly salutation and pledge of kindness? This was the practice of the Dyoor people, but it is now going out of fashion. The Dinkas, an exclusively pastoral nation, also have their characteristic ways. The Bongo, with whom Dr. Schweinfurth lived two years, are made the subject of a complete description. We are introduced latterly to the Mittoo, and to the Niam-niam and the Monbutto nations, who have some remarkable habits. The Niam-niam are cannibals, and seem akin to the Fans of Western Africa. Dr. Schweinfurth's artistic skill with the pencil has furnished a great number of illustrations. There is an abundance of these—views of places, figures of men and women, of weapons, tools, and articles of dress or furniture, and specimens of zoology and botany, all which are exceedingly well drawn. Some of the human full-length portraits, such as those of the fat Bongo woman and the meagre Dinka woman standing together, show the extreme contrasts of physical structure among the different African races. In this respect one of Dr. Schweinfurth's discoveries is particularly worthy of notice—that of an unquestionable pigmy nation, called the Akka or Tikkitiki, dwelling south of the Monbutto, between the first and second degrees of latitude north of the line. Their average height is 4 ft. 10 in.; but they are skilful shooters with the bow and

arrows, like those of classic antiquity who used to make war on the cranes. One of the little fellows, standing 4 ft. 7 in., but full grown, accompanied Dr. Schweinfurth on his return to Khartoum and Berber. The author considers them, with the Bushmen of South Africa and all those dwarf races of mankind, to be the scattered remnants of a puny aboriginal race, now becoming almost extinct throughout the continent. A subject of much interest at the present time is that of the Central African slave trade, which Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel Gordon have been commissioned by the Viceroy of Egypt to put down; and we have just heard of a great battle, towards Darfoor, fought and won in this cause. Dr. Schweinfurth, having been at Kordofan in the winter of 1870, when the atrocious traffic was at its height, is enabled to give us ample information concerning its practices. They are certainly worse than any fancy could have imagined. He offers a few practical suggestions for the purpose of stopping the slave trade, which he does not think will be done by the ruler of Egypt or by any Mussulman power. We commend his book, for entertainment and instructive information to the attention of everyone who has followed with interest the still recent journeys of Dr. Livingstone and Sir Samuel Baker. Dr. Schweinfurth merits the third place, next to our two countrymen among the great modern explorers of Central Africa.

TWO NEW MEMBERS.

The portraits of two newly-elected members of the House of Commons, who have never before had a seat in that Assembly, now figure among our Illustrations. They belong to opposite classes, but we do not say, to opposite interests, in the great industrial community of the North of England. One is a representative of Capital; the other of Labour.

MR. C. M. PALMER, M.P.

Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, of Saltburn, Yorkshire, who is returned for the northern division of the county of Durham, in the Liberal interest, in the room of Mr. G. Elliot, is a son of the late Mr. George Palmer, merchant and shipowner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Maria Taylor, his wife. He was born in the year 1822, and was educated at Newcastle and in France. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Durham Engineer Volunteers, a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire and for the county of Durham, and extensively engaged in business as a coalowner, shipbuilder, and iron-master. We have now and then had occasion to speak of the great iron-making and ship and engine building establishment of Messrs. Palmer and Co. It is situated on the south bank of the Tyne, at Jarrow, and occupies a frontage to the river of no less than three quarters of a mile. The various furnaces, forges, engine-factories, slips, shipways, and graving-docks cover a space of nearly a hundred acres of land. The business of this company was commenced by Messrs. Palmer in 1852; but it extended itself so rapidly that, in 1865, it was found necessary to transfer it to a company. The works altogether consist of five principal departments; first, the extensive mines from which the different minerals are raised; secondly, the blast-furnaces, where the ore is smelted; thirdly, the puddle-furnaces, rolling-mills, and forges, where the iron is converted into "uses" of every size and form. Fourthly, a complete ship-building establishment, where vessels of every kind, from the largest ironclad man-of-war to the smallest screw-boat, are built, with the necessary workshops for preparing the plates, ribs, and beams for the hulls, and for constructing the joinery and fittings of the cabins, and making the spars, rigging, and apparel of the ship, with graving docks to fit them out or repair them in. Fifthly, an extensive range of workshops in which the steam machinery intended to act as the propelling power of the ships they build is designed, constructed, and fitted together, and every description of casting and forging executed, whether for marine or general engineering purposes. As much as nine millions of tons of ore has been raised from the mines in Yorkshire to supply the smelting furnaces of these works, and the rolling-mills are capable of producing 3500 tons of manufactured iron annually. The total amount of tonnage of iron ships built by the company in one year was 40,000 tons, being more than was produced by all the shipbuilding yards on the Thames in the same year. Among the many vessels constructed and equipped at these works, we find armour-cased floating batteries, ironclad frigates, and great troop-ships built for the Admiralty; a monitor to protect the harbour of Melbourne; steamers for the Atlantic Ocean, and numerous cargo and passenger ships for the Baltic and Mediterranean trade. Mr. Palmer, who now enters Parliament, has been twice married; first, in 1846, to Jane, daughter of Mr. E. Robson, of Newcastle; and, secondly, in 1867, to Augusta Mary, daughter of Mr. Alfred Lambert, of Paris. The return of Mr. Palmer involves the gain of a seat to the Liberal party in North Durham, as Mr. Elliot was a Conservative. The Portrait of Mr. Palmer is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. T. BURT, M.P.

Mr. Thomas Burt, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has been returned as "The Working-Man Candidate" for the borough of Morpeth, in the room of Sir George Grey, retired from public life, was born, in 1837, at Percy Main, near North Shields. He is a son of Mr. Peter Burt, a man of the working classes, and began life himself as a working miner at Seaton Delaval. He removed, in 1860, to Choppington, and married, about the same time, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Weatherburn, of Blyth, and became secretary to the local school committee. In 1865 he was appointed agent for the Cramlington miners. He is also secretary to the "Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confidence Association." Mr. Burt is the second member of his class who has found his way into the House of Commons. The other is Mr. Alexander Macdonald, the new M.P. for Stafford. It is stated that his friends and supporters in the north have taxed themselves to the extent of £500 a year in order to supply Mr. Burt with the means of supporting the honour of a seat in Parliament. This Portrait is likewise from one of Messrs. Downey's photographs.

House coal was, on Monday, reduced in price throughout the Durham coal-fields by three, and in some cases four, shillings a ton, with some hope of further decline. Manufacturing coal and coke are also lower.

The malt tax has been again condemned by the Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely Chamber of Agriculture. There was a strong minority who advocated a readjustment of local taxation as a preferable boon to ask from the Legislature.

The *Western Times* (Exeter paper) mentions the case of a young couple who were ruined by the Tichborne case. They set out in life with every comfort; but the husband, much against the wishes of his wife, invested £14,000 in "Tichborne Bonds." After the cross-examination of the Claimant by Sir John Coleridge the young man became disheartened and despondent, and died in a short time, his early death being attributed to vexation consequent upon the feeling that he had lost his money and had shown a great want of prudence.

Archæology of the Month.

Mr. J. F. Nicholls, of the Bristol City Library, has exhibited to the Archaeological Institute a gold ring, lately found on "the battle-field" at Winterbourne, Gloucester, by a man ploughing, near the spot where, some forty years since, a jar full of gold coins was found and quickly appropriated by the finder. It is near the well-known earthwork of "Bury Hill," and surrounded by evidences of early occupation. The ring is in excellent condition, the gold very pure, being of the Carolingian epoch, when the traditions of the goldsmiths' work of the Lower Empire were still traceable among semi-barbaric influences. It is formed of a flat band of gold, beaten out at the ends, overlapped, and rudely joined to produce a large oval bezel, which contains an onyx polished merely *en carbochon*, the surrounding rim being ornamented with a ribbon of gold, fluted perpendicularly, with small fillets along the edge; a rude pattern is pricked on the hoop. The work does not appear to be English, but is in the style of the Gallic goldsmiths.

The Temple of Diana, Ephesus (writes Mr. J. T. Wood), is found to measure 163 ft. 9½ in. by 342 ft. 6½ in.; the platform on which it was raised, 239 ft. 4½ in. by 418 ft. 1½ in., measured on the lowest step. The length here given nearly accords with that given by Pliny—viz., 425 Roman feet; the ascertained width exceeds Pliny's dimensions of 220 ft. An element of great beauty had almost escaped discovery—i.e., the plentiful use of gold in the decoration of the temple. One fragment was found composed of two astragals, between which a narrow slip of lead was doubled in, in the fold of which was inserted a narrow strip of gold, which formed a fillet of gold between the astragals. The beauty of the temple was, moreover, heightened by the use of brilliant colours, remains of which are found in numerous fragments, blue, red, and yellow being readily distinguished—blue for the background of enrichments and sculpture in relief, red and yellow for parts requiring prominence.

The Church of St. Martin Outwich, now in course of demolition, has had its vaults cleared of its coffins and chests of disinterred bodies, which have been conveyed to Ilford Cemetery. The space inside the church has been dug out to a depth of fourteen feet. Above 150 leaden coffins and 97 large chests of remains have been discovered and placed in a huge vault, the mouth of which will be closed with slabs suitably inscribed. Among the remains discovered were those of John Oterwich and his wife, Mrs. Abigail Vaughan, who bequeathed 4s. annually to purchase faggots for burning heretics.

The excavations in the Coliseum at Rome are being continued, and two of the stations of the Via Crucis have been removed. Marble slabs will be placed in the best preserved arched corridors, with the names sculptured on them of the Christian martyrs who gave up their lives in the Coliseum for their faith.

Mr. R. Burchett has laid before the Society of Antiquaries a series of paper moulds of the carvings on the stones of New Grange, a tumulus in the county of Meath, Ireland, which is one of the most interesting antiquarian remains in this country, and which Dr. Petrie called one of the "pyramids" of Ireland. Mr. Burchett also showed drawings, plans, and moulds which had been executed by himself within six days that he spent inside the tumulus. Everything tends to show that New Grange was a burial-place of very remote antiquity, used by a Royal race at that time.

Amongst Sir William Tite's books is a copy of the exclusively rare account of the famous quarrel of Arthur Hall (member for Grantham in 1576) with Melchisedek Mallerie, all the copies of which were destroyed by order of Parliament (except fifty-four previously distributed by Hall among his friends), as derogatory to the Speaker and other members, who were personally charged with drunkenness. For writing this work Hall was expelled the House, fined 500 marks, and committed prisoner to the Tower for six months.

In another collection of Chaucer Gleanings, by Mr. Furnivall, is his appointment as clerk of the works at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, which was separate from the general one at the King's Palaces at Westminster, Eltham, &c., and the Tower of London. Chaucer was appointed when the chapel was ruinous and ready to tumble down, and seems to have done nothing to it during two years except buy some stones for future repairs, and pay a few men to unload them. Mr. Furnivall adds, "It is possible that this neglect may have led to the loss of his office." His own wages were two shillings a day, the master carpenter's being one shilling.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society Dr. S. W. Bushell, describing his "Journey Outside the Great Wall of China," takes his route as north-westerly, through inner Mongolia to Kalgan, and thence north-easterly to Dolonnor (a large town whose exact position was previously unknown), and Shang-Tu, the old northern capital of the Yuan dynasty, described in glowing terms by Marco Polo. The ruins of Shang-Tu, built by the famous Kublai Khan, were identified by the existence of a marble tablet, with an inscription of the thirteenth century. It is the place referred to by Coleridge in the lines—

In Xanadu did Kublai Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree, &c.

The site was a complete desert, overgrown with rank weeds and grass, the abode of foxes and owls, which prey on the numerous prairie-rats and partridges. The walls of the city, built of earth, faced with unhewn stone and brick, are more or less dilapidated, and the inclosed space is strewn with blocks of marble and other remains of large temples and palaces; broken lions, dragons, and remains of other carved monuments.

Mr. A. W. Franks has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a fine specimen of those brass (so-called) alms-dishes, about the origin of which so much uncertainty exists—some antiquaries supposing they were made at Dinorath, in the Low Countries, while others consider them of Nuremberg art or industry. The present example bears date 1487. Mr. Franks also described some Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Derby, and a fragment of Roman glazed ware, with another bearing a name unknown in the lists of Roman potters—*scilicet*, Samogenus.

Among the old work at Whitehall, in the corner house nearest the Home Offices, was a panelled library with carved enrichments, and a remarkably well modelled stucco ceiling, the whole being a perfect specimen of Inigo Jones.—Mr. Lord, in the *Builder*.

A collection of some of Mr. Phéné's Celtic antiquities is now at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, Savile-row.

The magnificent ruins of Angkor, in Cambodia, discovered last year by the French traveller, Lieutenant Garnier, are of extraordinary magnificence and architectural splendour. The sides are two miles and a quarter in circumference, and the remains of endless roads, buried in forests and jungle, contain monument after monument. Angkor must have been one of the greatest cities on the globe, yet of its history no account remains. Nothing is known of its past, save that a Chinese traveller, in the year 1202 mentioned its splendour, and 300 years later it was referred to by Ribodoneyra as an ancient ruin.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MASSY.

The Right Hon. Hugh Hamon Ingoldsby, fifth Lord Massy, of Duntrileague, in the county of Limerick, in the Peerage of Ireland, who died at 12, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., was elder son and heir of Hugh Hamon, fourth Lord Massy, by Matilda, his wife, youngest daughter of Luke White, Esq., of Woodlands, in the county of Dublin, and represented a branch of the old Cheshire family of Massy, established in Ireland by General Hugh Massy, who had a command against the Irish in 1641. The first Lord, created in 1776, was Hugh Massy of Duntrileague, M.P., great-grandson of the General. The late peer was born on April 14, 1827; succeeded to the title at the death of his father, in 1836; and married, Jan. 4, 1855, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late George More Nisbett, Esq., of Cairnhill, in the county of Lanark. As he has left no issue, his only brother, the Hon. John Thomas William Massy, born Aug. 30, 1835, becomes sixth Lord Massy. He is heir of entail to the beautiful estate of Kilakee, in the county of Dublin, now the seat of Mrs. White, his uncle's widow. His Lordship is married to Lady Lucy Butler, daughter of Somerset Richard, third Earl of Carrick, by whom he has issue.

SIR A. S. HAMOND-GREME, BART.

Sir Andrew Snape Hamond-Greame, third Baronet, of Holly Grove, Berks, Vice-Admiral R.N., died on the 21st ult., at Norton, Isle of Wight. He was born Oct. 3, 1811, the elder son of the late Admiral Sir Graham Hamond, second Baronet, G.C.B., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Kimber, Esq., of Fowey, Cornwall. The baronetcy to which he succeeded at the death of his father, Dec. 20, 1862, was conferred in 1783, on his grandfather, Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Controller of the Navy, a gallant and distinguished naval officer. The additional surname and arms of Greame, the Baronet whose death we record assumed by Royal license, in 1873, in right of his grandmother, Anne, daughter and heiress of Major Henry Greame, of Hanwell, Middlesex. He married, Nov. 13, 1844, Mary Ann, second daughter of Edward Miller, Esq., and leaves four sons and one daughter, the eldest of the former being the present Sir Graham Eden William Greame Hamond-Greame, fourth Bart., of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, born in 1845.

THE DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

The Most Noble Caroline, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, died on the 28th ult., at Wotton House, near Aylesbury. Her Grace, who was sister of the present Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., and only daughter of the late Robert Harvey, Esq., of Langley Park, Bucks, by Jane Jemima, his wife, daughter of John R. Collins, Esq., of Hatch Court, in the county of Somerset, married, Oct. 2, 1851, Richard Plantagenet Campbell, Marquis of Chandos, now Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and leaves issue three daughters—Ladies Mary, Anne, and Caroline Jemima Elizabeth Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF ARGYLL.

The Most Noble Anne Colquhoun, Duchess Dowager of Argyll, died at her residence, Rutland Gate, on the 25th ult. Her Grace was born April 3, 1801, the eldest daughter of John Cunningham, Esq., of Craighend, N.B., and was married, Jan. 8, 1831 (as his third wife), to John, seventh and late Duke of Argyll. She became a widow, without issue, April 26, 1847.

THE COUNTESS OF NORTHESK.

The Right Hon. Georgina Maria, Countess of Northesk, died, on the 3rd ult., at Rome. Her Ladyship, who was eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., second son of Gilbert, Earl of Minto, married, Feb. 14, 1843, William Hopetoun, present Earl of Northesk, and leaves an only son, George John, Lord Rosehill, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards. There was a daughter, Lady Margaret Mary Adeliza Carnegie, who died Sept. 27, 1871, aged twenty-three.

MAJOR GREENWOOD OF SWARCLIFFE HALL.

John Greenwood, Esq., of Swarcliffe Hall, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for Ripon, died on the 21st ult., aged forty-five. He was only son of the late Frederick Greenwood, Esq., of Keighley and Swarcliffe, by Sarah, his wife, only daughter of the late Samuel Staniforth, Esq., of Liverpool and Darnall. In 1853 he was elected M.P. for Ripon, and continued to represent that constituency until 1865. He married, Feb. 19, 1852, Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Clarke Banardiston, Esq., of the Ryes, Suffolk, and leaves issue.

CAPTAIN BUCKLE.

R. Nicolls Buckle, Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, whose death, on the field of battle in Ashantee, is just announced, was distinguished at Woolwich Royal Military Academy, from which he passed fourth out of a batch of seventeen cadets. His first commission bears date June 22, 1858. In 1862 he received an appointment in connection with the Great Exhibition of that year; and shortly after proceeded to Gibraltar, where he remained till 1865, when he was ordered to China. In 1869 he became Assistant-Surveyor at Hong-Kong; and in 1871, returning to England, attained the rank of Captain. He was at Aldershot in 1873 in command of the B troop Royal Engineer Train.

A pension of £100 per annum has been conferred on Major-General Walker for distinguished services in China and the Crimea. The grant is from the fund for meritorious services.

The widow of a bailiff named Patrick Mitchell, who was murdered in the county of Limerick, has been awarded £500 compensation under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.

A new method of dyeing with indigo has been introduced in Huddersfield. The indigo is rendered soluble by hydro-sulphide of soda, prepared by acting on a solution of the bisulphide by metallic zinc. By this process nine pieces of cloth can be dyed in an hour and a half.

A terrible shipwreck is reported from Fraserburg as one of the consequences of the late severe storm. The ship Grace Darling went ashore at St. Combs, and, though there were four sets of rocket apparatus within a few miles of the spot, her crew of fourteen men were drowned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. D. M. D., W. F. S.—We are sorry to have to say that the conditions of mate in Problem No. 1565 were not correctly stated. They should have been: "White to play and mate in four moves." The error was not discovered in time to rectify it last week; and we fear, therefore, it may have occasioned a great deal of fruitless trouble. We shall withhold the solution for another week.

F. H. B.—It shall have immediate attention. Many thanks for your kind offer, of which we shall certainly avail ourselves.

T. A. H.—The route is very good, and deserves better words.

LES AMATEURS DU GRAND CAPE A TOULOUSE, G. S. S., W. T. AMAN.—Your solution of Problem No. 1564 is perfectly correct.

ACRLEY, Bernard-street.—Checking the King does not deprive him of his castling privilege.

G. L. B., Jun.—It shall be examined. You should have written your name over the diagram, not on a separate paper.

N. K.—You have omitted to send the geometrical and arithmetical properties of your tour; they are of far more importance than the syllabic arrangement.

Q. Q.—1. The Huddersfield College Magazine contains, among other matters, chess problems, games, &c. The price is threepence a monthly number. It can be procured of W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London. 2. The City of London Chess Magazine we have not seen, and can give you no information regarding it at the moment.

X. Y. Z.—No Knight's Tour so numbered has appeared in the Illustrated London News.

A. D. NAPIER.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are, unfortunately, defective. No. 4, although apparently correct, is hardly worthy of you.

JOHN G., Boston, U.S.A.—Declined, with thanks.

A. B., Bethnal Green.—Received safely. A reply has been sent by post.

E. H. V.—Dr. PHILIPPA.—Problem 1560 is perfectly sound. If Black play, as you propose, Kt to Q 3rd, the answer is very obvious:—
1. Q to Q 2nd (ch) K to K 4th
(If K to Q 3rd, White plays 3. Q to Q R 4th, and mates next move.)
2nd (ch), and mates next move.

W. W. N., Stretford.—Correct, but very, very easy of solution.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT.—It admits of another solution, beginning 1. Q to Q B 6th (ch), 2. B takes P, &c.

G. COLLINS.—No. 1 admits of a second mode of giving mate by 3. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch), and 4. B takes P; and in No. 2, if we mistake not, White can mate by 1. R to K B 4th; 2. R to K B 6th, &c. Is it not so?

DEBATE.—The publication of such an article in our columns is, unfortunately, impracticable. Within the limited space we can afford for Chess it would not be finished in six weeks.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The First Part of "Handbuch des Schachspiels" (fifth edition), by P. R. v. Bilguer. "Positions in the Chess Openings Most Frequently Played," by T. Long, Esq., B.A., T.O.D.; "being a Supplement to the 'Key to the Chess Openings,' by the same author."

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1566.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 5th	P takes B	3. R or B gives mate.	
2. Kt to Q R 4th	Any move.		

*1. If he play P takes P, White answers with Kt to Q B 4th, and gives mate next move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1567.

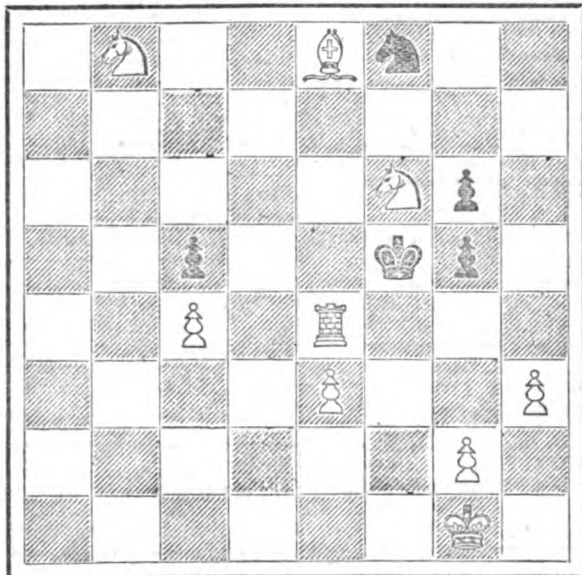
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th B takes Kt		2. B takes Kt	Any move.
2. Q to Q 2nd (ch) K takes R		3. R or B gives mate.	

*1. If he play K to Q B 6th, the reply is, 2. Q to K 3rd, and 3. Q takes P. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1568.

By Mr. D. W. CLARK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following Games between Mr. G. B. FRASER, of Dundee, and Mr. H. M. STIRLING are novel and interesting.

GAME I.

(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. R to K 4th	P to K B 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. R to K R 4th	Q to K 5th
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th	13. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
5. Kt to K B 3rd		14. B to K B 4th	

This variation is the suggestion of Mr. Fraser, so he has his own weapon turned against him.

6. B to K 2nd Q takes K P (ch)
7. B to Q 4th B to Q 4th

It is difficult to determine whether this move, or P to Q 3rd, or B to Q Kt 5th is the preferable line of action at this critical juncture.

7. Castles K Kt to K 2nd
8. R to K sq Castles
9. B to Q 3rd Q to Q 4th

The situation of the Queen looks perilous, but there is no other square to which she could have been moved with safety.

10. Q to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
11. Q to Q 3rd Q to K Kt 3rd

Foreseeing his opponent's intention to take the K R's Pawn with his Rook.

12. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt to K 4th
13. Q to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
14. Q to K R sq Kt to K Kt 5th
15. Q R takes Kt Kt takes K B P
16. R takes R P (ch) P takes R
17. Q to K R 5th
18. After this clever and unlooked-for move Mr. Fraser resigned.

GAME II.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	11. Castles	B to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
3. Kt to Q 2nd			

A novelty not deserving attention. "I have practised it pretty successfully during the past year or two," Mr. Fraser writes.

4. P to Q B 3rd P to Q B 4th
5. K to K B 3rd Kt to Q Kt 3rd

A good move in the ordinary form of the French Opening, but not at all commendable in this variation of it. The best reply seems to be 5. Kt to K B 3rd.

6. P to Q R 3rd P takes Q P
7. Q B P takes P Kt takes Q P
8. P takes P P takes P
9. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
10. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) K to Q sq

The interposition of the Bishop would evidently have made matters worse for Black.

11. B takes Kt P takes B
12. Q to K B 5th (ch) K to Kt sq (best)
13. Kt to Q Kt 5th, &c.

20. Kt to Q Kt 5th Q to Q Kt sq
21. Q takes Q P B takes P (ch)
22. K to R sq B to Q B 2nd
23. R takes Q B P B takes R
24. Q takes B Resigns.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS-MATCH.—This match is appointed to take place on Friday, the 27th inst., at the City of London Restaurant, Milk-street, Cheapside, where it was played last year. The list of competitors has not yet been decided on, but we shall probably be enabled to publish it in our next.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

In the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society a very important report appears by Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert on experiments made by them on the growth of barley for twenty years in succession on the same land without allowing it to remain any of the time fallow and without a rotation of different crops. The results obtained are similar to those discovered by the same inquirers in the case of wheat—namely, that when the same crop is grown consecutively on the same land for a series of years mineral manures if used alone do not enable the crop to obtain sufficient nitrogen and carbon to reach a satisfactory yield, that nitrogenous manures alone are much more beneficial than mineral manures alone; but that the best results are obtained when the two kinds of manure are simultaneously applied. In the case of barley the mixed manures gave for twenty years in succession on the same land more corn and straw than farm-yard manure did, and considerably more than the average barley crop of the country grown under the system of the rotation of crops. These results point to the practicability of utilising land to greater advantage by a skilful selection of manures.

An anvil block weighing 500 tons has recently been cast at Perm, a town in the north-eastern part of Russia, where works for the manufacture of large guns have been established. To produce this casting it was necessary to erect fourteen cupola furnaces and three blowing-engines. The cost of the casting is said to have amounted to about £16 per ton. But, all things considered, it was probably more than this. Hydraulic forging-presses are now superseding steam-hammers. They do not involve costly foundations or shake surrounding buildings, and, their action being more of a kneading than of a percussive character, time is afforded for the expulsion of the slag from the heart of the incandescent mass.

At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Geological Society, on Feb. 12, Sir W. Thomson read an address on the Influence of Geological Changes on the Earth's Rotation. In early geological times, while the earth was still plastic, the axis of rotation, it was concluded, might have changed its position. But the earth is now so rigid that no such change is possible. Changes of climate, it was inferred, cannot have been produced by changes in the earth's axis of rotation; and in regard to subsidences or elevations, they would be incapable of producing any appreciable effect upon the axis.

A correspondent of the Garden speaks favourably of the prospects of fig-culture. The trees should be trained under glass, like vines. The Bourjassotte Griseis, hesays, one of the best kinds to cultivate, as it is a good grower, great bearer, and produces large fruit. Another good kind is La Madeleine or Angélique.

Two volumes in English and Japanese have lately been published by the Government of Japan containing the "Regulations and Syllabus of Studies for the Imperial College of Engineering" which has been established at Tokyo. The course of training is to extend over six years, and such students as at the end of that time are able to pass a satisfactory examination are to receive the diploma of M.E. (Master of Engineering), and are to be appointed engineers in the Board of Works. Professors from the English, Irish, and Scotch Universities have been appointed to conduct the classes, which are now attended by fifty-six students.

A valuable contribution to our knowledge of the glacial periods which formerly prevailed in either hemisphere has recently been made by Mr. James Geikie, in his work entitled "The Great Ice-Age, and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man." A large part of the work is taken up by a description of the drift-beds of Scotland, and especially of the Till, the lowest member of the Scottish drift, which is shown to have been formed on land beneath a sheet of ice, which overspread the whole country and pushed its way far out in the shallow sea. The periods of glaciation, however, were alternated with periods of comparative mildness, and Mr. Geikie considers that the theory propounded by Mr. Croll, and which we have on various occasions explained—namely, that the changes in climate revealed by geology are mainly due to the effect of the precession of the equinoxes—best accounts for the observed phenomena. According to this theory, one hemisphere receives most heat from the sun during a long series of years, and then the other hemisphere, so that, even supposing that the total heat received is a uniform quantity, the phenomena of Arctic cold and tropical heat may be alternately producible in the same locality, and geology shows that such alternations really existed.

Messrs. Arnold and Sons have produced an instrument called the "instantaneous vaccinator," in which three needles, gilt to prevent rusting, are released by a spring and protruded through the side of a small box applied to the child's arm. The spring is released by a trigger, as in the scarifier used in cupping. After the perforations have been made the lymph is blown from a tube and rubbed over the abraded surface.

The *Lancet*, which has already rendered such valuable service to the public in the detection of adulterations, draws the attention of the Revenue officials to the large importations of cocculus indicus, which is believed to be used for adulterating beer. On Jan. 31 the stock was 1066 bags.

The engineering world has learned with regret that one of the most beneficial inventors of the nineteenth century—Sir Francis Pettit Smith, late curator of the Patent Museum, South Kensington—has passed from amongst us during the past month. Whatever efforts or experiments may have been made by others, nothing is now more notorious than that it is mainly to the ingenuity, resource, and persistency of Sir Francis Smith that we are indebted for the practical introduction of the screw-propeller into steam navigation. But such was the difficulty of the achievement and the inertia of prejudice and ignorance to be surmounted, that his patent had nearly expired before the system came into favourable recognition, and, the patent laws at the time being imperfect, he in the end derived little pecuniary benefit from his successes.

A good deal of discussion has been going on in engineering circles about the refusal of the Board of Trade engineers to allow the safety-valves of steam-boat boilers to be pressed down by springs instead of weights. There is no good reason why springs should not be employed. Meanwhile we advise the interposition of a spring between the weight and the valve. When a steamer subsides between two waves in a rough sea the weights on the safety-valve lose part of their gravity and part of the steam blows off. But if a spring be interposed between the weight and valve this action will be prevented, or at least diminished.

Giffard's injector for feeding steam-boilers, though a most elegant and useful instrument, is known to be capricious in its action, and M. Ferrero says that this arises from the water and steam openings not being properly adjusted to one another. He therefore proposes a new injector, in which one orifice cannot be altered without correspondingly altering the other. In this we see no objection. But injectors fail to act sometimes from other causes than a mal-adjustment of the orifices, such as chip or straw getting into the passages, or a too high temperature of the injected water.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.
 LATE MR. MAPLESON has the honor to announce that the OPERA SEASON of 1874 will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, MARCH 17. The Programme of the Arrangements is as usual this day (Saturday). Subscribers of last season are respectfully requested to communicate with Mr. Bailey, at the Box-office, Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, which is open daily from Ten to Four.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—The OPERA SEASON, 1874, will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, MARCH 17. The performances will take place in the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, which is found in all respects convenient as the home of Her Majesty's Opera, pending more definite arrangements.

The Repertory of the Establishment being well known, the Director need only state his purpose to give as varied a selection from it as circumstances render possible. He trusts that neither the lovers of classical nor of popular works will have cause to complain of the result.

The Director further intends to produce the following Operas in the course of the season:—

DONIZETTI'S ROBERTO DEVEREUX.

This opera, not having been heard in England for nearly thirty years, cannot fail to present much of the charm of novelty, in addition to the unquestionable charm of its music. The grand role of Queen Elizabeth will be sustained by Mlle. Titiens.

BALFE'S IL TALIEMANO.

The general regret caused by the unavoidable postponement of this interesting work last year is the best proof that it will be welcomed now. Madame Christine Nilsson has undertaken to create the part of Edith Benger.

AUBER'S FRA DIAVOLO.

The comic masterpiece of the French composer cannot but be a welcome addition to the repertory of Her Majesty's Opera. A new Zerlina will appear in the person of Mlle. Lodi.

AUBER'S CATHERINA (Les Diamants de la Couronne).
 This beautiful work will constitute an important addition to the Repertory of Her Majesty's Opera, never having yet been performed under Mr. Mapleson's management. The rôle of Caterina by Mlle. Singali.

ROSSINI'S OTTELLO.

The great interest excited by the revival of this opera in 1870 has not been forgotten. Madame Christine Nilsson will again appear as the representative of Desdemona.

VERDI'S ERNANI.

This important work will be revived in the course of the season, with Mlle. Titiens as Elvira.

Engagements have been made with the following artists, who will appear for the first time in London:—

Mlle. Lodi and	Soprano.	Mlle. Singali.
Signor Paladini,	Tenore.	Signor Ramini.
Signor de Roschi,	Baritone.	Signor Galanti.
Signor Purkina,	Bass.	Signor Galanti.
Signor Costa, and		Herr Dehrens.
Signor Paoletti,	Signor Marchetti.	
Signor Naudin,	Signor Rinaldi.	
Signor Paoletti,	Signor Campanini.	
Signor Rota,	Signor Zeboli.	
Signor Catalani,	Signor Comasoli.	
Signor Campobello,	Signor Agnoli.	
Signor Borelli,		

Director of the Music and Conductor—
 Mr. Michael Costa.

Maestro of Piano... Signor Li Galdi.
Assistant Accompanist... Mr. F. Cowen.
First Violin and Soloist... M. Sinton.
Chorus Master... Mr. Smythson.
Organist... Mr. Willing.
The Military Band of the Coldstream Guards... Mr. F. Godfrey.
under the Direction of... Signor Elia.
Regiment... Mr. Hanson.
Scene Artist—Mr. William Beveridge.
Stage Manager—Mr. Edward Stirling.
Assistant Ditto—Mr. A. Harris.
For the Ballet Divertissements—Mlle. Blanche Rosta.
Ballet Master—Mr. J. Cornacik.
 The Director hopes that the arrangements thus briefly indicated will prove worthy of Her Majesty's Opera and of the distinguished and unflinching support he has received during the last fourteen years.

SEASON 1874

The Subscription will consist of Forty Nights—viz, Eighteen Tuesdays, Eighteen Saturdays, and Four Thursdays, the dates of which will be duly notified to the Subscribers.

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 Boxes on the 5th Tier (for Four Persons)... 25 pence.
 Boxes on the 6th Tier (for Four Persons)... 12 pence.
 Boxes on the 7th Tier (for Four Persons)... 6 pence.
 Boxes on the 8th Tier (for Four Persons)... 3 pence.
 Boxes on the 9th Tier (for Four Persons)... 1 penny.
 Boxes on the 10th Tier (for Four Persons)... 1 penny.

All Subscriptions to be paid in advance.
 Subscribers are respectfully informed that the dates subscribed for will be strictly adhered to, and no nights given in lieu of Subscription Rights (except by request). Arrangements for Subscription may be entered into on application to Mr. Bailey, at the Box-office, Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, which is open daily from Ten to Four.

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 The Rev. E. HERBERT EVANS, of Carnarvon, is expected to preach on Sundays, March 8 and 15, and on Wednesday, March 11. The services commence on Wednesdays at Eleven and Half-past Six; on Wednesday Evening at Half-past Seven.

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ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT GRAVESEND: MISS LAKE PRESENTING A BOUQUET TO THE BRIDE.

messages from the frightened King, and how at length he was driven to the conclusion that no reliance whatever could be placed upon that Sovereign's word, the reader must learn from the General's own despatches. There was no alternative left but the infliction of summary and severe punishment upon the wily foe. Successive torra-
does had given impressive warning to Sir Garnet and his colleagues that a few days' stay where they were might put an insurmountable obstacle in the way of their return to the coast. Rain had fallen heavily; the rivers which they had crossed on their march northward were rapidly rising. The roads were becoming slippery, swampy, and in places nearly impassable. To temporise would have been madness; to return without leaving behind some visible and impressive evidence of the superiority of British power would have been to forego the main objects of the expedition. Reluctantly, but without the least hesitation as to the duty which devolved upon him, Sir Garnet Wolseley gave orders for the destruction of Coomassie by fire. The palace of the King was mined, and the city was set fire to in several quarters. The troops evacuated the place while it was still in flames. The Illustration forwarded to us by our Special Artist will give a vivid idea of the scene. The work of destruction was complete. Captain Sartorius, with an escort of twenty men detached from Glover's force, a few miles to the east of the city, passed through the ruins a day or two afterwards, and saw that not a single living soul had remained on the spot. The lesson seems to have told upon the mind of the King as nothing else could have done. Enraged as he was by the losses he had sustained, and apprehending further disaster from the advance of Glover's force, he sent messengers after Sir Garnet Wolseley, this time with an instalment of a war indemnity in their hands, to request the immediate countermanding of the further march of the troops under Glover, and to express his readiness to sign any treaty which Sir Garnet might deem suitable and necessary. Thus has ended a war forced upon us by wanton aggression on the part of the Ashantees. The programme of Sir Garnet Wolseley has been realised in all its parts. He has done what he said he would do; he has done it all within the brief period which he assigned for its execution. Our troops and our tars are now on their passage home, and may be expected off our own coasts in a few days. They will, no doubt, receive the distinction which they have deserved. They have borne the flag of England through a pestilential country to a capital deemed by most to be beyond reach of European power. They have shed new lustre, by their discipline, their courage, and their success, upon the name and fame of the nation which they represented. If, to a large extent, the war was, as Lord Derby characterised it, "an engineer's war," we have yet the consolation derived from the thought that it has been admirably conducted, and has resulted in a triumphant achievement of the end for which it was undertaken.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner-party at Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday) week included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Augusta Stanley, Lady Frances Baillie, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. The Dean of Westminster arrived at the castle, also the Countess of Macclesfield and Major-General Probyn, in attendance upon the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Saturday last Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the castle. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at the castle from Russia. Prince Arthur met their Imperial and Royal Highnesses at Gravesend, and accompanied them to Windsor. The Queen, with all the members of the Royal family in England, received the Duke and Duchess at the railway station, and accompanied them to the castle. A description of the Royal procession and reception is given in our other pages, with illustrations. The Royal assemblage was received at the Queen's entrance by the great officers of state, the ladies and gentlemen of the household, and Count Gleichen. Upon alighting the Queen took the hand of the Duchess of Edinburgh, and, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, conducted her Imperial Highness up the staircase to the corridor, where the household were severally introduced by her Majesty to the Duchess. Luncheon was served in the Oak-Room for the Queen, the members of the Royal family, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Count Gleichen. Luncheon was served in the dining-room for the members of the household and the various suites in attendance. The band of the Grenadier Guards played in the quadrangle. Subsequently the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge left for London. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Wellington, Princess Wiasemsky, Prince Vladimir Bariatsky, and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley.

On Sunday the Queen, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster officiated. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses were present at the service in St. George's Chapel.

Monday was the eleventh anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The day was observed at Windsor with the usual honours. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh drove to Cumberland Lodge and visited Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the castle. The Queen gave a state banquet in St. George's Hall. Her Majesty entered the drawing room, where the company was assembled, at half-past seven o'clock, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and

Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward and attended by the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Churchill, and the Countess of Macclesfield and Lady Frances Baillie, in waiting on the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. The Queen, escorted by the Prince of Wales, preceded by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and followed by the other members of the Royal family and the other guests, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward into St. George's Hall, where covers were laid for 136. Upon the table in front of her Majesty was the wedding-cake. The following toasts were given by the Lord Steward:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh—"Rule Britannia;" The Queen—"God Save the Queen;" The Emperor and Empress of Russia—"Russian Hymn." The Lord of the 2nd Life Guards played during the banquet. After it her Majesty's private band played in the Throne-Room.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal family, drove to the "meet" of her Majesty's stag-hounds at Winkfield church, where a large and fashionable "field" was assembled. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian mounted their hunters, after which the stag "Captain" was uncared, which made off by Warfield, Bawthorn Hill, and Bracknell, where the Queen and the Royal family were passed by the hounds and full field. After a good run of an hour and a half "Captain" was captured in Windsor Great Park. Her Majesty returned to the castle to luncheon, after which Lieutenant the Hon. H. Wood, 10th Hussars, A.D.C. to Sir Garnet Wolseley, presented to the Queen the state umbrella belonging to the King of Ashantee, which was taken from the King's palace at Coomassie, and which had been sent home for presentation to her Majesty by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, as a humble tribute of dutiful respect and affection from her Majesty's military and naval forces which took part in the war. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge, with numerous distinguished visitors, left the castle. The Queen's dinner-party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Churchill, the Marchioness of Ely, Princess Wiasemsky, Prince Vladimir Bariatsky, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. The Duke of Edinburgh came to London and was present at the Levée, returning afterwards to the castle. Señor Gutierrez, Minister for Costa Rica, arrived and presented his credentials.

A Levée was held, on Wednesday, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, at which the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, and the Nawab Nizam of Fergal and Prince Seliman were present. Upwards of 300 presentations were made to the Prince. His Royal Highness will also hold a Levée at the palace on the 26th inst.

The Queen accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to Buckingham Palace on Thursday, upon the occasion of their public entry into London.

The Queen held a Court yesterday (Friday) at Buckingham Palace, for the special purpose of presenting the Corps Diplomatique, her Majesty's household, and other distinguished persons in this country to the Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will be present at the concert on Saturday, the 21st inst., at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Queen has appointed Donald Cameron Esq., of Lochiel, M.P., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lord Kensington, resigned. The Marchioness of Ely has arrived at Windsor Castle. The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Mary Pitt have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Lords yesterday (Friday) week. Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Prince called on his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, and inquired after the health of the Countess de Brunnow. The Prince and Princess left town on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses, with their two sons, returned to Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Strand Theatre. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. S. Flood Jones, and the Bishop of Ely officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess went to Windsor Castle, returning the following day to town. On Wednesday the Duke of Edinburgh had luncheon with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian dined with them.

The Prince has ordered the bear and the heads of other wild animals shot by his Royal Highness in Russia to be mounted.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have arrived at Kensington Palace from Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland left their residence in St. James's-square on Tuesday for Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke of Northumberland has returned to Albury from Fournemouth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon and Earl De Grey have arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens from Studley Royal, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has left town for his seat in Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness de Mari have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have returned to their residence in Stable-yard, St. James's, from Bonchurch.

Earl and Countess Grey have arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace from Howick House, Bilton.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Katherine Gordon have arrived at their residence in Tilney-street, Mayfair.

The Countess of Crawford and Balcarres and Lady Mabel Lindsay have left Grosvenor-square for Haigh Hall.

The Earl of Leicester arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-square on Saturday last from Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

The Right Hon. William Hillier Onslow, the fourth Earl, attained his majority last Saturday. The occasion was celebrated by the presentation to him, by a deputation from the tenantry, of an address engrossed on vellum, and some massive silver plate.

The two sketches of the hospitals on Ascension Island which we lately published were drawn by Dr. Eames, of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.

THE STATE ENTRY INTO LONDON.

"The welcome which their Royal Highnesses received on setting foot on the shores of England, and the cordiality and loyalty so markedly shown" (to quote the Duke of Edinburgh's genial letter to the Mayor of Gravesend), were excelled by the enthusiastic reception given them on their passage through London, with her Majesty the Queen, on Thursday. They were greeted with sunny weather, quite suggestive of the time "when flowers begin to blow" (as the Poet Laureate sang), upon their arrival at Gravesend; but snowdrops were the sole flowers which strewed their path on Thursday. Snow fell as the Queen, with her new daughter and Prince Alfred and a few other members of the Royal family, left Windsor Castle, at eleven o'clock, in closed carriages, for the railway station, with an escort of Scots Greys; snow fell and made the country look like one vast bride-cake as the Royal train was drawn by the flag-decked engine "Queen" to Paddington terminus, which was all ablaze with Russian and English colours; snow still fell as the Royal party were driven in open carriages from the Great Western station and received London's first "thundering cheer of the street." For hours the people had been gathering, in spite of the persistent "Russian snowfall," and they thronged the windows, balconies, and even housetops, and the pavements and each side of the roadway, all along the line from Paddington to Buckingham Palace. The Queen and the Royal couple showed their gracious appreciation of this English weather-ecorning heartiness by themselves braving the snow in an open landau, drawn by six bays, with postillions in scarlet and gold liveries. Her Majesty was dressed, as usual, in half-mourning, and looked in very good health as she smilingly bowed in acknowledgment of the hearty cheering. By her side sat the Grand Duchess, her fair winsome face lit up with a charming smile as she also lent her head to the hurrahing people. Her Imperial Highness was attired in a purple velvet mantle edged with fur, a pale blue silk dress, and white bonnet. The frank, ingenuous expression of her fresh, comely features seemed to win all hearts. Princess Beatrice sat facing the Grand Duchess; while next the Princess was the Duke of Edinburgh, in Captain's uniform, taking off his cocked hat every moment. The route was lined by the military and the police; a troop of Carabiniers preceded the Royal carriage, which had an escort of Life Guards; and the Duke of Cambridge rode to the right of her Majesty's carriage. Snow continued to fall, but the cheers grew louder, and the flags, and mottoes, and Venetian masts were in greater profusion as the Duke and Duchess passed down the Edgware-road, across which, at one point, was slung the most appropriate trophy of all—a model of the ship Galatea. Oxford-street was similarly gay with bunting and red cloth and loyal decorations. As the Royal cortège turned round Oxford-circus, quite a fairy scene greeted the eyes of the happy couple. From a pavilion, bright with hot-house plants and flowers, there were suspended from the thronged house-tops of the circus graceful garlands of red and white reeds; while at the commencement of Regent-street, plaster figures stood on pedestals holding wreaths of welcome. The cheering here was particularly enthusiastic. The same good-lumoured welcome came from the closely-packed people all the way down Regent-street, resplendent with flags and mottoes, and through Pall-mall and Cockspur-street to Trafalgar-square, where the cheers from the assembled thousands increased in volume; and—"happy thought" of the Admiralty—special pleasure must have been given to the Royal Captain by the final salute from the gallant bluejackets under Captain Boys, who were formed in front of the Admiralty, Whitehall, and Buckingham Palace, as the Queen with their Royal Highnesses finished their triumphal procession through the west end of London. At the principal window of the palace the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and the Royal children were awaiting the arrival of the procession, while the Princess of Wales and Princess Louise were stationed at another window. As the carriages entered the gates of Buckingham Palace the snow, which had been falling throughout the morning without intermission, suddenly ceased, and the sun broke through the clouds. A salute of artillery was given as the Royal family alighted. The immense crowd continued to cheer in the most vociferous manner; and a few minutes afterwards her Majesty and the Duke and Duchess, evidently rightly interpreting the wishes of the people, appeared at one of the balconies and repeatedly bowed their acknowledgments.

The Engravings illustrating the home-coming of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh given this week will be supplemented by several sketches of the reception of their Royal Highnesses in London which will appear in our next Number.

The Hastings Town Council has resolved to spend £12,000 in the erection of a Townhall.

At Taunton the Church people have come to the aid of the Wesleyans in establishing elementary schools, and have determined for that purpose to subscribe £250.

A chromolithograph, from Mr. Yockney's picture, "The Removal of Revolted Spanish War-Ships from Escombrera Bay by a British Squadron," can be obtained of Mr. S. W. Yockney, 3, Queen's-square, Westminster.

An action to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Alice Mitchell against Mr. Burnham, who assisted his father and mother in carrying on a Berlin wool business at Eastbourne, was tried at Maidstone Assizes on Wednesday; and the jury awarded the plaintiff £275 damages.

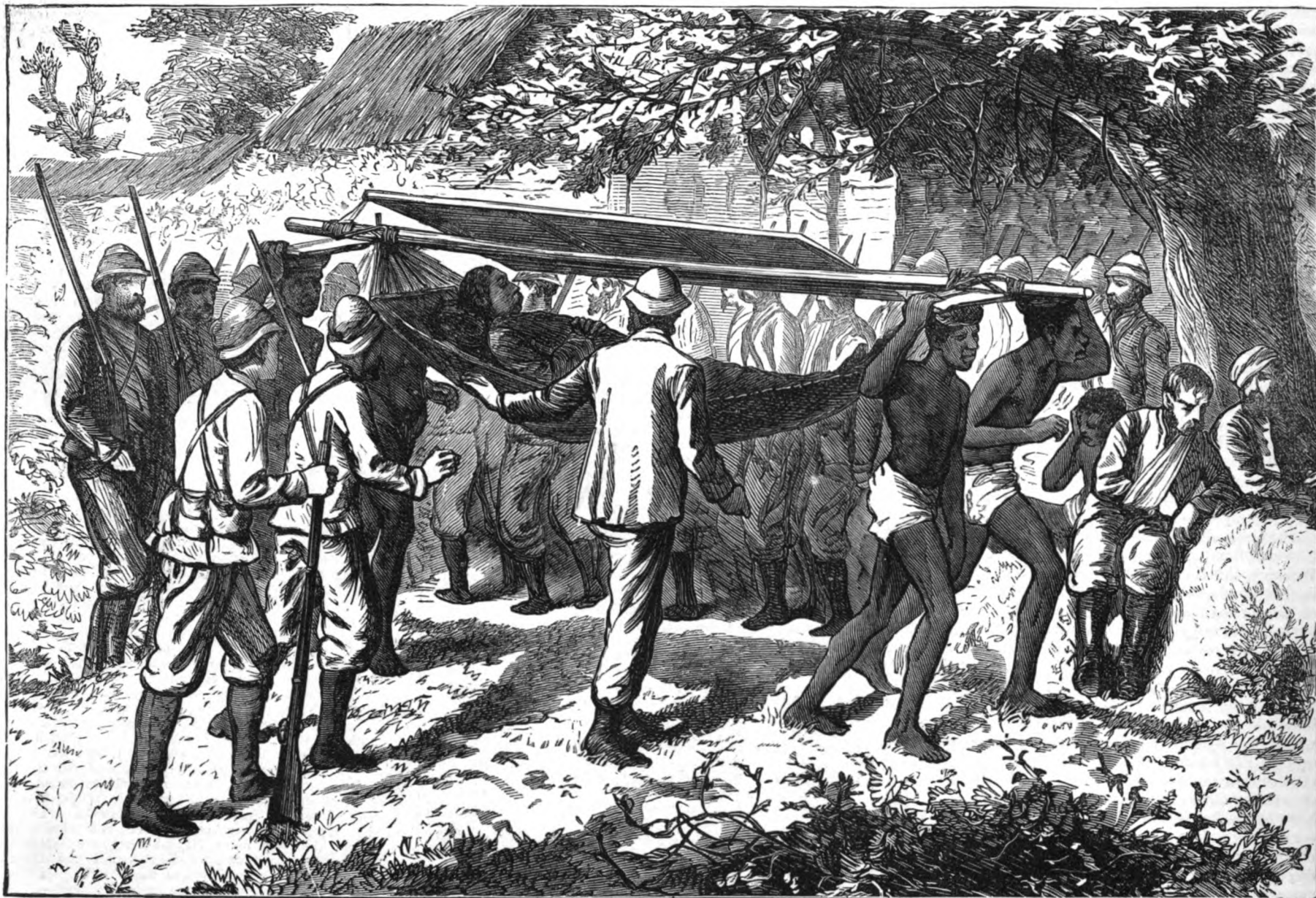
Having been found guilty of sending to sea the ship Nimrod in a condition dangerous to the lives of those on board her, the Quinns, father and son, shipowners, of Belfast, have been sentenced each to pay a fine of £150 and to undergo two months' imprisonment.

In a new pastoral Cardinal Cullen speaks of the Pope as having for four years led the life of a prisoner. After remarking on the woful condition of Italy, Switzerland, and Spain, he finds matters in Germany still worse. There, he says, a most iniquitous and unprovoked attack is being carried on against bishops, priests, and pious laymen.

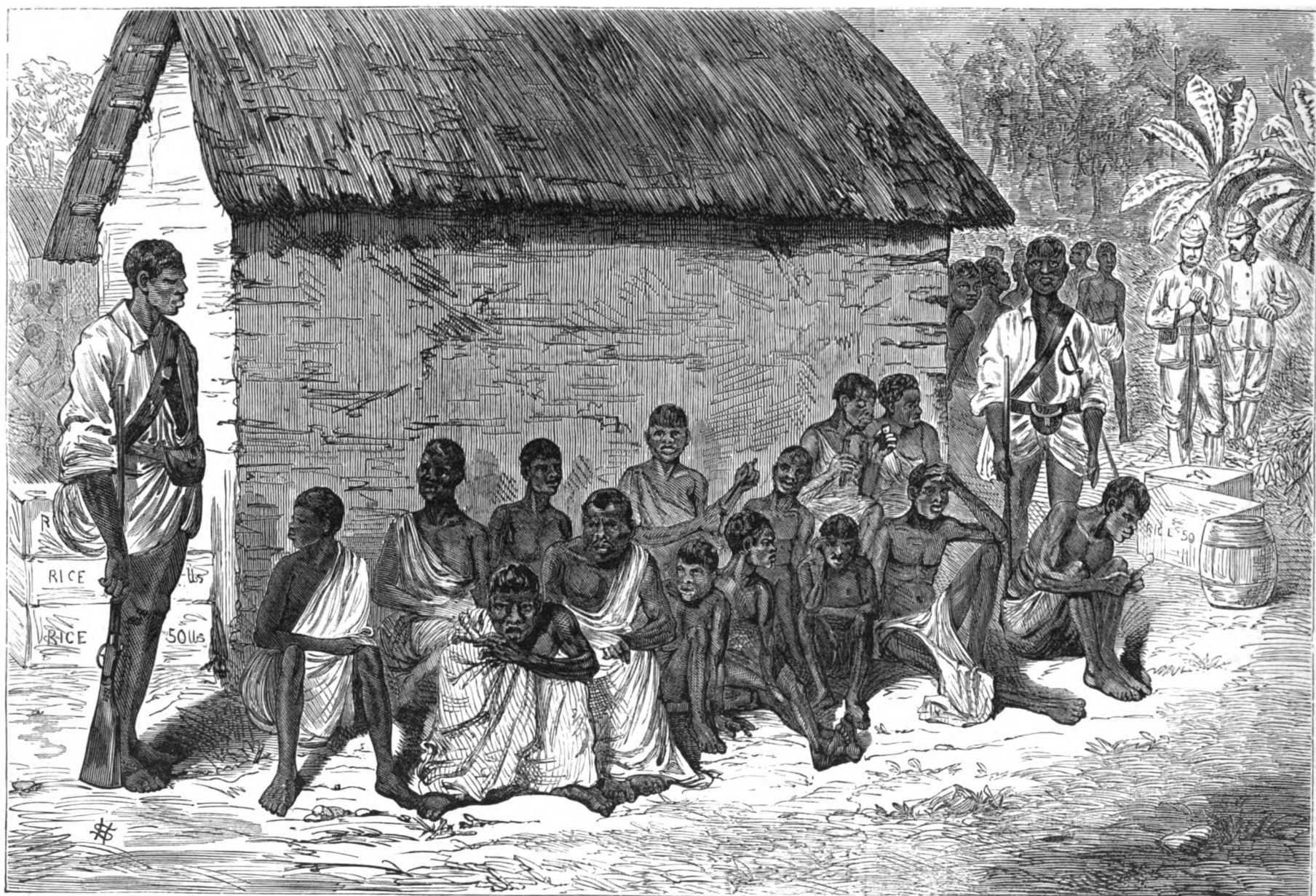
Captain Brown's marvellous story of his acquaintance with Roger Tichborne at Rio is to be sifted at Bow-street. Just before the Court rose yesterday week, the captain was brought up in custody of Inspector Clarke. After the sworn information of Captain Oates and Captain Hoskins had been read over he was remanded.

The patients of the Brookwood Lunatic Asylum, at Woking, under Dr. Brushfield, have been indulged with private theatricals in their new recreation-hall. The officers of the asylum performed Offenbach's comic operetta, "The Blind Beggar;" Dublin's musical burletta, "The Waterman;" and Hollingshead's farce, "The Birthplace of Podgers." Above 300 male and female patients enjoyed this pleasant entertainment.

SKETCHES OF THE ASHANTEE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



WOUNDED OFFICER OF THE 42ND BORNE FROM THE FIELD BY NATIVE HAMMOCK-MEN.



ASHANTEE PRISONERS.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: LORD GIFFORD AND ADVANCE SCOUTS STORMING A VILLAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

On Saturday last we received from our Special Artist, who had been with Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition at the capture of Coomassie, a letter and sketches, dispatched by him on Feb. 7 from Agemammu, fourteen miles from Coomassie, on the return march, after the overthrow and expulsion of King Koffee Kalkali and the burning of the city. We are indebted to the Hon. Lieutenant H. J. L. Wood, 10th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, for bringing us these sketches, together with the General's despatches to the Colonial Office. Our Artist wrote as follows:—

"Coomassie has been reached at last, and was destroyed yesterday morning. On the 4th we had tremendous fighting, a very hard day altogether, and we all arrived at Coomassie so very much exhausted that many of us were incapable on the following day. Unfortunately, I was among the number; but nevertheless I was able to keep up sufficiently to make some interesting sketches. I have hurried off the accompanying sketch, as Sir Garnet is going to send it, in a few minutes, with his despatches. Coomassie was burnt, and therefore I think it more interesting to show it in flames. The Naval Brigade cleared the streets of our carriers and others, that they might not be burnt while trying to save and steal things from the burning houses. The King kept out of sight, and would not see Sir Garnet. My sketches of the house and bed-room of the King, of the slaughter-place where the slaves are killed, and various other sketches, I shall take up with me, as I hope to leave Cape Coast by the next mail, or else in a Government ship. Our active engineers set fire to the thatched roofs of the houses with large and long torches, and the whole town was soon a mass of flames and smoke."

This is the scene represented in our Artist's Sketch, which forms the subject of our Large Engraving, presented as an Extra Supplement with this Number of the *Illustrated London News*. The details of the military actions, and the circumstances under which General Sir Garnet Wolseley ordered the destruction of the enemy's capital, are related in the following extracts from his despatches to the War Office and to the Colonial Office, the former dated from Coomassie on Feb. 5, the latter from Agemammu, on the 7th:—

"Coomassie, Feb. 5.

"According to the intention expressed in my despatch of the 1st inst., I on that day attacked Bequah, about a mile to the west of Amoafu. The operation was successfully carried out under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., C.B. On the day following I moved forward to Agemammu, the enemy disputing every mile of ground. There I established a fortified post, at which I left all my tents and baggage."

"On the 3rd inst. I moved forward again, the enemy in great force opposing our advance and hanging round our flanks. While on the march I received a letter from the King, begging me to halt and saying he would consent to my terms. I replied that he had so deceived me before that I could not trust him; but, to prove to him how anxious I was for peace, I would wait for the night on the Ordah river, and would not advance beyond it with all my force until the following morning, if he would send to me at once his mother and brother as hostages."

"During the night I had a bridge constructed over the river, and gave the enemy nearly two hours of daylight the following morning (4th) before I crossed the river. The advance guard, under the command of Colonel M'Leod, 42nd Highlanders, was brought to a standstill shortly after the advance began, and a general action soon developed itself, lasting for more than six hours. The enemy did not, however, fight with the same courage as at Amoafu, for although their resistance was most determined their fire was wild, and they did not generally attack us at such close quarters as in the former action. The village of Ordah-su having been carried by the Rifle Brigade at nine o'clock, I massed all my force there, having previously passed all the reserve ammunition, field hospitals, and supplies, through the troops, who held the road between the river and the village, a distance of about a mile. The enemy then attacked the village with large numbers from all sides, and for some hours we could make no progress, but steadily held our ground. The 42nd Highlanders, being then sent to the front, advanced with pipes playing, and carried the enemy's position to the north of the village in the most gallant style, Captain Rait's artillery doing most effective service in covering the attack, which was led by Colonel M'Leod. After some further fighting on the front line, a panic seemed to have seized the enemy, who fled along the road to Coomassie in complete rout."

"Although the columns they had detailed to assault our flanks and rear continued for some time afterwards to make partial attacks upon the village, we followed close upon the enemy's heels into Coomassie. The town was still occupied by large numbers of armed men, who did not attempt to resist. The King had fled no one knew whither. Our troops had undergone a most fatiguing day's work, no water fit for drinking having been obtained during the action or the subsequent advance, and the previous night's rest having been broken by a tornado, which drenched our bivouac. It was nearly six o'clock when the troops formed up in the main street of Coomassie and gave three cheers for the Queen. Since my arrival here last night I have sent several messengers to the King, and used every possible effort to induce him to come in and make peace. Should he refuse my offers, I shall destroy his palace and his capital, and march without a day's delay to the coast."

"Agemammu, Feb. 7.

"On the 5th inst. I had the honour to address you from Coomassie, and to inform you that, if the King refused to come in, I should destroy his capital. I now regret to have to report that all my efforts to induce him to come himself, or send a Prince of the Royal blood to treat with me, failed; and that the King only continued that policy of falsehood and deception which have marked all his dealings with me. Messengers who arrived throughout the 5th were abusing the liberty which I allowed them by carrying off arms and ammunition from the town, and on the evening of that day I decided upon withdrawing my troops and destroying Coomassie."

"My decision to withdraw immediately was strengthened by the fact that tornadoes appeared to have set in, and that the passage of the rivers in my rear might be rendered more difficult by delay. I had in the morning sent off all the wounded who were unable to march under escort of Wood's and Russell's regiments and a company of the Rifle Brigade; and I now issued orders for an advance, on the morning of the 6th, of all the remaining troops, beyond Coomassie, the dispositions being such that, on the facing about of the column, all would be in order for the homeward march. Prize agents were appointed, and the most valuable articles left in the palace were packed up; the King having evidently removed or concealed his treasure. A party of the Royal Engineers was engaged during the night mining the palace. Early on the 6th our homeward movements commenced, headed by the Naval Brigade and covered by a rear guard of the 42nd Highlanders, which did not retire till the town had been set on fire in every quarter and the

mines in the palace fired. A tornado had raged during the previous day and night, but the destruction of the town by fire was complete."

"In the despatch which I addressed to you on Oct. 13 last, asking for English troops to be sent out to enable me to accomplish my mission, I stated that that mission—to ensure a lasting peace with the Ashantee kingdom—could only be fulfilled in one way—by defeating the Ashantee army, by pursuing it, if necessary, to the capital of the Ashantee kingdom, and by so showing to the King and all those chiefs who urged him on to war, that the aim of her Majesty is powerful to punish her enemies even in the very heart of their own country. That mission I conceive I have now fulfilled by the aid of the troops which her Majesty's Government confided to me for its accomplishment. Yet I can truly state that no means were left untried by me to bring about a peaceable solution of the campaign. Up to the last hour I left the King's palace untouched, in hopes that he would return. The troops refrained with the most admirable self-control from spoliation or plunder; and they left the capital of this kingdom, so famed for its gold, without carrying away as plunder one article of value."

"All the troops have now reached or passed this point. The return march was not made without difficulty. The streams and rivers had become so swollen from the effect of the tornadoes of the last few days that the shallow swamps had become waist deep, and the water in the river Ordah had yesterday submerged the bridge constructed on the night of the 3rd inst., and was still rising when the troops passed the river. But the convoys were all taken over in safety, and the men of the Rifle Brigade and 42nd Regiment, before whose arrival the bridge had commenced to give way, undressed, passed their clothes over the heads of natives, and themselves forded the stream, in one part fully 5 ft. deep. I shall continue my homeward march to-morrow by as rapid stages as the nature of the country will allow, and with every military precaution."

In his despatch to the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs Sir Garnet Wolseley remarks:—

"The whole scheme of Ashantee politics is so based upon treachery that the King does not either understand any other form of negotiation or believe it possible that others can have honest intentions. Under these circumstances, it became clear that a treaty would be as valueless to us as it was difficult to obtain. Nothing remained but to leave such a mark of our power to punish as should deter from future aggression a nation whom treaties do not bind. I have done all I could to avoid the necessity, but it was forced upon me. I gave orders for the destruction of the palace and the burning of the city. I had at one time also contemplated the destruction of the Bantama, where the sacred ashes of former Kings are entombed, but this would have involved a delay of some hours. Very heavy rain had fallen. I feared that the streams might have risen in my rear sufficiently to seriously delay my march. I considered it better, therefore, not to risk further the health of the troops, the wet weather having already threatened seriously to affect it."

"The demolition of the place was complete. From all that I can gather, I believe that the result will be such a diminution in the prestige and military power of the Ashantee monarch as may result in the break-up of the kingdom altogether. This I had been anxious to avoid, because it seems impossible to foresee what Power can take this nation's place among the feeble races of this coast. I certainly believe that your Lordship may be well convinced that no more utterly atrocious Government than that which has thus, perhaps, fallen ever existed on the face of the earth. Their capital was a charnel-house; their religion a combination of cruelty and treachery; their policy the natural outcome of their religion. I cannot think that, whatever may be the final fate of the people of this country, the absolute annihilation of such a race, should it occur, would be a subject for unmixed regret. In any case, I believe that the main object of my expedition has been perfectly secured. The territories of the Gold Coast will not again be troubled by the warlike ambition of this restless Power. I may add that the flag of England from this moment will be received throughout Western Africa with respectful awe, a treatment which has been of late years by no means its invariable fate among the savage tribes of this region."

On Wednesday the following telegraphic despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Feb. 16 at Prah-su, was published, together with one of the same date from Commodore Hewitt:—

"Feb. 16.

"King Koffee having sent 1000 oz. of gold as a first instalment of the indemnity, with a request for peace, I received his envoy at Fomanna on the 13th inst., and sent the draught treaty to Coomassie for signature. The King of Adansi intends to leave Ashantee and live with the Wassaws and Denkiras, in alliance with her Majesty. An officer left Captain Glover eighteen miles east of Coomassie on the 10th inst., and passed through Coomassie to Fomanna unmolested, with escort of only twenty men. Captain Glover will retire immediately to Accra. All my white troops are on the way to Cape Coast. The last detachment will embark on the 22nd inst. The sick and wounded are doing well."

The despatch from Commodore Hewitt, on board H.M.S. Active, at Cape Coast Castle, Feb. 16, stated that the Dromedary would leave on that day, with thirty-nine invalids for St. Vincent. The most serious cases of fever and dysentery would be sent to Gibraltar by the Victor Emmanuel on the 25th. The Thames, Sprite, and Nebraska would convey others to England immediately. The health of the naval squadron was very good. All the white troops had recrossed the Prah, and would be embarked by the 23rd. The sick and wounded were being carried down by easy stages to the coast."

Special telegrams from Prah-su profess to state the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of Ashantee. The latter binds himself to pay 50,000 oz. of gold; to renounce his pretensions on five tributary districts; to withdraw his forces from all parts of the Protectorate; to keep a clear road between the Prah and Coomassie; to protect goods in transit, and to prohibit human sacrifices. A garrison is to be left at Prah-su until the completion of negotiations.

The incidents which our Special Artist has delineated in the sketches engraved for this week's publication are sufficiently described by himself as follows:—

"Lord Gifford, who, with about fifty scouts, has been at the front of the army, to feel the position and strength of the enemy, was ordered to attack and destroy the village of Egginassie. His scouts, who are seen entering the village in my sketch, consist of picked men from the Kossahs, Bonny men, Houssas, Opobos, and West India negro regiments. Their costumes are so varied that it is impossible to describe them. In this particular charge the Opobos were to the front. They were fantastic figures, as you see, wearing caps of monkey-skin decorated with long feathers, porcupine quills, or tails of roe. But they stormed the place with a rush. It was not one of the largest villages, but so near to the road that it was thought unwise to leave the Ashantees there, lest they should attack our convoys of stores. Lord Gifford is a

most courageous and active officer, as he has proved by his behaviour at the front. Since I made this sketch we have been to a very large village called Bequah. He led here, as usual, and met with some very severe firing from the enemy. Unfortunately, his scouts, who behaved admirably, were ill supported by the Houssas. These, instead of running up to his assistance, made for the bush on each side and lay down. So Lord Gifford alone had to return the fire of nearly three thousand Ashantees before the whites could come up. As it was, he at once ran back, and, with the assistance of another officer, literally kicked the Houssas on. They were actually found by him lying down and refusing to fight. At last, by great exertion, they were got up and pushed forward. Lord Gifford thus succeeded in keeping back the enemy until the white troops arrived. I was, unluckily, in the middle of a native company, and for a time I was rather nervous, for fear these should start off on their own account. But, just when they showed the most likelihood of doing so, a shout of triumph rent the air, which told us that Lord Gifford was in the village. The native company I was with was then persuaded to rush forward. So I arrived in the village of Bequah just as the enemy were compelled to leave it. Almost immediately afterwards the Naval Brigade, the Marines, and part of the 42nd Highlanders arrived to complete the rout of the enemy. The Ashantees, as usual, took to the bush, and opened a heavy fire upon us in the village. But, not long after this Colonel M'Leod, who was in charge of the attack, ordered the village to be burnt. Only those who have beheld such a scene will or can imagine its grandeur. The thatched roofs, being very dry, burned with wonderful rapidity." This is the subject of one of the Illustrations.

With reference to another subject, our Artist writes:—"The group of Ashantee prisoners brought into camp at Quaman (or Korraman, as in our map) had been captured in one of these village attacks. They looked a miserable set of men, women, and boys. One or two, indeed, of the women, though extremely plain, appeared to have lived well; but the men and boys were, in general, mere masses of bones held together by skin. The King's head scout was fortunately captured among them. He is the second man to the left, in the front rank, of those I have drawn. A guard of Bonny men was placed over these prisoners. No doubt, as the Bonny men are cannibals, they would have much liked to try the flavour of an Ashantee. Indeed, they looked at the poor meagre bodies in such a manner as led one really to believe that it was only the presence of the white man that prevented their eating the captives."

"The reception of news from the front," says our Artist again, "was always an exciting moment. It is shown in my sketch. General Sir Garnet Wolseley rides in a Madeira chair, so constructed and fixed to bamboo poles that four natives are enabled to carry him. The officer who brings the news has been wounded, and rides upon a white mule. He comes up to Sir Garnet, as close as the narrow bush road will allow him, to hand him a slip of paper. All those who are round the General try to read in his face what kind of news he has received. But in this they are sure to fail; the face does not change in the least. Sir Garnet, too, has lately grown a beard. An escort of native policemen is behind his travelling-chair."

In the long day's battle at Amoafu, on Jan. 31, when so many British officers and soldiers were killed or wounded, we see the means by which they were carried off the field. Our Artist says of this:—"The manner in which the native hammock-men worked yesterday, at the big fight, when shot and slugs were flying all round them, was very much to their credit. My sketch shows the arrival of a wounded officer of the 42nd, in a hammock, and the men running forward to see who it is that is wounded. The energetic medical officer of the Naval Brigade, when not engaged with his own men, always first approached the wounded to ascertain the nature of the case, and walked beside the hammock to the temporary field hospital. He was, without doubt, one of the most active. The hammock-bearers, having delivered their charge, again returned, in the most courageous manner, to the scene of fighting in the bush. They had a lively time of it, with nearly 250 men and officers wounded out of our total strength of 2000." We understand from Commodore Hewitt's despatch that the medical officer above referred to is Dr. Henry Fegan, R.N., staff-surgeon of H.M.S. Active. Captain Grubbe, also, in reporting the affair at Boborassie, on the 29th, speaks of the gallant conduct of Dr. Fegan. While the rear guard, to which he was attached, was being attacked, he brought in a wounded marine, at great personal risk to himself. The Commodore praises his zeal and energy, his arrangements for the sick and wounded, and his kind attention to their wants. Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches mention Deputy Surgeon-General Home, C.B., Surgeon-Major Mackinnon, C.B., and six other army surgeons, besides Staff-Surgeon Irwin, R.N., as having done their duty well."

In an hour of repose on the march to Coomassie, natives belonging to the force may be seen playing at the negro game of "warry." Twelve cups are ranged before them, and four of the large seeds, picked from the neighbouring bush, are put into each cup. Each player has to pass his hand round the board a certain number of times, and there are certain rules by which he may take a seed from one cup and place it in another. Our Artist watched the game, but could not quite understand its rules. The winner is he who at the end holds most seeds in his cup. They are as intent and silent over this game as our chess-players or whist-players, and large sums of money—in one instance so much as £17—are often staked upon it. In that instance the money was snatched up by a man of another tribe, who ran away with it. He was pursued by the players, and they got it back from him. Gambling is the vice of barbarians in every land."

We shall give a number of additional Illustrations in our next week's issue.

At Sheffield, the unionist dispute between Messrs. Rogers and Sons and a number of their cutlers who had left work without notice has been adjusted by the agreement of the men to return and work out their month. Meanwhile the dispute itself will be submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Thomas Hughes.—On Monday the Leicestershire coalowners reduced the price of coal 1s. to 3s. per ton. A fall in price to the extent of 3s. to 4s. per ton has taken place in South Staffordshire. The wages of the West Lancashire collier are to be reduced 15 per cent.—On Tuesday the Earl of Dudley and other colliery owners in South Staffordshire reduced coal 4s. per ton to domestic consumers, and 3s. to ironmasters, bringing down best coal east of Dudley to 20s. 6d.—The colliery proprietors in the Forest of Dean have decided to reduce wages 20 per cent.—Apprehensions of a strike of colliers in the Bristol district have been dispelled by an amicable agreement that the matter shall be left to arbitration, and that the disputed 10 per cent shall be paid into a banker's hands pending the decision.—An extensive lock-out of farm labourers is reported in the fen and the eastern counties. In some districts it is due to the demands of the men for higher pay, and in others to an effort on the part of the farmers to reduce wages.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 12.

Every fresh victory gained by the Government of "moral order" in the Assembly is in reality an additional defeat, as it necessarily conduces to its unpopularity throughout the country. During the past week the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues have achieved another triumph at Versailles, which has only increased the contempt with which they and their arbitrary rule are generally regarded. A short time ago the *Figaro*—a journal which, though professedly Legitimist, has paid court by turns to the Bonapartists, the Thiersists, the Orleanists, and the present Chief of the State—published an extremely violent article inviting Marshal MacMahon to achieve a coup d'état, presumably to the advantage of the Count de Chambord. The article attracted much attention, especially as it was said that the *Figaro* was the President's favourite newspaper; and M. Baze, one of the questors of the Assembly, brought the matter before M. Buffet and the Bureau. The latter decided, however, not to move in the matter, although the insulting language used by the *Figaro* with reference to the Assembly was such as no journal has ever employed since the *Mot d'Ordre* and the *Cri du Peuple* demanded that all the "rurals" should be guillotined.

The Republican party, however, determined to call the attention of the Assembly to the article; and at a recent sitting M. Christophle formally interpellated the Government on the subject. He set forth in a most moderate speech that, by allowing the *Figaro* to go unpunished, the Cabinet showed that it sympathized with its seditious suggestion. Such a state of things, he maintained, could not exist. If Republican journals, such as M. About's paper, the *XIXe Siècle*, were interdicted on the public way for insulting the Assembly, Royalist organs guilty of the same offence should not enjoy immunity. It might be said that the editor of the *Figaro* had apologised and disavowed the writer of the article; but in the course of his so-called apology he had repeated the offence with aggravation, recommending force against the Republican minority. The Ministry, M. Christophle remarked, had "falsified the title of 'Government of moral order,' which it assumed a few months ago, and has fallen back upon its original odious designation of 'Gouvernement de Combat.' It has made use of the power vested in its hands by virtue of the state of siege in the most illegal manner, not in furtherance of any principle, but simply of its own interests, decreeing the inviolability of its own friends in place of Parliamentary inviolability. It is energetic against agitation for a legal dissolution, but connives at a threat of terrible dispersion."

The Duc de Broglie, who replied, treated the matter as one of very little import. He agreed that the *Figaro* article was blamable, but remarked that the general line taken by it was good, that of the *XIXe Siècle*—which supports M. Thiers—being, on the contrary, very bad. An allegation that the Thiers Government was as arbitrary as the present Ministry in press prosecutions brought M. Victor Lefranc, ex-Minister of the Interior, to the tribune. He indignantly repudiated the Duc de Broglie's imputation, and defied him to show that he had ever passed over such an attack as that made by the *Figaro* without bringing it before the tribunals. The Chamber then divided, the Government triumphing by 388 votes against 331.

With the exception of this discussion—which, it may be remarked, completely disappointed popular expectation, there being no exciting contest, no "scenes," no calls to order, such as usually occur at interpellation debates—nothing of interest has taken place in the Assembly this week. The deputies have been steadily plodding on through the new taxation laws, listening to innumerable dry financial speeches, and rejecting countless amendments, each more ridiculous than the other. This much has been decided upon: that there shall be a new valuation of land formerly uncultivated, and that a tax shall be levied on goods conveyed by luggage-trains. Warm congratulations were offered to M. Ledru-Rollin by the Left on his taking his seat on Monday.

With regard to the Committee of Thirty, which has been occupied during the last three months in drawing up the new electoral law, that body has decided that candidates for election must be born or domiciled in the departments in which they present themselves, or must be registered on the list of ratepayers there, or have previously been public functionaries. They must, moreover, have attained the age of thirty instead of twenty-five years, which has hitherto been deemed the period of discretion. Officers of the army, whether serving with their regiments or on the retired list, will be ineligible.

A grand ball was given at the Tribunal de Commerce, on Monday night, in honour of Marshal MacMahon. The decoration of the grand courtyard, which had been transformed into a dancing-room, was exceedingly gorgeous. Eighteen immense chandeliers hung from the glazed roof, concealed by a veil of star-spangled rose silk, through which streamed the rays of eight electric lamps. The arcades of the ground floor were profusely decorated with mirrors and trailing plants—masses of palm-trees, bananas, camellias, cacti, and rhododendrons rising at each corner of the salle. Between the eighty lofty columns of the first-floor gallery, hung with crimson silk curtains fringed with gold, hung eighty chandeliers, throwing additional light upon the animated scene below. The decoration of the various salons was equally splendid. Marshal MacMahon and the Duchess de Magenta arrived at ten o'clock, attended by a numerous suite. Having been received by M. Daguin, the President of the Tribunal, they walked in regal fashion round the salons, preceded by several huissiers and commissaries of the fête, eventually returning to a special drawing-room, where the Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, the Governor of Paris, the Préfet de la Seine, and other functionaries were already awaiting their arrival.

M. Emile Olivier is now an Academician in *partibus*. At the eleventh hour the Academy deputed M. Patui to request him to modify his eulogium of Napoleon III.; but the ex-Minister formally declined to do so, and his reception has consequently been indefinitely postponed. Facetious journalists suggest that he and Bishop Dupanloup, who it will be recollected, resigned his arm-chair at the Institute when M. Littré, the eminent Positivist, was elected in the place of Father Gratry, should establish an opposition Academy, selecting their colleagues among the unsuccessful candidates for admission to the older establishment. The speech that M. Olivier was to have read, and the reply which M. Emile Angier was to have made, have both been published by the newspapers. The latter, who has never made any secret of his Imperial sympathies, warmly compliments M. Olivier on his devotion to the Bonapartes. The latter is reported to have received a letter from the ex-Empress thanking him for the terms in which he proposed to speak of her late husband.

The death of Mlle. Desclée, after a long illness, leaves a great blank in the theatrical world here.

The Director of the Fine Arts has published the regulations concerning the admission of works of art to the Salon, which

opens, as usual, on May 1. March 20 is the last day for sending in pictures.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano has replaced General Moriones Reinforcements to the extent of 16,000 men have been sent to the north since the Marshal left Madrid. The total Republican force in the north is now estimated at 65,000 men. The Carlists are concentrated before Bilbao, their positions occupying three leagues of ground.

A number of prominent Carlists residing in Madrid have received orders to quit the city.

The Government have decided to appoint General Concha to succeed General Jovellar as Captain-General of Cuba. Cespedes, ex-president of the Cuban insurgents, has been betrayed and shot.

ITALY.

In the Parliament, on Wednesday, it was resolved to present an address to King Victor Emmanuel congratulating him upon the anniversary of his accession to the throne. A similar address will be presented by the municipality of Florence.

The Chamber of Deputies has agreed to all the clauses of the Fortification Bill, and has approved a special outlay of 9,000,000 lire to complete the grant for clothing the army. The bill is progressing in Committee. The financial bills have all been reported upon with approval, save one rendering unregistered documents invalid, which was rejected.

HOLLAND.

An official despatch of the 3rd inst. from the Acheen expedition reports that the Dutch are organising an establishment in the Kraton. The neighbourhood of their camp was quiet, and most of the Sultan's allies are said to have left him.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Parliament a bill was passed, by 60 votes against 6, providing for a system of fortifications at an expense of about 30,000,000 florins.

GERMANY.

On Saturday the Emperor had a short drive out—the first public appearance he has made since his late illness.

Prince Bismarck has been suffering for some days from acute neuralgia, and attacks of his old enemy, sleeplessness.

A further distribution of the French indemnity to the extent of forty-two million thalers has been resolved upon by the Federal Council.

Bishop Eberhard of Treves has been arrested for acting in contravention of the ecclesiastical laws, and has been lodged in prison. There was no disturbance on the occasion. A riot occurred at Treves on Monday in consequence of the forcible closing of the Roman Catholic seminary by the police. The professors having been turned out, the mob succeeded in beating the police and letting the professors in again. The authorities prevailed in the end, however. The professors had to go, and soldiers occupied the college.

An international agricultural exhibition on a grand scale will be held at Bremen, under the patronage of the Crown Prince, from June 13 to June 21 next.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived, on Sunday morning, at Pesth, from Vienna. His Majesty received the resignation of the Hungarian Ministers; but, before deciding upon accepting it, he determined, it is said, to receive in audience, singly, the different party leaders who may eventually be called upon to form a coalition Ministry, and to hear their views on the state of affairs. The Emperor on Wednesday paid a visit to M. Deak. It is stated that in the new Cabinet M. de Szlavy will again be Premier, and that MM. Ghyczy and Tisza will likewise take office in the new Administration.

In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies a petition for the introduction of civil marriage has, by consent of the three chief parties in the House, been referred to a Committee.

Rioting has been caused at Pesth by the excitement of the populace at certain reports that a prisoner who had committed suicide was driven to the act by ill-treatment. After the funeral, a tumultuous assemblage took place in front of the Townhall, which was set on fire. The military had to be called out, and the mob was fired upon, four persons being killed and others severely wounded.

The bill introduced by the Government for settling the relations between Church and State—in other words, for keeping the clergy from interfering in civil affairs—was doctored on Monday in the Lower House of the Reichsrath by 224 votes against 71. The Minister of Public Worship, Herr von Stremayr, made a speech in which he declared that the bill was the product of a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the existing state of affairs, and not an attempt to oppress the Catholic Church. The House proceeded, on Wednesday, with the discussion of the clauses of the Ecclesiastical Bills. An amendment relative to the oath to be taken by the bishops on their appointment was rejected after the Minister of Public Worship had delivered a speech in opposition to it.

AMERICA.

Mr. Charles Sumner died, on Wednesday, at Washington, aged sixty-three. Over-exertion in the Senate reproduced angina pectoris, his former disease, and he sank rapidly.

The death is also announced, at the age of seventy-four, of Mr. Fillmore, who was President from 1850 to 1853. This gentleman was one of the three "accidental" Presidents of the United States. When President Taylor died, on July 9, 1850, after a reign of one year and four months, Vice-President Fillmore succeeded to the post by constitutional provision.

The currency controversy still proceeds in Congress.

INDIA.

There is little change in the general character of the intelligence from Bengal. The Commissioner of Patna telegraphs from Durbunghah that he is not now apprehensive. The relief works have staved off the danger. The Viceroy states that the staff of Europeans for the relief works has been increased. All the requests of the Bengal Government for men have been promptly and fully complied with, "and nothing," he adds, "shall stand in the way of meeting the wants of the famine districts." The number of persons employed on the relief works in Northern Tirhoot is rapidly increasing. The distress, it is said, is being effectually relieved in the worst districts.

The India papers contain accounts of the religious riots which took place in Bombay. It seems that the Mohammedans were greatly excited by the comments of one of their priests upon a translation of Washington Irving's "Life of Mahomet," which had been published by a Parsee. An offer was made to stop the sale of the book, and it was thought that the matter had been pacifically settled. As already reported, however, serious riots occurred, a good deal of pillage took place, many arrests were made, and several persons were injured. The Parsees of Bombay have met and commented on the attitude of the local Government towards the Parsee community with reference to the late riots. A memorial on the subject is to be addressed to the Secretary of State for India.

AUSTRALIA.

It was telegraphed from Melbourne on Tuesday that the Victorian Parliament has been dissolved. The Ministry has announced that the policy upon which it appeals to the country

is confined to the one issue of constitutional reform. The Government desires to bring both Chambers of the Legislature into harmony, and proposes the Norwegian plan—that on the rejection of bills by either House both Houses should sit together to consider such bills.

Countess Danner, widow of the late King Frederick VII. of Denmark, to whom she wasmorganatically married, died yesterday week at Genoa.

Yarkund has begun to feel the commercial effects of Russian encroachment. It is said that Russian goods are being imported there so largely as to depress the value of native goods.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Wade, dated Pekin, Feb. 17, stating that all was quiet there on that day, which is the first of the Chinese new year.

It is stated from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has contracted for another advance, amounting to £100,000. The conditions are nearly the same as those stipulated for the advance of £130,000 reported a short time ago.

When 1500 miles on her voyage to New Zealand, the steamship Atrato, with Government emigrants on board, broke her piston and split her cylinder, in consequence of which disablement she was obliged to put back under sail, and arrived at Plymouth yesterday week.

An agreement has been signed between the representatives of the late Duke William of Brunswick and the city of Geneva acknowledging the validity of the Duke's will. The city of Geneva undertakes to restore the Mantua vase, it having been proved that the late Duke had only a life interest in it.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with four codicils, of St. Andrew Beauchamp, Baron St. John, of Bletscoe, Bedfordshire, who died on Jan. 27 last, at Melchbourne Park, was proved on the 2nd inst., by his eldest son, St. Andrew, now Lord St. John, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator devised to his widow, Eleanor Lady St. John, for life, Melchbourne Cottage as a residence, and £500 per annum in addition to the jointure already secured to her, and he provides portions for his four younger children: the residue is left to his eldest son. The will and codicils are dated, June 19, 1866; July 2, 1868; Feb. 9 and May 18, 1869; and Jan. 20, 1874.

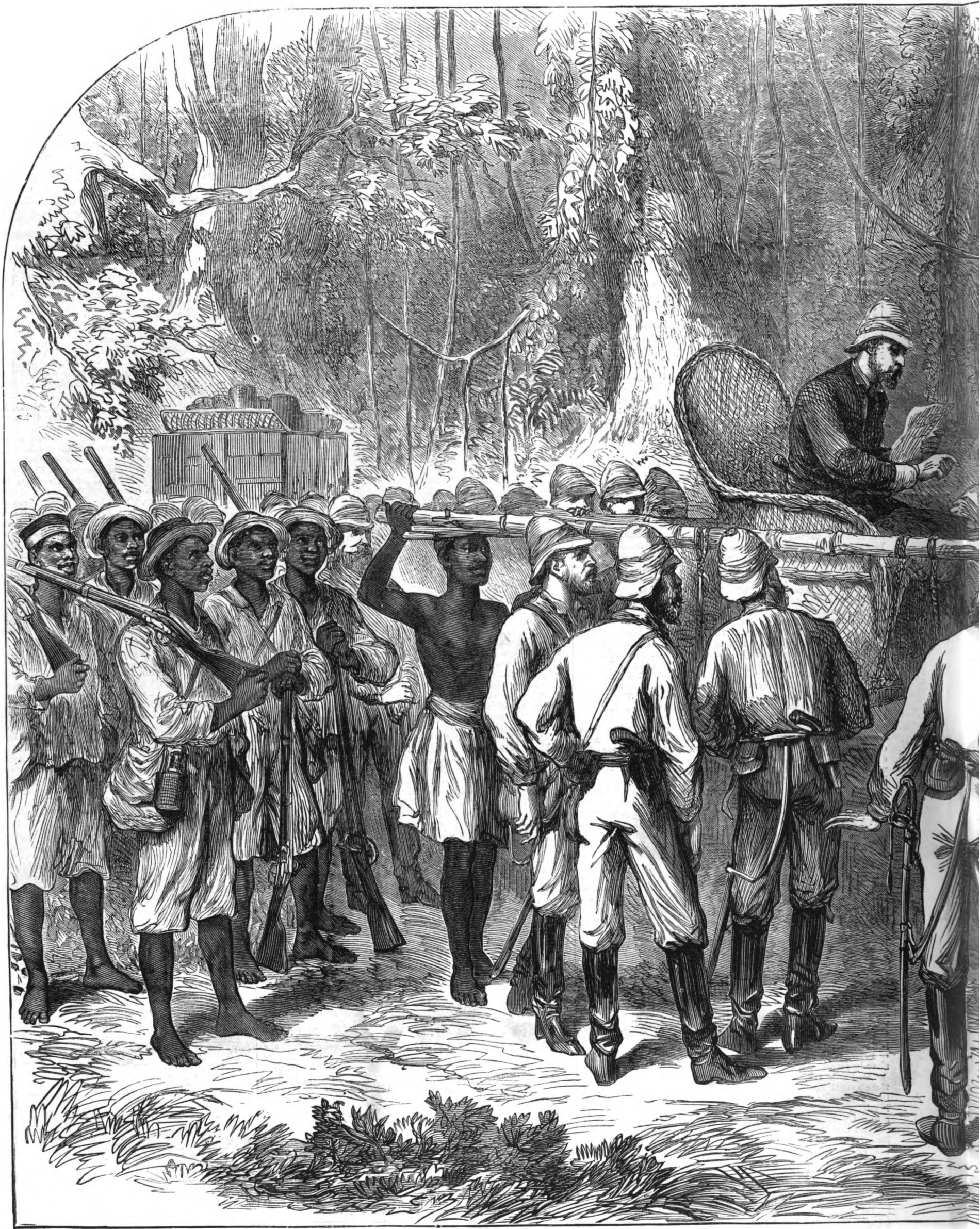
The will and codicil of James Randall, of No. 25, Mark-lane, and of Buckingham, who died on the 4th ult., have been proved, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. There are numerous bequests to his executors and personal friends; a life interest in £20,000 is given to his brothers and sister, and the reversion to his nephews and nieces; the nephews also take present legacies of £2000, and the nieces £500, each. Testator's collection of paintings is left to members of his family as heirlooms; one, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is specifically bequeathed to his nephew Henry, who is also appointed residuary legatee; £500 each is bequeathed to the Royal Free Hospital, the London Fever Hospital, the Charing-cross Hospital, the North London Hospital, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Dogs' Home, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and £200 to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

The will, dated Nov. 7, 1873, of Mrs. Julia Maria Morton Pegus, late of Freshford, Somersetshire, who died on Jan. 29 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Henry Wheeler Brenton, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her sister-in-law, Miss Mary Anne Jane Pegus, £6000 Consols, and a similar amount of stock to her executor, Mr. Brenton; to the British and Foreign Bible Society (for circulating Protestant revisions of the Bible only), the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews, the Irish Church Mission, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society £2000 Three per Cent Consolidated Bank Annuities each; to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the London Female Domestic Bible Mission, and the London City Mission, £1000 each of the same annuities; to her servants, Mary Mortlock and Elizabeth Grove, she leaves legacies of 19 gs. each, ample mourning, and annuities of £30—at their deaths the stock to be set aside to meet such annuities is to go to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, to which society testatrix also leaves the residue of her personal estate. All the legacies are given free of legacy duty. Testatrix devises all her real estate to Mr. Brenton.

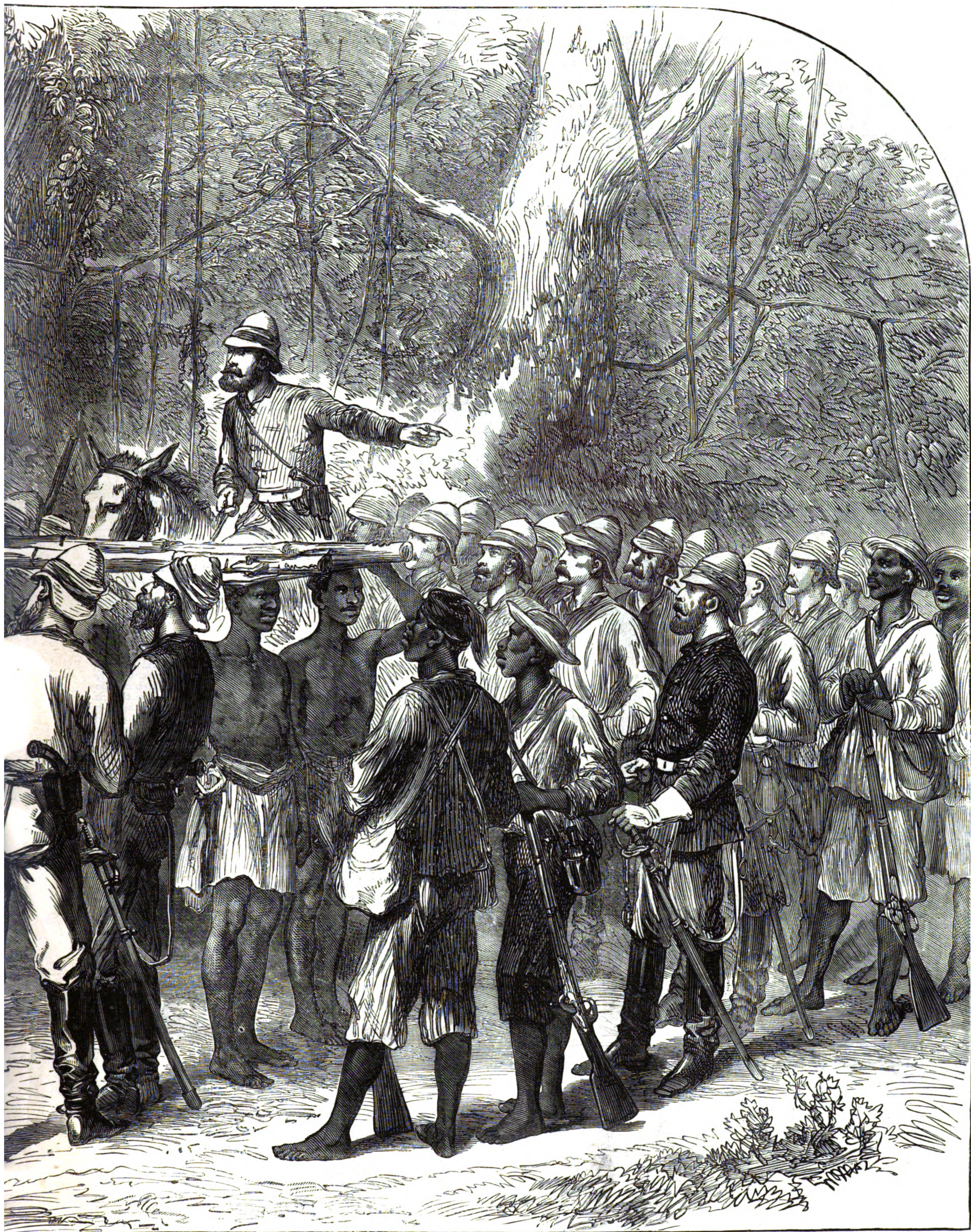
The will, with two codicils, dated March 31, Aug. 16, and Sept. 10, 1873, of Frederick Charrington, late of Mile-end, and of Farnside, Wimbledon, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Louisa Elizabeth Charrington, the widow, Charles Charrington, the brother, James Vaughan Stock, and Henry Stock, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator has left to his widow his furniture, an immediate legacy of £400, an annuity of £3000, and his residences at Brighton and Wimbledon for life; to each of his daughters, £10,000; and the residue of his property to his sons in equal shares. There are pecuniary legacies to his executors and others.

The will and codicil, dated Feb. 6 and 7 last, of George Chasemore, late of Croydon, Surrey, who died on the 9th ult., were proved on the 26th ult. by Henry Chasemore, the son, and Thomas Chandler, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Augusta Trew, an absolute legacy of £2000, and £17,000 upon trust for her and her children. After making a provision for his son Frederick, and giving legacies to his grandchildren, Mr. Chandler, and two of his servants, he gives the remainder of his property to his son Henry.

The will and three codicils of William Ewart, senior partner in the firm of William Ewart and Son, of Belfast, flax-spinners and linen merchants, were proved at Belfast on the 25th ult., the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. It bequeaths £5000, in addition to a sum of £5000 secured by marriage settlement, in trust for his grandsons, William Ewart Beamish Barter, Charles St. Ledger Barter, and Beamish St. John Barter, and their issue; the further sum of £500 to William Ewart Beamish Barter, and the following life annuities:—£50 to James Tilley, testator's nephew; £50 to Jane Whittle; £50 to Rosetta Ewart, and eight annuities of £30 each to her children. Testator leaves his pictures, prints, books, plate, and household furniture to his widow for her life, with an annuity of £400 and a legacy of £100; to the Protestant Orphan Society for the counties of Antrim and Down, £200; to the Belfast General Hospital, £50; to the Belfast Charitable Society, £100; and to the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland, £200 in trust for the widows of the clergy of the united dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, and devises and bequeaths all the estates of which the testator was possessed and the residue of his personal estate, after providing for the payment of the above legacies and annuities, to his son, William Ewart. The executors are William Ewart, William Quartus Ewart, and Robert Kelso Mathewson. By his second codicil testator bequeathed additional life annuities to the extent of £50.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: SIR GARNET WOLSELEY
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR



LEY RECEIVING NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

2 SPECIAL ARTIST.

PARLIAMENT.

On the day after the meeting of Parliament there seemed to be still a sort of bewilderment and confusion, and settling down was by no means the order of the day. The new members were as yet rather wild, though the old ones seemed more at their ease when they ranged themselves in their changed places on each side of the chair. Notably, components of the late Government were in presence, fitting themselves into seats on the front Opposition bench—Mr. W. E. Forster, seeming to be rehearsing the part of leader; Mr. Lowe, smiling, and apparently prepared to be bitterly facetious on the least provocation; Dr. Lyon Playfair, looking, it might be fancied, rather glum, and with reason, inasmuch as he has missed the fruition of his political life; Mr. Adam, stoically pleasant in expression; Mr. Stansfeld, wearing a smile so stereotyped that it suggested a painful effort to preserve it; Mr. Arthur Peel, calm as usual; and Mr. Childers, who assumes a right to a seat in this place of honour, to which he has not strictly a right, inasmuch as he was an ex-Minister long before the late Government resigned. Sir Henry James was there as a member of the ex-Ministry, but Sir W. Vernon Harcourt did not assume so much of state as belongs to occupying the front Opposition bench, but hovered about the bar restlessly.

The new Ministers, or rather those subordinate officials who had not vacated their seats on taking office, were not in a hurry to fix themselves on the Treasury bench, even Mr. W. H. Smith, who was temporary manager for the Government, settling there as little as possible. Some of the old members who have acquired particular seats, corresponding to each other on either side of the chair, by courtesy or a sort of prescription, took "seisin" of them; and notably Mr. Henley and Mr. Walpole, as ever, sat close together, like "twin cherries on one stalk," on the first seats above the gangway, on the third bench. There was a considerable crowd in which numerous familiar faces were to be recognised, even when neophytes and veterans were mingled higgledy-piggledy on the floor.

The stentorian cry of "Mr. Speaker!" which the old members know so well, soon echoed through the chamber, and, startling the novices, sent them like so many frightened rabbits into any places they could find, and the House was duly ranged, all standing to receive Mr. Brand as he marched up the floor. This, perhaps, was rather a trying situation, for, as he was not yet a full-blown Speaker, he had not assumed his panoply of full-bottomed wig and flowing gown, but wore a bob-wig and a plain black Court dress, but without the small sword that usually accompanies that costume, which all Speakers were accustomed to wear on like occasions to the present, but which Mr. Evelyn Denison first dispensed with about the middle of his career. Presently came Black Rod, with the usual dictatorial message from the Lords ordering the Commons to appear in the Upper House before quasi-Royalty semi-authorised—that is, before a Royal Commission sitting on a bench before the regular throne. There confirmation of the choice of a Speaker was accorded to her Majesty's faithful Commons; and Mr. Brand, with special dignity and impressiveness, demanded the usual privileges of those over whom he had been placed, and was eloquently when he changed his tone and spoke of himself in all humility.

Returned to their own House, the Commons received from the Speaker intelligence of what had occurred in the "other place," which no one was supposed to know, though half of them had seen and heard it all with their own personal eyes and ears; and then Mr. Brand, slipping out for a few minutes, came back "full-armed"—that is to say, in his complete official costume; and, being now "every inch" a Speaker, assumed the chair amidst the cheers of everybody present who had a right to cheer. Alone, he took the brief oath that is nowadays considered to be sufficient to bind members of the Legislature to their loyalty and good behaviour, and then commenced the general process of swearing in. Long tables had been added to the massive fixtures of that kind which stand before the chair, and on both were arranged, exactly like the plates for a coming feast, all the purple and gilt Testaments which are kept in store in the House. As many members as could hold a corner of each of these were called by name, and, having arranged themselves in two rows, followed the oath, as read by Sir Erskine May, together, and as much in unison as they could, the effect being, so to speak, rather congregational.

The proposer and seconder of the Speaker, Mr. Chaplin and Lord George Cavendish, who had been in attendance on him as closely as two aides-de-camp, had the privilege of swearing in the first group, and inscribing their names at the head of the roll of the new Parliament. In succession—amidst very large numbers who were either not distinguished or not distinguishable—came, to pledge their Parliamentary fealty, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Walter, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Stansfeld, and so on. For nearly three hours the somewhat tedious process was kept up, and considerable way made in the perfecting of membership.

The next day, though it was Saturday, the House met again, and resumed the giving of the finishing touch to the newly-elected. The zeal in attendance, and the anxiety to be sworn which was the characteristic of the day before, were rather wanting now; but during the sitting fair progress was made in the operation for which the sitting had been held. It may be mentioned that Mr. Henley and Mr. Roebuck put in appearances; and Lord George Hamilton, who had been expected to be playing Under-Secretary with effusion on the Treasury Bench long before, made his first appearance. There, too, were Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. Russell Gurney, *cum multis aliis*, of lesser or no note.

On Monday there was more formal ceremonial, for the Lords Commissioners again sent for the Commons to the Upper House, and told them that perhaps they had done enough in the way of swearing, and that they had better let the writs for the elections of the Ministers who had vacated their seats be moved, and then adjourn until the 19th inst., when the real business of the Session would begin. Being informed by the Speaker of the Royal mandate, the House meekly obeyed; and Mr. Hart-Dyke, the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, who had hitherto modestly abstained from making himself prominent on the Government bench, came forward and, with good emphasis, moved in succession most of the necessary writs. Amongst them was not that for the county of Buckingham, because, there having been a fantastic opposition to Mr. Disraeli at the general election, it was necessary to let twenty-one days pass from the date of the election before a new writ was moved, in order to allow a petition against the return to be lodged. The Commons, therefore, had to meet once more on Thursday for the purpose of sending Mr. Disraeli back to his constituents. From that time to a week hence the country will have to wait before it learns or is vouchsafed a glimmering of the great Conservative policy.

Lord Lothian will move and Lord Cadogan second the Address in the House of Lords; and Sir W. Sterling-Maxwell will move and Mr. Callender second the Address in the House of Commons.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

We last week gave a summary of Mr. Mapleson's programme of Her Majesty's Opera, which is to reopen, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Tuesday next; and are now enabled to summarise Mr. Gye's prospectus for the forthcoming performances of the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent-Garden Theatre, to commence on the 31st inst.

The last-named establishment will continue to possess the invaluable co-operation of Madame Adelina Patti, in combination with the more recently-proved attraction of Mdlle. Emma Albani. The possible return of Madame Pauline Luoca is mentioned, and additions to the list of lady vocalists are promised in the reappearance of Madame Vilda, the transference from the other opera-house of Mdlle. Marimon, and the first appearance of Mdlles. Ghiotti, Clemence Calasch, and Diani. Among the re-engagements are those of Meadames Sinico, Saar, and Dell' Anese, and Mdlles. Scalchi, Smeroschi, D'Angeri, Pezzotta, and Corsi. Four new tenors are engaged—Signori Bolis, Sabater, Piazza, and M. Blume—the principal and secondary artists of this class being, as in previous seasons, Signori Nicolini, Bettini, Pavani, Marino, Manfredi, and Rossi.

The list of baritones and basses is the same as last year—MM. Faure and Maurel, Signori Graziani, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, Ciampi, Capponi, Tagliafico, Raguer, and Fallar.

The conductors will again be, in alternation, Signori Vianesi and Beignani; Mr. Carrodus continues as chief and solo violinist, Mr. Pittman as organist, and most other offices are also filled as before.

In the ballet department the name of the clever dancer, Mdlle. Girod, reappears, and two new comers—Mdlles. Pratti and Biceati—are announced.

Besides the ample repertoire already at command, five additional operas are named—Verdi's "Luisa Miller," Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," Mozart's "Il Seraglio," Puchelli's "I Promessi Sposi," and Glinka's Russian opera, "La Vie pour le Czar"—three of which, at least, are to be produced.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the pianist, her solo performances having consisted of the third of the seven "characteristic pieces" of Mendelssohn classed as op. 7 (these being among the several extraordinary productions of his youth) and the last of the same composer's six preludes and fugues (op. 35). Herr Joachim, who was the leading violinist, played the "Chaconne" from the fourth of Bach's sonatas for violin alone, and received the usual enthusiastic encore. Beethoven's string quintet in C and Hadyn's quartet in E flat (from op. 64) were the other instrumental pieces. Miss Antoinette Sterling sang with much effect the "Cradle Song," from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," and lieder by Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn, the last of which was encored. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The present season of the London Ballad Concerts is nearly completed, the last performance but one having taken place on Wednesday evening.

Last week's Crystal Palace Concert included a performance of the noble music which Beethoven composed for Goethe's tragedy, "Egmont." The overture has for many years found occasional hearing at London concerts; but the equally fine music intended for incidental use in the drama was little known here until given at one of these concerts eleven years ago; having been repeated in 1869. Again, on Saturday, it produced a marked impression—the orchestral movements finely played by the band, and the two songs for Clara admirably declaimed by Madame Otto-Alvleben. The connecting links of the dramatic text were declaimed by Mr. Lin Rayne. The concert referred to brought forward—for the first time in England—a series of variations for full orchestra, composed by Brahms, on a theme by Haydn. These are full of variety and interest in the treatment of the principal subject, which is varied eight times, with a supplemental movement as coda. Miscellaneous vocal solos by Madame Alvleben and Mr. Santley, and Rossini's overture to "Tell," completed the programme.

The second season of the British Orchestral Society is approaching its close, four of the six concerts having taken place. The programme of the fourth occasion (on Thursday evening) comprised Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony, the overture to Mr. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," that to Mozart's "Zauberflöte," and a new one, entitled "The Witches' Frolic," by Mr. H. Gadsby, besides Spohr's eighth violin concerto ("in modo di scena cantante") played by Mr. Carrodus.

The last but one of the second series of the Wagner Society's concerts took place yesterday (Friday) evening, when the programme commenced with Beethoven's overture to "King Stephen," and his Choral Fantasia, followed by songs by Liszt and Rubinstein, the remainder of the selection having consisted of Wagner's "Huldigung's Marsch," and extracts from the operas of "Rienzi," "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," and "Lohengrin." Of the performances we must speak next week.

The second concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society is to take place this evening, having been postponed until after the return of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

Two important novelties, so far as London is concerned, will be produced next week—Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," and that by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, entitled "St. John the Baptist." The former work was composed for and brought out at the Birmingham Festival, in August last year, and is to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday next. Mr. Macfarren's oratorio, although composed several years ago, was first performed at the Bristol Musical Festival in October last; and is now announced for the next concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday.

That clever pianist, Miss Madelena Cronin, has announced her soirée musicale for next Tuesday, when she is to play Mendelssohn's trio in D minor and Chopin's polonaise with violoncello, besides Beethoven's solo sonata dedicated to Count Waldstein, and pieces by Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt. It will be held, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Blyth, at their residence, 94, Portland-place.

Mr. Carl Rosa intends to found a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music in memory of his late wife, Madame Parepa-Rosa, to bear her name. It will be awarded by competition to British-born female vocalists between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years, and the successful candidate will be entitled to two years' free education in the Royal Academy of Music. In connection with the scholarship there will be also a prize of a gold medal with Madame Parepa-Rosa's likeness, to be awarded to the best female vocalist in the Royal Academy of Music at the annual public distribution of prizes in July. The first election will take place in April next, for the admission of the successful candidate at the commencement of the midsummer term.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

The action of theatres during the week has been rather irregular. Among other changes an important modification has been made in the cast of Mr. Wills's play, "Mary Queen of Scots," at the Princess's—Mr. Charles Harcourt having surrendered the part of Chastelard into the hands of a young actor named Mr. Forbes Robertson, who appeared in it for the first time on Thursday week. He made a very favourable impression, and indeed showed many qualifications for the task. His elocution is very satisfactory; besides, he displayed much emotional power, and imparted pathos to the delivery of many of the speeches. His style and appearance are remarkably self-possessed, and he seizes upon special points with a readiness which testifies at once to his sensibility and judgment. The acting of the entire play is, as we have already said, greatly improved. Much controversy has arisen as to the manner in which the author has drawn the character of John Knox. For the rigid historical outline he has substituted a more flowing and varying form of individuality, admitting natural emotion to mitigate the severity of the general ecclesiastical character. For a moment the great preacher and reformer yields to the fascinations of the beautiful queen; and it requires all the force of his piety to rectify his position. Many critics have thought this treatment wrong, because it subjects a religious hero to laughter. Certainly, this appeared to be wrong upon the first night; but on Thursday, so hearty was the response on the part of the audience, that it was impossible not to feel that the judgment of the dramatist was justified by the result. The scene is evidently not intended to be a serious one, but to serve as a comic relief to the monotony of the prevailing sentiment. Mr. Rousby has, at last, seized on the idea; and he and his wife carry it through with great spirit. The house was full, and the applause vehement.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Chatterton has taken to the Adelphi, and begins his management with a revival—reproducing, on Saturday, Frederick Reynolds's dramatisation of "Elizabeth; or the Exiles of Siberia," which title he has adopted for the play, instead of "The Exile," the title under which it was originally produced, in 1808, at Covent Garden Theatre. The new relations established between the British and Russian Courts appear to have suggested the policy of reviving this old play, which is of the stage stagey, and possessed of no remarkable merit. It is a musical melodrama intended to be spectacular, with dialogue of an inflated sort, which in its day was considered fine writing. Originally, the best performers of Covent Garden, including Mr. Charles Young, Mr. Liston, and Mr. Ingleton, were engaged. The present revival is produced under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Stirling, and has been carefully placed on the stage. The scenic artist, too, has been called into requisition, and Mr. F. Lloyds has been required to present us with a set scene representing the river Neva at St. Petersburg, the frozen plane being occupied with a capital band of ballet-skaters, attended by Mr. John Levy, who performs some national airs on the cornet-a-piston, which, as Russian melodies, were immediately recognised. The performance is preceded by a lively farce, one of those funny compositions of a light and agreeable kind for which Mr. John Oxenford is celebrated. It is called "A Waltz by Ardit," and gives opportunity for the display of talent on the part of Miss Hudapeth, Mr. Brittain Wright, and Mr. A. Glover. As if these attractions were not enough, a ballet divertissement by Miss Kate Vaughan and her troupe, and a comic ballet, are added.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Tom Taylor has contributed to the repertoire of the Olympic a new and original play in four acts, which is likely to make its mark. No doubt it is somewhat too long, and certainly over-elaborate in its general treatment; but it is exceedingly clever, and each act is worked up to a striking climax, so that the curtain falls to vehement applause. The title is "Lady Clancarty; or, Wedded and Wooed." The theme is partly historical, partly fanciful, the two being blended into an agreeable unity. King William III. is one of the characters in it, and we mention this at once to notice the capital manner in which Mr. Charles Neville makes up for the Protestant Monarch and the skilful style in which he maintains the assumption. The part of the heroine, Lady Clancarty, is supported by Miss Ada Cavendish, who works hard to realise the situations and express the various passions by which, in the course of the dramatic action, she is agitated; but her efforts are somewhat marred by the artificiality of her general manner. This, perhaps, becomes more apparent by the contrast which it manifests with Miss Fowler's natural bearing, who, as Lady Betty Noel, is perfectly bewitching in her spontaneous creativeness, the result simply of heartfelt impulse and native feeling. Lady Clancarty and her husband were married when boy and girl, and from that moment were separated, the breach between them being widened in after years by the political disquietudes of the time. Lord Clancarty, at the date of the play, is mixed up with the Jacobite assassination plot of 1696; but, differing from his companions, determines to expose the conspiracy without compromising them, and informs the King of the fact. However, he is so far implicated in their proceedings that he is arrested by the brother of his wife, Lord Charles Spencer, son of the Earl of Sunderland (Mr. W. H. Vernon); and to this accident it is owing that he meets with Lady Clancarty, and in this manner defeats a scheme for their divorce which had been concocted by Sir Charles. Ultimately, the Earl survives the peril, and is re-united to the lady, by whose intercession with the King he is reinstated in his social position. Upon the whole, the play is well acted; and we see no reason why it should not enlist the sympathies of a mixed audience for many weeks to come.

GAIETY.

The comedy of "The Rivals" has been revived this week, Mr. Phelps appearing as Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. J. L. Toole as Bob Acres, Mr. Hermann Vezin as Falkland, Miss E. Farren as Lydia Languish, Mrs. Leigh as Mrs. Malaprop, Mr. Charles Harcourt as Captain Absolute, Mr. Lionel Brough as David, and Miss Baldwin as Julia. This is a tolerably strong cast, and the performance bids fair for popularity.

Captain Mayne Reid is about to enter upon a new field of literature—the Drama. Mr. Barnum, the American entrepreneur, has engaged him to write a series of plays founded on his own novels, to be produced simultaneously on the British and American stages. Two of them, already written, have been pronounced by critics to be equal in dramatic power to any on the modern stage, while superior in picturesque effect.

The anniversary ball of the Caledonian Society of London took place at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week, and was attended by over 400 ladies and gentlemen. Many of the gentlemen appeared in kilts, and most of the ladies wore Scottish emblems. At supper Mr. Annes M'Intyre, Q.C., president of the society, occupied the chair at the principal table.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal Academicians have elected Mr. E. M. Barry to be their treasurer, as successor to Mr. Sydney Smirke.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has consented to become a patroness of the annual ball in aid of the funds of University College Hospital, to be held at Willis's Rooms on May 7.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Cancer Hospital was held at Brompton yesterday week—Mr. Benjamin Hood in the chair. The actual receipts amounted to £10,550, while the expenditure had been somewhat reduced. The report stated that 779 new patients had been received last year.

The Lord Mayor has consented to preside at the annual festival in aid of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association's funds on Monday, April 13, at the London Tavern. His Lordship will be accompanied by the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

The weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed, M.P., in the chair. After a discussion of over three hours, the board came to the conclusion that it was expedient to utilise the board schools at certain hours on Sundays and week-day evenings.

The Oxford University boat crew having declined the Lord Mayor's invitation to dine at the Mansion House on the evening of the day on which the race is to be rowed, his Lordship has been compelled to abandon his idea of entertaining the two crews on that occasion. The Cambridge men, it may be stated, had accepted the invitation.

On receiving the freedom of the Turners' Company, last week, Sir Samuel Baker gave a valuable statement of his views on the promotion of legitimate trading and the suppression of the slave trade in Central Africa. As to the former, he declared that the main requisite was for the Africans to see an English company, protected by law, dealing fairly.

The commissioners appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into an application by the Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company for a revision of the scale of illuminating power and price of gas have made their report. The maximum price chargeable will be at the rate of 4s. 8d. per thousand cubic feet, an increase of 11d. per 1000.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 108,234, of whom 37,129 were in workhouses and 71,105 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 12,254, 13,126, and 42,364 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 567, of whom 407 were men, 118 women, and 42 children.

The usual dinner to supporters of the Government in the House of Peers will be given, on the 18th inst., by the Earl of Derby, at the Foreign Office, the Duke of Richmond being prevented giving it by the severe illness of the Duchess (Dowager) of Richmond. After the dinner the Countess of Derby will have an evening party at 23, St. James's-square.—Mr. Disraeli has invited the Speaker and about forty of the supporters of the Government in the House of Commons to a Parliamentary dinner on the same day.

The executive committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund met, on Monday, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The opinion expressed in Lancashire that the famine is a Government question with which private subscriptions cannot, and should not, attempt to cope, was strongly combated, and a hope was expressed that Manchester and Liverpool would alter their determination not to assist the flow of private charity. The fund amounts to more than £42,000.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, on Tuesday afternoon, at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which was held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. The Duke congratulated the members on the continued prosperity of the association, and especially on the satisfactory result of the last Wimbledon meeting, the receipts from which had increased their reserve fund to £14,000. Expenses had, however, already reduced that fund to £10,000. Some had doubted the propriety of having so large a reserve fund; but, considering the heavy expenses to which the association was put by the changes contemplated at Wimbledon, he thought it was best to be on the safe side. After some discussion the report was adopted.

There were 2536 births and 1578 deaths registered in London last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 75, while the deaths were 107 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 595 and 667, declined last week to 609, exceeding the average, however, by 27; 289 resulted from bronchitis, 153 from phthisis, and 100 from pneumonia. There were 62 deaths from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 56 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, 13 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 177 deaths were referred, against 118 and 213 in the two preceding weeks. Measles and whooping-cough are the only two prevailing epidemic diseases, and the fatal cases of each showed a decline from the numbers in recent weeks.

Mr. Disraeli received, yesterday week, an imposing deputation of members of Parliament, merchants, and others who have set their hearts on the abolition of the income tax. After he had heard a large number of spokesmen, he assured them that Government was giving the matter grave consideration. To urge upon Government the justice and expediency of repealing the brewers' license duty, a numerous deputation waited, on Monday, upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was accompanied by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury.—The question of abolishing all taxes on food was on Tuesday brought before Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by a deputation of the Free-trade League, including members of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the Trades Guilds of Learning, the Labour Representation League, and other industrial bodies.—In an interview with the Home Secretary the Licensed Victuallers, on Tuesday, submitted a draught of their bill for the amendment of Lord Aberdare's Act. The principal concessions asked for by the trade are uniform hours of closing—namely, from midnight till five a.m. throughout the country; permission to entertain their friends after hours; and the indorsement of licenses to be optional with the magistrates.

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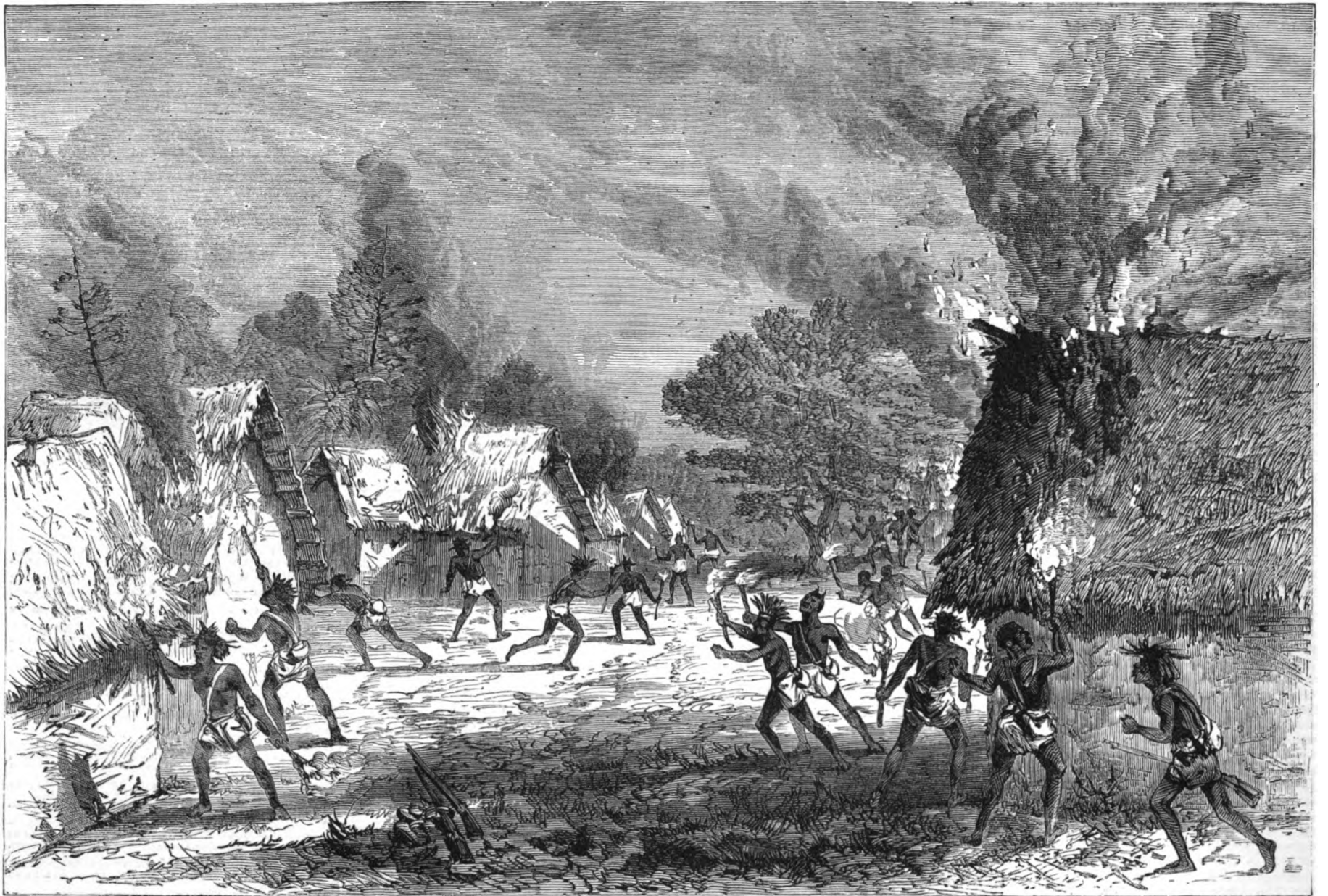
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LORD GIFFORD'S SCOUTS SETTING FIRE TO A VILLAGE.



NATIVE SOLDIERS PLAYING AT "WARRY."



THE LATE CAPTAIN NICOL.

This excellent officer, killed in the battle with the Ashantees on Jan. 31, was one of a soldier family. His father was for some years Adjutant-General of Bengal; and his uncle, General Nicol, was a Peninsular hero. Captain James Nicol was but young when he joined the 10th as it was on its way down from Jellalabad. He remained in that regiment some years, and then exchanged into the 13th. About twelve months before the Crimean War he and his brother, of her Majesty's 68th, sold out; but when the war began the two brothers went, in their little steam-yacht the *Army and Navy*, to offer what help they could to their country. They set an example of enterprise and usefulness. Their yacht was employed as a despatch-boat to our own Army and afterwards to our allies. They had the satisfaction of doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of our army in that dreadful winter. On returning home Captain Nicol obtained the adjutancy to the Hants Militia; and it is well known how admirably he trained that regiment. But it was his great desire to get back into the regular Army; and, thinking he saw a way to this by joining the expedition to Ashantee, he offered his services to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The General saw that Nicol was the sort of man he needed, and accepted his services. Captain Nicol had had experience in dealing with savages in Vancouver Island and Central America, and this experience he brought to bear in West Africa. On his arrival at

Cape Coast he was almost immediately sent down to the Opobo river, where King Ja-Ja rules, and also to the territory of Oko Jumbo. Captain Nicol displayed much skill in dealing with these potentates. He played off their jealousy of each other, and succeeded in raising from both a larger body of men than was expected. He brought up with him the men supplied by Ja-Ja, who did good service in the late campaign.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HUYSHÉ.

Among the good and deservedly esteemed officers whom their country has lost in the Ashantee War is Captain George Lightfoot Huyshé, Rifle Brigade, late Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General on the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He died of fever and dysentery, at Prah-su, on Jan. 19. Captain Huyshé was the only surviving son of the late General Huyshé, C.B., of Guernsey. He entered the 83rd Foot in 1856, and served with that regiment in Central India during the mutiny; but, exchanging into the Rifle Brigade on his promotion he went with his regiment to Canada in 1866, and, in 1870, volunteered for the Red River Expedition, which he accompanied on the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He published a clever and interesting book, which we noticed at the time, narrating the history of that expedition, and showing the energy and skill which overcame its difficulties. Captain Huyshé passed into the Staff College in 1872, and in August last year, when it was determined to send the expedition to the West Coast, being then in Germany for the purpose of completing his knowledge of the German language, he was invited by Sir Garnet Wolseley to join his staff, and sailed with the head-quarters in the *Ambriz* on Sept. 12. At the request of the General, Captain Brackenbury and Captain Huyshé lectured to their brother officers during the voyage out. Captain Brackenbury explained "The Relations between Great Britain and Ashanti, and the Causes which led to the War;" while Captain Huyshé gave information upon "The Topography of the Gold Coast." These papers have been published in a small volume, under the title of "Fanti and Ashanti," which we have noticed. Captain Huyshé was appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and was engaged in the bush-fighting which resulted in the retreat of the enemy beyond the Prah, and in missions to the native chiefs. His most valuable service, however, was in the survey of the country between the coast and the Prah, in which work he engaged with the greatest energy and zeal, penetrating with a slight native guard into the remote parts of the bush, often close to and in the rear of the Ashantee army. The map of the country was compiled under his supervision. Captain Huyshé was well until a short time before his death; but the malaria had no doubt entered his system long before, and an excursion into a swampy region brought on the final attack of dysentery and fever which resulted in his death after a week's illness. He died in his thirty-fifth year, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. T. R. Williams.



THE LATE CAPTAIN G. L. HUYSHÉ.

at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took the usual degree. He was also called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Easter term, 1834. He is a magistrate for Middlesex, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London. He is now a banker in the City, being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co. He now enters Parliament for the first time, having lost his election, though only by a few votes, when he offered himself before for the City at the general election in November, 1868. He is well known in connection with London charities and philanthropic associations. The return of Mr. Twells and his two Conservative colleagues, Mr. Hubbard and Alderman Cotton, involves the gain to their party of three seats in the City of London.

Mr. William Gordon, the new M.P. for Chelsea and Kensington, is the youngest son of the late Mr. Alexander Gordon, solicitor, of Old Broad-street, London, and of Wandsworth-common, Surrey, by Harriett, daughter of the late Mr. Hastings Elwyn, of Bath. He was born in the year 1818, and married, in 1852, Frances, second daughter of the late Mr. John H. Puget, of Totteridge Park, Hertfordshire. He was educated for the law, was admitted a solicitor in 1840, and at his father's death succeeded to an extensive English, Scotch, and colonial practice in the City of London. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. Bassano.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Philip Twells, of Chase-side House, Enfield, Middlesex, who has been elected M.P. for the city of London, is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Twells, of Darby House, Sunbury, Middlesex, by Mary, daughter of Mr. Joseph Line, of Alum Rock, Warwickshire. He was born in the year 1808, and was educated, under Dr. Russell, at the Charterhouse, and



MR. TWELLS, M.P. FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.



MR. W. GORDON, M.P. FOR CHELSEA.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday week—Mr. T. Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the committee expressed their deep sympathy with the relatives of four poor men who perished from the Stonehaven life-boat last Friday. She had gone out to the help of the barque *Grace Darling*, of Blyth, which had a signal of distress flying, but which, on the approach of the life-boat, she unaccountably took down. The ship was ultimately lost some miles northwards, and fourteen of her crew perished, one man only being saved. The committee also voted £250 in aid of the local subscription now being raised on behalf of the men's families, besides granting £3 to each man who went off in the boat on that occasion. When we consider the fearfully dangerous character of these gallant life-boat services, and are

reminded that upwards of 10,000 persons go afloat in these boats every year, it cannot but be cause for congratulation that the loss of life is so small from the boats, over a year having elapsed since the last fatal accident, while in twenty-two years there have only been fourteen such casualties, with the loss altogether of thirty-four lives. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Captain C. Gray Jones, R.N., who has recently been appointed one of its assistant inspectors of life-boats, in acknowledgment of his gallant services in the Newcastle life-boat when she saved, under very dangerous circumstances, four out of five of the crew of the schooner *Rose*, of Youghal, which was wrecked in Dundrum Bay, during a southerly gale and in a heavy sea, on the 26th ult. The silver medal of the society was presented to Mr. James Hill, coxswain of the same life-boat, in acknowledgment of long and brave services in the boat, and particularly on the occasion in question. Double payment (£9) was made to the crew of

the life-boat in this case. Other rewards, to the amount of £120, were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services during the past month, when the boats had saved altogether forty-six lives, and had contributed to the rescue of three vessels from destruction. A reward of £5 was granted to four men for putting off from Groomsport, Ireland, and saving two other men, whose boat had capsized in a westerly gale on Jan. 18. Payments to the amount of £1150 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced. A new life-boat establishment was ordered to be formed at Longhope, in the Orkney Islands. Dickinson Edliston, Esq., of West Boyd, had presented the cost of the same to the institution; and J. G. Modie Heddle, Esq., the landed proprietor of the district, had liberally given the site of the boat-house, besides promising £20 a year for three years towards the support of the new life-boat station.

NEW MUSIC.

SILK DRESSES.—5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. are now our only prices for DYEING or CLEANING any size or quality METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY.

JAYS'
LA MODISTE qui a la direction des Modes dans l'Établissement de Messrs. JAY & C^{ie} a l'honneur d'annoncer sa clientèle de couturiers de Paris, un grand choix de CHAPEAUX, de COIFFURES pour le Printemps. Les Chapeaux sont différents et des plus confortables formes. Les Bonnets et Coiffures sont élégants et de formes tout à fait nouvelles.
243, 245, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

PETES and CERMONIES.
MESSRS. JAY have the honour to announce they have imported some very elegant Novelties in MILLINERY, Silk Mantles, and à la mode Costumes, which can be worn either in or out of Mourning.
243, 245, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

NON-CRUSHING TULLE.—Elegant and Cheap Evening Dresses, at Messrs JAY'S, made of Black Tulle, which will neither tumble nor get out of condition in the carriage or the ballroom. Designed by the best Paris Modistes, and made up at the London General Mourning Warehouse by one couturière Française or an English dressmaker.
JAYS'.
243, 245, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

FRANCE.—26 16s. 6d. The Political state of France has had the effect of reducing the prices of Manufactured Silk, and Messrs JAY are glad to announce they can now sell a Fashionable BLACK SILK COSTUME for 64s.
JAYS'.
243, 245, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

22 12s. 6d. EACH.—Fashionably made-up BLACK COSTUMES, full quantities, and trimmed after models from the best houses in Paris, 24s.
JAYS'.
243, 245, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS.—LADIES in search of this useful material will find a very rich selection at Messrs JAY'S for 41s. the Dress, or 1s. 9d. the yard. Costumes from the best French Modistes made to price and order, with only the additional cost of trimmings.
JAYS'.
243, 245, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

HATS for LADIES (Registered).
"The Novelty of the Season."
JAYS'.
"Some of the black Hats, ornamented with the new drooping feathers, are eminently picturesque."—The Queen.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are always provided with experienced dressmakers and milliners, ready to travel to any part of the Kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses, bonnets, millinery, besides materials, at 1s. per yard and upwards from the price, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse, in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.
JAYS'.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

HENRY GLAVE'S
NEW SPRING DRESSES.
Spring Homespun Cheviots, 24 in. to 27 in. wide, 8d., 10d., and 1s. 9d. a yard.
Spring Homespun Cheviots, 54 in. wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 11d. a yard.
Spring Homespun Cheviots, 50 in. wide, at 2s. 6d.
Spring Shaded Twill Serges, 7d. to 1s. 2d.
Spring Shaded Silk Stripes Poplins, 9d. to 1s. 4d.
Spring Shaded Alpaca Lustres, 10d. to 1s. 5d.
Spring Shaded Silk Balloons, 1s. 6d. a yard.
Spring Shaded pure Arabian Goods, 1s. 6d.
Spring Shaded Figured Alpaca, 1s. 4d.
Spring Shaded Popline de France, 1s. 4d.
Spring Shaded Leghorn Twills, 1s. 2d.
Spring Suez Cord Alpaca, 8d. a yard.
Patent Ecru de Merino "Registered" is 10d.
Rich Silk Repps at 2s. 9d.; Cheap Black Grounds, at 6d.; a large cheap stock of Grey and Half-Mourning Fabrics, 6d. to 9d., for Mourning; Black Alpaca, Twills, Cord, Crapes, Cloths, Balloons, Merinos, &c., at the lowest prices. Patterns free.
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S
REALLY GOOD BLACK SILKS, at low prices, chiefly of the best Lyons make, and are mostly 24 in. to 30 in. wide, and consist of Cashmeres, Gros Grains, Glaces, Gros Ruyals, &c.; some marvellously cheap Silks, at 2s. 11d. and 4s. 11d. a yard; together with richer goods, up to 7s. 11d. a yard. Patterns free for inspection and comparison.
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, New Oxford-street.

THE IRISH WAREHOUSE.
INGLIS and TINKLER,
147, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

IRISH POPLINS.
The Largest Stock in the United Kingdom. All the New Colours for the Season. Dublin prices charged. Manufacture—7 and 8, Bustace-street, Dublin.

IRISH LINENS.
Damaak Table Linen, Sheetings, Towellings, and every article in House-Furnishings, at the lowest prices of the best manufacture and at moderate prices.

IRISH HOSIERY.
Real Balbriggan and Winter Hosiery, in Ladies, Gentlemen's, and Children's Hosiery and Half-Hosiery.

IRISH LACES.
Carriackmacross, Limerick Point, Guipure Appliqué, &c.
Patterns sent free. Parcels carriage-paid.
INGLIS and TINKLER, 147, Regent-street.

HOMESPUNS! HOMESPUNS! Every genuine make, and all the fashionable mixtures and textures, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
GEORGE BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

HOMESPUN BEIGES, Handloom Beiges or Carmelites, the most durable fabric ever produced, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
GEORGE BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

ALPACAS, DIAGONAL. An extraordinary purchase, most admirable for country wear, 7s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free.
GEORGE BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

GALATEAS. In Stripes, Twills, and Diagonals, new designs, Navy, Red, Blue, Rose, and White, 8d. per yard. Patterns free.
GEORGE BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

TRICOT DES INDES, Registered. A Novelty for Garden, Croquet, or Dinner Costumes, in Rose, Malin, Ciel, Mode, Blanc, &c., 1s. 11d. the Full Dress.—GEORGE BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

ITALIAN BRILLIANTES. Registered. This Novelty possesses all the effect of the richest silk at the nominal price of 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. the Full Dress.—GEORGE BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

HOMESPUN COSTUMES. The "DUCHESS," in Gris de Russie, elegantly and well made. Sent carefully packed on receipt of P.O. Order for 2s. 6d.—GEORGE BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

NOVELTY OF THE SEASON. Fashionable Russian Fur Boa, most becoming, buff, 38 in. long, with the Edinburgh clasp, 4s. 11d.; Brussels Kid Glove (two-button), in all colours, 1s. 9d.; Real Shetland Wool Shawls, 2 yards square, any colour, 2s. 11d.; Ladies' Rich Silk Scarf, self colours, all shades or beautiful stripes; also White Nagaaki, 6 in. wide, 40 in. long, handsome flowers and fringe, 1s. 6d.; Oxford Blue C-rod Silk Scarf, plain, spots or stripes, for gentlemen's wear, 1s. 11d.; all post-free, P.O. or stamps.—K. L. KILBICKY, 246, Regent-street, London.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE, made of selected and elastic Staple Wools, in the required and fashionable colours. No article woven for Ladies' Dresses equals this in general utility. It makes a warm garment without being heavy, and can be relied upon for durability. It does not cockle, and can be washed as a piece of flannel or brushed as a piece of cloth. Prices, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. It is most serviceable for children, for whom a lower quality, also all wool, is made in Navy Blue only, at 1s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns will be sent on application to SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factory, Plymouth. This address is sufficient, the firm being well known in the West of England.—N.B. Good wear is positively guaranteed. The Navy Blue is Indigo dye; sea water will not hurt it. It is the best material made for Yachting and Sea-life Wear.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.
Black Silks, Richest 25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Black Silks, Bright 35s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Black Silks, Widest 35s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Black Silks Extraordinary 45s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.
Plain Glacé Silks 35s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Plain Gros Grains 35s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Plain Corded Silks 35s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Striped and Fancy 25s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Checked and Corded 25s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Silks for Muses 25s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
JAPANESE SILKS! JAPANESE SILKS!
Plain Japanese Silks 25s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Striped Japanese Silks 25s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Checked Japanese Silks 25s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Figured Japanese Silks 25s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.
The largest and cheapest Stock of Cheap, Intermediate, and Best Silks.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
SPINNING at HOME.—Homespun! Homespun!—BAKER and CRISP'S HOMESPUNS.—The Spinners of all Nations, in all the New and Fashionable Colours from 1s. 9d. the yard to 12s. 6d. Patterns free.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.
SPRING FASHIONS, 1874.
Engravings free.
THE NEW HOMESPUN COSTUME.
Patterns free.
In the New and Fashionable Shades, 51s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 33s. 6d., &c.
Polonaise only, 21s., 29s. 6d., 31s. 6d.; also Costumes in the prevailing Shades of Real Shetland Cashmere, 25s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 55s. 6d.; Polonaise only, 19s. 6d., 25s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
THE RUSSIAN HOMESPUN
POLONAISE (REGISTERED), the most recherché and lady-like Polonaise of the day, 21s. 6d., 35s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Engravings free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
THE RUSSIAN HOMESPUN
COSTUME (REGISTERED), the most elegant and lady-like Dress of the day, 55s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Engravings and Patterns sent post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S
Handsome Hollands 0s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.
Irish Flax Lustres 0s. 8d. to 1s. 3d.
Patterns sent post-free.
BAKER and CRISP'S
Striped and Plain Lawns 0s. 8d. to 1s. 3d.
198, Regent-street, London.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
SHETLAND HOMESPUNS, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
Welsh Homespuns 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Shetland Cashmeres 1s. 6d. to 2s. 11d.
Canadian Homespuns 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Russian Homespuns 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
All the Homespuns of the Principality. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S NEW SPRING
FABRICS.
The New Canadian Alpaca 8s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.
The New Canadian Serges 12s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
The New Palermo Cloth 10s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
The New Carnuelles 12s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
The New Poplins 12s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
The New Belges 12s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S NEW WASHING
FABRICS.
The New Cambrils 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Perles 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Brillants 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Satinets 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Spots 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.
The New Piques 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
The New Batistes 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
The New Lawns 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
The New Tussores 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
The New Glaces 5s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S
GALATEAS! GALATEAS! GALATEAS!
Galateas in Stripes 6d. to 1s. 7d.
Galateas, Plain or Stripes 6d. to 1s. 7d.
Galateas, Pink and Blue 6d. to 1s. 7d.
Galateas, Red and Brown 6d. to 1s. 7d.
BAKER and CRISP'S
White Piques 8d. to 1s. 3d.
White Cambrils 8d. to 1s. 3d.
White Revere Muslins 8d. to 1s. 3d.
White Saccaville Muslins 8d. to 1s. 3d.
White Cambrils Muslins 8d. to 1s. 3d.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S GRENADINES.
GRENADINES! GRENADINES! GRENADINES!
Grenadines, White Grounds, Silk Stripes.
Grenadines, Black Grounds, Silk Stripes.
Grenadines, Plain Grounds, Silk Stripes.
Grenadines, White, Washing, Plain, Checked, and Striped, for Evening, Wedding, Confirmations, and Dinner Wear. The largest Stock of Grenadines in the Kingdom from 6s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Full Dress.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S VELVETEENS.
Black, Coloured, and Striped Velveteens, 17s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S NEW CANADIAN
TINTED ALPACAS, 3s. 9d. to 21s. The New Russian Tinted Alpaca, 12s. 6d. to 25s. The New Canadian Serges, 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. The New Shetland Cashmeres, 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. The New Palermo Cloth, 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. The New Revere Cloth, 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. The New Satin (Ciel), 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. The New Poplins, 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. The New Belges, 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Full Dress.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street. Patterns free.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.
BAKER and CRISP'S
8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d.; worth double. Just purchased very cheap, in consequence of the mild winter. An opportunity worth embracing.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
NOTICE.—REMNANT-DAY—FRIDAYS.
BAKER and CRISP beg to announce that their Remnant-day will be continued throughout the Season on Fridays only, at 198, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
The New Poplins 12s. 6d. to 21s.
The New Checks 8s. 6d. to 10s.
The New Stripes 8s. 6d. to 21s.
The New Figures 8s. 6d. to 20s.
Patterns sent post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.
NOTICE.—LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS, at half price, 25,000 Muslin Dresses, all the very best Goods, from 1s. 11d. to 9s. 9d. Now is the time to buy some extraordinary lots at BAKER and CRISP'S.
Patterns free.

SILKS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
PETER ROBINSON is now Selling One Thousand Pieces of FRENCH SILKS cheaper than at any time during the past ten years, assorted in each quality by all the new tints of colour, commencing at 3s. 6d. per yard. 300 shades to select from.

SILK COSTUMES,
made from the above Silks, in every shade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Patterns free.
Peter Robinson, 108 to 106, Oxford-street, London.

RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS.
Velvet Jackets and Mantles, Trimmed Fur. Notwithstanding the advance in price of all Furs, PETER ROBINSON still continues to sell his Stock at the old prices.

The "Leather" Make of Reversible
YOKOHAMA SILK, for Spring Dresses
(Registered), in White, Black, and all new Colours, 46 in. wide, 25s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 108 to 106, Oxford-st., London.

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.
RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
In White, Black, and all shades of Colour, including the new Rosé, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 25s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

AN ELEGANT AND USEFUL DRESS IS THE
DIAMOND LUSTRE FOULARD GLACE.
This charming Fabric can now be had in all the New Tints of Grey, Rosé, Neptune, Black, White, Brown, Steel, Gris Fer, &c., in all 54 Shades, at 10s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 108 to 106, Oxford-street, London, W.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF
FOREIGN-PRINTED BRILLIANTS,
Cambrics, Muslins, Satinets, Percales, &c., in designs of rare excellence; also in Stripes and Plain Colours of every hue, at 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. the Full Dress.

A NEW PRINTED FABRIC.
DAMASK-SATINETTE GLOVE FINISH.
This very elegant Material can be had in Plain Colours, Stripes, and a large variety of very choice Patterns, 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. the Full Dress.

FOR SPRING DRESSES.
PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED
HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS,
beautifully soft and warm, in all the new Mixtures.
5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. the Dress.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.
LADIES' MADE COSTUMES.
A. unusually large collection, in every description of fabric suitable to the present season, including Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, &c., the Bonlogne Serge, ready for wear, 45s. 6d. each. All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES FOR
LADIES' SPRING DRESSES.
The following are of a very special character:
The "Popline de France," just received from Paris, 10s. 6d. the Dress.
The "Coutil de Chine," in stripes and plain colours of every shade, 12s. 6d. the Dress.

THE "TUSSORE ANGLAIS,"
in plain colour, 10s. 6d., and rich stripes, 12s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns of all the above and numerous other materials sent post-free from
PETER ROBINSON, 108 to 106, Oxford-street, London, W.

NEW SILKS.—GASK and GASK
are NOW SHOWING beautiful New Rich FANCY and PLAIN SILKS for Court Trains, Evening, and Ordinary Wear, all the new shades and qualities, from 3s. 11d. per yard to the best quality extra rich, 15s. 6d. the Dress. Black Silks, the wear guaranteed, from 2s. 11d. per yard.
Patterns free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

NEW COSTUMES.—GASK and GASK
are NOW SHOWING an unequalled Collection of Supb. PARIS COSTUMES, just received from Paris, and Black Silks and Satins; also in New Fabrics for the Spring.—Homespun, Beiges, &c., all at the most moderate prices. Costume Petticoats, New Ball and Evening Dresses from One Guinea.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

NEW FASHIONS in MANTLES and MILLINERY.
Great NOVELTIES and large choice, just received from Paris, and all will be sold at the same low rate of profit as in the other departments of the House.
GASK and GASK.

DRESS FABRICS.—GASK and GASK
are NOW SHOWING a large Stock of THIN HOMESPUNS, FRENCH BEIGES, Carmelites, Veneuses, and all the new Materials for the Spring, at most moderate prices.
Patterns free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.—The Richest Quality, wide width, sacrificed at 4s. 6d. the yard.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.
Patterns free.

JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices hitherto unknown, beginning at 10s. the yard; the same has been sold at 2s. 6d.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.
Patterns sent post-free.

S. LEWIS and CO. are now Offering a
Parcel of Plain Coloured SILKS, in Bright Greens, Bril. Blues, Violets, Baltaus, Pinks, Ambers, Browns, &c., at 1s. 11d. per yard.
Also a Lot of DRESS SATINS in the same colours, all Silk, at 1s. 11d.; less than half the price the same goods are generally sold at.
Patterns free.
Ho-born-bars and Castle-street, Holborn.

SILKS.—Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY
are offering several SPECIAL PURCHASES. The following merit particular attention:—Black Silks, 1s. 11d., 2s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 21s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 26s. 6d., 27s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 30s. 6d., 31s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 33s. 6d., 34s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 36s. 6d., 37s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 41s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 43s. 6d., 44s. 6d., 45s. 6d., 46s. 6d., 47s. 6d., 48s. 6d., 49s. 6d., 50s. 6d., 51s. 6d., 52s. 6d., 53s. 6d., 54s. 6d., 55s. 6d., 56s. 6d., 57s. 6d., 58s. 6d., 59s. 6d., 60s. 6d., 61s. 6d., 62s. 6d., 63s. 6d., 64s. 6d., 65s. 6d., 66s. 6d., 67s. 6d., 68s. 6d., 69s. 6d., 70s. 6d., 71s. 6d., 72s. 6d., 73s. 6d., 74s. 6d., 75s. 6d., 76s. 6d., 77s. 6d., 78s. 6d., 79s. 6d., 80s. 6d., 81s. 6d., 82s. 6d., 83s. 6d., 84s. 6d., 85s. 6d., 86s. 6d., 87s. 6d., 88s. 6d., 89s. 6d., 90s. 6d., 91s. 6d., 92s. 6d., 93s. 6d., 94s. 6d., 95s. 6d., 96s. 6d., 97s. 6d., 98s. 6d., 99s. 6d., 100s. 6d.
55 and 56, Farringdon-street, City.

G. W. JONES'S BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, all of the latest description at the most moderate prices. Country orders, accompanied with post-office order or town reference, promptly attended to.

G. W. JONES'S CHOICE FLOWERS
and FRUITES for Bonnets and Evening Wear, mounted in the most tasteful manner. Special lot for Bridal Wreaths, Bouquets, Vels, Favours, &c. All at the most moderate prices.

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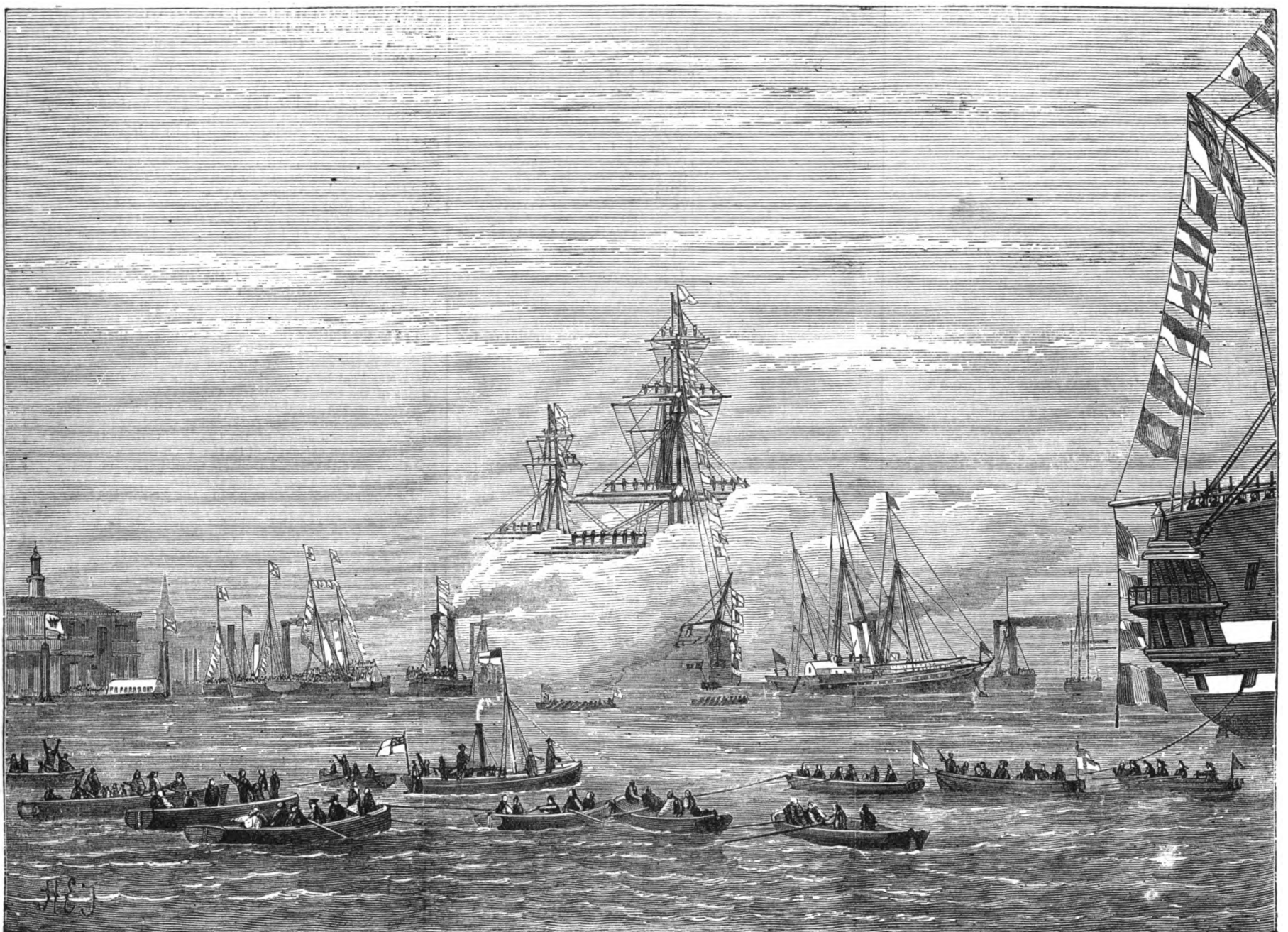
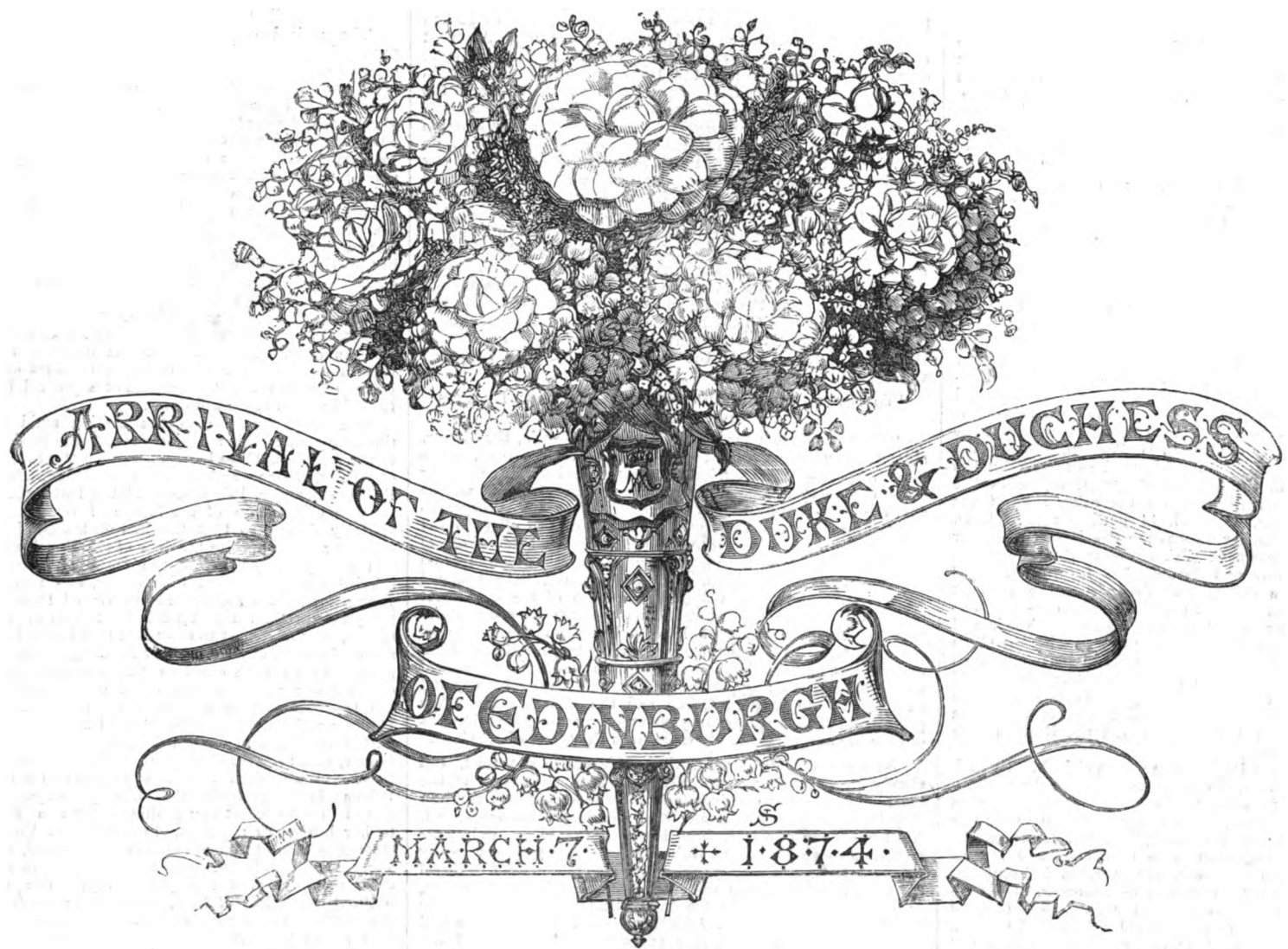
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ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT YACHT AT GRAVESEND.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

RECEPTION AT GRAVESEND.

Their Royal Highnesses the newly-married pair, Prince Alfred of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh, and his bride, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, came to their home in England on Saturday last. It was March 7, the same day of the same month that witnessed, eleven years ago, the arrival of Princess Alexandra of Denmark to be wedded to the Prince of Wales. As upon that memorable occasion in 1863, the landing-place was the loyal town of Gravesend. Preparations for the convenient and festive reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh had been completed in good time. The weather, in spite of a grey mist on the river, which cleared off most opportunely at the moment of landing, was very pleasant for the time of year. All passed off well at Gravesend, and later at Windsor, where the illustrious happy couple were met by the Queen, their beloved and loving mother, with an affectionate embrace, and with joy in which the whole of the English people are permitted to share.

The Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, commanded by the Prince of Leiningen, brought the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from Antwerp. They had left Brussels on the Friday morning, and embarked at two o'clock the same afternoon. It was some minutes after half-past eight on Saturday morning when the *Victoria* and *Albert*, closely followed by the *Vivid* and the Belgian Government steamer *Leopold II.*, was seen entering the Reach of Gravesend. At that time and throughout the day the *Duncan*, 30 guns, Captain G. Watson, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hastings, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, lay at anchor in the middle of the river, below the Terrace Pier. A short distance on the other side of the pier lay the *Audacious*, ironclad, 14 guns, Captain H. D. Hickley, and a little further on was the *Penelope*, twin-screw corvette, 11 guns, Captain O. Wake. Near the men-of-war were the tenders *Wildfire* and *Arrow*. The instant the Royal yacht came in sight a salute was fired from the guns at Tilbury Fort and from those on board the ships of war. The *Duncan*, the *Audacious*, and the *Penelope* manned yards and dressed, the Cross of St. Andrew being run up with the Cross of St. George and the Union Jack. The tenders also displayed an abundance of streamers and pennants. Having steamed slowly up to a point exactly opposite the Terrace Pier, the *Victoria* and *Albert* was secured to her moorings by nine o'clock. She had both the English and the Russian flags flying from her masthead.

The hour fixed for the landing was eleven o'clock. By half-past ten the Terrace Pier, the steps and landing-stage (decorated by Messrs. Deffries for the occasion), were lined with privileged spectators. Among these were the Earl and Countess of Darnley, the Bishop of Rochester, Admiral Hastings, the officers of the 10th Regiment from Chatham, and several members of the Russian Embassy, who were in full uniform. Owing to the illness of the Countess de Brunnow, his Excellency the Russian Minister could not attend, but General A. Gorloff, Military Agent, Vice-Admiral J. Likhatchof, Captain N. Kopitoff, Naval Attaché, M. Davydow, First Secretary, and M. Bartholomew, of the Embassy, were in attendance; also Mr. J. W. Biggs, the Consular Agent for Russia, and the Rev. Eugenio Popoff, of the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street. Soon after Prince Arthur, attended by Major Pickard and Lieutenant Buchanan, arrived from London, and, driving down to the pier with Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, was received by the Mayor of Gravesend, Mr. W. Lake. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, with the ribbon of the Garter. Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner had also come down, and were rowed to the *Victoria* and *Albert*. Immediately on his arrival Prince Arthur, with his suite, was taken to the Royal yacht in one of her boats.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh had in the mean time shown themselves on the deck of the Royal yacht, and had bowed in acknowledgment of the greeting which saluted them. Five minutes before eleven they again appeared from the saloon or cabin, and descended the gangway of the *Victoria* and *Albert*. His Royal Highness wore his uniform as a Captain in the Royal Navy and the ribbon of the Garter. The Duchess wore a blue dress, a white cloak, and a white bonnet with fern trimming. Her parasol was white lined with pink. As they descended the ladder the crew of the barge in which they were to cross to the pier raised their oars aloft, and accompanied this salute with three hearty cheers, which were taken up by the sailors manning the yards of the ships of war and by the crews of the merchant-vessels and the numerous pleasure-steamers and small boats around the Royal yacht. Conspicuous among these steamers by the number of spectators who crowded their decks were the *Petrel*, the *Princess Alice*, and the *Alexandra*. The *Petrel* had a band of musicians on board, and, in the intervals between the thunder of great guns which fired a salute, the Russian National Anthem greeted the Grand Duchess.

The landing-stage and pier presented a splendid appearance as the Royal barge was rowed towards it. They were faced with rich draperies of scarlet cloth hung with gold lace, and conspicuous along the front of the roofing of the piers was the word "Welcome!" in letters of gold braid. A covered way, which, like the stage itself, was carpeted in scarlet, led up to a platform, from which, at right angles, was another flight of steps to a second platform overlooking the river. From this platform the pier itself was approached by a third series of stairs under a triumphal arch, with the inscription, in gold, "Kent welcomes her Earl and his Bride." On the landing-stage Vice-Admiral Hastings and Major-General Erskine, commanding at Chatham, surrounded by their respective staffs, were waiting to receive the Duke and Duchess.

Arrived at the head of the last flight of steps, the Duke and Duchess were met by the Mayor and his daughter, Miss Beatrice Lake, Mr. Standish O'Grady, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, and the Bishop of Rochester. Miss Beatrice Lake had the honour of presenting her Imperial Highness with a beautiful bouquet, composed of lilies of the valley, white camellias, sprays of spirea, and maidenhair fern, held in a beautifully-wrought gold handle. The design of the latter is Hymen's torch set with pearls, the arms of Gravesend on one side and those of Kent on the other side; acorns, oak-leaves, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle were chased upon the holder, on which was the Duchess's monogram, with the words—"Presented by the Ladies of Gravesend to the Duchess of Edinburgh, March 7, 1874." The flowers were supplied by the Clarence Nursery at Gravesend. The bouquet was surrounded with a beautiful garland of Honiton lace, designed and manufactured expressly for this occasion by Mrs. Treadwin, of the Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

Another word must be said of the abundant decorations of the pier. Countless flags were hung on the roof and at each side of the building, so as to hide from the most observant eyes the gas-piping and the iron girders; hanging baskets of flowers depended from the centre, and the lamps were wreathed with red and white camellias and an edging of green leaves. By such arrangements the passage of their Royal Highnesses along the Terrace Pier to the ground outside—where the 7th

Hussars, who were to act as escort under Major Harbord's command, and a detachment of Royal Marines, were drawn up awaiting the coming of the Duke and Duchess—was rendered an exceedingly pleasant sight.

They were followed along the pier by a brilliant company, to which were now added the members of the suites who had accompanied the Royal couple from St. Petersburg. Amongst these were easily recognised Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, controller and treasurer to the Duke of Edinburgh; Captain Arthur Balfour Haig, R.E., equerry to the Duke; and the other English officers and Court officials who have been attending his Royal Highness during his marriage visit to the Russian capital. Some Russians, besides those whose names have been already given, mingled in that crowd of uniforms and gay dresses—amongst them Prince Bariatsky and M. Ozerow, in attendance upon the Duchess of Edinburgh—whilst in the press of distinguished persons who came next were Earl Sydney, Viscount Holmesdale, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, the Bishop of Rochester, Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., Major Rickard and Lieutenant Buchanan (in attendance upon Prince Arthur), Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner (in attendance upon the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh). The Recorder, the Town Clerk, and the members of the local committee had pushed to the front or entrance-end of the pier. Here was to take place the presentation of the following address:—

"TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH."

"May it please your Royal Highnesses,—We, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Gravesend, desire most respectfully to tender to your Royal Highnesses our sincere congratulations upon your marriage, fraught as the event is with happy omens of lasting peace and prosperous intercourse between two great nations, and to offer to the daughter of the Emperor of All the Russias, the bride of one of our beloved Princes, a hearty welcome, which, given here on the threshold of England, will be repeated with national fervour throughout the length and breadth of the land. As inhabitants of this ancient maritime borough we are grateful that the happy fortune of locality has been the means of securing for us the honour of addressing to your Royal Highnesses these first words of congratulation and welcome, and of affording us another opportunity of testifying our loyalty and devotion to our beloved Queen and the Royal family. We pray that to the happiness of your union may be added the gift of long life and manifold blessings from the Giver of all Good."

As previously intimated, the address was not read, but simply presented by the Recorder, who took advantage of the brief halt afforded to address a few words of welcome to their Royal Highnesses, which the Duke graciously acknowledged. No time was, however, lost in speech-making, and after receiving the address the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Earl Sydney, entered the first of the five Royal carriages in waiting, and, the Mayor's carriage leading the way, drove slowly off towards the South-Eastern railway station; the fine band of the 1st Administrative Brigade of the 2nd Kent Artillery, which was stationed near the first of the triumphal arches close to the pier, playing M. Riviere's arrangement of the "Anglo-Russian March," the first part of which consists of a few bars of "God Bless our Sailor Prince" and the second part of the Russian National Anthem.

The procession of carriages was followed by the 7th Hussars, the Royal Marines, and Royal Artillery, who had been stationed in front of the Terrace Pier. From this spot to the railway station the Royal pair passed under triumphal arches with Russian words of welcome on one side and the English on the other—for instance, "Welcome!" "Long may you live!" "Welcome to England!" "Happy may you be!" "The Lord preserve and bless you!" "May you live in our hearts!" "Wishing you every happiness!" "Long life and happiness attend you!" Other inscriptions equally appropriate appeared on every house and above every "grand stand" along the line of route. Near the Terrace Pier all the houses were draped with crimson and gold cloth. At the Pier-road began the series of Venetian masts which, with one interruption between that and Berkeley-crescent, were continued at intervals all along the route. Here seats were arranged according to the rating of the inhabitants, and here was the first of the triumphal arches, draped with heavy bullion fringe, 12 in. long, and folding into curtains, relieved by massive gold cords and tassels. Trophies, beautifully painted by heraldic artists, were ranged at each side of the arch, with the names of the Royal couple, the motto "May they be happy!" and the "A.M." monogram in the centre, round which was twined the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The principal building in Harmer-street, the Institute, had its four pillars wrapped in yellow and black, the Russian colours, with the arms of Russia and England.

The Royal couple were heartily cheered on their way from the Thames to the railway station. The whole distance was kept by the Royal Artillery, Marines, Engineers, and the Kentish Artillery and rifle volunteers—these last numbering between 1200 and 1400, under the command of Colonel Annealey, of the second battalion 10th Regiment; whilst about forty boys from the Chichester training-ship, and an equal number from the Royal Naval School at Greenwich, stood between the troops. Passing under the arch near St. James's Church, the procession had but a very short distance to traverse ere it reached the railway station. At the entrance to this was another arch, much lighter in appearance than either of the others. Here their Royal Highnesses arrived at a quarter past eleven. The station was decorated within and without; the room through which the Duke and Duchess passed was like a small conservatory, crowded with large flowering plants, amongst which were some very fine scarlet azaleas, the contributions of the Earl of Darnley, Lord High Steward of Gravesend, Sir J. Lubbock, and other gentlemen.

The special train which was in waiting consisted of a very handsome saloon carriage, which has been constructed for the Great Western Railway Company, six first-class carriages, engine, and brake. It was in charge of Mr. Edward Watkin, son of Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company. In waiting to receive the Royal party were Sir E. Watkin, Mr. Cockburn, traffic manager, Mr. Shaw, manager, and Mr. Brady, chief engineer; several other ladies and gentlemen, including a number of officers, being on the platform. Calling the Mayor to him, the Duke thanked his Worship for the reception which had been given to the Duchess and himself, his Royal Highness adding, "I am glad to see Gravesend once more, and I am grateful to you all for the welcome which you have given me. I never saw Gravesend look so well before." Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, who speaks English with fluency, also thanked the Mayor for the reception accorded to them. In the saloon-carriage, which contained a handsome bouquet, the Duke and Duchess received the congratulations of the members of the Russian Diplomatic Corps, with whom her Imperial Highness conversed cheerfully for several minutes; and then the boys from the Royal Naval School at Greenwich and the cadets from the Chichester training-ship passed by two before their Royal Highnesses. At half-past eleven precisely the Royal train left for Windsor,

amidst great cheering—the Duke and Duchess, with Prince Arthur, repeatedly acknowledging the salutations of the spectators. A cheer from the Naval School boys and the cadets was the farewell greeting to the Royal pair.

RECEPTION AT WINDSOR.

The arrival of their Royal Highnesses at Windsor, punctually at one o'clock, was a very interesting scene. The Queen's station of the London and South-Western Railway had been carpeted and decorated. The Mayor and Corporation of Windsor and the directors and head officers of the South-Western and Great Western Railways were in attendance. The 79th Highlanders formed a guard of honour outside. At half-past twelve some members of the Court began to arrive; among these were the Duke of Cambridge and Prince and Princess Christian, with Count Gleichen. The Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, arrived from the Castle a very few minutes before the train entered the station. Her Majesty wore a white miniver jacket with black spots, a black bonnet in the trimming of which was some sprinkling of white, and carried a grey parasol, which was not out of season that day, so bright was the sunshine. The Princess of Wales wore a Russian sable over a green dress, with a green feather in her bonnet. Princesses Christian and Beatrice were similarly attired, but the latter wearing a light-blue bonnet. Princess Louise was in mourning for the Dowager Duchess of Argyll. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a general officer. Prince Leopold was in Highland dress.

The train came into the station amid the cheers of the company, and her Majesty stepped from the waiting-room to the platform. Close behind her stood the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the two eldest boys of the Prince of Wales. The train was skilfully driven, so that the door of the chief saloon carriage came to a stop opposite the door of the Royal waiting-room. It had hardly halted before the Duke of Edinburgh jumped hurriedly out, embraced his mother, and turned to assist his young wife. No sooner had the Grand Duchess set foot on the platform than a glad smile lighted up the features of the Queen, who advanced to meet her, took her in both arms before she could make any courtesy or formal greeting, and kissed her repeatedly on both cheeks with the warmest affection. This embrace was returned with equal warmth of feeling. When the Queen had thus welcomed her daughter the Prince and Princess of Wales kissed the Grand Duchess. They had lately parted from her in Russia. But Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice were sisters now seen for the first time. It was their turn now to salute the Grand Duchess. Prince Leopold took the like privilege, and then the Grand Duchess, stooping down, gave a hearty embrace to her husband's nephews, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, who held up their cheeks to be kissed, with a childlike wonder and simplicity. Other greetings were exchanged with other members of the Royal family. The Royal cortège, without much loss of time, was marshalled for the return to the castle. There were eight carriages, each drawn by four horses. In the first carriage sat the Queen, having the young bride on her left, and opposite her the Duke of Edinburgh. Next came the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and Prince Arthur in Rifle uniform, who had travelled from Gravesend in the Royal train. Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge were in the third carriage; in the fourth, the Duchess of Wellington (Mistress of the Robes), Princess Wiasemsky (Lady in Waiting to the Grand Duchess), Prince Christian, and the Marquis of Lorne. The other carriages contained the members of the Royal suites, among whom were Prince Vladimir Bariatsky (Lord in Waiting to the Grand Duchess), with General Count Ozeroff, Aide-de-Camp, and M. Kaloschina, Private Secretary to her Imperial Highness. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar rode on horseback.

The eight Royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, passed the guard of honour of the 79th Highlanders at the station, and proceeded slowly up the streets of Windsor, which were lined by the Grenadier Guards, the 79th, and the Berkshire volunteers, which last-named corps mustered nearly 700 strong, under the command of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Sir Paul Hunter. The streets were profusely decorated, and displayed many Russian flags. On the wall of that building, a part of the Castle which was occupied by the choristers of St. George's Chapel, was a huge yellow banner, inscribed with the music and words of the Russian National Hymn. The carriages passed through Thames-street, and instead of turning up Castle-hill, which would have been the shortest way, the route was extended along High-street, past the Townhall, and so to the Queen's entrance at the top of the Long Walk. Here the band of the 2nd Life Guards was stationed, and the alope up to the castle from the iron gates leading to the Long Walk was kept by a detachment of the same regiment. The strains of the Russian National Anthem were heard once more. A battery of the Royal Horse Artillery fired a Royal salute as the procession entered the park. The carriages passed up the alope to the south front of the Castle. Outside George IV.'s gateway, and on each side of it, the Eton boys were gathered, and they gave the Grand Duchess three hearty cheers as she entered the gateway of the Royal castle.

Passing under the gateway while the guns in the Long Walk were still firing the Royal salute, the carriages turned to the left, and went round the gravelled quadrangle to the Queen's entrance. This great square of well-kept gravel, walled round on every side by grey walls and towers, is one of the most imposing features of the Castle. At the Queen's entrance the great officers of the household and others waited to receive her Majesty—the gentlemen, wearing levée dress, being on the right; and the ladies, in morning indoor dress, on the left. The gentlemen comprised the Marquis of Hertford, the new Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Beauchamp, the new Lord Steward; Sir John Cowell, Master of the Household; Sir T. Biddulph, Keeper of the Privy Purse; Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting; the Hon. Mortimer West, Groom in Waiting; also the Dean of Westminster and the Dean of Windsor. The ladies were the Marchioness of Ely, Lady in Waiting to the Queen; Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady in Waiting to the Princess of Wales; Lady Augusta Stanley and Lady Frances Baillie, the Hon. Horatia Stophord, the Hon. Emily Pitt, and the Hon. Emily Lascelles, Maids of Honour.

The carriages stopped at the Queen's entrance. The Duke of Edinburgh alighted and handed the Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh from the carriage. Her Majesty, doing the honours of her Castle, gave her hand to her new daughter, and, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward, her Majesty, the Duchess, the Duke, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, followed by the suite, ascended the staircase to the corridor. Here the household were severally presented by the Queen to the Duchess of Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses were then conducted to their apartments. The Prince and Princess of Wales had rooms in the York Tower; the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were in the Lancaster Tower, with a view of the Long Walk from the windows. Prince Arthur's

quarters were in the Victoria Tower, those of Princess Louise and Lord Lorne in the Augusta Tower. The Duke of Cambridge also slept in the Castle; so did the Danish Minister and Madame Bulow, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the German Ambassador, and the Belgian and Saxon Ministers.

In the evening the town of Windsor was brilliantly illuminated. The principal objects of attraction were the South-Western Railway station and the Townhall. The Eton boys hung out Chinese lanterns from every window. At eight o'clock there was a display of fireworks in a field at Clewer, a short distance from St. Mark's School. This being over, a monster bonfire was lighted. It comprised some thousands of faggots, with tar and paraffin barrels, and continued to burn for some hours, lighting up the country for miles around. The fireworks and bonfire were provided by Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P. for the borough.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VEGETABLE GROWTH.

Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S., began his second lecture on Cryptogamic vegetation, on Thursday week, by adverting to the latter part of the previous lecture, in which he described cell-division taking place equally in all directions, producing cell masses, as in large fruits and in many fungi. He then took as the type of another growth the nostoc, in which the protoplasm of each cell is subjected to successive cleavages, all made in the vertical direction and parallel to one another; hence the result is a moniliform group of small protoplasms arranged in a single linear series, like beads on a string. This form of cleavage gives rise to linear growth, such as is seen in all cellular hairs of plants, and in all twig-like and tall reed-like structures, in which the tendency to longitudinal growth exceeds lateral ones. The genus *Gonium* was selected as the third type. There the cleavage of the protoplasm is always in the vertical direction, but each successive fission is made ultimately at right angles to the preceding one; hence the single protoplasm is first divided into two, then into four, next into eight, and then into sixteen. The clusters of cells being all arranged in one plane and spreading out equally in every direction, at the same time displaying a frequent tendency to arrange themselves in clusters of four, as is well seen in *ulva linza* and many other sea-weeds. This is the group which produces all thin leaflike expansions. *Volvox globator* was next examined. Here the first cell-division is a vertical one, followed by a second, also vertical, but at right angles to the last, producing four protoplasms. The next cleavage being a horizontal one, we obtain eight protoplasms, arranged in two parallel layers. These being soon separated by an intervening fluid, a cavity is formed, which continues to increase. All subsequent cell-division being vertical to the surface of the organism, the horizontal one not being repeated, we obtain a hollow sphere, composed of a single superficial layer of cells, illustrating all those spherical structures, such as secreting cavities and fruit capsules, in which cellular tissue incloses a hollow cavity. Professor Williamson then described the desmidea, unicellular algae, with an hour-glass construction in the centre of each, giving them a bilateral symmetrical form. The union of the protoplasmic contents of two such cells was shown to produce large spores which give birth to young desmids; and a second mode of reproduction was described in which each half of the plant simultaneously develops a small bud, that grows until it equals in size the corresponding half of the parent plant, which now becomes divided along the middle line, thus producing two desmids where but one previously existed.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE WHITE NILE.

Sir Samuel White Baker, F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 6th inst. with comments on the gradual suppression of the slave trade by European Powers, the recent extinction of slavery in the United States of America, and the encouragement of the traffic by the Mohammedan Powers, slaves being necessarily required by a sensual and an indolent people. In support of this statement he referred to the recently published work of Dr. Schweinfurth, "The Heart of Africa." Proceeding to the subject of his discourse, he said that the slave trade is encouraged by the governors of Egyptian provinces not only on account of the tolls they receive to permit it, in spite of its prohibition by the Khedive, but also because they believe it to have been authorised by Mohammed. The difficulties, however, attending its total suppression are not insurmountable; and this great end will eventually be attained, chiefly by European influence. If the Khedive were to replace the present corrupt Egyptian officials by honest and able Europeans throughout the Soudan and the Central African provinces he would not only save the country from utter ruin, but would stamp out the slave trade. Sir Samuel then described the evil consequences of over-taxation and misgovernment in fertile flourishing districts, witnessed by himself in 1870, in his journey from Berber to Khartoum. The Governor of the Soudan left his territory to the care of God, and increased the taxes. In one year he sent to the Khedive £100,000; but the next year the peasantry were totally ruined. Many abandoned the country and many took up the slave trade. At Khartoum Sir Samuel found a Government expedition intrusted to the command of a well-known slave-hunter, and he learnt that the Soudan Government, for about £15,000 a year, licensed persons who were nominally traders, but really brigands, to pillage, massacre, and enslave as much of Central Africa as they could overrun. He then read the text of the orders he himself had received from the Khedive, dated May 19, 1869, decreeing the organisation of "an expedition to subject to our authority the countries situate to the south of Gondokoro, to suppress the slave trade, to introduce a system of regular commerce, to open to navigation the great lakes of the Equator, and to establish a chain of military stations and commercial depôts distant at intervals of three days' journey throughout Central Africa, accepting Gondokoro as the base of operations." The supreme command is confided to Sir Samuel White Baker for four years." Sir Samuel said that the Khedive, unfortunately, differs from his subjects. He is far from a fanatic, being intelligent and experienced; but his active energy is always working against a passive resistance. The natural advantages of the country are very great, and enormous advantages would accrue from the encouragement of industry and commerce, and the establishment of railway communication, the electric telegraph, and the other accompaniments of civilisation. The people also possess intelligence, honesty, and other good qualities. In reference to the character of the Egyptian officials, he stated that, although he had himself suppressed the slave trade, yet he found afterwards that the Governor of Fashoda was receiving toll for the passage of slaves; but he added that the Sultan of Darfur, a fanatical Mohammedan and a slave-dealer, had recently been defeated in an attack upon the Egyptian frontier, and that, should this lead to his territories being conquered by the Khedive, a most fatal blow would thereby be given to the Central African slave trade. In con-

clusion, in reference to his recent expedition, Sir Samuel said that, though he had been the active instrument, great credit and honour are due to the Khedive of Egypt, as the first Mohammedan who has dared to strike at the root of this great abomination. Among the illustrations of the lecture was a map of Africa in relief by Mr. H. F. Brion, containing Sir Samuel Baker's corrections. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

MOHAMMEDANISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Bosworth Smith began his fourth and last lecture, on Saturday last, by some remarks on the Mohammedan ideas of a future life; the ordinary misconceptions of Christians respecting it; the way in which, in all religions, the circumstances of this life naturally influence the idea of the other; the eternal reality that it was to Mohammed himself, although no one can suppose that it supplied the motive by which he and his followers were inspired. It was, he remarked, another misconception that Islam was so successful because it was so sensual; as if any religion could owe its permanent success to its bad morality! Mohammed dealt with existing institutions, much as Moses had dealt before him. He did not make the manners of Arabia, and was too wise to think he could unmake or remake them all at once. He strictly limited polygamy and mitigated its worst evils. Polygamy was no more a part of Islam than slavery was a part of Christianity; they had simply coexisted. Mohammed could not abolish slavery, but he proscribed the slave trade and raised the condition of the slaves themselves to something like that of domestic servants. The orphan and the poor were the subject of his peculiar care; nor did he neglect the lower animals. What legislation has of late years tried to do ineffectually here in that respect had been long done in the East by the Prophet of Arabia. By forbidding gambling and intoxicating drinks, Mohammed anticipated the vacillating efforts of the European governments of the nineteenth century. Could it not, then, be said that Mohammed had done something of Christ's work, even if he had revered Christ less than, in fact, he did? Passing, then, to what he called the most important question of the lectures, Mr. Bosworth Smith maintained that Islam ought not to be despised or ignored by Christians. It was, at all events, an approach to Christianity. It was strictly monotheistic; its heroes were also those of Jews and Christians; it was in its essence a spiritual religion, allowing no priestcraft and no idolatry; finally, it looks back upon Christ with reverence only less than that of the truest Christians. If it were asked, why, then, did Mohammed reject Christianity, three reasons might be given:— Mohammed's imperfect knowledge of Christ; his dislike of certain dogmas, in which, rather than in a holy life, he was driven to believe that Christianity consisted; and the failure of such Christianity as he knew to overthrow idolatry in Arabia. The lecturer quoted fully from the Koran in support of these views. Then, turning to the question whether Islam had kept back the East, as it was often said, by hindering the spread of Christianity, he pointed out that Christianity had moved westward almost immediately after its birth, and it had never taken real hold of the East. The Christianity of the East in Mohammed's time was incurably corrupt. Islam had been a grand forward movement originally, and had been a higher life to untold millions since. It ill became Christians to complain of Islam for doing the good which they had failed to do. Islam was the religion of the pastoral or semi-pastoral world, and was not suited for countries of a wholly different nature. The lecturer illustrated his view by referring to the aspects of Islam in different countries, such as Spain, Africa, Turkey, Persia, and India. The contrast, however, between Christianity and Islam is most striking. In morality, in intellectual progress, in the method of drawing near to God, in the ideal life of all, the difference is vast and incommensurable. It must be remembered that the East itself is unprogressive, and that all religions are liable to corruption, and stand in need of revival. Islam is not incapable either of revival or of reform, as shown by the Wahabite movement in Arabia and in India, and by what is going on now to the east of Anatolia. It is an important question how far the introduction of Western manners can improve Eastern countries as regards, for instance, the form of government, polygamy, and slavery. The lives of such men as Livingstone are the best methods of introducing such civilisation and Christianity as the East can receive. Islam has yielded something, and might yield more, to both, if misconceptions were removed. Christians have something to learn from Mohammedanism, even as it is. Islam has still a mission in the world, and may be modified, even if it cannot be supplanted, by Christianity. Mr. Bosworth Smith concluded by a general review of Mohammed's character and by assigning to him the place which he conceived might be fairly claimed for him in universal history. (We are informed that this interesting course of lectures will be published shortly by Messrs. Smith and Elder.)

WEIGHT AND PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his fourth lecture on Tuesday last, said that the history of physical science furnishes ample illustration, not only of the variation of minds of different individuals as regards the investigation of nature, but also differences in the same individual as regards the power of grasping different ideas of nature. Goethe, with his endowments, might have become a great biologist, but he had no power to grasp the stricter physical sciences. He never could be made to understand Newton; and his work on colours proves that he misunderstood him. . . . Aristotle, also, lacked the firm grasp of the physical investigator; yet, so prodigious were his achievements in collecting and classifying all the knowledge of his time, that, even in physics, where he had no right to authority, natural or acquired, he was looked upon as finished and infallible; and, in consequence, verbal emptiness, wearing the air of wisdom, satisfied the world for more than two thousand years. . . . In Archimedes we have a strong contrast to Aristotle; yet it was not till the time of Galileo that the truths enunciated by him were re-enunciated. The Professor then gave additional experimental illustrations of the Archimedean principle. Some dry sewing-needles, dropped one by one into water, floated, and the water all round was shown to be depressed. This depression, which is due to surface repulsion, must be added to the size of the needles if we wish to know the quantity of water displaced. When this is done, the weight of the needles is equal to that of the displaced water. After proving this by other examples, remarks were made on the walking of insects on water, the floating of ice, and similar phenomena. The Professor then proceeded to the study of the gaseous form of matter, commencing with air. After referring to Galileo's jeering the Aristotelian notion that "Nature abhorred a vacuum," by saying that she did so only up to 32 ft., when the Florentine gardeners could pump water no higher, Professor Tyndall illustrated Torricelli's idea, that the force which lifts the water in the pump is the pressure of the air on the water outside the pump; and therefore a column of 32 ft. or 33 ft. of water balances the atmosphere. Torricelli, moreover, concluded that, with a heavier liquid than water, a column of less height would be supported—which he proved by means of mercury, which is thirteen times heavier than

water. This view was further corroborated by the experiments of Pascal, who found, by taking the tube up a church spire and causing it to be carried up a mountain, that the column of mercury gradually diminished in height as the elevation to which the tube was raised increased. Professor Tyndall then, by a series of experiments, proved that the air has weight; and also explained the construction and action of the air-pump, the Magdeburg hemispheres, the boys' leather suckers, and other interesting examples of atmospheric pressure. Finally, he noticed the adhesion of two of Sir Joseph Whitworth's perfectly true planes placed upon each other, which he demonstrated to be due to molecular attraction, and not to atmospheric pressure, since the adhesion continued in a vacuum.

At the next Friday evening meeting, March 20, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Registrar of the University of London, will give a discourse on the Temperature of the Atlantic.

FINE ARTS.

An exhibition of drawings and sketches by William Simpson, who has gone round the world as Special Correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, will open to the public, at Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, on Monday next, the 16th. Many of the sketches are in black and white, and are the original material for the illustrations which have appeared in this paper of the Imperial Marriage at Peking, and other Engravings of China and Japan, as well as of the Modoc war on the frontiers of California.

The private view of the exhibition of the Society of Lady Artists takes place to-day (Saturday), at the new gallery of the society, 48, Great Marlborough-street. The exhibition will open to the public on Monday next.

The report of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution for last year has been issued. The income of the year amounted to £2736, and the sum of £1970 was distributed among ninety-eight applicants. The annual dinner is to take place on May 9. Sir Henry James will preside.

The annual exhibition in connection with the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts is open. The exhibition is said to be of more than average merit.

A portrait of the late Lord Derby, in his robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, by Mr. Desanges, has been purchased by subscription for presentation to some public gallery.

Mr. Barlow's engraving, after Mr. Millais's testimonial portrait, of Sir James Paget is ready for distribution.

Mr. George Ellis, of St. John's-wood, has presented a collection of sixty-five engraved portraits of historical and artistic interest to the Guildhall Library.

Mr. Field Talfourd, the portrait and landscape painter, in oil, water colours, and crayons, died suddenly on the 5th inst. He was the younger brother of Mr. Justice Talfourd, and was born in 1815.

At a special general meeting of the Royal Institute of British architects, on Monday evening last, the recommendation of the council that, subject to her Majesty's sanction, the Royal gold medal of 1873-4 be awarded to Mr. John Ruskin, M.A., the Slade Professor of Fine Art at the University of Oxford, was adopted.

The *Athenæum* is "able to state that the Council of the Royal Academy have had the subject of architectural drawings for their exhibition before them, and have decided for the future, as far as possible, to give a preference to those drawings which are evidently the actual productions of the architects who exhibit them. It has also been decided that geometrical elevations and detail drawings of interest are admissible." Such steps as these on the part of the Academy should tend to render the architectural portion of the exhibition at once more interesting, genuine, and instructive. At the same time, it is the ideas, not the autographic rendering, which should be the first consideration. Some architects have a very taking and picturesque knack of setting out with pen or pencil entirely stale and even worthless ideas.

Our readers are aware that by an order of the Court of Chancery the whole of the large stock of engravings after the works of Turner left by the painter have had to be sold. In pursuance of this order the fourth portion was sold at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's on four days of last week. It comprised "Ancient Carthage; the embarkation of Regulus," engraved by D. Wilson, 1840. Eight artist's proofs fetched from £11 to £12 10s. each. The "Ancient Italy," engraved by Willmore. Four artist's proofs realised from £9 to £13 each. The "Modern Italy," engraved by W. Müller, 1840. The artist's proof of this sold for £13 10s. "Heidelberg," engraved by T. A. Prior, 1846. Several unfinished proofs brought from £8 to £12. "Oxford," engraved by E. Goodall; "Venice," engraved by W. Müller, 1837, a touch proof of which fetched £8 5s.; "Mercury and Adonis," engraved by Willmore. The trial proof of the last sold for £12, and no less than fifty proofs before letters fetched from £6 to £10 each. Besides these there were a great number of impressions of "The Field of Waterloo," engraved by Lewis; "The Deluge," engraved by Quillet; "Fishing-Boats off Calais," engraved by Davison; and "Boccaccio: the Bird-cage," engraved by Quillet.

Two fine portraits by Rubens, representing members of the French family of Beaufort, have been added to the Brussels Museum.

The report of the last Autumn Exhibition at Liverpool sets forth that the number of admissions by payment was 31,679, besides 534 season tickets. The number of works exhibited was 1057. The sales amounted to £7402 17s. 6d.; £780 10s. being expended by the Corporation in pictures for the permanent Gallery of Art now in course of formation. The total receipts amounted to £1566 1s. 3d., leaving a profit of £466 1s.

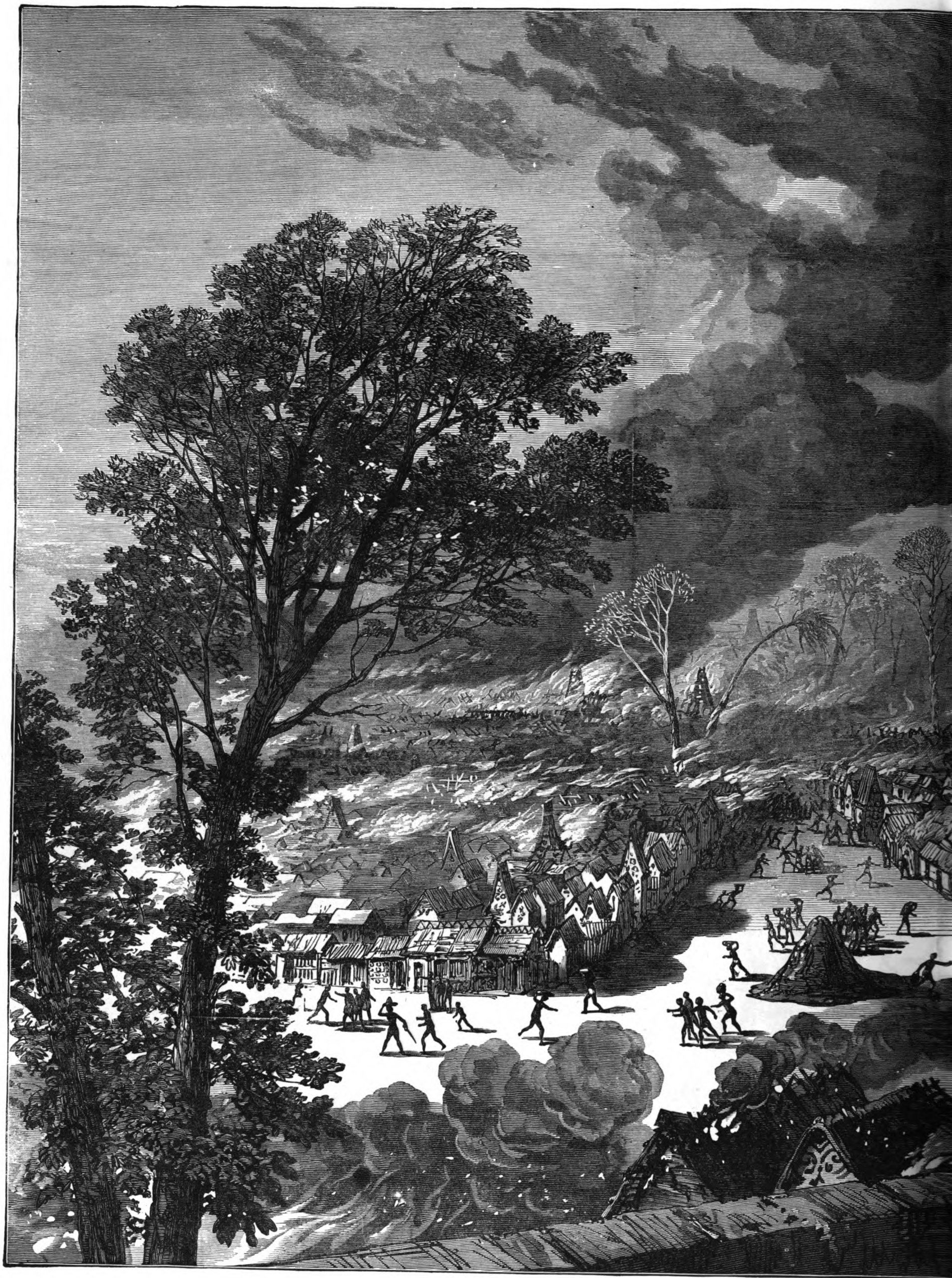
In announcing, last week, the munificent gift to the town of Barnard Castle made by Mr. John Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, Durham, of his house, park, and collections at Barnard Castle, we erroneously included in the gift the fine collection of Japanese art-objects exhibited last year at the Liverpool Art-Club. The almost matchless collection of Japanese enamels, lacquer, bronzes, and porcelain to which we alluded has been formed by Mr. James L. Bowes, of Streatlam Tower, Liverpool, and still remains in that gentleman's possession.

Mr. Forbes Robertson, who (in place of the actor of the original cast) is playing Chastelard to Mrs. Rousby's Mary Queen of Scots at the Princess's, and whose spirited and pleasing impersonation of the young lover is winning greater favour for Mr. Wills's drama than was at first accorded to it, is likewise a very promising pupil in the painting school of the Royal Academy. He is the son of a well-known art-critic.

An institution called the Austrian Athenæum is established at Vienna to serve as a permanent memorial of the late International Exhibition in that capital. The Athenæum is founded for the instruction of mechanics and working men, after the plan of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers in Paris. Large numbers of articles left by exhibitors at the Exposition have been transported thither, together with a quantity of models and other instructive appliances, and a library of 3412 volumes.



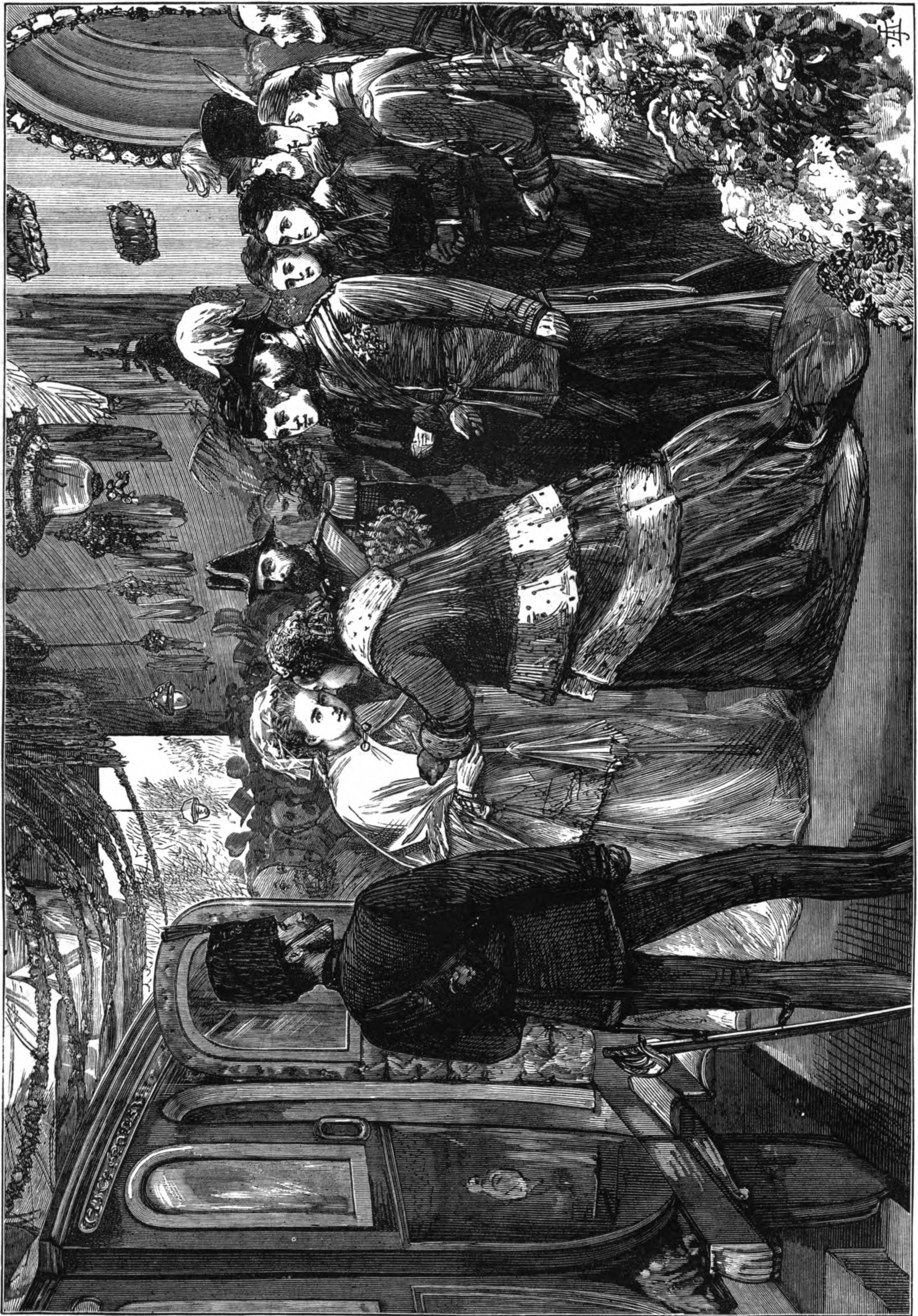
STREWING FLOWERS BEFORE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT GRAVESEND.



THE BURNING
FROM A SKETCH



OF COOMASSIE.]
BY SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE QUEEN MEETING THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT WINDSOR RAILWAY STATION.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* makes up a very pleasant number. There is much homely rustic pathos in "Far from the Madding Crowd;" and the dainty prettiness of some passages of the new tale, "A Rose in June," is worthy of the title. The chief interest, however, attaches to a new member of the charming group of semi-political stories of modern French society, which have long formed so agreeable a feature in this magazine. The subject is this time Bonapartism, so long the butt of the author's satire, but now, in its adversity, exhibited on the only poetical side it offers, the invincible fidelity of a veteran officer contrasted with the fickleness of courtiers. The little tale is as lively in incident as rich in feeling. Dr. Johnson's is not the character to lend itself readily to a new theory, and the able essay on the great lexicographer is inevitably little more than a repetition of accepted conclusions. A more liberal treatment of household dependants, especially as regards intellectual culture, is powerfully advocated by a well-known writer, easily identified by the initials; while another essayist extols the present by comparison with "the unpleasant past," and contends that the England of to-day is more comfortably off than ever before. It may be feared that the present is, nevertheless, unpleasant enough to large classes of the community. "Feng-Shui" is an account of a curious Chinese superstition, an eccentric sort of natural philosophy based on an imaginary conformity between terrestrial and celestial things.

Macmillan is by no means interesting this month. "Castle Daly," indeed, maintains its character as a racy Irish tale; and Mendelssohn's letters to Hiller are very pleasant, though too technically musical for general readers. The other contributions, however, either relate to subjects of minor importance or prejudice an important theme by heaviness of treatment; the latter is especially the case with an attack on the system of competitive examinations at the Universities—which, coming from Mr. Sedley Taylor, is probably as weighty in one sense as it is certainly heavy in another.

Blackwood commences a new fiction of admirable promise, "Alice Lorraine." The opening, introducing the chief personages at the important moment of consulting the prophecy of an astrologer, appears imitated from the similar scene in "Guy Mannering," but is hardly less provocative of curiosity. "Disorder in Dreamland" and "The Two Valentines" are successfully continued; a notice of Lord Stanhope's history of Queen Anne's reign displays abundant knowledge; and it would be unreasonable to quarrel with *Blackwood's* natural exultation at the most recent transactions of Queen Victoria's. The concluding part of "The Two Speransky" tells the story of the exiled and recalled Minister's daughter, with a specimen of her power as a novelist, which seems to have principally consisted in pathos.

Fraser, in a leading article in "The Turn of the Tide," accounts for the recent Liberal defeat on the ordinary hypothesis of a general indisposition to further organic change. Current events lend considerable interest to a paper on the multifarious employments of Indian civilians. "Stone Monuments of Sardinia" discusses the mysterious purpose of the *nuraghe* or prehistoric towers found over the island, which are explained as places of refuge in time of war. The tall, slender towers of Pembrokeshire churches might have been added to the examples adduced in support of this view. "The Teutonic and the Celtic Epic" is an elaborate comparison between the *Tain Bo Cuailgne*, an ancient Irish poem as yet unpublished, and the "Nibelungen Lied." The superiority of the German poem in all essential particulars is most marked. An essay on the German lyrical poetry of the Middle Ages in its relation to the contest between the Pope and the Emperor shows that the minneingers, like all poets and prophets in all countries and ages, had their full share of antipathy to the sacerdotal spirit.

The *Fortnightly* is hardly so interesting as usual. The most important article is one by Mr. F. Harrison on the recent elections, which he construes as indicating desertion of the Liberal party by the bulk of the middle class. This is certainly to some extent correct, and the effect must sooner or later be a great increase in the political activity and influence of the working classes. Mr. F. W. Newman's political essay, as usual with him, is more valuable for the inspiring influence of its lofty moral tone than for its practical suggestiveness; and the grievance which Mr. A. H. Bealy has discovered in the Scotch game laws, though no doubt a real one, is as yet mainly of local interest. Mr. Morley has imbibed the eloquence of the author under his review; his notice of Victor Hugo's "Ninety-three" is a remarkably fine piece of writing.

The *Contemporary* is replete with varied interest. Sir Henry Thompson replies to Dr. Holland's strictures on his proposal for the cremation of corpses, and explains its *modus operandi*. It has already, he states, been tried with perfect success on the bodies of large animals. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, in a paper entitled "Caesarism and Ultramontanism," politely explains to Archbishop Manning why the State must decline to take cognizance of his pretensions to spiritual dominion. The contrast between the hard, matter-of-fact logic of the lawyer and the poetical mysticism of the priest is very entertaining. The prospects of the Catholic Church are hopefully discussed by Mr. St. George Mivart, whose position, however, we can hardly understand, as he rests his hopes for the future of his Church on a condition of mutual toleration condemned by that body itself. Professor Huxley's masterly Aberdeen address is here presented in a permanent form; while in another part of the *Review* the speaker is summoned by Dr. Bastian to show cause why evolutionists should not be held logically bound to embrace the doctrine of spontaneous generation also. Mr. Holyoake's essay on the elections contains a powerful rebuke of a section of the Liberal party for its ingratitude to Mr. Gladstone.

In *Scribner's Monthly* we have to note a beautifully-illustrated description of the romantic mountain districts of North Carolina, a full account of the recent "Crédit Mobilier" scandal, and a pretty poem by R. H. Stoddard.

The *Transatlantic* contains its usual copious selection from the leading American periodicals. One of the most interesting papers, from the *Tribune*, is an account of the recent remarkable geological explorations in the Far West, which have thrown great light on the fauna, flora, and physical constitution of the North American continent during the tertiary period. At this time the centre of the country was occupied by a chain of lakes, and the climate was much milder than at present. A review of Bagehot on the English Constitution, from the *North American*, powerfully calls attention to the unsystematic and hand-to-mouth character of American legislation as one of the principal dangers of the future.

Old and New is varied and entertaining, but contains nothing of special note, except Mr. Trollope's new fiction, which is published simultaneously with its appearance in England.

"Patricia Kemball" is continued with much spirit in *Temple Bar*. A family bereavement, consigning the heroine to the charge of an uncongenial guardian, introduces a change of scene, and thus leads up to a very graphic description of an English watering-place of the ordinary class. "The Cycle of Lullaby Song," having conducted our national poetry from in-

fancy to its old age, in the eighteenth century, winds up with the cheerful assurance that the subsequent outburst in Byron's era must be regarded as a re-birth. The "Pervigilium Veneris" is very prettily translated.

The scenery of the two sections of the present instalment of Mr. Francillon's "Olympia," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is strongly contrasted—the first part being laid in English woodlands, the second in Buenos Ayres. Both are admirably sketched, and the style is very highly finished. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in a vigorous article on the conflict between Pope and Emperor, apparently enunciates the questionable proposition that right is necessarily on the side of might, but afterwards discovers that might agrees with right in siding with the Emperor. This proposition would be almost more distasteful than the former to the conductors of the *Month*, who seem to have never mastered the legal maxim respecting "coming into court with clean hands." It is really too ridiculous for an institution which denounces the claim of a nation like Italy to self-government to quarrel with restrictions imposed upon her own. The Tichborne case imparts additional interest to Mr. Walton's paper on "Stonyhurst Life," which will be found pleasant reading.

Tinsley relies principally on its trio of novels, of which Mr. M'Carthy's "Linley Rochford" is the most remarkable. The *Argosy* preserves its well-marked individuality. "Waiting for the Cars" is an especially good story. In *London Society* we have to notice Mr. Wilson's parallel of Rachel and Macready, Mr. O'Shaughnessy's graceful "Angora," and the fullest English criticism on the younger Dumas we have yet seen, from the pen of Mr. Keningale Cook. Mr. Sala is, as usual, the chief contributor to *Belgravia*. Mrs. Craik's novel and the record of the Challenger's cruise continue prominent among the attractions of *Good Words*, which also commences two series of papers of excellent promise—Professor Balfour Stewart on solar research and Mr. Allardyce on the natives of Calcutta—and has a charming little poem, "A Street Idyll," by O. Brooke.

We have also to acknowledge the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *St. James's Magazine*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Once a Week*, and the *Irish Monthly*.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

HOW SEC.—Malta.—1 You have overlooked the true solution of Problem No. 1562. See our Paper for Feb. 14. 2. The problem of your own composition shall have due attention. J. HALL.—Doctored, with thanks. VALERIU, Philadelphia; M. G. V. New York.—Your verbal solution of our last Knight's Tour is correct, as you will have seen before this reaches you. A. W. B.—No; it is still imperfect. You have evidently not studied the subject. FRILAND.—We have not space to give lessons on the openings. Your only course to acquire knowledge of them is by the study of some treatise on chess and by playing with some one well practised in the game.

G. D. P., of Alexandria.—The solution of Beyer's problem appears to us very obvious. Are you sure of having correctly copied it? As given by you, the key move seems to be 1. B to Kt 4th. Black's best defence is then Kt to Q B 7th; whereupon White plays 2. K to Q Kt 5th, making next move. HOW SEC. JONES, W. R. S., M. E., and many Others.—The chess magazine about which you inquire has not been sent to us, and we are unable, therefore, to give you the information asked for.

TANCRID.—There is an excellent chess column—conducted with unflinching zeal and remarkable ability—given once a week in the *Glasgow Herald*. The *Herald* can be obtained in London through any newsdealer.

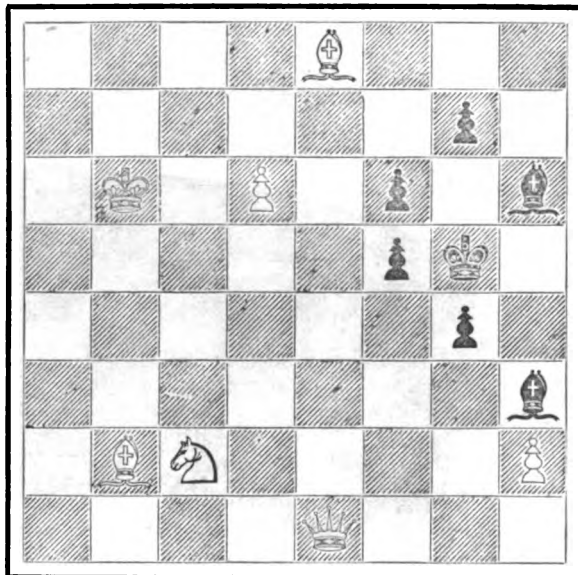
W. B., Kentish Town.—We have not yet seen the article to which you refer. C. W. N. D.—It shall be inquired for.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1562 has been received from W. F. W.—Senex—F. R. S.—Dorby and Joan—A. A.—E. Frau of Lyons—W. V. G. D.—Mitte of Havre—A. R. S.—W. M. A. of Cork—Philip—W. Lewis Wood—S. F. G.—T. W. of Canterbury—Harry—Queen's Knight—F. A. R.—Bangaroo and Jap—A. Wood—W. F. Payne—Book-seller—C. M. R.—Fox and Cox—Pip—Prodromus—R. N.—W. G. R.—St. Clair—J. Rowden—M. P.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—W. B. E.—Joseph Janion—Wellington—Edmund—Q. E. D.—C. Longcroft—Phis—B. B. B.—Charley—Manfred and Man Friday—H. B.—W. D. O.—Mitte—T. M. K.—C. M. J.—G. Wigram—L. S. D.—Bob—Carnatic—Mentor and Telemachus—G. E. W. F.—Carfax—E. C. Campbell—Edolton—Ralph and Emma—Edith—Mickelber—Lex and Medius—E. S.

PROBLEM No. 1562.

By Dr. HERAL (*Oesterreichische Schachzeitung*).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE CLIFTON (BRISTOL) TOURNEY.

The following well-contested Game, between the Rev. W. WAYTE and Mr. HALFORD, was played in the above-mentioned tournament.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.).	BLACK (Mr. H.).	WHITE (Mr. W.).	BLACK (Mr. H.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	24. P to K B 5th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		White has now the better game.
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	25. P takes P	Q to Kt 4th
4. P takes P	P takes P	26. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. K to R 2nd	Q to K 2nd
6. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 5th	28. P to K B 6th	
7. Castles	B to Kt 5th		Well played.
8. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th	29. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd
9. P to Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd	30. B to K R 4th	R to K B 2nd
10. Kt to K 2nd	B takes Kt		
11. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd		This also is a very good move.
12. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt	31. P takes P (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
13. Q B takes B	Kt to K 5th	32. Q takes Q	Kt takes P
14. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt	33. B to K B 6th	K to R 2nd
15. P takes Kt	Q to K R 5th	34. B takes R	R takes B
16. K to Kt 2nd	Q R to Q 4th	35. R to K B 6th	Kt to Q 5th
17. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th	36. P to K 6th	R to K 2nd
	It he had played the	37. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 4th
	would have lost a piece.	38. Q R to K B 7th (ch)	R to K sq
18. Q to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd	39. R to K Kt sq (ch)	K to Kt sq
19. B takes B	P takes B	40. R to K Kt sq (ch)	and wins.
20. B to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
21. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K 3rd		
22. P to K B 4th	K to R sq		
23. Q B to K sq	P to Q B 3rd		

THE ROYAL NAVY WEDDING GIFT.

Of the marriage gifts presented this week to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, none will be more costly and beautiful than that given by her husband's comrades in a gallant and patriotic service, the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. It is a magnificent set of gold plate, manufactured by Messrs. Williams and Hill (late Catchpole), of Oxford-street. There are sixty pieces, forming a complete dessert service for twenty-four persons, which includes a centrepiece and épergne, four seven-light candelabra, a loving-cup, a pair of claret-pitchers, a pair of sugar-vases, two large oval fruit-stands and four round, twelve salt-cellars, with salt-spoons, and other articles. The épergne is a tripod, raised upon a hexagonal plateau, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, on her marriage with Captain his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, R.N., K.G., by the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines." The épergne is three feet high. At the base are the Royal and Imperial arms of England and Russia, with the monogram "A.A." and a crown. The friezes are all different. Grotesque masks, a figure of Neptune, and another of a water-nymph adorn this part of the work. The vase, which is intended to contain a fruit-trophy or a bouquet, is divided into panels, on which are various masks in relief; three winged dragons form the supports. Not less elaborate in design are the seven-light candelabra, on which are a number of minute figures, consisting of animals and other subjects; three goats' heads, or "masks," appearing under the figures of the Seasons, which form the apex. Each capital is wreathed with flowers and doves; on the capitals of the pillars are fruits and flowers, amongst which are golden toads; the stems of the pillars are adorned with cherubs and beetles; fruits, flowers, and masks predominate at the base. The claret-pitchers, while they are copies of Cellini's works, are of the well-known Hebe form, and have for handles a Bacchante and the infant Bacchus. The loving-cup is of appropriate design and finely modelled; it bears the Royal arms and various marine emblems.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. G. W. FITZWILLIAM.

The Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, of Milton House, Northamptonshire, died on the 4th inst., at his seat near Peterborough, from the effects of a fall while hunting. This much-lamented gentleman, master of the Fitzwilliam hounds, was born May 3, 1817, the third son of Charles William, fifth Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas, first Lord Dundas. He married, March 18, 1865, Alice Louisa, daughter of the late Major-General the Hon. George Anson, and leaves issue one son and two daughters.

LIEUTENANT EYRE.

Arthur Hardolph Eyre, Lieutenant 90th Foot, who volunteered for the African war and has met a gallant soldier's death in Ashantee, was born in 1851, the only son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., one of the most distinguished of the Kaffir and Crimean officers, by Georgiana, his wife, daughter of the Hon. J. Bridgman Simpson, and was grandson of Vice-Admiral Sir George Eyre, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., a younger brother of the late Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq., of Grove, Notts, M.P. for that county. Lieutenant Eyre, described by Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., as "the bravest boy he ever saw," was killed in the action on the river Dah, on Feb. 4, true to the heroism he inherited.

MR. WYNNE-FINCH.

Charles Wynne-Finch, Esq., of Voelas, in the county of Denbigh, and Cefn Amwlch, in the county of Carnarvon, formerly M.P. for Carnarvon, died at 4, Rue de Solferino, Paris, on the 3rd inst. He was born June 14, 1815, the eldest son of the late Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne, Esq., of Voelas, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Henry Hildyard, of Stokesley, in the county of York, and was grandson of the Hon. Charles Finch (second son of Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford), who married Jane Wynne, heiress of the great Cambrian family of Wynne of Voelas (sprung from Marchweithian, Lord of Ys Aled, founder of the eleventh noble tribe of North Wales and Powys), and assumed her surname and arms. The late Mr. Wynne Finch married, first, 1840, Laura Susan, daughter of Richard Pollen, Esq., of Rodbourne, Wilts; and, secondly, 1863, Jamesina Joyce Ellen, widow of H. Styleman Le Strange, Esq., of Hunstanton, and daughter of John Stewart, Esq., of Belladrum. By the former (who died in 1851) he leaves three sons.

Sir Stafford Northcote was, on Tuesday, officially gazetted Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse; Mr. Stephen Cave, Judge-Advocate-General; and Mr. George Millar, Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Mr. James Falshaw, C.E., was, on Tuesday, unanimously elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. James Cowan, who had resigned the office on becoming one of the members for the city.

The Mayor of Wrexham entertained 3000 school children, on Tuesday, in honour of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the day was observed as a general holiday in the town.

An Archaeological and Architectural Association has recently been formed at Reading, for the county of Berks, and the first meeting was held on Tuesday night, when a lecture on Reading Abbey was delivered by the Rev. L. G. Maine. Several leading county gentlemen are members of the society.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, in view of the public entry of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh into London, issued circulars to the district surveyors instructing them to carefully inspect all balconies, parapets, and temporary erections in their jurisdiction.

The Earl of Glasgow appeals for subscriptions and donations to the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital, to enable the committee to clear off the debt and complete the chapel and new wards. About £3000 is required for these purposes. During the year ending last October 463 patients were received, and 200 applicants were obliged to wait admission for want of space.

The Lord Mayor has issued invitations to a banquet to be given in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, on Friday, the 20th inst., to the President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce; and the chairmen and delegates of the various chambers of commerce and chambers of agriculture in the United Kingdom.

At the annual meeting of the members of the United Service Institution, last Saturday night, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, who was in the chair, announced that a gold medal was to be granted annually for the best essay on a naval or military subject, and that the subject for next year's essay was "The best mode of providing recruits from the reserve forces for the British Army, taking into consideration its various duties in times of peace and war."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sugar. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 498, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world at 2s. 6d. per bottle. "Floriline" Powder, put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Would you preserve your pearly teeth
In all their beauty now,
And keep them perfect as they are,
And White as Alpine snow?
If so, use "Gallup's Dentifrice,"
It is the Toilet's Queen;
And ladies all with one accord
Use "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

What gives to beauty its great charm,
And its main feature, too?
Why, pearly teeth of perfect shape,
And snowy in their hue.
And what preserves them in that state,
And keeps them pure and clean?
Why, Gallup's famous "Dentifrice,"
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Discoloration it arrests,
And animalcules too,
It keeps the teeth a snowy white,
The gums a rosy hue;
The breath it makes both fresh and sweet,
The mouth so nice and clean;
And hence it makes both young and old
Use "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may, or may not, be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least one person in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially decayed tooth more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the Fragrant Floriline is the only remedy discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1871—"There are so many who obtain all their celebrity from are so constantly and extensively advertised, that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we have seen is a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous remedies for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums.

The Fragrant Floriline is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 498, Oxford-street.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Its constant use prevents the Teeth
From tarnish or decay;
All animalcules, too, it drives
Permanently away.
It cleanses every tainted place,
However long it's been,
And purifies the human mouth,
Does "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

This pure and matchless Dentifrice
Surpasses all the rest;
It is acknowledged on all hands
As infinitely better than any
Ould from the choicest, sweetest Flowers,
In distant lands now seen,
They give a most delicious charm
To "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

One trial of this liquid gem
Will prove its wondrous powers;
The mouth will feel as fresh and sweet
As Spring's delightful showers.
It beautifies your teeth at once,
Discoloured though they've been;
For nothing answers half so well
As "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

"Floriline"—The most eminent Chemists of the day admit that Floriline will produce snowy teeth and fragrant breath where nothing else will. While mineral tooth preparations injure the enamel of the teeth, this wonderful vegetable liquid preserves and beautifies them. Symptoms of decay, and all discolorations of every sort, disappear by magic; and by its delightful use the mouth becomes as fragrant and sweet as a font of flowers; so that, in fact, when it has once been used, either by the young or the old, they will never discontinue it, but, as the "Christian World" truly says, "Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Another great authority says:—"The Floriline is a vegetable dentifrice of the purest quality; it is perfectly harmless in its use—beneficial, but not injurious. It imparts to the teeth a pearly and most beautiful whiteness, gives a delightful fragrance to the breath, and no discovery having the same purpose in view has hitherto approached it in interest or success."

From the "Young Ladies' Journal"—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline."

Put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 498, Oxford-street.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Preservation of nature's charms,
It never fails to please;
It makes the mouth as fresh and sweet
As summer's balmy breeze;
It makes the teeth as white as pearls,
In all their beauty seen;
And thus it is that all apply
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

The breath it makes as sweet as flowers
Just washed in morning's dew;
The gums it cleanses pure and clean,
Their tint it does renew.
It makes the mouth a font of sweets,
Well worthy of each theme;
And all admire the magic powers
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

Secretions of a baneful kind,
And animalcules too,
All fly before its potent power—
It cleanses through and through.
This Dentifrice of peerless worth
In every household seen,
And why? Because it purges all
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. Russell, the celebrated dentist, 14, York-place, Portman-square, London, writes:—"I have tried your Floriline, and find it not only a great assistance in my practice in cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, but it gives entire satisfaction. I recommend it to all my patients, and I believe hundreds of them would never visit a dentist would be much benefited by the use of your Floriline."

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

10,000 PRESENTS, from 5s. to £20.

NEW LARGE SHOW-ROOM.
PRESENTS FOR LADIES.
GENTLEMEN'S PRESENTS.
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PRESENTS FOR BOYS.
PRESENTS FOR OLDER MEN.
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120 Woodcuts, post-free.
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CHURCH SERVICES, in Morocco.
CHURCH SERVICES, Ivory.
HYMNS (Ancient and Modern).

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27 and 28, Oxford-street,
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DRESSING-CASES, Wood.
DRESSING-CASES, Leather.
DRESSING-CASES (Gentlemen).
DRESSING-BAGS (Ladies).
DRESSING-BAGS (Gentlemen).
HAND-BAGS, 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
WALLET-BAGS, Morocco, 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
TRAVELLING-BAGS, all sizes.
SEALSKIN BAGS, 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
RETICULES, 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
CHATELAINES, 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
SCISSOR-CASES, Morocco, 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
GLOVE-BOXES, Morocco, 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
HANDKERCHIEF-BOXES, 10s.

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and
GOTTO'S,
27 and 28, Oxford-street,
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10,000 PRESENTS, from 5s. to £20.

WRITING-CASES, 5s.
DESKS, Wood, 6s. 6d., 10s. 12s. 14s. 16s. 18s. 20s.
DESK-PATCH-BOXES, 21s. 22s. 23s. 24s. 25s. 26s. 27s. 28s. 29s. 30s.
ENVELOPE-CASES and BLOT-CASES, Leather, 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
MUSIC BILLS and CASES.
CASES OF BOOKS, Morocco.
WORK-BOXES, 6s. 10s. 12s. 14s. 16s. 18s. 20s.
JEWEL-CASES, 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
STEREOSCOPIES, 2s. 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
GRAPHOSCOPES, 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
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LETTER-BALANCES, 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.
LIQUEUR-CASES, 3s. 4s. 5s. 6s. 7s. 8s. 9s. 10s. 11s. 12s. 13s. 14s. 15s. 16s. 17s. 18s. 19s. 20s.

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ORNOLD WRITING SETS.
ORNOLD INKSTANDS, 10s. 12s. 14s. 16s. 18s. 20s.
ORNOLD CANDLESTICKS.
ORNOLD CARD-TRAYS.
ORNOLD WRITING SETS.
STATIONERY CABINETS, 10s. 12s. 14s. 16s. 18s. 20s.
complete, 25s. 27s. 29s. 31s. 33s. 35s. 37s. 39s. 41s. 43s. 45s. 47s. 49s. 51s. 53s. 55s. 57s. 59s. 61s. 63s. 65s. 67s. 69s. 71s. 73s. 75s. 77s. 79s. 81s. 83s. 85s. 87s. 89s. 91s. 93s. 95s. 97s. 99s. 101s. 103s. 105s. 107s. 109s. 111s. 113s. 115s. 117s. 119s. 121s. 123s. 125s. 127s. 129s. 131s. 133s. 135s. 137s. 139s. 141s. 143s. 145s. 147s. 149s. 151s. 153s. 155s. 157s. 159s. 161s. 163s. 165s. 167s. 169s. 171s. 173s. 175s. 177s. 179s. 181s. 183s. 185s. 187s. 189s. 191s. 193s. 195s. 197s. 199s. 201s. 203s. 205s. 207s. 209s. 211s. 213s. 215s. 217s. 219s. 221s. 223s. 225s. 227s. 229s. 231s. 233s. 235s. 237s. 239s. 241s. 243s. 245s. 247s. 249s. 251s. 253s. 255s. 257s. 259s. 261s. 263s. 265s. 267s. 269s. 271s. 273s. 275s. 277s. 279s. 281s. 283s. 285s. 287s. 289s. 291s. 293s. 295s. 297s. 299s. 301s. 303s. 305s. 307s. 309s. 311s. 313s. 315s. 317s. 319s. 321s. 323s. 325s. 327s. 329s. 331s. 333s. 335s. 337s. 339s. 341s. 343s. 345s. 347s. 349s. 351s. 353s. 355s. 357s. 359s. 361s. 363s. 365s. 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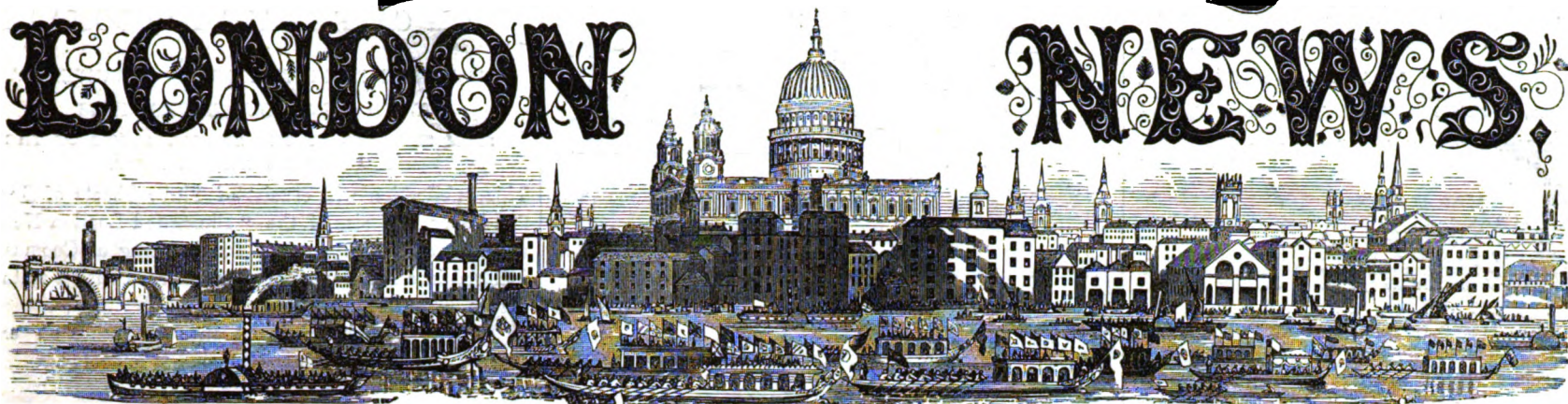


THE RECORDER OF GRAVESEND PRESENTING THE ADDRESS TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.



GOLD PLATE PRESENTED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND MARINES TO THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1804.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE NAVAL BRIGADE CLEARING THE STREETS OF COOMASSIE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 37, Bryanston-square, Lady Lurgan, of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at Sotterley Hall, Suffolk, Lady Constance Barne, of a son.
On the 21st ult., at Ottawa, Canada, Lady Harriet Fletcher of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at 27, Gordon-square, Mrs. J. A. Swanston, of Cranford Lodge, Cranford, of a son.
On the 9th ult., at Yardley Chase, Jamaica, the wife of P. W. Osmond, retired Commander R.N., of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Hale End, Woodford, the wife of Alphonse Berthoud, of a son.
On the 17th inst., Mrs. Wellesley Cosby Bailey, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Hillside, Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of Bernard Le Blond, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. Alexander Munro, and at 21, Elmbank-place, by the Rev. James Taylor, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. G. Scott, Kenfield-street U.P. Church, John Oyarzabal y Bucelli, merchant, of Malaga, to Annie M. Guthrie, third daughter of the late George Smith, solicitor, Glasgow. No cards.
On the 17th inst., at St. John's Church, Brixton, by the Rev. William De Lancy West, D.D., Head Master of the Royal Medical College, Epsom, and the Rev. J. Hunter Gandy, M.A., Vicar, John Thomas Lowe, Esq., H.M.'s Consul at Civita Vecchia, Italy, to Susanna Laura, eldest daughter of the late Colonel William George Beck, K.L.S., of Overton-road, Brixton. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at Grosvenor-square, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. Charteris, second son of the Earl of Wemyss and March, in the 52nd year of his age.
On the 16th inst., in Portland-place, the Dowager Lady Radstock, after four days' illness.
On the 12th inst., at Portland-place, the Dowager Duchess of Richmond.
On the 3rd inst., at Oporto, Albert Douglas Dow, the youngest son of the late James Dow, of that city.
On the 10th inst., at her residence, Bedford-street, Liverpool, Isabella Gardner, widow of the late Joseph Mann, Esq., aged 80.
On the 6th inst., at 19, The Avenue, Merchiston, Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Spear, relict of James Begbie, M.D., late physician in Edinburgh.
On Jan. 4, 1874, at Geelong, Australia, Mary Jane Cumberland, eldest daughter of the late George Synnot, and wife of David Boswell Reid.
On the 13th inst., at 8, Via delle Rosine, Turin, North Italy, Signor Giovanni Battista Biletti, aged 76. Friends are kindly requested to accept this intimation.
On the 17th inst., at Eyre-square, Galway, Ireland, Brownlow North Garner, Esq. (late Major 53rd Regiment), only surviving son of the Hon. Mrs. Garner and the late Brownlow North Garner, Esq., in his 37th year.
On the 19th inst., at Acre House, Brixton, Emily Martha, only surviving daughter of Dr. Albert James Bernays and his late wife, Sidney, in her 20th year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.
Fifth Sunday in Lent.
William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Dr. Hecsey, 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clouston; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Boyd, Dean of Exeter.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Derry.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Boyd, Dean of Exeter; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Anger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, MARCH 23.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. White on Government Architecture in Bengal).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. G. Watson on a Journey in the Island of Yezo and on the Progress of Geography in Japan).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
TUESDAY, MARCH 24.
Moon's first quarter, 10.31 p.m.
Races: Lincoln Spring Meeting.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Physical Properties of Gases).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Continued discussion on Gun Carriages and Working Heavy Ordnance).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, on a Visit to the United States).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 8 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, on the Lord's Prayer).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. Leslie's Choir).
St. George's Hall, 8 p.m. (Dr. Benisch on Judaism).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. D. I. Heath on the Mental Function in Man: Mr. W. Distant on the Mental Differences between the Sexes; Mr. Busk on an Ashantee Skull).
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.
Lady Day.
Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
Chapels Royal, noon, the Rev. Canon C. P. Turner.
Whitehall, the Rev. Arthur Brook.
Drawingroom to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.
Races—Liverpool Meeting.
Royal Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Piano-forte-Playing).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Ella, Musical Lecture).
Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m., Lumen Lecture (Dr. Sibson on Bright's Disease).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant H. H. Cole on the London International Exhibition of 1874).
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 (the Prince of Wales in the chair).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Principal Dawson on the Upper Coal Formation of Eastern Nova Scotia, &c.; Papers by Mr. J. G. Goodchild and Mr. R. Mortimer).
Royal Hospital for Incurables, annual dinner, London Tavern (Lord G. Hamilton in the chair).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. W. Leitner on the Legends, Songs, Fables, and Proverbs of the Dardur Races, N. W. of Kashmir).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Morgan on Ancient Roman Vernal Festivals).
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
New Philharmonic Society, St. George's Hall, 8.30 p.m. (Musical Soiree).
THURSDAY, MARCH 26.
The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
Royal National Life-Boat Institution, jubilee meeting, London Tavern, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Northumberland, president, in the chair).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor W. C. Williamson on Cryptogamic Vegetation).
Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society, annual meeting, 1. Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. H. Thomas on Art Criticism).
British Orchestral Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, MARCH 27.
Cambridge Lent Term ends.
Chapels Royal, noon, St. James's, the Rev. G. H. Connor, Whitehall, the Rev. Daniel Moore.
Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m., Lumen Lecture (Dr. Sibson on Bright's Disease).
Mendelssohn Fund Concert, at Mr. F. Lehmann's, 15, Berkeley-square.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor A. C. Ramsay on the Physical History of the Rhine, 9 p.m.).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel George Chesney on the English Genius and Army Organisation).
Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Concert at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, MARCH 28.
Oxford Lent Term ends.
Oxford and Cambridge Eight-Oared Race.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. T. Newton on Mr. Wood's Discoveries at Ephesus).
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Energy).
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert (last of the series).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, in inches.	Rain in 24 hours, in inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	State of the Sky.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
March 11	30.022	29.8	21.9	75	6	22.3	35.6		NNW. NW.	252	0.27	
12	30.135	33.6	32.6	96	10	25.5	43.7		NW. WSW.	203	0.67	
13	30.379	40.4	34.9	82	10	31.4	46.3		NNW. WNW.	150	0.00	
14	30.428	45.1	35.5	72	0	30.9	51.5		WNW.	303	0.12	
15	30.810	47.5	40.5	79	—	42.3	53.6		W. WNW.	232	0.00	
16	30.277	47.4	40.4	78	8	40.5	53.4		W. WSW.	351	0.00	
17	30.211	50.0	46.1	87	10	45.1	55.2		WSW.	355	0.50	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.903 30.196 30.303 30.420 30.519 30.594 30.731
Temperature of Air .. 29.8° 32.4° 32.4° 40.2° 47.5° 50.5° 50.8°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 25.6° 31.7° 37.8° 42.5° 45.6° 46.9° 46.2°
Direction of Wind .. NW. NW. NW. NW. NW. NW. NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.						
Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	5 0	5 19	5 40	6 0	6 20	6 50

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

TITENS—TREBELL—BETTONI—NAUDIN.
DEBUT OF SINGERS GALASSI.
DEBUT OF Mlle. LODI.
SATURDAY, MARCH 21, Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA.
Elvino, Signor Naudin; Il Conte Rodolfo, Signor Agnes; Il Notaro, Signor Rinaldini; Lisa, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Amleto, Mlle. Lodi (her first appearance in this country).
On TUESDAY, MARCH 24, will be performed, by special desire, Rossini's Opera, SEMIRAMIDE—Amur, Signor Agnes; Arace, Madame Trebell-Bettoni; and Semiramide, Mlle. Titens.
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, second appearance of Mlle. Lodi.
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.
Doors open at Eight o'clock; the Opera to commence at half-past eight. Prices—Stalls, 1s.; Dress Circle Seats (Numbered), 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Bailey, at the Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre which is open daily from Ten to Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The New Comedy, entitled QUEEN MAB, EVERY EVENING. Characters by Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Kendal, Howe, Everill, Buckstone jun.; Medeaues Robertson, Chippendale, and N. A. French, by EASY SLAVING. Followed by UNCLE'S WILL—Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
Spirits and Ponds, Sole Proprietors.—Under the management of Mr. Henry J. Byron, Business Manager, Mr. E. P. Hingston.—This elegant New Theatre will OPEN SATURDAY, MARCH 21, for the Performance of Comedy and Musical Afterpiece. There will be no levée du rideau, the Comedy commencing the evening's entertainment. Opening Programme—THE AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron, at a Quarter to Eight. To conclude with TOPSEY-TURVY, A Musical Extravaganza, by W. S. Gilbert; the Music by Alfred Cellier. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
ELEVEN O'CLOCK, in which Mr. Edmund Falconer will appear, and be supported by the original Artists in their original characters. A genuine success. Every Evening, at Seven o'clock. On Good Friday Afternoon, at Two, and Evening, at Eight, the Grand Oratorio of "The Messiah."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—The Forty-Second Annual Pantomime Week Performance of THE MESSEIAH, WEDNESDAY WEEK, APRIL 1, Madame Stalio, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Stanley. Tickets, 2s., 3s., and 10s. 6d., now ready.—Exeter Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. G. Costa.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FIRST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, Eight o'clock. Concerto Grosso, in A, Handel; Concerto for Violin, Beethoven; and Violin Solos—Herr Joachim; Symphony (Scottish), Mendelssohn; Overture, "King Stephen," Beethoven; and "Der Freischütz," Weber. Vocalist, Madame Otto-Alvalden. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s. and 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 54, New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—LAST CONCERT BUT ONE, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, Conductor, Mr. G. Mount. ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing "Adeleida," and "Once Again," Sullivan; new Symphony, G. A. Macfarren; Concertino for Violoncello, Mr. E. Howell; Bennett's Overture, "Paradise and the Peri"; Miss Rose Hervey will sing, Ec. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; and 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 54, New Bond-street; and usual Agents.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Entirely Redecorated

and Embellished.
The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval, will be given SATURDAY, MARCH 21, at Eight o'clock, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, and THURSDAY, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest meed of praise to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, 2s. 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.; Pantoalla, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Balcony and Unreserved Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.
NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION.
No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 23, Messrs. M. and C. will inaugurate their Second Year in the EGYPTIAN HALL, with an Entirely New and Original ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Light and Dark Séances, in which the most extraordinary manifestations will be produced, thoroughly exposing and completely outdoing the illusions ascribed by Spiritualistic humbugs to supernatural aid. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Tickets may be obtained at the Box-Office, from Ten till Five; and of all Agents. The Séances will be conducted twice daily, at Three and Eight.—W. Morton, Manager.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

will be OPEN ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 6.
SEASON TICKETS.
A. Non-Transferable Ticket .. 42
B. Non-Transferable Ticket, with 120 Artisan's or 240 School Tickets .. 42
C. Transferable Ticket, with 200 Artisan's or 400 School Tickets .. 42
Season-Ticket Holders of A and B Tickets are registered as Members of the National Association for Promoting Technical Instruction. A first List of Members will be published shortly.
Season Tickets can now be had at the Royal Albert Hall and at the usual Agents.
CHARGES FOR ADMISSION.
April 6 to June 30, 1s. Daily (except on Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.); July 1 to October 31, 1s. Daily.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.—The Paper, "On the Rules of Evidence as Applicable to the Credibility of History," read by Mr. Forth, G.C., at Eight, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, and THURSDAY, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest meed of praise to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, 2s. 10s. 6d. and 11s. 6d.; Pantoalla, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Balcony and Unreserved Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.
NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION.
No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.

A Paper "On the Philosophy of Strauss and Mill," by the Rev. Prebendary C. A. Row, will be taken April 13; and a Paper by Principal Dawson, F.R.S., "On Some Canadian Flint Agricultural Implements recently Discovered," at a future meeting.
This Institute was founded in 1855, to associate a man of science and authors, for the purpose of investigating fully and impartially the most important questions of philosophy and science, more especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture. The Society is now supported by 450 subscribing members, 324 having joined since the beginning of 1871. The new members include his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and many other Prelates, together with Professors of English and foreign Universities, and other literary and scientific men.
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F. PEARCE, Hon. Sec.
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Sultan	2502	J. Maddison	—	July 2
Viceroy	2477	J. H. Taylor	—	Aug. 5
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

Monday last was the eighteenth anniversary of Prince Louis Napoleon's birthday. On that day he passed out of his state of tutelage and entered upon his majority. If the vacant throne of France had been placed, either by the disposition of political parties, or by the turn of events, within range of his own choice, he might on that day have mounted its steps and taken his seat thereupon without any legal disqualification. The occasion was naturally turned to account by the Imperialists of France for making an imposing demonstration. For some time past preparations have been in progress for the due celebration of the day. From all parts of France persons representative of all grades of society, and more particularly those of official rank during the reign of the late Emperor, deemed that they could best testify their respect for the memory of Napoleon III., and most emphatically express their adherence to the cause of the Empire in connection with the Prince Imperial, by making a kind of pilgrimage to Camden House and paying their homage of loyalty to him on the day of his coming of age. Accordingly, the assemblage assumed proportions of some considerable magnificence, both in regard to the rank and to the numbers of those who joined it. The programme to which they conformed their proceedings was simple enough, but it answered its purpose. It constituted, in theory, a recognition by France of the claims inherited by the son of the late Emperor to her devotion, and it elicited from him a declaration that whenever the nation might desire his presence and his service they would be freely placed at its disposal.

The conduct of the young Prince during his residence in this country, so far as it has been permitted to come under the notice of Englishmen, has been such as could hardly fail of awakening their sympathy and winning their respectful esteem. He has taken his place in what is to him a community of foreigners with that reticence of manners, and that entire regard for law, which show that he appreciates the hospitality extended to him. Unobtrusive, quiet, studious, in feeling and in behaviour a thorough gentleman, he has devoted himself with laudable industry to the acquisition of those attainments which would be deemed by his fellow-countrymen best adapted to the supreme position to which he aspires. So far as materials for judgment are before us, he has not attempted to embarrass the English Government by straining the liberty conferred upon him as a visitor in launching any conspiracy against the existing order of things in France. Of course there has been no secret in regard to his pretensions and his hopes. The rights of the Napoleonic dynasty centre in him. It would be unnatural if he were to be insensible to the grandeur of his position. But, under the advice of his friends, he has wisely made his own prospects in regard to the throne dependent upon the suffrages of the French people. He will do nothing to disturb existing law and order in the country which he hopes one day to govern. He is not about to thrust himself prematurely upon the will of France. He demands, however, on her behalf that she should have a fair opportunity of making her wishes known by means of a plébiscite; and, whenever that method of collecting the opinions of the people shall be resorted to, he confidently anticipates that the name of Napoleon will receive an overwhelming majority of the suffrages of the people.

It is hazardous to predict what may or may not come to pass in France. The history of the last half century has brought under review such frequent, and we may add violent, alternations of popular feeling in that country that we may well be cautious of pronouncing any change impossible. If we had not been thus warned we certainly should have been inclined to regard a re-

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construction of the Empire as one of the least likely events which the future could produce. The surrender at Sedan seemed at the time to have utterly and for ever destroyed all those illusions which Frenchmen had cherished in connection with the Second Empire. That terrible catastrophe laid bare to their view the hidden springs from which the life of the Imperial Government had been derived. There was no natural, honest, or enduring vitality in it. Its official mechanism, complicated as it seemed, served but to answer the purposes of selfishness and corruption. The system had puffed up the vainglory of the nation until nothing appeared to be beyond reach of its fancied capabilities. The Franco-German War, into which the Government had plunged—mainly, it was suspected, with a view to the furtherance of dynastic objects—rudely disclosed to the nation the hollowness of its official system, when it was too late to remedy the evil. All France at that time reprobated the Empire as an untrustworthy pretence. "Nous sommes trahis!" was the universal cry. Imperialism scarcely durst let its voice be heard. The National Assembly at Bordeaux almost unanimously pronounced its condemnation. Ostensibly, it has even now but a slender following. Republicanism of some shade or other triumphs over it in every election in which their respective claims are brought into competition; and the probability seems to be that, if the ruling authorities at Versailles were to arrange for taking a plebiscite to-morrow, the Prince Imperial would find his services declined.

And yet the ceremonial of Monday last may peradventure foreshadow a momentous fact. Time and events may possibly obliterate from the memory of Frenchmen the miseries inflicted upon their country by two expositions of Imperial regime. Certainly, such a result would appear to sober-minded politicians to be among the last to be expected. But, if anything can prepare the way for it, the fatuous proceedings of the present French Government are not unlikely to do so. France desires above all things a quiet and prolonged breathing time, and there is no saying what her people will not put up with rather than be caught in another revolutionary cyclone. But the disfranchisement of not less than a third of the electoral body may be expected to test with great severity the forbearance of the people, and may even, if carried into effect, after all miscarry as to the chief intention it is meant to subserve. But who can tell what effect these impolitic projects may have upon the popular temper? And, inasmuch as the name of Napoleon is closely associated with universal suffrage, who will be bold enough to say that the attempt of the Monarchical party to tamper with the latter may not, by contrast, shed a glare of attraction upon the former? The hopeless dreams of one party are sometimes turned into realities by the inconceivable follies of another.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner-party at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week included the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Emma Osborne, M. Ozerow, and Viscount Torrington. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold went to the Opéra Comique Theatre. Prince Leopold returned to Oxford the following day. Prince Arthur visited the Duc d'Aumale and the French Ambassador at the Embassy, Albert-gate. His Royal Highness and Princess Beatrice went to the Olympic Theatre.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill. Subsequently her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace upon her return to Windsor. The Queen, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, drove to Paddington, and travelled thence by a special train upon the Great Western Railway to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past five o'clock. Princess Wiasemsky, Prince Bariatinaky, and M. de Ozerow took leave of the Queen previous to their return to Russia.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, officiated. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

Monday was the anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent. By command of her Majesty the mausoleum at Frogmore was opened between the hours of twelve o'clock and half-past four, to enable the ladies and gentlemen and the servants of the household to visit the tomb.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Marquis of Hertford, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and Lord John Manners. Mr. Edward Strathearn Gordon (the Lord Advocate of Scotland) was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner-party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Dunmore, and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell.

Wednesday was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey, serenaded under the windows of her Royal Highness in the morning. The Queen held a Court at the castle to receive addresses of congratulation on the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, the Corporation of the city of London, the body of English Presbyterian ministers resident in or near the cities of London and Westminster, the general body of Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations, the Corporation of the city of Dublin, and the Corporation of the city of Edinburgh. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Beatrice, entered the White Drawing-Room at three o'clock. In at-

terdance were the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Roxburghe, with the great officers of state and the gentlemen in waiting. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross was present. After the receiving of and replying to the addresses by the Queen the chief members of the deputations severally kissed hands. Luncheon was served in the Waterloo Chamber. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom on Wednesday next at Buckingham Palace.

The Earl of Dunmore and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, yesterday (Friday) week, for the special purpose of introducing distinguished personages to the Duchess of Edinburgh. An illustration of the ceremony is given on page 280. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Teck, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh were present at the Court. The Maharajah was prevented by indisposition from being present. The usual state ceremonial was observed. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room at three o'clock.

The Queen wore a black satin dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a small diamond crown over a white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, cross and brooch of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert order, the orders of Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Prussia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, and the Portuguese order of St. Isabelle.

The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a train of pale pink satin trimmed with two flounces of English lace, headed with a roll of satin and pearls; petticoat of white tulle over white silk, fastened with wreaths of wild roses. Head-dress: coronet of diamonds, white feathers, and tulle veil. Ornaments: necklace and brooch of diamonds and sapphires. Orders: the Russian Order of St. Catherine and the Coburg order.

Nearly 600 persons of distinction received notifications to attend the Court, and about one hundred presentations were made to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales dined, on Thursday week, with Colonel Baillie and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards at the Albany-street Barracks. The Princess of Wales dined with the Queen. On the following day the Duke and Duchess of Teck visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian and the Duc d'Aumale dined with the Prince and Princess, and accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Holborn Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, with their two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, visited the Landseer collection of pictures at Burlington House. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at which were present Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Count and Countess Gleichen, Princess Wiasemsky, Prince Bariatinaky, M. Ozerow, and about thirty other guests. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey. On Tuesday the Prince hunted with her Majesty's stag-hounds at Stoke-common. The Princess, with her children, has taken her usual daily drives.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, after their public entry into London on Thursday week, received visits at Buckingham Palace from the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maude of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke and Duchess afterwards paid visits to the several Royal personages at their respective residences. On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess visited the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial at Camden House, Chiselmurst. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, went to Her Majesty's Opera at Drury Lane. On Thursday, pursuant to previous arrangement, the Corporation of the city of London went from Guildhall in a body to Buckingham Palace, to present an address of congratulation to their Royal Highnesses on their marriage. The Duke and Duchess have visited various places of interest in the metropolis during the week.

The coming of age of the Prince Imperial was celebrated at Chiselmurst by a fête, on Monday, which was attended by upwards of 6000 Bonapartists.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Paris.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Montagu House from Dalkeith Palace.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has returned to Lansdowne House from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Dunmore have arrived at Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl of Macclesfield and the Ladies Parker have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square from Sherborne Castle, Oxon.

The Earl of Hartington and Lady Philippa Stanhope have left town for Elvaston Castle, Derby.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has arrived at her residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, from Edinburgh.

Viscount Nevill, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny, attained his majority on the 4th inst.

The Countess of Derby received a distinguished company on Wednesday night, at the family residence in St. James's-square, after the Earl of Derby's full-dress dinner, officiating for the Lord President of the Council. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli also gave a Ministerial banquet.

Telegraphic operations at Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard, as well as at other Government establishments, are to be taken under the charge of the General Post Office authorities.

The total number of petitions complaining of returns at the late general election is twenty-one. The Judges on the rota for the present year are Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Grove.

Mr. John Parrington, of Liverpool, has purchased, for presentation to the "Walker Gallery" (which is to be erected in that town at the expense of Mr. A. B. Walker, the Mayor), the fine picture, by Sir John Gilbert, of "The Rear Guard of an Army Bringing Up the Baggage-Waggons."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A reduction of 2s. per ton in the price of coal was on Monday quoted upon the Coal Exchange.

By consent of the commissioners of Russell-square, Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, will, during the month of June, hold their exhibition of rhododendrons in these gardens.

Professor Fawcett, on Wednesday, attended a crowded meeting in Shoreditch Townhall, called for the purpose of presenting to him a requisition to become a candidate for the representation of the borough in the event of another election.

The council of the Society of Arts has voted £20 to the Royal Architectural Museum, Dean's-yard, Westminster, to assist in establishing the classes for artisans for technological instruction lately set on foot in that institution.

The Company of Fishmongers, through the kind advocacy of Mr. George Moore, have made a grant of fifty guineas to the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square, as a contribution to the annuity fund for aged or infirm cabmen who are members of the association.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has received from the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association an address congratulating him on his elevation to Ministerial dignity and on the further honour of having a Conservative colleague in the representation of Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., presided, last Saturday, at the annual festival of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen. In giving the toast of the evening, Mr. Brassey enlarged on the importance of providing cheap and perfect technical education for the children of artisans.

Her Majesty has, through General Sir T. Biddulph, K.C.B., forwarded her usual annual subscription of £50 to the National Life-Boat Institution. Its jubilee meeting is to be held at the London Tavern, on Thursday next, the 26th inst.—the Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, taking the chair.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, when several new members were elected. The Rev. B. Savile read a paper on the Results of the Latest Inquiries Conducted by Archaeologists into the Chronology of Egypt, and Comparing the Results with the Bible Accounts. A discussion was begun by a communication from Dr. S. Birch being read.

A dinner was given, on Wednesday, by the City Carlton Club to the Conservative members for the metropolis. About 200 covers were laid, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Ashurst. Colonel Beresford responded for the Houses of Parliament; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., for the City members; and Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., for the Conservative members for the metropolitan counties.

The consecration of Dr. Redwood, who has been appointed by the Pope to be Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, took place, on Tuesday, at St. Anne's, Spicer-street, Spitalfields, the principal church in England of the Marists, of which order Dr. Redwood is a member. Dr. Manning officiated, assisted by Dr. Weathers, Bishop of Amycla, and Dr. Danell, Bishop of Southwark.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 107,542, of whom 36,842 were in workhouses and 70,700 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures showed a decrease respectively of 11,511, 12,603, and 40,186. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 603, of whom 421 were men, 141 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster presided, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, which was also attended by Archbishop Manning and Sir C. Trevelyan. In his address he stated that during the past year nearly 15,000 cases had been investigated by the society, and a third of them dismissed as undeserving. Of the remainder about 6000 had been relieved by the society, and 4000 referred to other sources of relief. Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., and Mr. Walter, M.P., were also amongst the speakers.

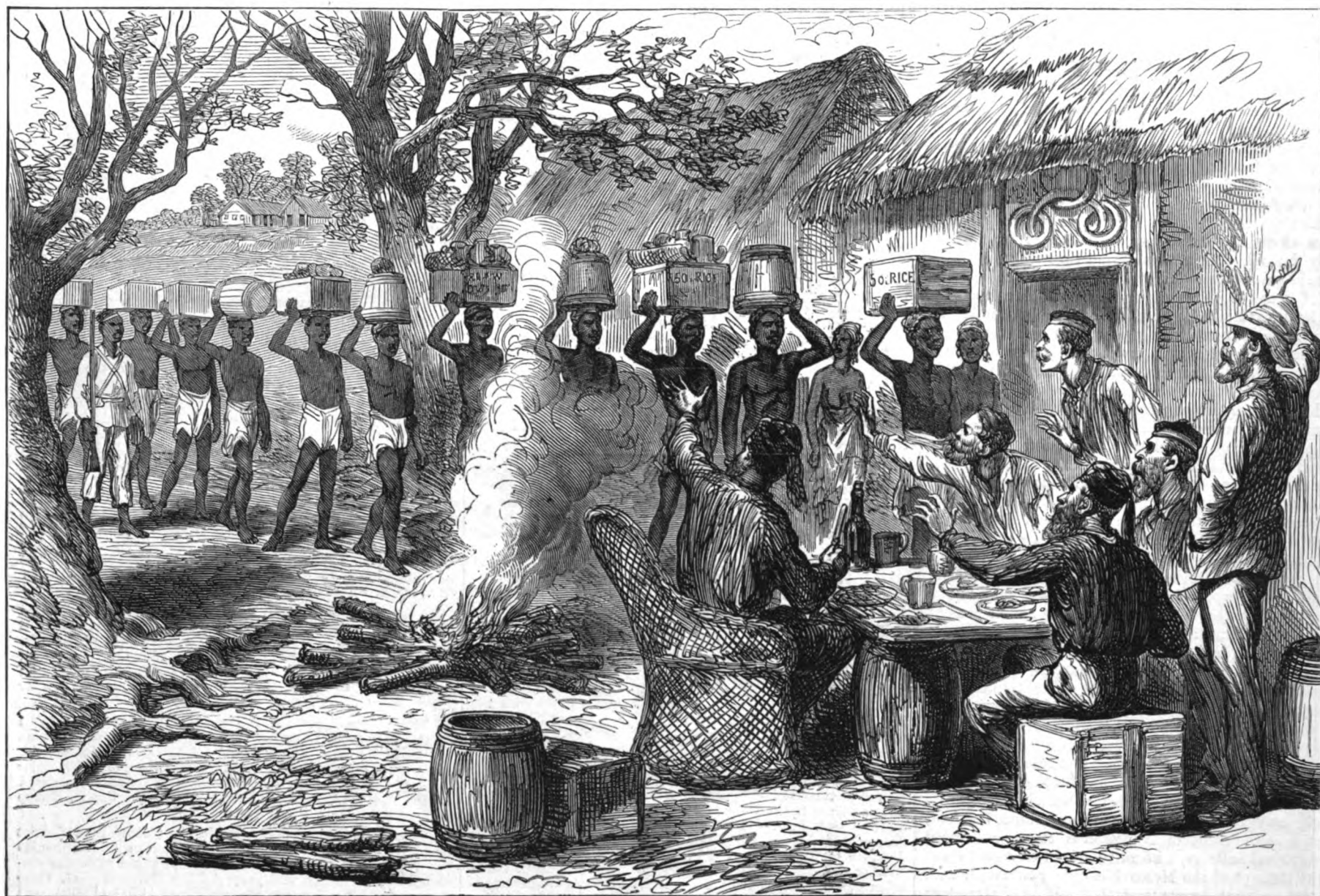
A memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was adopted, on Monday, at a general meeting of the Association for the Repeal of the Railway Passenger Duty; and on Tuesday a deputation representing the principal railway interests in the kingdom waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and urged the total abolition of the taxes upon locomotion. The right hon. gentleman admitted that the question was one of national importance, and promised that in framing the forthcoming Budget the views of the deputation should receive the serious attention of the Government.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a letter addressed by Mr. Francis Peek to Sir C. Reed, M.P., the chairman, was read, inclosing £500 to be expended within one year in defraying the cost of examinations in the Bible and in the principles of religion and morality, one of the subjects of daily instruction in the board schools. A resolution was adopted by the board, at the instance of Dr. Rigg, requesting the statistical committee to consider whether the past three years' experience modified the conclusions originally arrived at with respect to the number of children still to be provided for.

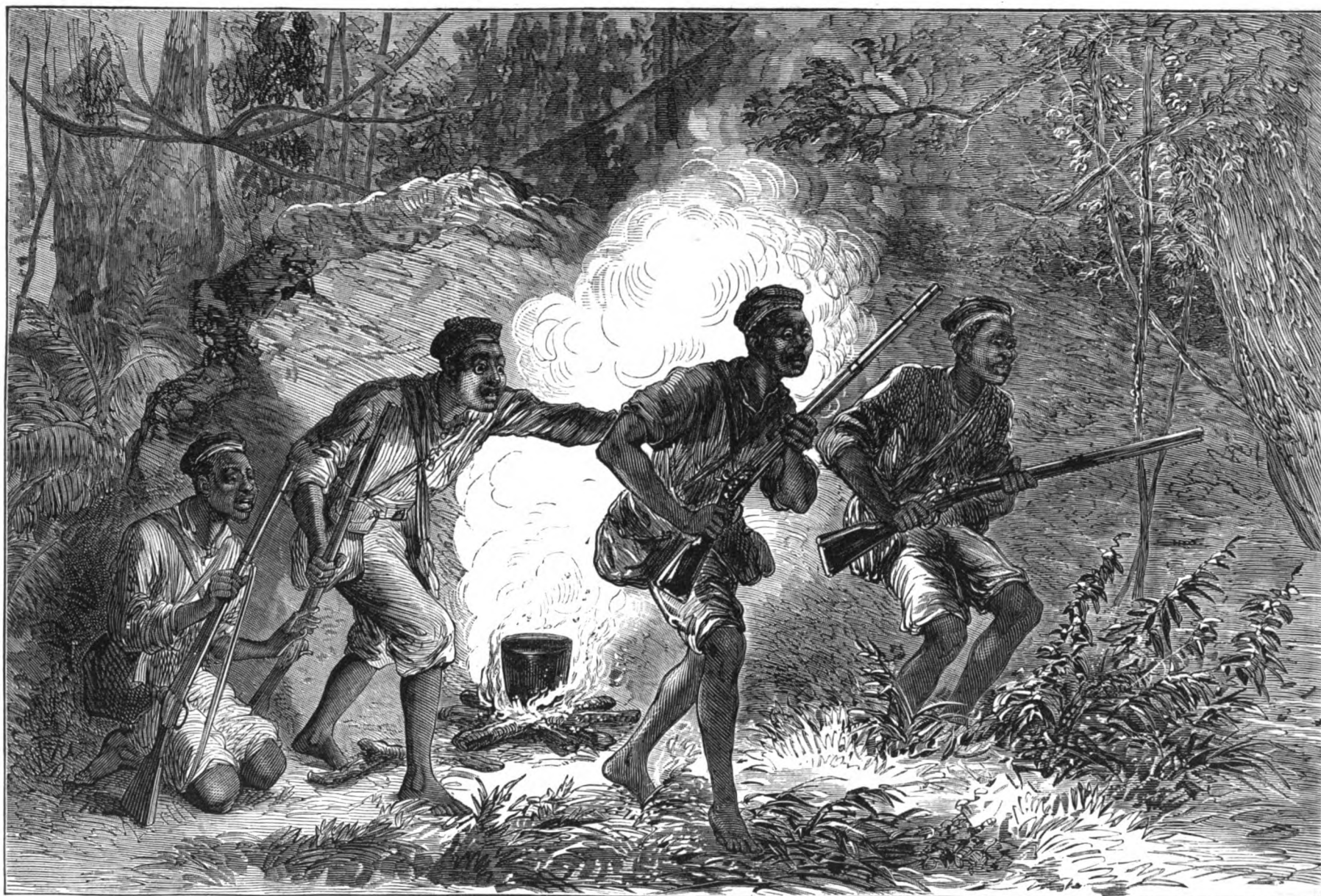
The demonstration in Hyde Park in favour of an amnesty for the Fenian prisoners, which had been talked of for some weeks, took place on Sunday. A procession of 6000 or 7000 persons marched from Trafalgar-square with flags and bands of music through the principal streets of the West-End to the "Reformers' Tree" in Hyde Park, where a meeting was held, and resolutions passed calling upon Mr. Disraeli to use his influence with her Majesty to induce her to grant an amnesty to the forty Fenian prisoners in gaol. It was understood that the committee should arrange for sending a deputation to Mr. Disraeli, if necessary. There were about 25,000 or 30,000 persons in the park, but there was not much disturbance.

Last week 2236 births and 1524 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 292 and the latter 187 below the average numbers. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 667 and 609, further declined last week to 534, and were 9 below the average; 271 resulted from bronchitis, 158 from phthisis, and 97 from pneumonia. There was one death from smallpox, 52 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 66 from whooping-cough, 37 from different forms of fever, and 8 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 188 deaths were referred, against 213 and 177 in the two preceding weeks. The 37 deaths from fever were 10 below the average weekly number, but exceeded by 18 those returned in the previous week; 4 were certified as typhus, 24 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever. The mean temperature was 35.7 deg., and 5.2 below the average. On Wednesday the mean was only 28.7 deg., and 12.2 deg. in defect, whereas on Saturday it rose to 44.5 deg., and was 3.0 deg. above the average.

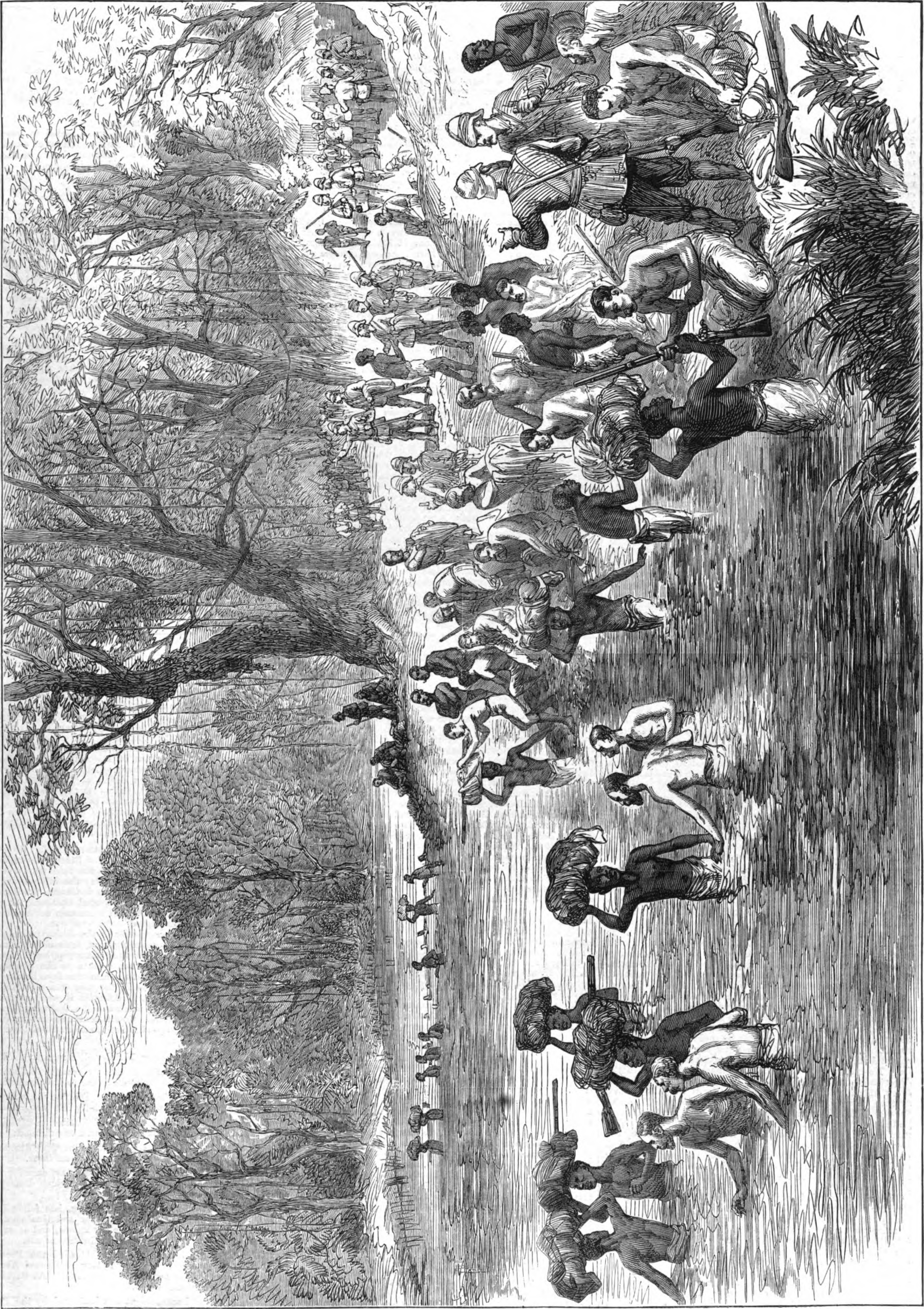
THE ASHANTEE WAR—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ARRIVAL OF STORES.



A NIGHT ALARM.



THE RETURN FROM COOMASSIE: CROSSING A RIVER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Our news of the termination of this most successful military enterprise is now complete. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was received with a festive triumph on his return to Cape Coast Castle, has sent a last batch of the subordinate commanding officers' despatches to the Secretary of State for War. The troops have returned to England and have been met with the popular welcome and deserved praises they might fairly expect. The Tamar troop-ship, with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Royal Artillery, and Royal Marine Artillery, arrived at Portsmouth at three o'clock in the morning on Thursday last. The Sarmatian, with the 42nd Highlanders, and the Himalaya, with the Rifle Brigade, were daily expected. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, arrived in London this week. In a very few days we shall publish, apart from the ordinary weekly issue of this Journal, an ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE OF THE ASHANTEE WAR, expressly written for the occasion, and furnished with a large number of the ENGRAVINGS, from our Special Artist's SKETCHES, which have appeared during the autumn and winter months. Meantime, a few more are presented in this week's paper, and we shall give others of equal interest with the least possible delay. A Portrait of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley is in preparation for our next.

The subjects of five Illustrations in this Number of our Journal are the following incidents witnessed and sketched by our Special Artist—the 42nd Highlanders fighting at the battle of Amoafu, on Jan. 31; the scene in the city of Coomassie, on Feb. 6, when the streets were cleared by the Naval Brigade, previously to setting the town on fire; the troops crossing the river Ordah, which was dangerously swollen by the rains, on their first day's return march from Coomassie; and two minor incidents—namely, a night alarm in the camp, and the reception of a train of carriers with army stores.

With reference to the gallant behaviour of the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch) at the battle of Amoafu, with the 23rd (Welsh Fusiliers) and Rait's field artillery, comprising the foremost column of attack, under command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, C.B., we quote the following account by an eye-witness:—

"The 42nd and the eighty men of the 23rd Regiment, now up with us, were under Sir Archibald, and to them was intrusted the task of forcing the enemy's position in the direct front. As the Ashantee tactics are always the same, and consist of a trap to draw on the enemy in front while they push on one or both his flanks through the dense bush, preparations had been made for this. Half the Naval Brigade and Russell's regiment were to clear and protect the left, while the other half of the Naval Brigade and Wood's regiment guarded the right. The Rifle Brigade was retained as a reserve in the General's own hands. Rait's two guns, under his own orders, were with Sir Archibald, and a rocket was with each of the flanking parties. These arrangements, however, were some time in developing themselves, because of the slow progress which alone can be made in moving out from a narrow path. The first line of Sir Archibald Alison's column in front was sent out in skirmishing order through the bush, and had soon to be supported by the second, and not long after by another company. The Engineer labourers moving with them cut down the bush partially to aid their advance. The resistance offered to them by the Ashantees, completely concealed in the bush, and knowing the ground perfectly, was even at the first considerable; but it was not till a marshy piece of ground about 800 yards from Insafu was reached that the really serious opposition was experienced. By this time five companies were already skirmishing, the slugs were dropping thick and fast, and there was a moment or two when the men's nerves were certainly in a very ticklish condition. There is something very unpleasant about shots that come suddenly out, sometimes singly, sometimes in loud and continually repeated bursts, from places that a moment before gave no indication of human life; but when, in addition to this, the ground became so marshy and slippery that in the movement forward every step served to disclose the position of the men to the perfectly-concealed foe, the situation was trying. Fortunately, the enemy were pitching in slugs, and not bullets, or scarcely a man of the Black Watch would have lived to tell the tale. As it was, there were few of the officers who did not receive a scratch. Major Baird was seriously wounded whilst in active command of the regiment; and, although few of the officers' wounds were of a disabling character, several were by no means pleasant. Major Macpherson, among the number, was hit in several places. The greater part of the 105 wounded men of the regiment were struck during the pause and delay, whilst it seemed impossible to subdue the fire of the Ashantees, and equally impossible to advance over the marshy ground and through the dense bush with such a rush as was necessary to make them give way. It was at this critical moment that Captain Rait's gun—there was no room for two—came into action on the direct line of advance. The shells, fired at that short distance with deadly effect, soon forced the enemy to clear the road in the front, and as they gave way upon their own left upon the road the 42nd pushed them on from that point along the whole line, and they began to yield. About fifty yards or more farther up, Rait's guns again came into action against the enemy, who had at once taken up a fresh position, as the bush prevented the Black Watch from forming quickly. Again the enemy perforce gave way before the shells along the road; again the 42nd took instant advantage of it, and the enemy rolled back. The men were now in such high spirits that the terrors of the bush were no more. Sir Archibald saw that the moment had now come. He ordered the pibroch to sound. Down altogether, with a ringing cheer, went the splendid regiment under his orders, straight at the concealed foe. No enemy could have withstood such a charge when the opportunity for delivering it had fairly come. Away bolted every Ashantee in front of them, away down one hill and up another, on which stood the village of Amoafu itself. Along the road Rait's little guns pelted after the enemy as often as he tried to turn. Up the hill the guns went hardly less quickly than the flying enemy, though each had to be carried on by the Houssas and placed again for action. By twenty minutes past eleven the village was in our hands, and Rait had put telling shells after the retreating enemy as he was racing along the broad expanse of ground which had formed a portion of the Ashantee camp."

The return march from Coomassie was a most critical operation, for the country is intersected with rivers, which were hourly rising and threatening to become impassable from the tremendous and continuous storms of rain beginning on the 5th, the day after Coomassie was entered by our troops. It was this emergency that caused the hasty departure of Sir Garnet on the 6th from the Ashantee capital; all the more because it was coupled with the apprehension of sickness among them from the malaria that is always engendered by the commencement of the rainy season in a tropical climate. The General observes, in his despatch of the 7th from Agemmmu:—"This return march was not made without difficulty. The streams and rivers had become so swollen, from the effect of the tornadoes of the last few days, that the shallow

swamps had become waist-deep. The water in the river Ordah had yesterday submerged the bridge constructed on the night of the 3rd inst., and was still rising when the troops passed the river. But the convoys were all taken over in safety; and the men of the Rifle Brigade and 42nd Regiment, before whose arrival the bridge had commenced to give way, undressed, passed their clothes over the heads of natives, and themselves forded the stream, in one part fully 5 ft. deep."

In addition to these events of the campaign through the Ashantee country, one or two sketches made by our Artist in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle find place in our Paper this week. The Sweet River is well known to all who have visited the Gold Coast. It is a few miles out along the road between Cape Coast Castle and Elmina.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, March 19.

The coming of age of the Prince Imperial, on Monday last, appears to have excited far more attention in England than in France, where the event passed by almost unnoticed. Simply in Corsica a solitary band paraded the streets of Bastia waving tricolour flags, singing "Partant pour la Syrie," and shouting "Vive Napoléon!" One of the Paris Republican papers spitefully attributes the little notice taken of the event over here to the circumstance of the entire Imperialist party having crossed the Channel on a pilgrimage to Chislehurst. The *Figaro* less ill-naturedly remarks that a few thousand Imperialists carrying addresses signed by a few hundred thousand others of their way of thinking to the Prince at Chislehurst will not suffice to restore the Empire. Generally speaking, the Prince's address has been rather severely criticised by the Paris journals, several of them even pointing out certain palpable faults of style as proof positive that M. Rouher had no hand in it, and that it must have been entirely the Prince's own composition.

Queen Victoria's letter to Marshal MacMahon notifying the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh is duly recorded in the journals.

The Duc de Broglie and his colleagues have experienced another embarrassing check. The powers of the present municipal councils expire on April 30 next, and to prevent any fresh elections, which would inevitably lead to the forced resignation of the numerous "administrative commissions" now installed in different parts of the country, and would, moreover, furnish the electors with a grand opportunity for expressing their dissatisfaction of the present arbitrary régime, the Cabinet has presented a bill for prolonging the nominal duration of the municipal councils until Dec. 31. This measure is brought forward under the specious pretext of allowing time for enacting a new law upon municipal elections; but the truth is that the Duc de Broglie has no desire to change the present state of things. One third of the municipal councils are suspended, administrative commissions occupy their place, the Mayors chosen by the electors have been removed, and Government nominees now guarantee "moral order" throughout the country.

The majority of the Committee appointed to examine the bill are, however, opposed to it on the ground that it encroaches upon the rights of the electors in maintaining the present municipal councillors in office; while, to add to the discomfiture of the Government, the Committee have chosen two ex-Republican Mayors—M. Rameau and M. Tassin—as their president and secretary. This defeat of the Government has naturally caused some sensation; still it is impossible to say which way the Assembly will vote when the question comes on for debate. The Republicans had a majority in the Committee on the project for prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers, but were defeated when the matter was brought on for discussion. The debate which took place in the Assembly yesterday will, however, throw some light upon the future votes of the Chamber. The Assembly was crowded, M. Thiers being present. M. Challemel-Lacour explained the interpellation of the Left relative to the Duc de Broglie's circular on the nomination of Mayors. He discussed the terms of the bill prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers, the statements made from time to time by the Ministers, and the speech of Marshal MacMahon, and he affirmed that the country desired the definitive establishment of the Republic. His speech was frequently cheered by the Left. The Duc de Broglie replied, saying that the Septennat had been confided to Marshal MacMahon in such a manner that he could not be dispossessed, the object of the prolongation of his power being to secure France seven years of stability. M. Cazenove de Pradines, a Legitimist deputy, made a statement respecting the Septennat, viewed from a Monarchical standpoint. The Duc de Broglie said the Government did not accept any responsibility for the previous speaker's opinions. M. Buffet then read two orders of the day presented respectively by the Extreme Left and Left Centre, blaming the Government for the want of harmony between its words and its acts. After some short explanations from M. Lacaze, of the Left Centre, and M. Brisson, of the Extreme Left, the Assembly, by 380 votes against 318, adopted the order of the day pure and simple, which had priority, giving the Government a majority of 62.

The deficit in the Budget now amounts only to the bagatelle of twenty millions of francs, but where they will be found it is difficult to say. After M. Puyser-Quertier had carried his amendment establishing the excise system at the sugar-refineries from July 1, 1875, he brought forward a second proposition rendering it partially applicable at once. This the Chamber rejected by 456 votes against 113, after an animated debate, in which several members of the Government took part. The surtax upon salt, proposed by MM. de Broglie and Magne and seconded by the Budget Committee, then came on for discussion; but it was most vehemently opposed on all sides, and eventually negatived by 410 votes to 270.

With regard to the new electoral law, laid upon the table of the Assembly a few days ago, the Duc de Broglie has informed the Committee of Thirty that he accepts the reporters' proposals in the main, and will only ask for one or two unimportant alterations when the bill comes on for discussion. At a recent meeting of the Committee a member proposed to disfranchise the colonies, citing the example of England in support of his suggestion; whereupon M. Laboulaye at once silenced him by observing that Great Britain lost her American colonies through not allowing them to be represented in the British Parliament.

Count de Kératry and other deputies from Brittany are agitating for M. Gambetta's prosecution on the ground that he is responsible for the deaths of the unfortunate Mobiles who perished from cold and neglect at the camp of Conlie during the late war. Numerous petitions having been sent to the Assembly on the subject, a Committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter.

M. Emile Ollivier has published the address he was to have read to the Academy in a brochure, preceded by a singularly

bitter preface, in which he relates the various incidents to which his proposed reception gave rise. He was present at Tuesday's sitting of the Academy.

"La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," one of the best of Alexander Dumas père's historical dramas, has been produced with tolerable success at the Odéon, M. Alexander Dumas fils having previously revised and, indeed, considerably modified the play.

Madame Lenoir Josseland, who died here recently, has left 10,000,000f. for the purpose of building a hospital, to be named after her late husband. M. Josseland on his death left his wife a magnificent collection of miniatures, snuffboxes, and other costly objects of art, of the estimated value of 800,000f., being the collection of thirty years. According to her late husband's wishes, Madame Josseland has left all these articles to the State.

SPAIN.

One or two isolated successes are reported to have been gained over the Carlists, in the most important of which there were about fifty Carlists killed. Matters before Bilbao hang fire, though a great battle is considered imminent.

A decree has been issued by the Government imposing a tax of five centimes upon all telegrams on and after April 1. Telegrams sent abroad are not to be subject to the tax.

Decrees are published in Madrid reorganising the Administration of Cuba. They abolish the political governorship of Havannah, substituting for it an Alcalde Corregidor. General Concha is appointed Captain-General, and proceeds at once to the island, by way of Santander.

PORTUGAL.

Only eight dissentient votes are recorded in the Act of the Lisbon Cortes by which the maintenance of the dotation is granted to the Infante Dom Augusto. The demonstration is hailed as favourable not only to the Monarchical system, but to the present dynasty of Portugal.

GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor of Russia will arrive there on May 3, on his way to Stuttgart, where the marriage of Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg with the Grand Duchess Wjera will be solemnised on May 8. His Majesty will remain at Berlin three or four days.

Notwithstanding Count Moltke's impressive plea for a large standing army, the Military Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the clause of the Army Bill fixing the peace standard at 401,000 men. The clause was supported by only four votes. An amendment was moved for making the permanent peace strength 385,000 men, but that also failed to win the favour of the Committee. Finally, the National Liberal members suggested to the Government 360,000 men as a sufficient number to hold under arms. The system of annual voting, and of two years' service, were, however, condemned by the Committee, and a scheme for strengthening the cadres was adopted. On these latter points the Government obtained signal victories.

In Monday's sitting of the German Parliament the House began the debate on the second reading of the Press Bill, the first five clauses of which were adopted as brought forward by the Committee.

ITALY.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, enthusiastically adopted a congratulatory address to the King, which is to be presented to his Majesty on the 23rd inst., the anniversary of his accession to the throne. The directions given by the Pope for the celebration by the Church of the jubilee of King Victor Emmanuel's twenty-five years' reign are that his Majesty, being by the grace of God King of Sardinia, Piedmont, and Liguria, and by regular treaties of cession King of Lombardy and Venetia, the jubilee is to be celebrated in all the churches of these provinces, and "Te Deums" are to be chanted. In the churches of the rest of Italy, where the King is considered by the Pope as a temporary, illegitimate master, no Church celebration of the jubilee is to take place.

Signor Minghetti has introduced his triple Budget into the Chamber of Deputies with the usual proviso that his retention of office depends on its acceptance. His estimated deficit for 1873 of 133,000,000 lire overshoot the mark by 35,000,000. In the current year he reckons on a deficit of 123,000,000—ten millions less than his preliminary estimate. For next year his preliminary estimates show a deficit of 79,000,000 lire. The Treasury balances are said to suffice for current requirements, and it is not proposed to issue more paper money.

A correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Naples that the wall crater of Vesuvius has disappeared, and that there are no longer any eruptive phenomena.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Monday, the first Ecclesiastical Bill was read the third time and passed without alteration; and on Wednesday the bill relating to the contributions which are to be made to Church funds from the property of benefices passed the second reading. An amendment was added, in virtue of which incomes set apart for the help of the sick are exempted.

The Pope has written a letter to the Bishops strongly condemning the bills, and declaring that their object is to bring the Church into subjection to the arbitrary power of the State. In a letter which the Pope has written to the Emperor, his Majesty is adjured to prevent the measures from becoming law.

There are still difficulties in the way of a new Ministerial combination at Pesth. It is doubtful if a Cabinet can be formed without admitting leaders of the Opposition hostile to the duality of the Empire. Count Andrássy has returned to Pesth to assist in the formation of the desired coalition.

The German astronomer, Maedler, died recently at Hanover.

On the 17th inst. the Challenger reached Melbourne, all well. She has been as far south as the Antarctic circle.

All dread of disturbances at Tien-Tsin has been allayed, it being ascertained that the alarm recently felt was groundless.

At the London and International Exhibition of this year, 25,000 samples of Portuguese wines will be exhibited.

It is announced in a special telegram that Stockholm is suffering fearfully from smallpox and typhus fever.

The Panama papers, received on Monday, describe another large fire in that city on the 19th ult., which destroyed the Grand Hotel and adjoining buildings.

Comayagua, the capital of Honduras, has fallen into the hands of the allied forces of Salvador and Guatemala. The conditions of the capitulation are not known, and it seems uncertain whether the "little war" is finished or not.

Disorder and loss of life have attended the Presidential elections in the Brazils. In the city of Buenos Ayres four persons were killed and twelve wounded. At Saladillo the number of deaths was seven.

An exceptional compliment was bestowed by the Porte on the new German Minister, Herr von Eichman. He received the grand cordon of the Osmanlie, hitherto reserved for Ambassadors.

We learn from Japan that the telegraph lines which were destroyed during the recent disturbances have been restored.

We learn from Rio de Janeiro that judgment has been given by the Supreme Court in the case of the Bishop of Pernambuco. He has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Disturbances have broken out in the city of Mexico, the origin of the riot being the inflammatory conduct of a priest, who incited the mob to kill an American clergyman and sack his residence. Several priests have been arrested.

Prince Kalakua has been elected King of the Sandwich Islands. The disappointed adherents of Queen Emma attacked and set fire to the House of Assembly, but some United States and British marines landed and dispersed the mob.

Intelligence has been received at Cairo of the safe arrival of Colonel Gordon at Khartoum. The removal of the extensive bank which obstructs the navigation of the White Nile is being proceeded with, and the stream is now navigable as far as Gondokoro.

An audacious robbery of jewellery has taken place at Cairo. It appears that the thieves had excavated a gallery from a neighbouring house, so contrived as to open through the door into the shop of a jeweller, by means of which they carried off diamonds and jewellery to the value of 1,200,000 francs.

Intelligence from Penang states that the commander of the Dutch troops is announcing the surrender of Aché to the petty Rajahs along the coast, and calling upon them to give in their submission. He, at the same time, tells them that the Dutch Government will protect their trade and respect their religion. The Rajahs, however, refuse to submit.

The Municipal Council of Geneva ratified, on the 14th inst., the convention concluded on the 6th between the commissioners of the Duke and the Government of Brunswick on the one side and the town of Geneva on the other. The town of Geneva is to pay the debts of the late Duke Charles and to hand over to the museum at Brunswick the entailed objects of art, especially the famous onyx vase. In return, the reigning Duke of Brunswick recognises the town of Geneva as the universal legatee of Duke Charles. By this arrangement all lawsuits will be avoided.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The following telegram from the Viceroy, Calcutta, dated the 14th inst., addressed to the Secretary of State for India, has been received for publication:—"Official reports from Durbungh received, dated March 7, state that many of the lowest castes are suffering from actual famine. Three deaths from starvation had occurred, two being children in arms and one a man of sixty. Local arrangements for supply and distribution of food were imperfect. Sir G. Campbell is on the spot, and reports by telegraph to-day that arrangements are completing, but till further reports are received I shall feel much anxiety about Durbungh sub-division—population, 868,000. Arrangements in progress for assuring daily visitation of each village by a subordinate officer. In Mudhoobunee sub-division—population, 69,000—people are reported to be much straitened, and large numbers employed on relief works, but no cases of actual starvation. Sir G. Campbell has visited Seetamree sub-division—population, 718,000—and reports by telegraph that he is satisfied that famine is being met there. Large transport contract for supplying Northern and Western Tirhoot and Chumparun from Patna working very well. Contract for supplying Eastern Tirhoot from Barh is not working satisfactorily, but last accounts show decided improvement. Railway from Barh to Durbungh progressing rapidly. Reports from other districts satisfactory, especially from Bhaulpore. Wherever distress has arisen it has been relieved. No deaths have occurred. I hope and believe that partial failure in Eastern Tirhoot will speedily be remedied."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram dated Sunday, says:—"Sir R. Temple finds Western Dinagore very bad. Government rice is now sold at 12lb. for a shilling. Transport is expeditious. Banda and Jahnsi are distressed."

A Reuter's telegram from Calcutta, dated Tuesday, gives a numerical estimate of the distress existing in the famine districts. At Tirhoot the applicants at the relief works have increased in ten days from 20,000 to 100,000, and in Rungpore they have multiplied to 400,000. The only deaths reported from actual starvation were in Tirhoot.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, held on Monday at the Mansion House, it was announced that upwards of £50,000 had been received, and it was decided to send £15,000, making £45,000 in all, to Mr. Schallch, the chairman of the Calcutta committee. The Lord Mayor said he had telegraphed to Mr. Schallch to the effect that the subscriptions would possibly be increased in England if the public knew how their money was being and would be spent, and had received from Mr. Schallch the following reply:—"The season of suffering will be from April to September. The Government undertakes to save life. Nevertheless, private charity is much required. The Government pays the cost of establishments and doubles private subscriptions. The whole funds are devoted to charitable relief. The labour and cooking tests are not insisted on. The Government is straining every effort, and private charity ought not to stand aloof." The Lord Mayor, after speaking of the steps taken at Salford, Bradford, Leeds, Glasgow, and other places to raise subscriptions, said that the Marquis of Salisbury, whom he saw last week, and who had contributed £500, had expressed hearty sympathy with the fund, believing that it would increase the good and kindly feelings now existing between the people of England and India. Mr. Disraeli had also sent them a handsome subscription, showing that he likewise sympathised with their efforts to relieve the distress. His Lordship added that Lord Salisbury feared that the famine would last until November next. Lord Lawrence said the information he had received from India agreed very much with that which had appeared in the newspapers. The distress was gradually extending and becoming more and more serious and grave.

A meeting was held in the Manchester Townhall, on Wednesday, to express sympathy with the sufferers by the famine in Bengal and to take measures for opening a subscription in aid of the Relief Fund. The meeting was called by the Mayor on a requisition presented to him by some of the citizens of Manchester, who were dissatisfied with the resolutions adopted at the meeting held a fortnight ago in the Mayor's Parlour. The Mayor (Mr. A. Watkin) presided, and among the speakers were Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., and Mr. Jacob Bright. Mr. Hugh Mason, in moving that a subscription be opened, stated his conviction that the working men of Lancashire, who were grateful for what India had done during the cotton famine, were eager to join in the movement, and were only waiting for the signal. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to organise a subscription. About £2000 was subscribed during the meeting.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, Charles, to be Vicar of St. John's, Limehouse.
Baldwin, Octavius de Leyland; Perpetual Curate of Heapey.
Barker, Robert; Rector of Chastleton, Oxon.
Barnes, Henry Frederick; Rector of Birkin.
Biggs, J. C., Rector of West Chickerell, Weymouth; Chaplain of Malacca.
Brace, Edmund C.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Bedfordshire.
Braund, E.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Naissea.
Breay, H. T.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Wells, Somersetshire.
Bright, John H.; Curate of Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Bristol.
Bryant, J. H.; Vicar of Sixhills, Lincolnshire.
Campbell, C. Cadogan; Assistant Chaplain of Düsseldorf, Germany.
Cochrane, W. Rupert; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire.
Coles, J. J.; Organising Secretary of A.C.S. for the Midland District.
Compton, D. G.; Rector of Barnesley, Gloucestershire.
Cotter, W. A.; Vicar of Kington, Herefordshire.
Cribb, Arthur William; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Stepney.
Croft, Thomas Denman; Vicar of Kimpton, Herts.
Darbyshire, J.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton.
Davies, Herbert Williams; Rector of Hoddeston, Pembrokeshire.
Davies, John; Vicar of Llanyrys, Denbighshire.
Disney, William Henry; Vicar of Hinckley, Leicestershire.
Dunn, William; Vicar of Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire.
Everett, Robert; Rector of Michel Troy with Cwmcarvan.
Gronow, Rees Grimsdale; Perpetual Curate of Marton, Cheshire.
Hallett, J. H. Hughes; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Kent.
Harrison, W.; Minor Canon in Westminster Abbey.
Hartley, J. T.; Vicar of Burneston, Yorkshire.
Haslam, George; Vicar of Brotherton.
Hill, Reginald Hay; Rector of St. Peter's, Thetford.
Hilton, Arthur C.; Curate of St. Clement's and of St. Mary's, Sandwich.
Horsley, Henry; Rector of Todenham, Gloucestershire.
Ingram, W. Clavell; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leicestershire.
Jackson, W. Vincent; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Bucks.
James, W. H.; Rector of Fleet, Lincolnshire.
Jarvis, F. A.; Rector of Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire.
Jenkins, John; Vicar of Littleton, Cambridgeshire.
Jones, Richard; Vicar of Pontdolano, Montgomeryshire.
Jordan, Joseph; Vicar of Ogley Hay, Staffordshire.
Kirwan, J. H.; Rector of St. John's, Cornwall.
Kitson, B. M.; Organising Secretary of A.C.S. for Metropolitan District.
Lawrence, William Robert; Vicar of Northleach, Gloucestershire.
Mackrell, R.; Curate of Caldicote; Assistant Secretary of A.C.S.
Mayne, Frederick Otway; Vicar of Bearsted, Kent.
Meynell, H.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Derbyshire.
Morris, James; Vicar of Cwm, Flintshire.
Nicholl, Robert; Vicar of Rowton, Salop.
Nicholson, J.; Dean of Brechin.
Parr, Edward George Codrington; Vicar of Bishop Burton.
Pemberton, E. R.; Rector of North Huish, Devonshire.
Perry, Samuel Edgar; Vicar of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire.
Perry-Keene, C. J.; Rector of Lameuth, Cornwall.
Pigott, Edmund Vincent; Perpetual Curate of Leaton, Salop.
Quarrington, E. F.; Rector of Stroxton, Lincolnshire.
Rashleigh, H. B.; Vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent.
Renard, G.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Clevedon.
Rowland, Evan H.; to the District Chaplain of St. Peter, Middlesbrough.
Seymour, Albert Eden; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Yiewsley.
Somerset, B. T. G. H.; Rector of Crickhowell.
Spencer, Leigh; Vicar of Renhold; Rural Dean of Eton.
Stanton, William Henry; Rural Dean of Northleach.
Storrs, J.; Rector of Somerby, Leicestershire.
Sullivan, Eugene; Chaplain, Royal Navy.
Symonds, Henry; Rector of Tivetshall St. Margaret and St. Mary, Norfolk.
Thomas, Hugh; Rector of Llanellian, Anglesey.
Thomas, O. P.; Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk.
Warren, J.; Rector of Alverdiscott, Devonshire.
Weston, William Robert; Vicar of Balby with Exthorpe.
Whitehead, Henry; Vicar of Brampton, Cumberland.
Whitelegge, Canon; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Cheshire.
Winsted, John Napper; Perpetual Curate of Haddesley.

The Speaker has appointed the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Vicar of St. Peter's, South Kensington, to be his Chaplain.

The parish church of Llangwm, in the diocese of St. Asaph, has been reopened for Divine service, after having undergone extensive restoration.

Acting under a commission from the Primate, the Bishop of London consecrated at Lambeth Church, on Sunday, the Archdeacon of Surrey as Suffragan Bishop of Winchester, and the Rev. John Shaw Burdon Missionary Bishop for South China.

The committee charged with the erection of the memorial to the late Dean Garner in Winchester Cathedral have decided in favour of the proposal to erect an open carved screen in place of the present stone screen which now divides the nave from the choir. The cost of the new screen, as designed by Sir G. G. Scott, will be £1500, of which £800 has been promised.

Mr. Lawrence Hall, a wealthy cotton-spinner, who owns extensive mills at Black-lane, one of the extremities of the town of Radcliffe, near Manchester, has offered £3000 towards the erection of an episcopal church for the locality, on condition that an additional £1000 be raised by the end of the present year. The Earl of Wilton, who contributed so largely to the fund for the enlargement and restoration of Radcliffe parish church, will give a plot of land as a site.

The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., was on Tuesday elected chairman of the executive council of the Church Defence Institution, in the room of Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., who had resigned. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Raikes for the admirable manner in which, during the last seven years, he has discharged the onerous duties of president, was moved by the Earl of Dartmouth, seconded by the Bishop of Gloucester, and carried by acclamation. On the motion of Sir J. H. Kennaway, M.P., Mr. Raikes was elected a vice-president.

The Incorporated Church-Building Society for England and Wales held the last meeting in its financial year on Monday—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair—and grants amounting to £10,565 have been made in it towards the erection of thirty-one churches (twenty-five of which are entirely free and unappropriated), the rebuilding of eighteen, and the enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in seventy-nine existing churches. The committee have also granted £355 towards building twenty-four school or mission churches; but in every case there has been much regret felt at the smallness of the sum voted, through the inadequacy of funds.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Rev. John William Nutt, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' and sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, has been elected by the Hebdomadal Council to be Grinfield Lecturer, in place of the Rev. E. H. Plumtre, M.A., resigned. Mr. W. Edwards, B.A., Scholar of Queen's, has been elected to the vacant Welsh Fellowship at Jesus. Mr. Edwards was placed in the first class by the mathematical moderators in 1871, and by the classical moderators in 1872. He also obtained a first class in the final mathematical school in Michaelmas Term, 1873. The Ireland Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Henry Francis Tatum, Scholar of Balliol. The examiners recommended for a present of books Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, Scholar of Balliol, and they mention as having distinguished themselves in the examination—Messrs. J. S. Lockhart, Scholar of Corpus Christi; J. H. Onions, Junior Student of Christ Church; and F. P. Simpson, Exhibitioner of Balliol. Both the University mathematical scholarships, senior and junior, of this year have been carried off by candidates whose University career commenced in the Oxford local examinations. Both Mr. Leudesdorf and Mr. White accepted in their several years the exhibitions offered them by Worcester.

At Cambridge, Mr. A. G. Peskett, Scholar of Magdalen, has been elected Battie University Scholar. The *Jewish*

Chronicle states that £580 has been subscribed for the proposed Numa Hartog Memorial Scholarship. £70 more is wanted. The Harness prize, awarded every three years to the author of the best essay upon some subject connected with Shakspearean literature, has been adjudged to George Lockhart Rives, B.A., Scholar of Trinity.

The Vice-Chancellor's Court has had before it the case of Dr. Hayman, against whose notice of motion that the governing body of Rugby School, their servants and agents, should be restrained from dismissing the plaintiff from his office of head master, and from electing any person in his stead, a demurrer is put in by the defendants. The learned counsel having concluded their arguments on Thursday, the Vice-Chancellor said he could not, of course, decide such an important case at the time, and if it were not for the extraordinary circumstances attending it, he should desire considerably more time for consideration. However, the resolution to remove Dr. Hayman would take effect on April 7 next; and, as the Court of Chancery rose for Easter on Tuesday week, if the judgment was delayed it would be impossible for the parties to take the opinion of the Court above, if they so desired it. He should, therefore, deal with the matter to the best of his ability, and give judgment on Saturday (this day).

The Rev. Canon Espin, Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, and late Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham, has been presented with a cheque, address, and a drawing-room time-piece and vases for Mrs. Espin, by the Earl of Lichfield, on behalf of the past and present students of the institution, as a token of their appreciation of the manner in which he had for twenty years performed the duties of Professor of Pastoral Theology, and for eight years those of Warden of the college.

The mastership at Malvern College, vacant by the election of the Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., to Highgate School, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. T. Hayes Belcher, M.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, and Second Master of the Cathedral School, Hereford.

The Rev. Henry R. Huckin, M.A., Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors' School, has been appointed Head Master of Repton School, in succession to the Rev. S. A. Pears, D.D.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. E. J. Nanson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vacant professorship of applied mathematics at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill. Mr. Nanson graduated in 1873 as Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prize man.

T. Wright, B.A., Assistant Master at Nottingham High School, has been elected to the head mastership of Coleshill Grammar School, Warwickshire.

The Prince Imperial has gained the largest number of marks at the Woolwich examination.

The Dulwich Education Committee have issued a remonstrance against the amended scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners of the 14th ult., in which they express regret that proposals ruinous to the efficiency of Dulwich College, which lightly set aside and completely depart from the well-considered and carefully drawn Act of 1857, should be proposed by the Commissioners of Endowed Schools; and they add that, as they take their ground upon that Act, they shall feel bound to oppose this amended scheme at every stage and by every means in their power.

The Dundee School Board on Monday resolved to borrow £20,000 for the erection of four schools.

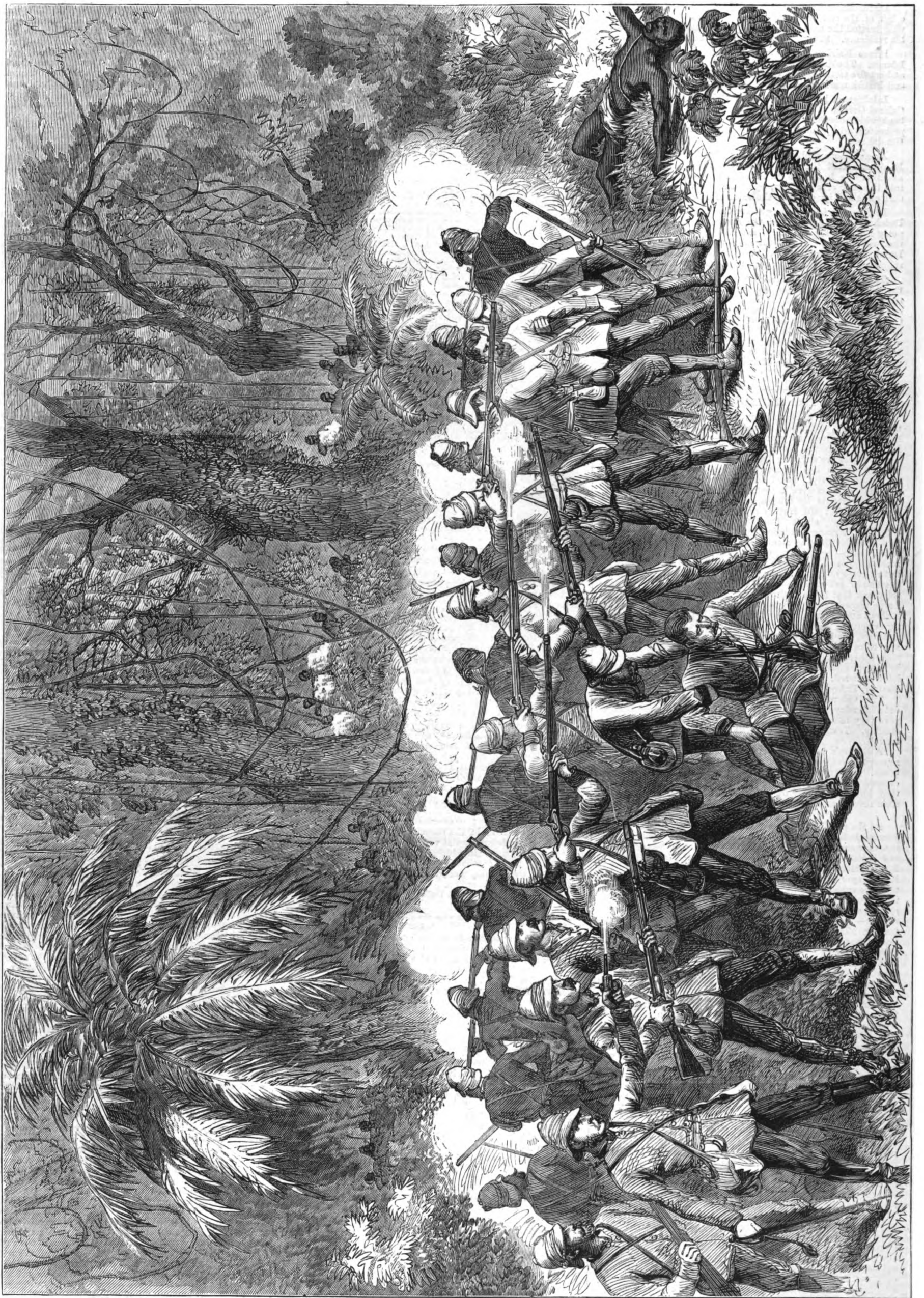
Professor Huxley gave, on Monday, the first of a series of six lectures on the Phenomena of Life, as Motion and Consciousness, in the theatre of the School of Mines, Jermyn-street. The audience, which was large enough to occupy every seat, was principally composed of working men.

The council of the Society of Arts announce that they will be ready to receive from members on or before April 11 the names of such men of high distinction as they may think worthy of the honour of being recipients of the Albert medal for 1874. The medal, which has been given annually since 1864, was instituted to reward "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, or commerce."

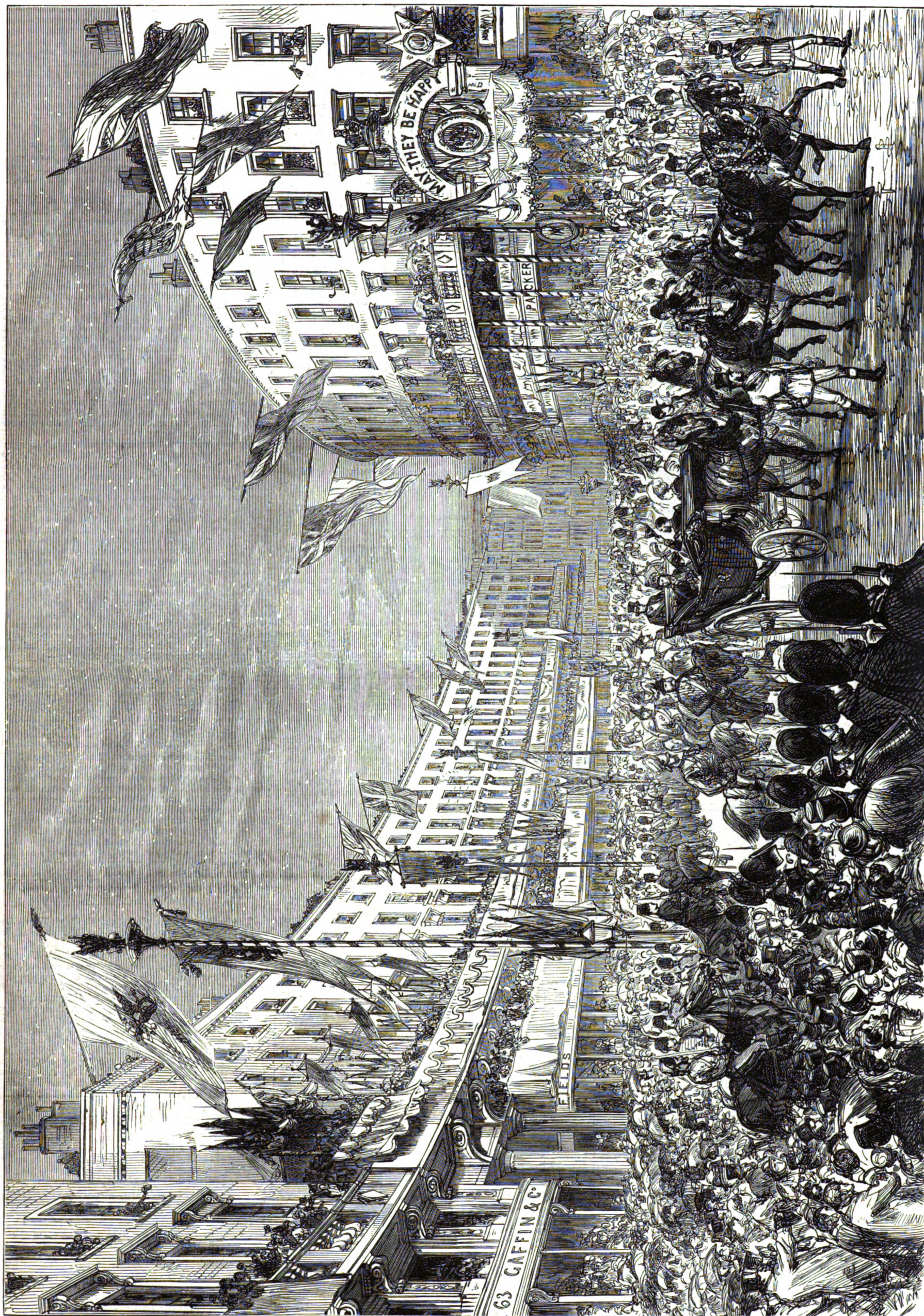
At a meeting of the Parliamentary committee elected by the Trades Union Congress, held on Tuesday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That this committee deprecate the reference of the questions as to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Masters and Servants Act, the laws of conspiracy, and other questions relating to workmen, to a Royal Commission. Further, the committee is of opinion that the time has arrived for immediate legislation."

Sir Stafford Northcote received three fiscal deputations in succession on Wednesday. The first was from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, with reference to the repeal of the income tax. Having heard lengthy explanations from the Mayor of Hull and several Scotch delegates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that the speakers fought shy of a substitutionary tax. The whole question, he said, was being very carefully considered by the Government. Sir S. Northcote's second deputation was commissioned also by the Chambers of Commerce. It memorialised for a transfer of the cost of maintaining lighthouses, buoys, and beacons from local to Imperial funds. He undertook to communicate on the subject with Sir Charles Adderley. Inhabited house duty was the theme of the third deputation, introduced by Sir Charles Russell, and ably led by Mr. Alderman Lawrence. In reply, Sir Stafford Northcote admitted the cogency of the objections taken to the duty, but declined to answer off-hand on a question which had so many fiscal ramifications.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square—Mr. Hawes in the chair—several cases of saving life in various parts of the world were brought under the cognizance of the society and rewarded. A remarkable instance of courage and determination on the part of William Osborne, a boy twelve years of age, was rewarded by the presentation of the silver medallion of the society, which was unanimously voted by the committee. The circumstances were briefly these. Some lads were bathing near the flood-gates in King's Meadow, Chelmsford, when one of them, about fifteen years of age, who could not swim, got out of his depth in the flood-gate hole. Seeing his danger, a lad named Westrop went to his assistance; but the other threw his arms around him, and both were in imminent danger of being drowned, when Osborne ran to the spot, and dived in just as the two lads had sunk for the third time. Osborne himself was now in great danger in consequence of both lads convulsively clinging about him; but he succeeded in freeing himself from their grasp, and with great difficulty brought them to the surface and took one to land, the other being taken out of the water by a man who, hearing cries, had run to the spot. The society voted its bronze medallion to young Westrop, who had first gone to the assistance of the other boy. Some other rewards were voted for similar acts of gallantry.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS IN THE FRONT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO LONDON: THE PROCESSION PASSING DOWN REGENT-STREET.

PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament met on Thursday for the dispatch of business, and was opened by Royal Commission.

The members of the House of Commons began to assemble shortly after one o'clock, and at about two o'clock, on the summons of the Black Rod, the Speaker, attended by a number of members, proceeded to the House of Lords.

The Lords Commissioners being in their places, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read

THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent on the retirement of the late Administration.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be most friendly. I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintenance of European peace, and the faithful observance of international obligations.

The marriage of my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, is at once a source of happiness to myself and a pledge of friendship between two great Empires.

The war with the King of Ashantee has terminated in the capture and destruction of his capital, and in negotiations which, I trust, may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than has hitherto prevailed on the West Coast of Africa.

The courage, discipline, and endurance displayed by my forces, both of the land and sea service, together with the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition, have brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditional reputation of the British arms.

I deeply regret that the drought of last summer has affected the most populous provinces of my Indian Empire, and has produced extreme scarcity, in some parts amounting to actual famine, over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor-General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate this terrible calamity.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

The Estimates for the expenditure of the coming financial year will be forthwith submitted to you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

The delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England have long been felt to be a reproach to our system of law, and a serious obstacle to dealings in real property. This subject has, in former Sessions, occupied the attention of Parliament, and I trust that the measures which will now be submitted for your consideration will be found calculated to remove much of the evil of which complaint has been made.

You will probably be of opinion that the rearrangement of the Judicature, and the blending of the administration of law and equity, which were effected for England by the enactment of last Session, ought, on the same principles, to be extended to Ireland, and you will be asked to devote some part of your time to the accomplishment of this object.

The greater part of these changes would be inapplicable to the tribunals of Scotland; but you will be invited, as to that part of my kingdom, to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing the procedure upon appeals into harmony with recent legislation, and, among other measures relating to her special interests, a bill for amending the law relating to land rights and for facilitating the transfer of land will be laid before you.

Serious differences have arisen and remonstrances been made by large classes of the community as to the working of the recent Act of Parliament affecting the relationship of master and servant—the Act of 1871—which deals with offences connected with trade, and of the law of conspiracy, more especially as connected with these offences. On these subjects I am desirous that, before attempting any fresh legislation, you should be in possession of all material facts, and of the precise questions in controversy; and for this purpose I have issued a Royal Commission to inquire into the state and working of the present law, with a view to its early amendment if it should be found necessary.

A bill will be introduced dealing with such parts of the Acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as have given rise to complaints which appear to deserve the interference of Parliament.

Your attention will also be directed to the laws affecting friendly and provident societies.

All these matters will require your grave consideration, and I pray that the Almighty may guide your deliberations for the welfare of my realm.

The Address in answer to the Royal Message was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lothian and seconded by the Earl of Cadogan; and in the House of Commons the Address was moved by Sir William Stirling Maxwell and seconded by Mr. Callender.

The House of Commons resumed at four, when the swearing-in of members was proceeded with. Mr. Gladstone entered the House at half-past four, and was cheered by the Opposition; and Mr. Disraeli, who entered the House at a quarter to five o'clock, was loudly cheered by his party. The Speaker read a long letter which he had received from the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench notifying that Mr. Whalley, a member of the late House of Commons, had been committed for contempt of court and fined £250, a fine which was subsequently paid. On the motion of Mr. Hart Dyke, a new writ was ordered to be issued for North Lancashire, in the place of Colonel Wilson-Patten, now Baron Winmarleigh. A new writ was also ordered for the Falkirk Burghs, in the place of Mr. Ramsay, who at the time of his election was disqualified in consequence of holding shares in a Government contract.

Mr. McCullagh-Torrens urged the necessity of increased exertions to meet the famine in India, and concluded by moving, by way of amendment, a paragraph conveying to her Majesty the desire and assurance of this House to consider any measure calculated to mitigate the present distress of the people of India and to avert the calamity that threatens that part of our Empire.

Mr. Gladstone said he should be most willing to give his support to any action on the part of Parliament that would tend to alleviate the existing unfortunate state of things in India. He then referred to the recent marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Imperial Princess of Russia as one of the most auspicious alliances that had ever been formed by a Royal family of England. Adverting to the Ashantee war, he congratulated the House and the country upon the successful termination of hostilities, which was at one time surrounded with difficulties of a most appalling and dangerous character. He then proceeded to justify his own conduct in advising her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, and, seeing the result of that measure, in resigning office. In taking that course he recognised the right of the country to be governed according to its expressed desires and wishes, and not according to the

numerical Parliamentary majority which the Minister at the time might have possessed.

Mr. Disraeli then made a brief speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity that prevailed in respect to the Royal Speech and the Address.

Mr. McCullagh-Torrens having withdrawn his amendment, the Address was agreed to.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The usual circulars to the Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament reminding them of the opening of the Session for the dispatch of business on the 19th were issued. They were signed by Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone. The following letter by Mr. Gladstone to the noble Earl has been published:—

11, Carlton House-terrace, March 12.

My dear Granville,—I have issued a circular to members of Parliament of the Liberal party on the occasion of the opening of Parliamentary business. But I feel it to be necessary that, while discharging this duty, I should explain what a circular could not convey with regard to my individual position at the present time. I need not apologise for addressing these explanations to you. Independently of other reasons for so troubling you, it is enough to observe that you have very long represented the Liberal party, and have also acted on behalf of the late Government, from its commencement to its close, in the House of Lords. For a variety of reasons personal to myself I could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active political service; and I am anxious that it should be clearly understood by those friends with whom I have acted in the direction of affairs that at my age I must reserve my entire freedom to divest myself of all the responsibilities of leadership at no distant time. The need of rest will prevent me from giving more than occasional attendance in the House of Commons during the present Session. I should be desirous, shortly before the commencement of the Session of 1875, to consider whether there would be advantage in my placing my services for a time at the disposal of the Liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties I have hitherto discharged. If, however, there should be reasonable ground for believing that, instead of the course which I have sketched, it would be preferable, in the view of the party generally, for me to assume at once the place of an independent member, I should willingly adopt the latter alternative. But I shall retain all that desire which I have hitherto felt for the welfare of the party; and if the gentlemen composing it should think fit either to choose a leader or to make a provision ad interim, with a view to the convenience of the present year, the person designated would, of course, command from me any assistance which he might find occasion to seek and which it might be in my power to render.—Believe me, my dear Granville, always sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

Four unopposed re-elections consequent upon the appointment of the new Ministry took place yesterday week, namely:—Lord Sandon, Vice-President of the Council, was returned for Liverpool; Attorney-General for Huntingdon; Lord Henry Lennox, First Commissioner of Works, for Chichester; and Mr. Cave, Judge-Advocate-General, for Shoreham.

Six more members of the Government were re-elected, without opposition, on Saturday:—Sir Richard Baggallay, Solicitor-General, for Mid-Surrey; Mr. Selator-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, for North Hants; the Lord Advocate of Scotland, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen; Mr. Rowland Winn, one of the Lords of the Treasury, for North Lincolnshire; Sir James Elphinstone, also a Lord of the Treasury, for Portsmouth; and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, for Oxford University.

The re-elections on Monday were the following:—Dr. Ball, Attorney-General for Ireland, for the University of Dublin; Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for East Gloucestershire; Lord Henry Somerset, Controller of her Majesty's Household, for Monmouthshire; Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, for North Staffordshire; Earl Percy, Treasurer of the Royal Household, for the northern division of Northumberland; Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the northern division of Northamptonshire.

Mr. Disraeli, the Premier, was on Tuesday re-elected, without opposition, for Buckinghamshire, Mr. Tally having withdrawn; Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for North Devon; and Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, for the county of Inverness, upon his appointment as a Groom in Waiting to the Queen. There was a contest at Eye, but Lord Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, was returned by a considerable majority over Mr. Easton, the Liberal candidate.

In Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of Buckinghamshire asking for re-election on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury the right hon. gentleman stated that, in forming a Ministry, he had recommended to the Queen "a body of gentlemen who will uphold the institutions of the country and defend the rights of every class of her Majesty's subjects."

Mr. A. Cross, Home Secretary, was on Wednesday re-elected, without opposition, for South-West Lancashire; and Sir Massey Lopes, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, for South Devon. The result of the Dublin county election on Wednesday was officially declared the next day. Colonel Taylor (Conservative) was re-elected by 2122 votes against 1161 given for Mr. Parnell (Home Ruler).

Viscount Mahon was on Thursday re-elected, unopposed, for East Suffolk.

The election for the city of Oxford, consequent upon the elevation of Mr. Cardwell to the Peerage, took place on Monday, when Mr. Hall, the Conservative candidate, polled 2534 votes; and Mr. Lewis, who stood in the Liberal interest, 2032. The majority for Mr. Hall was thus 462.

In the obituary notice of Captain Huyshe, published in our last Number, it was stated that Captain Huyshe was son of the late General Huyshe, C.B. This was a mistake, General Huyshe being, we are glad to learn, still alive.

Colonel Wilson-Patten's peerage was gazetted on Tuesday night. His title is Baron Winmarleigh, of Winmarleigh, in the county palatine of Lancaster. The *Gazette* also announces that Mr. John Smale, Chief Justice of the colony of Hong-Kong, has been knighted, and that the Right Hon. R. A. Cross has been appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England. The following colonial appointments are gazetted:—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., to be Governor of Jamaica; Mr. James Robert Longden, C.M.G., to be Governor of British Guiana; Mr. William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., to be Governor of Trinidad; Mr. Francis Snowden, to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong; Mr. George Philippo to be Senior Puisne Judge, and Mr. Theodore Thomas Ford to be Junior Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements; and Mr. G. H. Barne to be Attorney-General for Jamaica.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the open weather we have enjoyed this winter the management of the Croydon meeting were peculiarly unfortunate in being compelled to postpone their great race owing to the frost and snow. It was, however, brought off on Friday week, and, under the circumstances, proved a success, though the attendance was naturally smaller than on previous occasions. A field of nine contested the United Kingdom Steeplechase, to which £500 was added. Messenger (10 st. 12 lb.), General (11 st. 2 lb.), and Hautboy (11 st. 3 lb.) fell, and the issue was left to Montfort (11 st. 3 lb.) and Silvermere (11 st. 5 lb.), the former of whom won by a head, after a very punishing finish. The winner is a French horse, the property of Count S. Sauvour; and Mr. Brayley has had the unparalleled luck of running second with Silvermere for the chief event at Croydon no less than five times in the last three years. Defence (12 st. 7 lb.) ran exceedingly well under his heavy weight, as he finished only three lengths from the winner.

The Bristol Steeplechase meeting commenced on Tuesday last, but, as the Bristol Royal Steeplechase, to which, for the first time in the history of cross-country events, £1000 is added, has not been decided at the time of writing, we shall defer our remarks till next week.

The sale of the late Mr. Hilton's stud at Albert-gate, on Monday last, will always be memorable, from the fact that Sir Richard Sutton, of Lord Lyon celebrity, gave 2600 gu., the largest price ever paid for a brood mare, for Nemesis. We cannot help thinking that this sum is far more than she is worth, for she has produced nothing of any note except Vengereuse, and we doubt if even that speedy filly is of the same class as La Courneuse.

Lord Spencer has consented to resume his Mastership of the Pytchley Hounds, broken off for a time by his appointment to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

The Bothal Club Meeting, which is about the last important coursing fixture until next autumn, was brought off on Tuesday and Wednesday last, after two postponements on account of frost. Hares proved fairly plentiful, and some capital trials took place. The Longhirst and Bentinck Stakes each received their full complement of thirty-two, and were divided respectively between Vale Royal and Prodigal and British Flag and Dick Turpin. Gallant Poe, who, it will be remembered, recently won the Waterloo Plate, was put out by Conqueror in a most unlucky trial in the first round of the Bentinck Stakes; but her owner is reported to have refused £250 for her in the course of the meeting.

We fancy that the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race has not excited nearly so much interest as usual this year, which is probably owing to the fact that the success of the "light blues" is once more regarded as almost a certainty. The eight have now been at Putney for nearly a fortnight, and have given the greatest satisfaction to the legion of critics, amateur and professional, who day by day through the towing-path. They have done a fast trial over the course, and the only fear is that they may be a little over-trained by next Saturday. The Oxford men have had a series of misfortunes to contend against. For one reason or another, there has been a change in the members or seats of the crew nearly every day for the last fortnight, and for this reason they did not appear at Putney till Wednesday last. The impression produced by their first appearance on London water was far more favourable than had been anticipated. Their stroke, J. P. Way, is certainly a very light man for that important position; but there is a great deal of power behind him; and, should the crew go on well to the day, they may make a pretty good fight of it, though it is too much to anticipate their actual success. We append the names and weights of both:—

OXFORD.		st.	lb.	CAMBRIDGE.		st.	lb.
Benson, B.N.C. (bow)	..	11	2	Hibbert, L. Margaret (bow)	..	11	14
2. Sinclair, Oriol	..	11	8	2. Armitage, Jesus	..	11	8
3. Sherwood, Christ Church	..	11	4	3. Close, First Trinity	..	11	4
4. Harding, Merton	..	12	0	4. Estcourt, Trinity Hall	..	12	0
5. Williams, Lincoln	..	12	7	5. Lecky-Brown, Jesus	..	12	8
6. Nicholson, Magdalen	..	12	12	6. Aylmer, First Trinity	..	12	12
7. Stayer, St. John's	..	12	0	7. Read, First Trinity	..	12	11
Way, B.N.C. (stroke)	..	10	10	8. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke)	..	11	12
Lambert, Wadham (cox.)	7	2	2	Candy, Caius (cox.)	..	7	7

The inter-University sports will take place at Lillie Bridge on Thursday next, on the day following the competitions for the Marquis of Queensberry's cups for sparring and the bicycle championship. From the sports which have taken place at both Universities it is probable that most of the performances will not be so good as usual, though G. A. Templer and E. J. Davies are likely once more to do good service for Cambridge.

The Oxford University cue has fallen to E. A. Wanklyn, Christ Church, who showed great superiority to all his opponents, and won every game with consummate ease.

At five o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon the final heats in the great billiard tournament will be played at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street. We shall comment fully on the play next week.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's direct Vigo Lisbon cable was repaired on Wednesday morning, thus restoring communication with Egypt, India, and the East.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, in a letter to the *Daily News* respecting the death of Dr. Livingstone, says that a copious record of his discoveries, extending over a period of six years, which Mr. Stanley brought to England in August, 1872, is safe in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone. This record begins from the day Dr. Livingstone left Zanzibar, in December, 1866, and extends to March 13, 1872. It embraces his discoveries from the mouth of the Rovuma River on the east coast of Africa to the Nyassa Lake, those made from the Nyassa Lake in the new lands west of Nyassa, in the districts of the Ma-Zitu, the Bobias, Bobemba, the Wa Marungu-Cazembe Rua, Manyema-Waguhah, up to Ujiji, where he arrived on Oct. 23, 1871. It also contains his discoveries made while he journeyed with Mr. Stanley from about the middle of November, 1871, to Feb. 16, 1872, when they arrived at Unyanyembe.

St. Patrick's Day (Tuesday) passed over quietly in the large towns of Ireland. The festival was celebrated by the Irish residents in London and elsewhere with the usual religious and patriotic observances.—The ninety-first anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at Willis's Rooms, when about eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner. In the absence of the Marquis of Londonderry the chair was filled by the Earl of Courtown. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of £658, including a donation of 100 guineas from the Queen. In pursuance of annual custom, an excellent dinner was served to the children at the schools in the course of the day.—Archbishop Manning, in a pastoral on the observance of St. Patrick's Day, exhorted his people not to set foot in a public-house for three days. For each day's abstinence he promised them an indulgence of forty days. The charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct at the police courts on Wednesday morning arising out of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day were much fewer in number than in former years.—A Home Rule Ball was given in Edinburgh, and there was also some oratory in relation to Irish political questions.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Dickens, the foreman of the jury in the Tichborne trial, to remove an impression which he says is prevalent throughout the country, that the jury were remunerated at the rate of two guineas per day, sends to the *Times* a correspondence which has passed between the jury and the Lords of the Treasury. From this it appears that the Treasury decline to make any larger payment than the sum of 300 guineas to each jurymen, which "my Lords" do not think can be regarded as "an illiberal compensation for the time and labour bestowed."

The Benchers of Gray's Inn have resolved that it is incumbent upon them to institute an inquiry into Dr. Kenaly's conduct during the late Tichborne trial, and have appointed a committee to report upon the charges which, in their opinion, the learned counsel should be called upon to answer. As a sequel to this action of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, Mr. Whalley announces that he has a rod in pickle for Mr. Hawkins. It is his intention to lay a charge against the senior counsel for the prosecution before the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

The rank of Queen's Counsel has been conferred on Mr. E. H. Pember, Mr. G. P. Bidder, of the Parliamentary Bar; Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Mr. F. A. Inderwick, and Mr. P. C. Gates.

Mr. James Haslam, cattle-dealer, Bolton, brought an action, which was tried at the Manchester Assizes on Tuesday, against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for damages for personal injuries which he sustained in a collision at Windor Bridge, Salford. The jury awarded him £1500.

Father O'Keeffe has reopened the campaign against the Bishop of Ossory. He now sues the Bishop for slander. The ground of action is a letter written by Dr. Moran to a member of Parliament saying that the nomination which Father O'Keeffe forwarded to the Board of Education was a forgery. Damages are laid at £6000.

James Brown, described as an eating-house keeper, of Sutton-street, Shadwell, was brought up on remand at Bow-street, last Saturday, charged with having committed perjury in the trial at bar of the Tichborne claimant. Mr. Poland, who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Treasury, called several witnesses in support of the accusation against Brown. Amongst these was Captain Oates, who repeated the evidence which he gave in the Court of Queen's Bench on May 23 last, when he described the circumstances under which Roger Tichborne went on board the *Bella* at Rio, in April, 1854. Captain Robert Hoskins was also examined, and another remand was granted, the prisoner declaring that neither of these witnesses was alluded to by him in the testimony upon which the present charge is based.—On Thursday Brown was committed for trial, bail being accepted for his appearance, two sureties in £500 each.

For unlawfully acting as a cabdriver, Sir Capel Fitzgerald was, on Tuesday, fined 40s. by Mr. Newton, the Marlborough-street magistrate, and was advised to avoid such conduct.

In a case of milk adulteration which was before the magistrate at Southwark the person summoned said that he bought his milk of a man named Warner, and that Warner admitted that his wife watered the milk for "the half-penny customers." Mr. Benson thereupon adjourned the case, and ordered Warner to be summoned. Warner admitted the charge, and was fined 30s. and 12s. 6d. costs. The other man was fined 10s.

On Saturday, at Worship-street, a young man twenty years of age, described as the son of a gentleman, was convicted of cruelty to a cat. The magistrate sent him to prison for fourteen days, not giving him the alternative of paying a fine.

In a case of smuggling heard at the Southwark Police Court on Saturday a penalty of £100 was imposed, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

Gerald Maurice Burn, one of the boys who recently fought a duel at Lincoln, was tried, on Tuesday, at the Lincoln Assizes for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. It was stated that the pistol which was used was one of those ordinarily sold at toyshops for sixpence, and had a cork with a string attached to it, and was meant to be used with caps, only as a pop-gun. The brother of Seagrave, the injured boy, said that before the duel took place he saw Burn making bullets in a mould. He had seen him use the pistol before, firing it at a post. He hit the post. He said (the witness added), as to my brother not accepting the challenge, that "he was a coward and showed a cowardly spirit." He said "He would give him another chance for his honour." In cross-examination, Seagrave said that in a duel which took place a week before the one in question the "gentleman who cleared his honour was ten years old. We had all been 'acting to be men.' We had a trial. A boy called Norris was judge. Burn was counsel. We tried a prisoner. He had refused to sell something and was tried for it. Burn was for the prosecution. Some one made a caricature of the judge and Burn stuck it up somewhere, and it was pulled down by Seagrave, and that was the cause of the quarrel." The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

At the Bucks Assizes, yesterday week, Rebecca Lively was convicted of arson, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

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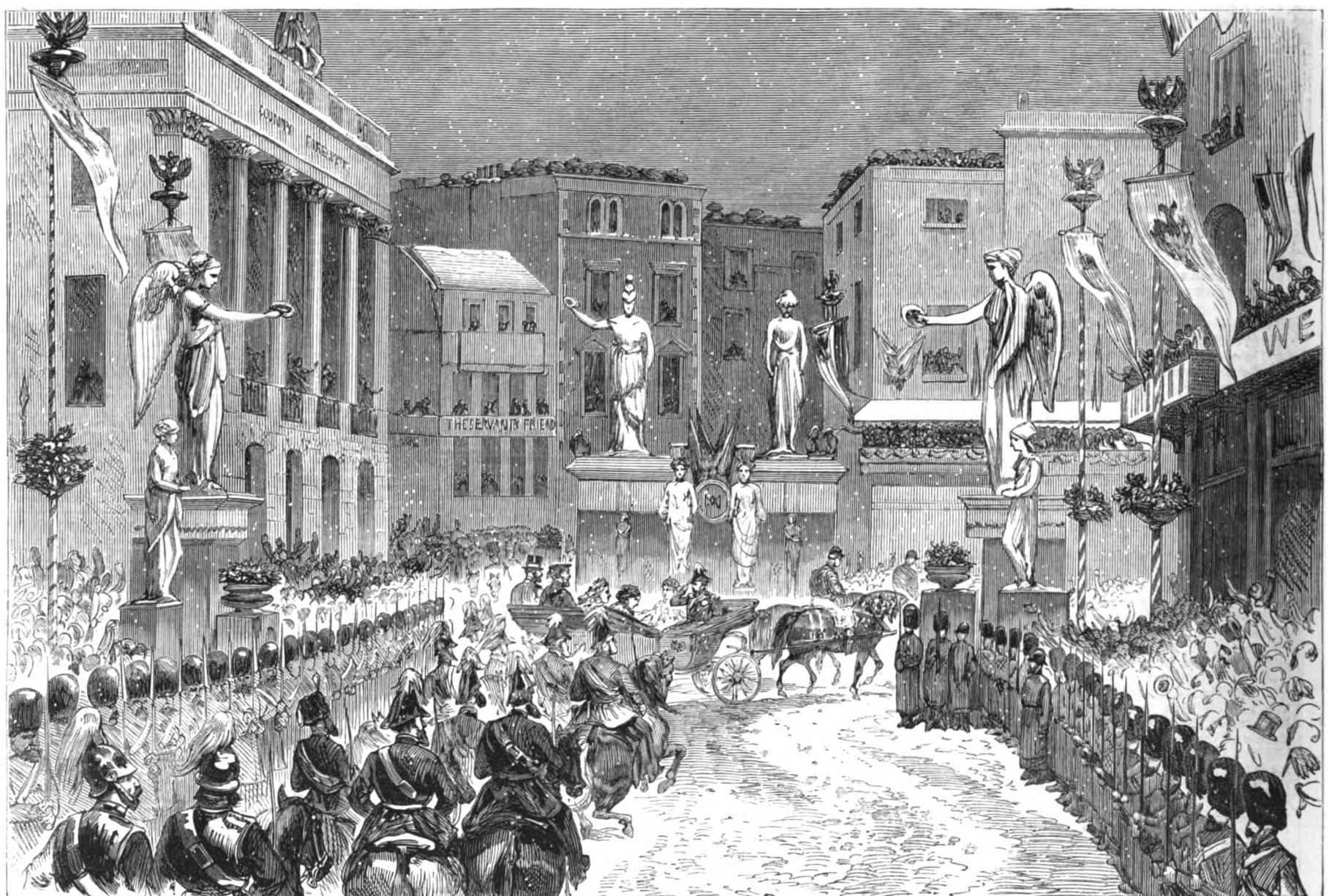
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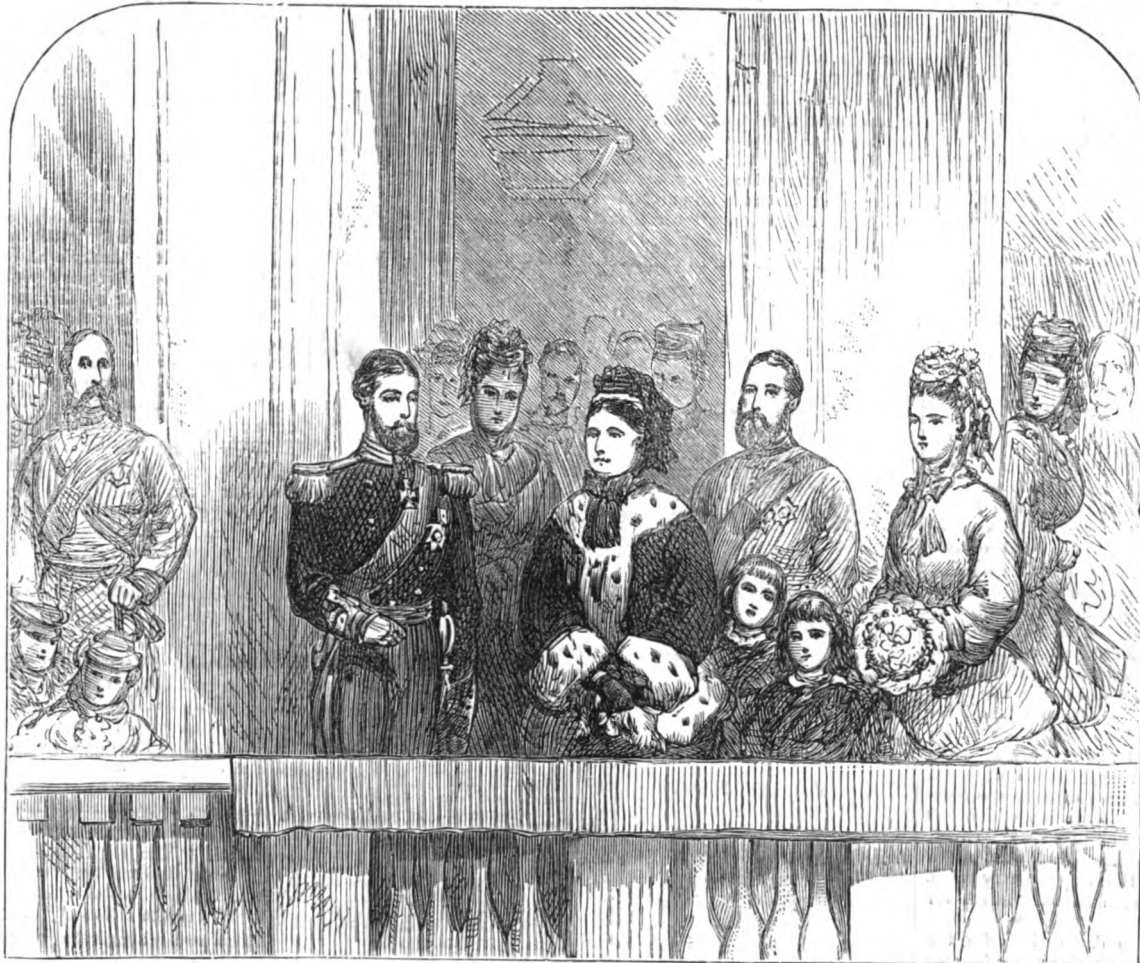
THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO LONDON.

The state entry of her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Grand Duchess of Edinburgh into London on Thursday week is the subject of several of our illustrations. It was an event which all ranks and classes of her Majesty's liege people regarded with such affectionate interest as they have always felt in the domestic happiness of the Royal family, now increased by the welcome presence of an amiable and illustrious lady, the newly-married wife of our Sailor Prince.

The weather, let it be called English or Russian, was certainly not so agreeable, on that day of her reception in the metropolis, as on the preceding Saturday, a bright and balmy spring morning, when the young Duchess landed at Gravesend, with her husband, and travelled at once to Windsor. It was a rough, harsh, inclement wintry day. The Queen and her sons and daughters, before starting from home, had a foretaste of this day's bad weather in the snow falling heavily at Windsor. By ten o'clock the park and grounds about the Castle were covered with an inch of snow, and the route to the Great Western Railway station, though gaily decorated, looked the reverse of inviting. The town was embellished with flags, and the railway station was adorned with flowers and bunting. In the High-street most of the houses were decorated, balconies were draped, and flags and heraldic shields and flowers were exhibited everywhere. The Royal special train was ready at Windsor for the journey to Paddington; Messrs. Grierson, Higgins, Kirtley, and Robinson being in charge. The exterior of the Queen's room at the Windsor railway station was decorated with choice plants. Accommodation had been provided for the Eton boys to see the departure of the Royal party.

Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended by Colonel Ponsonby, Lord A. Paget, and suite, left Windsor at eleven o'clock, with an escort of Scots Greys, driving in close carriages down High-street to the Great Western station, where the Royal party were received by a guard of honour of the first battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Legh. The band of the Scots Greys was present. The Queen was met on the platform by Sir D. Gooch, M.P. (chairman), Mr. J. Grierson, Mr. S. Higgins, and Mr. Robinson. The Royal party passed over the carpet strewn with daisies and bouquets to the saloon, where a basket of roses, ferns, and other flowers had been placed by Lady Gooch. The band played a Russian air on their arrival. The Queen and Royal party left in a special train at 11.5 The train was drawn by the engine "Queen," gaily decorated with English and Russian colours, with the initials "A. M." in flowers on the top. Mr. H. Kirtley drove the engine.

The train containing the Royal party arrived at the Paddington terminus at twenty minutes to twelve. Throughout the route to Buckingham Palace no prettier scene could be found than its commencement at the railway station; and there was no heartier welcome than was given by the occupants of the crowded platform as the train drew up. It is not easy to make a bare, unsymmetrical building of iron and glass like the Great Western Railway station an object of attraction; but those who had carried out the decorations had gone as far in that direction as was possible. The train, consisting of narrow-gauge carriages, one being a new saloon-carriage, built especially for the use of her Majesty, was brought in the station so that the Royal saloon drew up right in the centre of the arrival platform. On each side of the open space across which her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh,



THE QUEEN AND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH IN THE BALCONY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



CAPTAIN SARTORIUS, OF THE ASHANTES EXPEDITION.

Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice passed to their carriages in the covered roadway, were seats for about 600 people, on chairs and benches raised one above the other, and covered with red drapery. The platform along the length occupied by the train was covered with crimson cloth, the space between the stands being carpeted. The long arch covering the platform was a mass of bunting of all kinds, the centre being hung with flags of all nations, and the girders supporting the arch being almost hid with small groups of banners. At the intersection of the arches other rows of long flags and banners depended. A background to the road by which the carriages departed was formed by immense flags, which served to hide the wall of the station. There were branches of evergreens hanging from the pillars, and in baskets from the girders. The guard of honour was composed of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), who lined the roadway, and who presented arms as the Royal party alighted. Sir Daniel Gooch and Mr. Saunders were on the platform to receive the occupants of the train. They, amid loud cheers, entered the carriages with their suite, and in a few minutes left the station.

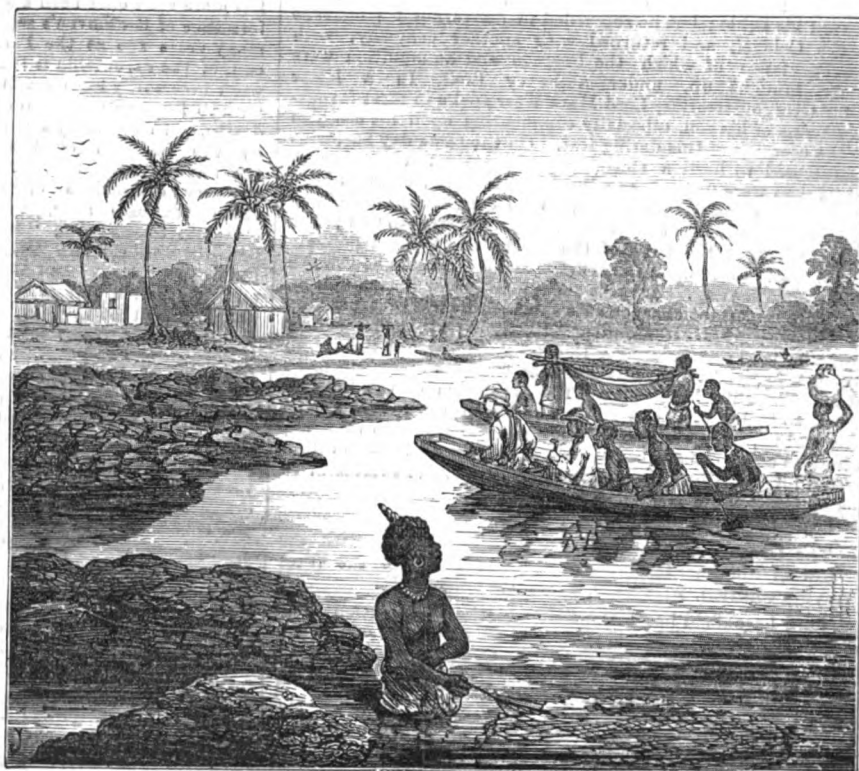
The Queen, with the Duke and Duchess and the other Royal personages, entered carriages at Paddington, and drove steadily down Edgware-road, Oxford-

street, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, past Charing-cross, through the Horse Guards, along the Mall, to Buckingham Palace, the route being lined with troops.

There was a large concourse of people opposite the Great Western Hotel and Praed-street station and in the adjacent approaches, in spite of the weather, which had been as bad as could be well imagined during the early part of the morning. The streets in Paddington over which the procession would pass had been swept and scraped by groups of scavengers, and gravel put down to make them safe for the transit of the troops and carriages. The streets outside the station were kept by a few horse soldiers, and in London-street, the thoroughfare immediately opposite the station, each pavement was lined by Royal Engineers, backed by policemen. There was nothing noticeable in this part of the route in the way of decoration. A few of the shopkeepers had extemporised balconies in front of their houses, and some flags were extended across the streets. Nor did Oxford and Cambridge Terraces—the next part of the route leading from London-street to Edgware-road—put forth anything but a few decorations of the most ordinary and commonplace description. But everywhere were to be found numbers of people cheering lustily in spite of the snow which fell during the first part of the route. The gardens in front of the houses were, in most cases, filled with stands, many of them uncovered to the air. The road was kept at this part of the route by the 10th Foot, which corps extended down to Marylebone-road. It was at this junction with Edgware-road that the first of the noticeable decorations commenced. Venetian masts were placed at close intervals, coloured yellow and white, with cords suspended from the top of each containing little flags and banners. There were many mottoes placed on the drapery and amid the evergreens with which several of the houses were ornamented. Some of these were in Russian; most were in English, but all signified a cordial welcome to the Russian Duchess. At the corner of Hyde Park-terrace was one of the best decorated houses on the route. Between this and the Marble Arch were many other Venetian masts, some of the tallest imaginable, and from them across the road were strings of artificial flowers. The Marble Arch was reached by a quarter past twelve o'clock, and by



A BLIND BEGGAR, CAPE COAST CASTLE.



OUR ARTIST CROSSING THE SWEET RIVER, NEAR ELMINA.

this time the snow had ceased to fall. A great number of people were at this part, and even the top of the arch itself was crowded.

Oxford-street appeared to have expended a good deal of its enthusiasm in its decorative efforts. The open space of Regent-circus was thickly peopled, and the cheering tremendous. The establishments of Messrs. Jay and Madame Louise were splendidly adorned; but Regent-street seemed anxious to atone for its unfinished condition by its hearty reception of the Royal visitors, the windows being closely packed. Enthusiasm, however, may be said to have reached its climax when the Royal carriage came opposite No. 74, where a balcony filled with children decked in the colours of the two nations threw bouquets into the roadway, and from the windows of the house the same pretty and significant missives were sent in profusion. This appeared to please and slightly to surprise the fair young bride, who repeatedly smiled and bowed her acknowledgments.

A ray of sunshine burst forth as the cheering indicated the near approach of the cortège to Pall-mall, and the Royal carriage was stopped for a moment to the westward of the Crimean monument, to which the particular attention of the Duchess was called. The Guards' band, stationed to the east of the monument, struck up the National Anthem, which was followed by the Russian National Anthem, and the procession passed on amidst enthusiastic cheering. In front of the Nelson monument about 350 boys of the Duke of York's School were stationed with their band, and a large number of boys in naval uniform. During the progress down Charing-cross the enthusiasm was great and the cheering general. In front of the Admiralty a large number of bluejackets, armed with carbines and cutlasses, were stationed. Their duty in keeping the crowd within bounds was very light, but they saluted the Royal party, and their salute was graciously returned. The scene at the Horse Guards was very imposing, and the entrance to the Park being narrow, the crowds had an opportunity afforded them of staring at the Royal party, of which they did not fail to avail themselves. The cheering under the arch was echoed and re-echoed, and was taken up by the crowds who lined the road on each side of the carriage drive. At the Duke of York steps an immense assemblage had gathered, and expressions of loyal greeting were very hearty. A running volley of cheers accompanied the cortège to the gates of the palace, inside which 400 of the boys from the Chichester and other ships were stationed. At the gate itself the throng was very dense, and sent forth cheer upon cheer for some time after the Royal party were fairly within the palace. They kindly showed themselves for one moment at a balcony in front.

Besides the abundant street and house decorations for the display of that morning, there was, along the whole line of route, and especially in Regent-street and Pall-mall, an extensive preparation of devices for illumination, the full beauty of which was not apparent until the darkness of the evening had set in. Many of the devices of the clubhouses and public offices are those that were used on the evening of the marriage at St. Petersburg. There was a torchlight procession on the Thames Embankment, in which the medical students of the chief London hospitals bore the greatest part.

CAPTAIN SARTORIUS.

The exploit of this gallant officer was one of the closing acts of the late campaign in the land of the Ashantees. It was mentioned in Sir Garnet Wolseley's telegraphic despatches to our Government received last week. Captain Sartorius, with only an escort of twenty men detached from the force under the command of Captain Glover, R.N., east of Coomassie, marched to that city, and through its smoking ruins, without meeting an enemy. He joined Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fomannah on the 12th ult. It seems probable that the rumour of his bold approach, mistaken for that of Captain Glover's entire force, completed the intimidation of the enemy, already disheartened by Sir Garnet Wolseley's victories over them and by the destruction of their capital. We give a portrait of Captain Reginald Sartorius, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. He is the second son of Sir George Rose Sartorius, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet. He went out to India as a cadet in January, 1858, and was shortly afterwards attached to the 13th Light Infantry, under Lord Mark Kerr. It was not long before he saw active service; for, on April 6 in the same year, he was at the siege of Azinghur. The company to which he belonged, which was commanded by Captain Jones, was in charge of baggage and ammunition, when it was ordered to the rear to help the rearguard, which was hotly attacked. At the very outset Captain Jones was shot dead, and Sartorius led on the company and dislodged the enemy, killing several with his own hand, and among them the man who had shot his Captain. After this he was entirely surrounded, when some cavalry came to his assistance. The Major in command, seeing the danger of the situation, was at a loss for means of communication with the Colonel, who was in front, attacking a strong village. Sartorius volunteered to carry any message if the Major would lend him his horse, his own horse having been shot. The Major did so, and Sartorius dashed through the enemy, who fired at him all the way along. One ball took off the top of his helmet, another stunned and bruised his ankle; but he succeeded in delivering his message to the Colonel, and returned with another company, with the assistance of which the baggage and ammunition were safely brought up, under a heavy fire. In a letter to Sir George Sartorius, Lord Mark Kerr spoke in most favourable terms of his son, especially commenting upon his coolness on the occasion of this daring feat. On the same day Sartorius volunteered to head a storming party against a number of rebels who were firing from a loopholed mosque; but this Lord Mark Kerr refused to sanction, as he considered it would be certain destruction. It was no small gratification to this young officer when, at the close of the battle, the Colonel publicly complimented him upon the courage and coolness he had shown throughout the day. Sartorius subsequently saw much fighting, the more important engagements at which he was present being as follow:—At Hurreah, Sept. 19, 1858; at Domeragunge, Nov. 28, 1858; at Tulsepoore, Dec. 26, 1858; and at Botwál, in April, 1859. His one great ambition from the commencement of his service has been to merit the decoration of the Victoria Cross, so highly prized by all, but bestowed upon so few. To this end he, later on, joined both the expeditions to Bhootan, where he again came in contact with the enemy. He also volunteered for the Abyssinian campaign, but was not successful in his application. His turn has come at last.

The Great Western Railway Company has presented the widow of the guard Hoskins, who was killed in the West Drayton collision, with £300.

Lord Leconfield has given £2500 to the sustentation fund of the Limerick diocese. This is only part of a sum of £20,000 which his Lordship has devoted to the Church of Ireland.

A testimonial, consisting of some valuable plate, with a purse of 100g., has been presented to Mr. Harris, who for thirty-seven years has been the steward of the Oxford Union.

COFFEE CALCALLEE'S UMBRELLA.

The Ashantee war has yielded a trophy of Sir Garnet Wolseley's victorious arms in the state umbrella of his Majesty King Coffee Calcallee. This article was brought to England, a fortnight ago, by Lieutenant the Hon. H. Wood, 10th Hussars, aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley. It was presented to her Majesty the Queen by Lieutenant Wood, at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday week. An illustration of this characteristic ornamental appurtenance of Ashantee Royalty is here engraved. Our readers do not require to be told that the umbrella is not for use, to keep off rain or sunshine, though shelter against both is needful in a tropical clime; but that it is an emblem of pomp and dignity, held over the King's head on all ceremonial occasions. Its material is velvet, partly dark crimson, partly black, with gold trimmings. The size is about 7 ft. in diameter. The umbrella has a number



THE KING OF ASHANTEE'S STATE UMBRELLA.

of appendages, out of leather and cloth, with square and round knobs. These are fetish charms, to ensure the good luck of the Royal owner. A lion's claw, fastened to the ribs of the umbrella, inside and outside, is likewise a kind of charm or talisman. The umbrella was taken at Coomassie on Feb. 4, when our troops entered that city.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The event of the week has been the opening of Her Majesty's Opera on Tuesday, when "Semiramide" was given, cast as on previous occasions at the same establishment. Again the fine declamation of Mdlle. Titiens (as Semiramide), the exquisite voice and polished style of Madame Trebelli-Bettini (as Arsace), and the florid vocalisation of Signor Agnesi (as Assur) were the prominent features of the performance; other characters having been efficiently represented (as heretofore) by Signori Rinaldini, Campobello, and Casaboni. The principal singers and Sir Michael Costa, the conductor, were warmly greeted by the audience. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh attended the performance of the opera, which is to be repeated this evening. Of Mr. Mapleson's arrangements and engagements for the season just commenced we gave an outline a fortnight ago. The first fulfilment of his promises was to take place on Thursday, when Mdlle. Lodi's debut was announced as Amina in "La Sonnambula."

A fortnight hence we shall have to speak of the commencement of Mr. Gye's new season of the Royal Italian Opera, which will open on Tuesday week.

The Crystal Palace concert of Saturday last included a performance of Schubert's elaborate and beautiful ottet for solo string and wind instruments, the parts for the former executed by all the orchestral players of that class and the wind instruments occasionally doubled, in the same manner as that which has more than once been adopted at these concerts in the performance of Beethoven's septet, the practice having originated many years ago at the Paris Conservatoire. The admirable skill of the executants is thus put to an extreme test, but the work necessarily loses much of its intended grace and delicacy with so large an extension of the score beyond the composer's design. In Saturday's performance the work was curtailed by the omission of the andante, with variations, and the minuet and trio, it being even then of the full ordinary dimensions of an orchestral symphony. Miss Anna Williams sang, with much effect, Mendelssohn's elaborate concert-aria, "Infelice;" Miss Sterling gave, with fine expression, two German lieder—one by Rubinstein, the other by Liszt; and Mr. W. Castle displayed his agreeable quality of voice and smooth cantabile in the air, from "St. Paul," "Be thou faithful" (with violoncello obbligato by Mr. Reed). Other pieces by these singers, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and that by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, entitled "The Wood Nymph," completed the selection.

The fourth concert of the British Orchestral Society, on Thursday week, included performances of Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Spohr's "Dramatic" concerto (finely played by our excellent violinist, Mr. Carrodus), Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte," that to Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist," and a new manuscript concert-overture, by Mr. Gadsby, entitled "The Witches' Frolic"—a spirited piece of orchestral writing, which was very favourably received. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Georgina Maudsley and Mr. Bentham; and Mr. Mount conducted, as usual. At the fifth concert (and last but one of the second season), on Thursday next, a new symphony by Mr. G. A. Macfarren is to be performed for the first time.

The fifth concert of the second season of the Wagner Society took place yesterday (Friday) week, when the selection from the composer's stage works consisted of the chorus of the Me-

sengers of Peace ("Rienzi"), the overture and choral song "Wachet auf" (Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg), Lohengrin's arrival and Farewell to the Swan, Prayer before the combat, and Lohengrin's victory ("Lohengrin"). The opera first drawn from is Wagner's earliest dramatic production of any magnitude, and is now scarcely recognised by him. Its somewhat feeble eclecticism stands in remarkable contrast to the strong individuality and marked power of his subsequent operas, the music selected from which derived increased effect at the concert referred to by comparison with the commencing piece of the series. The chorale and the scene of Lohengrin's arrival were encored. The tenor solo of Lohengrin was sung by Mr. Lane, he and Madame Corani having rendered the incidental passages in the extract from "Rienzi." The concert began with Beethoven's overture to "King Stephen," which was followed by the same composer's choral fantasia, with Mr. Walter Bache's skilful execution of the pianoforte part; and this preliminary portion of the programme was completed by two lieder by Liszt and Rubinstein, which were finely sung by Miss Sterling, these selections from Wagner's operas having been preceded by his "Huldigungs Marsch," composed in celebration of the accession of the present King of Bavaria to the throne. Besides the singers mentioned, Miss Helene Arnim and Messrs. Devon, Ainsworth, and Wharton aided in the concerted music.

Herr Joachim's unrivalled playing, as leading and solo violinist, continues to be a prominent attraction at the Monday Popular Concerts. This week he was heard in the great (posthumous) quartet of Beethoven (op. 131) in B flat, the thirteenth in the grand series of these works; in Haydn's in D (from op. 64), and in a sonata of Tartini. Mr. Dannreuther made his second appearance here this season, and gave a fine reading of Beethoven's solo pianoforte sonata in A flat (op. 110). Miss Edith Wynne was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict conducted.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated musically by Irish ballad concerts (morning and evening) at St. James's Hall.

The last London Ballad Concert of the season took place on Wednesday evening, with a programme of the usual varied and popular character; and on the same evening Mr. Coenen gave the third (and last) of his chamber concerts, the programme of which comprised a string quartet by Gernsheim, a sonata for piano and violin by Bargiel, and Rubinstein's quintet for pianoforte, flute, clarinet, horn, and bassoon.

Of the first performance in London of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World" (by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday), and of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" (by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on the following evening), we must speak next week.

The second private concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society (twice postponed) is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when the selection of music will include Beethoven's first symphony, his overture to "Prometheus," Nicolai's to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and Auber's to "Les Diamans de la Couronne," besides other pieces, instrumental and vocal.

Next week's music will include the commencement (on Wednesday evening) of the sixty-second season of the Philharmonic Society.

This year's musical festivals—the Handel celebration at the Crystal Palace and the meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester at the last-named place—both recurring in their regular triennial order—are to be supplemented by a festival at Leeds, which it has just been decided to hold in the ensuing autumn.

THEATRES.

THE QUEEN'S.

Mr. Charles Reade has produced a new and original pastoral drama, which on the score of merit demands a special notice. It is in two acts, and is called "Rachel the Reaper." The piece is as simple as if it were an idyll by Geiser, and quite as pathetic. The tone of the dialogue is throughout chaste, but eloquent with feeling and moral sentiment. The scene represents the exterior of a farm in Berkshire, owned by Old Hawthorn (Mr. S. Artaud). It is harvest-time, and the reapers have been materially helped by the labours of a venerable corporal, eighty years of age, named Patrick (Mr. T. Mead), who was present at the battle of Waterloo, and his grand-daughter, Rachel (Miss Rose Evans). This young lady is the heroine of the piece, and has been wronged by Richard Hickman (a bigamist), who has traced her to the farm, and seeks to ruin her character; but his villainy is exposed, and Rachel at last finds a good husband in Robert Hawthorn, the farmer's son (Mr. C. Kelly). This is the whole of the plot, but it is sufficient to furnish many striking situations, and afford room for much characteristic portraiture. Among the latter is that of the widow Mayfield (Miss Bessie Edwards), who would fain marry again with young Hawthorn, and is compelled to be content with another, who, nevertheless, will make her a good husband. Prominent among these characters is the grand old Corporal of Mr. T. Mead, who, thrown into a reverie by the excess of passion, personates the Duke of Wellington, and shouts the famous command of "Up, boys, and at them!" Rachel is most gracefully as well as forcibly sustained by Miss Evans; and Miss Edwards gives full and clever expression to the various moods and humours of the capricious and coquettish widow. This last character redounds to the credit of Mr. Reade as a distinct and powerful portrait, which none but a skilled dramatist could have painted. We have no doubt that this little drama will take a firm hold of the boards, and render still more acceptable the larger venture of "The Wandering Heir."

THE COURT.

A new drama has been produced here, entitled "Ready-Money Mortiboy," a story adapted by Messrs. Walter Maurice and James Rice, with considerable skill. It is in four acts. Mr. Clifford Cooper sustains the part of old Mortiboy; the miser, who, in the beginning of the play, is visited by his son, Dick Mortiboy (Mr. G. Rignold), returned from his travels. The profligate youth had been twelve years absent, but now pretends that he is wealthy, and thus extorts a welcome from his selfish parent. He has a partner in his frauds, Alcide Lafleur (Mr. E. Bruce). But old Mortiboy has a servant, Polly Treaser, who recognises Dick as her husband, but is induced by him to keep silent. Alcide, however, grows impatient, and Dick consents that the villain shall rob his father. Meantime, in order to evade the legacy duty, the latter makes a deed of gift to his son, such confidence had he inspired. Dick is now disposed to desert Polly, and open a new account of love with Grace Heathcote, a young lady who, with her mother, is interested in his wealth. Besides, a private-inquiry agent had discovered that Polly was previously married. Dick, however, is refused by Grace, and has to surrender her to a Frank Mellichamp (Mr. H. Crosse). He then encounters Alcide Lafleur, who shoots him in the back. This conclusion is scarcely satisfactory, and of the other incidents much that is favourable can scarcely be predicated; but the acting is throughout good. The piece is capably mounted, with scenery by Mr. Walter Hann.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENT OF DIATOMS, ALGÆ, AND LICHENS.

Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S., began his third lecture on Cryptogamic Vegetation, on Thursday week, by describing the structure of the diatomaceæ, a family of microscopic plants found in fresh and salt water, the cells of which (termed frustules) have walls containing silica. The surfaces of these cell-walls, of various shapes, exhibit beautiful minute markings, each species having its own, within the space of the two-hundredth of an inch, thus affording most interesting objects for the microscope. The cell contains protoplasm of various colours, some of which is said to contain iron. The Professor stated that he had no doubt of the diatoms belonging to the vegetable kingdom, although the cause of their very interesting varied movements is at present unknown. He then entered upon the consideration of the algae, a class which includes the seaweeds and various forms of simple cellular structure met with abundantly in ditches, ponds, and other accumulations of water. After describing how some of these fresh-water forms may be obtained from the green slime of ponds, and alluding to their beautiful appearance under the microscope, the Professor dilated on the great variety and beauty of the sea-weeds, and the marked peculiarities of their organisation and reproduction. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to lichens, so well known as dry incrusting bodies growing upon the bark of trees, stones, or other bodies, and abounding on rocks and in mountainous districts. Their various shades of colour are well exhibited by the lichen geographicus, so named from its resemblance to a map. In the simplest kind of lichens the frond consists of microscopic branched filaments, which present globular cells (gonidia) filled with green matter, analogous to the buds of flowering plants. The interesting manner in which lichens are multiplied was fully described and elucidated by diagrams. Lichens are specially distinguished by the shape of the case, which protects their pores during winter, the germs retaining their vitality till they obtain conditions favourable to vegetation. The Professor finally described the sporangium, the thick walled structure immediately inclosing the spores of the Cryptogamia. It contains small round cells, with spirals closely packed. When warmth comes the cells expand, the spirals are lengthened, the walls burst, and the seed is scattered abroad. Though millions are thus dispersed, the Professor said that there is no ground for believing that the number of plants is greater now than it was at the beginning of the world.

CHEMISTRY OF SMELTING IRON IN BLAST-FURNACES.

Dr. C. R. Alder-Wright, Lecturer on Chemistry in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, at the Friday evening meeting on the 13th inst., after briefly describing the general construction of the blast-furnace, stated that the chemical changes taking place in the body of the furnace are far from being so simple as is usually supposed. The ordinary explanation is that the carbon oxide formed by the burning of the fuel at the tuyere acts on the oxide of iron, taking away its oxygen and forming carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). But this simple change is complicated by several others, five different sets of reactions actually taking place simultaneously—viz., A, reactions whereby the higher oxides of iron are reduced successively to lower oxides and to metal by means of carbon oxide, which is itself oxidised to carbon dioxide; B, reactions the converse of A, whereby metallic iron and its lower oxides are oxidised by the action of carbon dioxide, which is itself reduced to carbon oxide; C, reactions whereby iron and lower oxides act on carbon oxide, forming higher oxides of iron and setting free carbon; D, reactions whereby the carbon thus deposited by actions C reacts on higher oxides of iron, forming successively lower oxides and metallic iron, the carbon itself being oxidised to carbon dioxide; E, a reaction whereby the carbon dioxide formed in some of the previous reactions reacts on carbon, both being converted into carbon oxide. Dr. Wright fully described and illustrated by experiments each of these classes of reactions, and referred to recent researches of Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P. (with whom he had co-operated in the inquiry), on various points connected with the subject. He also commented on some general principles of chemical dynamics involved in these reactions, especially noticing the action of hydrogen on oxide of iron forming steam and metallic iron, and the action of steam on metallic iron forming oxide of iron and setting free hydrogen. As the heat produced by the union of a given quantity of oxygen with iron, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide is nearly the same at 500 degrees, there is only a minute amount of heat evolution or heat absorption in each of these four cases, which thus constitute two pairs of inverse reactions. The nitrogen of the blast under certain circumstances exerts an important influence on the iron-smelting process. When the materials employed in the furnace contain potassium and sodium, the cyanides of these metals are formed in the hottest part of the furnace. These cyanides reduce the last portions of the oxide of iron to metal, becoming themselves converted into cyanates, which are apparently split up by the high prevailing temperature evolving nitrogen. These changes afford an explanation of an apparently abnormal constitution of the gases of the furnace in the lower parts, as compared with that at higher levels. The production of cyanides was illustrated by means of a small model blast furnace fed with charcoal containing potassium carbonate. Dr. Wright stated that the alkali-metal compounds which have done duty once in the form of cyanides are carried up mechanically by the gases, and to a certain extent deposited as a kind of sublimate on the materials in the upper part of the furnace. They are thus brought down again, and used over again. In this way the total amount of alkali-metals present in the furnace often becomes very large, sometimes as great as one quarter of the pig iron made, through the small amounts brought in daily accumulating. The actions in the furnace are of such a character that it is impossible to convert more than about one third of the carbon used as fuel into carbon dioxide, the rest necessarily escaping as carbonic oxide. It thus results that the blast furnace is a very wasteful instrument, inasmuch as far more fuel is required to smelt iron in consequence of this circumstance than would be requisite in a more perfect arrangement, where all the fuel could be burnt to carbon dioxide. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., was in the chair.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF EPHEBUS.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, M.A., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, gave the first of a course of three lectures, on Mr. Wood's Discoveries at Ephesus, on Saturday last. He began by reminding his audience that the Temple of Diana at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, of which wonders the only other extant relics are the Pyramids and the remains of the Mausoleum. Ephesus was a city of peculiar historical interest, as having been the first place where the preaching of Christianity met with strong opposition from Paganism, and having been very important under the Roman Empire, and, for centuries before, originally one of the twelve States of the Ionian Confederacy. After explaining the topography of Ephesus, by means of a map showing the positions of Mount Pion and Corossus, the Temple of Diana, the fortifications, and the principal buildings of the

city, Mr. Newton stated that the reputed founder of the Greek colony of Ephesus was Androklos, one of the sons of Codrus, the last King of Athens, and the date of his landing B.C. 1044. According to local tradition, the worship of Artemis or Diana was much earlier, as she was an Asiatic, not a Greek, deity; and all through history her priests had Asiatic rather than Hellenic sympathies, siding with the Lydian and Persian dynasties in succession. The colony grew by accession of emigrants, till checked by the development of the power of the Lydian monarchs, whose policy it was to attack the Ionian cities one by one. Croesus nearly took Ephesus, but the city was saved by being attached by a rope to the Temple of Diana—in other words, by being solemnly dedicated to the goddess. Croesus modified the constitution, but was all the time on friendly relations with the priests; and, according to Herodotus, he dedicated most of the columns and golden bulls in the temple. After being conquered by Cyrus, Ephesus joined the other Ionian cities in the revolt against Darius, but soon submitted; and was on such good terms with the Persians that Xerxes left his children there after his expedition to Greece. The city paid tribute to Athens during its supremacy, but afterwards went over to Sparta; and Lysander took up his quarters there, finding much barbarism, due to Persian influence. From this time till the invasion of Alexander the Great, Ephesus sided with the Spartans and Athenians as they severally prevailed. Lysimachus made great political changes, forcing the Ephesians to leave the vicinity of the temple where they had dwelt since the time of Croesus, and he concentrated them within larger lines of fortifications, giving the new city the name of his wife, Arsinoë. Ephesus successively passed into the possession of the Ptolemies and the Seleucids, and, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans, was by them given to the kings of Pergamus. At the death of the last of these, Attalus III., it became the capital of the Roman province of Asia, and, under the Emperors, had the proud title of "the metropolis and first city of Asia." Ephesus was destroyed, and the temple sacked and plundered, by the Goths, A.D. 262. With this event the ancient history of the city, extending over 1300 years, may be considered to close. It was rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian, and remained part of the Byzantine empire till taken by the Seljukian Turks, one of whom, Saroukhan, reigned as Emir at Magnesia at the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the course of Mr. Wood's excavations a large treasure of Saroukhan's coins and those of contemporary Latin States was discovered at Ephesus. The place was afterwards taken by the Turks, and Sultan Selim built a fine mosque; but at the end of the seventeenth century the town had utterly decayed, a few miserable hovels at the village of Aiasoluh being all that marked this celebrated site. The next lecture will be devoted to the history of the temple and worship of Diana.

PRESSURE AND ELASTICITY OF AIR.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his fifth lecture, on Tuesday last, by observing that a scientific principle stored within the mind is like a key which unlocks innumerable doors; and so a thousand facts can be referred to the simple principle that the air possesses weight and that the atmosphere exerts pressure. Supposing a barometric tube to be a square inch in area, and the mercury standing in it at thirty inches, thirty cubic metres of mercury would be supported. As two cubic inches of mercury weigh one pound, thirty would weigh fifteen pounds. A pressure of fifteen pounds on every square inch is therefore exerted by the atmosphere, and this amount of pressure is technically termed "an atmosphere." This was illustrated by a series of experiments, clearly proving that the column of mercury rises when the atmospheric pressure is increased and falls when the pressure is diminished. The principle of the "Cartesian diver" was also explained. The Professor then proceeded to the consideration of what Robert Boyle termed "the spring of the air," referring especially to the illustrious philosopher's "New Experiments, Physico-mechanical," forty-three in number, made with a pneumatic engine, which showed him to possess perfectly distinct notions as to the condition of the lower strata of the atmosphere. He saw them clearly pressed upon by the upper strata, and he compared the air particles to corpuscular springs, which offer a certain resistance to compression, and which cause the air to expand when it is relieved from pressure. He also made numerous observations on the variation in the height of the mercurial column, and on the influence of pressure on the boiling-point of liquids; and on Dec. 20, 1659, he proved, placing his watch in the receiver of his air-pump, that sound cannot pass through the vacuum, thus anticipating the discovery commonly attributed to Hawksbee (in 1705). After making some important experiments upon animals, Boyle expressed his gratitude to his Creator for having made the air so admirably subservient to animal life and enjoyment. Professor Tyndall then showed how Boyle's law is verified by Mariotte's tube, and referred to tables setting forth the results of Boyle's investigations. The practical applications of compressed air which were exhibited and explained included the air-gun, the pump, the fire-engine, and the hydraulic ram, illustrated by diagrams and models. The Professor also noticed a large sensitive barometer, constructed by Mr. Jordan, in which water is replaced by a liquid less subject to evaporation.

On Friday evening next the discourse will be given by Professor A. Ramsay, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, on the Physical History of the Rhine.

Major-General Vaughan delivered an address at the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday week, on the Retreat of the Ten Thousand—a Military Study for all Time. The lecturer traced the retreat of Xenophon from point to point, and maintained that the real lesson which was to be learnt from it was that, if soldiers would only be true to themselves, they might hope to emerge victorious from every trial.

At a special court of Common Council, held at Guildhall on Monday, a resolution was passed, in accordance with the report of a special committee, recommending that a piece of plate of the value of 3000 guineas be presented by the Corporation to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, an address of congratulation was voted to her Majesty on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage. It was also resolved that an address to the Duke and Duchess should be presented.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, on Tuesday, it was stated that there are now forty-nine chambers in affiliation. In the report allusion was made to the principal commercial events of the year—the Plimsoll commission and the negotiations relative to the French treaty. It was resolved that the subject of the bankruptcy laws be referred to a select committee, and that the Government be memorialised to initiate an inquiry into the working of the Bank Charter Act, either by Royal Commission or by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. A motion in favour of repealing the income tax was also adopted.

CURIOUS WILLS.

WILL OF MAJOR-GENERAL CLAUDE MARTIN, OF THE BENGA CIVIL SERVICE: DIED 1800.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.)

One of the most singular wills on record is, perhaps, that of Major-General Claude Martin, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was born at Lyons, in January, 1735, and whose life offers a series of contingencies of so fortunate a character that, although he came into the world as the son of a cooper, he died distinguished by high military rank, in a palace (Constantia House) he had himself built on the banks of the Goumtie, and possessor of a fortune of ten or twelve millions.

Claude Martin left his native place at an early age and went to India, where he entered the army as a private soldier—first in the French ranks, and afterwards, by the course of events, passed into the Company's service. After a number of adventures he attained the grade of Major-General, and died on Sept. 10, 1800.

His will is not only, as we have said, singular, but it is a very scarce document, only a few copies having been struck off for collectors, in the year 1803, at Lyons, where the original is deposited, the testator having bequeathed to that city a legacy of 250,000 sicca-rupees, or about £31,250. It was written in English—very illiterate English; but, having to be administered in France, it was rendered into French by the authorised legal translators, MM. Martinet and Stephano. The English stands on one side of the page, the French version on the other, and, as in the original, several words, and even whole lines, are written in pencil, these have been printed in red. The whole forms a thin quarto volume, and is entitled THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL CL. MARTIN. There are 155 pages, eighty-three of these being occupied with the preliminary clauses of the will, and seventy-two with the tables detailing the description of the property and the sums constituting the fortune of the testator.

The preamble is extremely original in its compilation, and contains a great deal of rambling religious belief of a very heterodox character, though the testator admits he was born a Catholic, and had never formally abandoned this faith or assumed or any other, though he allows that he has "not been very strict in conforming to the various ceremonies and ordinances it prescribes."

Article 1 is very lengthy, and relates to his domestics, male and female, to whom he gives their liberty, with the exception of a certain number specially named as recipients of certain legacies, but who are to continue slaves in the service and during the lives of five women, respectively named Boulonne or Lisa, Sally, Maria (surnamed Barkebibe), and Kariman. To these, by other special clauses, he leaves specified sums of money; as also to a girl named Pana, to another named Gomany, and to a third named Animam. From the terms in which he speaks of all his domestics, we infer that his treatment of them was humane and considerate in the extreme.

This article, which is very prolix, is followed by thirty-three others, nineteen of which consist of minute directions as to legacies left to these and other female slaves, for whom he provides most liberally.

By article 20 he leaves 40,000 sicca-rupees to his uncle, Louis Martin, and a similar sum to another uncle, named Peter. To his three aunts he leaves 30,000 sicca rupees each, without any deduction, and smaller legacies to several more distant relatives.

Art. 21 relates to the disposition of his jewels and pieces of stuff of various descriptions and values.

Art. 22 contains a most curious exposition of his religious sentiments, which appear to have been altogether idiosyncratic. Unfortunately, it is too verbose to admit of quotation.

Art. 23 deals with the sum of 150,000 rupees to be distributed to the poor in various parts of India.

Art. 24 appropriates the sum of 200,000 sicca-rupees to the foundation of a school in Calcutta; and

Art. 25 disposes of a similar sum for the establishment of a school at Lyons, both to be called LA MARTINIERE, and to bear over the principal entrance an inscription as follows:—"Instituted by Major-General Martin, born January, 1735, at Lyons, who died the . . . of . . . and was buried at . . ."

To this he adds the sum of 250,000 sicca-rupees, to be invested so that the interest may supply a certain number of dowries to form the marriage portion, each year, of the best-conducted of the girls.

He gives 4000 sicca-rupees for the liberation of prisoners detained for debt in Calcutta, and 40,000 for the same purpose at Lyons.

Art. 26 contains some supplementary directions to one or two of the preceding, and mentions additional bequests of large amount to before-named legatees.

Art. 27 indicates such of his landed and house property as is to be sold.

Art. 28 gives 5000 sicca-rupees to the magistrates of Calcutta to pay the debts of poor soldiers, and 1000 rupees for the liberation of prisoners for debt.

Art. 29 specifies several widows to whom pensions are to be accorded.

Art. 30. "When I die I require that my body shall be salted, soaked in spirits of wine, or embalmed; afterwards it shall be deposited in a lead coffin, made from sheets of lead from my godown. This lead coffin to be inclosed in an outer coffin of sissoc-wood of two inches thick, and deposited in the vault of my house at Lackpara, called Constantia. The tomb to be raised two feet from the ground, covered with a marble slab inscribed with my name, and a dome to be built over it—MAJOR-GENERAL MARTIN, born at Lyons, January, 1735; arrived in India as soldier in the ranks, and died at . . ., &c. Pray for his soul."

Art. 31 gives minute directions as to the construction of his monument, and the sums to be expended on it.

Art. 33 orders the conversion of his house at Lackpara into a college for the instruction of the English language and the Christian religion; also for giving hospitality to strangers visiting Lucknow, but who are not to remain more than two months at a time.

Art. 34 appoints executors, and names large legacies to them, with a few additional pensions; sums up the whole amount disposed of as reaching the incredibly large sum of 330,680,000 rupees; and even after that mentions a possible surplus of £100,000, of which he directs the disposal in various charities.

A meeting of the council of the College of Preceptors was held on Saturday last, when the diploma of licentiate was presented to Miss M. C. Boyle, and that of associate to Miss A. M. Boyce.

Lord Salisbury had an agreeable reply for the deputation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which waited upon him last Saturday, to advocate the introduction of commercial men into the Council of India. His Lordship not only acknowledged that the proposition was right in the abstract, but promised his best endeavour to satisfy the wish of the deputation.



PRESENTATIONS TO THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT THE COURT, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, YESTERDAY WEEK.

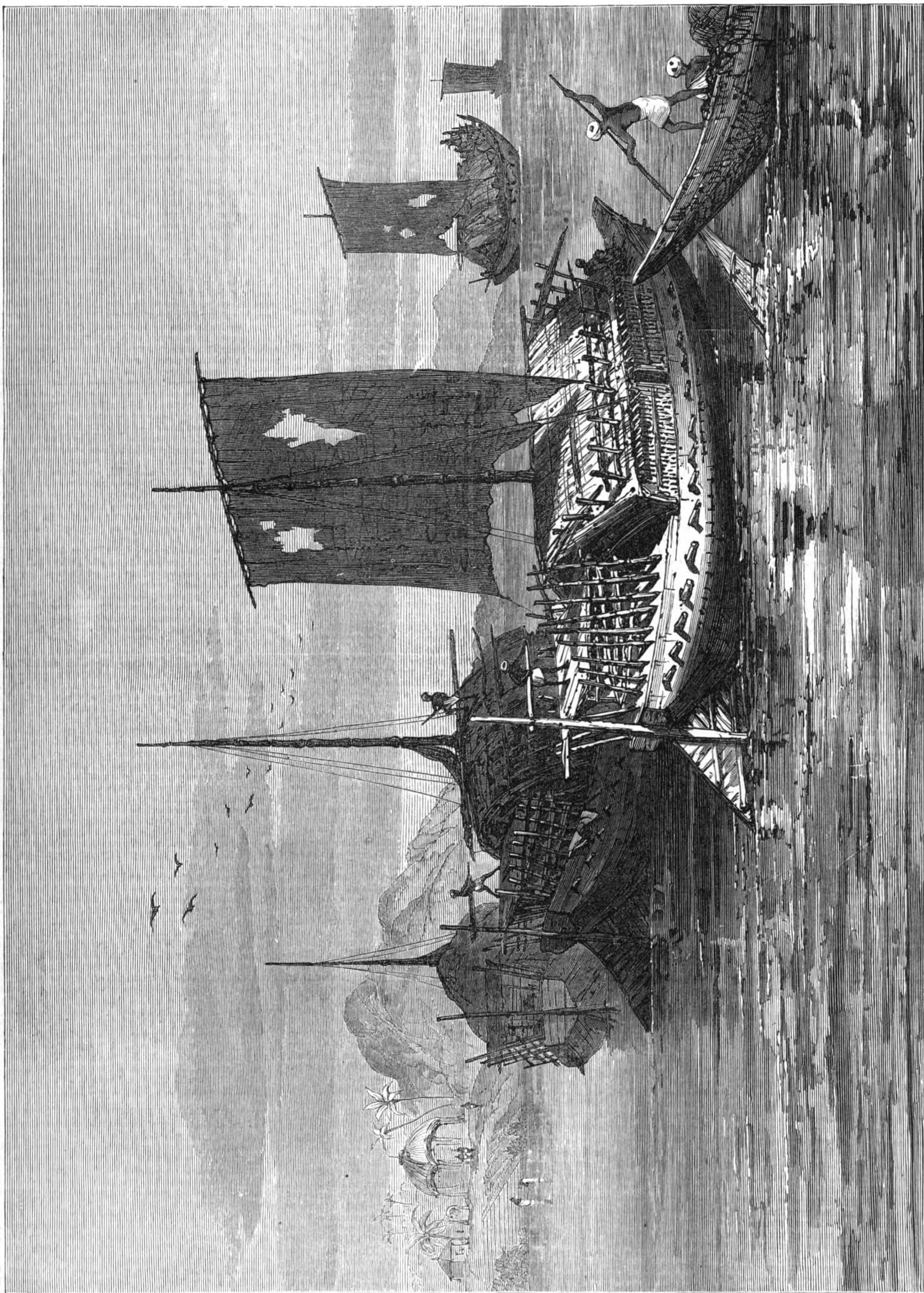
TRANSACTIONS OF THE COURT, BIRMINGHAM PALACE, BIRMINGHAM



THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO LONDON: S



ILORS AT THE ADMIRALTY SALUTING.



THE FAMINE IN BENGAL: GRAIN-BOATS ON THE GANGES.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Our Illustration of native boats with grain on the Ganges has a certain interest connected with the present deplorable state of that populous country. The Ganges reaches the sea, like the Nile, by a number of mouths, and, flowing through Bengal, it will give a means of sending relief to many parts of the district by means of these boats. The boats are made of wood, but all the superstructure is of bamboo and matting, which, being light, is well adapted for the purpose. What strikes one on first going up the Hooghly or the Ganges is the torn condition of the sails of the native boats, and "Why don't they mend them?" is the natural question. The answer to this would most likely be something about "is moolk ke dustoor," or custom of the country. Custom is a tyrant everywhere, but in India it holds a sort of imperial sway. In fact, famines, and many evils there, are to a certain extent owing to this evil power. The natives are helplessly under its sway, and its influence on them has a tendency to paralyse the good intentions of the Government. It requires a mutiny or terrible famine in India to get quit of some ridiculous habit or caste usage. One may often hear the English Government officials, after a calamity of this kind, congratulating themselves that some wretched "dustoor," or custom, which had long stood in the way, has been at length got rid of.

NEW BOOKS.

A book to keep by one and to dip into occasionally for entertainment, and, sooth to say, for instruction, and hints, and suggestions, and aids to memory and the like is *Our English Surnames, their Sources and Significations*, by Charles Wareing Bardsley, M.A. (Chatto and Windus). The time and labour expended upon such a compilation, for, after all, it is hardly more than a compilation, must have been enormous, and one can only hope that public appreciation may be such as to satisfy the compiler. Something of the same sort has more than once before been published; but nothing, if memory may be trusted, remarkable for the same minute elaboration. The podgy volume contains quite an embarrassment of riches, so far as its particular subject is concerned. It were ungrateful not to make mention here of Mr. Mark Antony Lower's researches, from which everybody who has had occasion to become acquainted with them must have derived both pleasure and profit, and to which Mr. Bardsley acknowledges himself to have been largely indebted; but the present work, so far as one can speak from remembrance, seems to bear towards Mr. Lower's works much the same relation that a body dressed and laid out bears to the same body stripped stark for anatomical investigation. Not but what the dress can be removed and the anatomical investigation proceeded with all the same. The author devotes one chapter to a consideration of "patronymic surnames," one chapter to a consideration of "local surnames," one chapter to a consideration of "surnames of office," two chapters to a consideration of "surnames of occupation," derived partly from occupations of the country and partly from occupations of the town, and one chapter to a consideration of nicknames. Besides all this, there is a general preface; there is an introductory chapter; there is an appendix to the two chapters referring to occupations; there is a "preface to index;" and, lastly, there is an index, the fulness of which may be surmised from the fact that it occupies eighty-one pages out of five hundred and seventy-three. Some of our more aristocratic surnames will be looked for vainly in the index, and a reason why may be given in the body of the work; if so, it has been overlooked, but may be easily divined, seeing that the origin of such names is either self-apparent or to be found explained in books of peerage, baronetage, and landed gentry. Such a work as Mr. Bardsley's is plainly no more to be read through continuously than Johnson's Dictionary, which was pronounced by the simple lady who went through it at a stretch to be excellent so far as the language was concerned but a little tedious and incoherent in point of story. Mr. Bardsley's laborious compilation, taken piecemeal, is likely to convey a great deal of information and to afford no little amusement, although very many of the facetious anecdotes are anything but novelties.

It would have been a gracious deed had a short preface been written to explain what, if any, special object had prompted the publication of *Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox: the Opposition under George III.*, by W. F. Rae (W. Isbister and Co.). The three personages whose names are most conspicuous upon the title-page cannot be said to have suffered from neglect; so far from having been allowed to sink into unmerited oblivion, it is doubtful whether any three men ever lived whose memories have been kept so green. Perhaps, however, one can discover some reason for the new sketch of John Wilkes and his career; it was apparently undertaken with a view of making him somewhat less hideous than he appears in most of, if not in all, the portraits hitherto exhibited of him. Perhaps, too, the new picture of Sheridan was undertaken from a generous fear that depreciation was beginning to do its dirty work with the name of a famous "wit and orator, dramatist and politician," and from a desire to draw a parallel between the career of Sheridan and that of "the attorney's clerk of Hebrew race who has risen to be Prime Minister of the United Kingdom," however incomplete the parallel may be. And perhaps it was considered desirable to once more go over the old ground on which Fox ran his splendid course in order to show that "not the small and exclusive section of modern Whigs," but "members of the great party of progress have the best title to rank Fox among their noblest and worthiest chiefs." At any rate, if the work were to be done, it has been done as well as even an exacting reader could require; the author has chosen for treatment three subjects which can never cease to exercise a certain fascination, he seems to have employed the very best materials, he has the skill of a ready and a readable writer, and he writes as if his heart had inspired his pen.

A work of singular value and of the deepest interest is *Incidents of the Sepoy War, 1857-8*, compiled from the private journals of General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., together with some explanatory chapters by Henry Knollys, Captain Royal Artillery (William Blackwood and Sons). It is a comparatively small volume; but its contents, so far as any rate as weight and importance go, may be truly described as multum in parvo. To prove the extraordinary quality of the material forming the basis of the volume it is only necessary to mention that the diary which Sir Hope Grant kept "was no after-thought compilation. Day after day the events of the preceding twenty-four hours were committed to paper while fresh in the writer's memory." It strikes one as almost incredible that the diary "composed under circumstances of harassing fatigue and of the dangers of warfare," and such a warfare, should have been kept at all, especially by one whose position must have afforded him the less opportunity for taking notes for the very reason that it gave him the greater opportunity of having his head full of what was worth noting; and one is, therefore, the more grateful to find that the diary was, somehow, kept, and that "in no single instance have the statements of facts, or opinions expressed, been departed from." An introductory chapter is

followed by a chapter of the "journal," then comes a "commentary" chapter, succeeded by another chapter of "journal;" after which there is a "commentary and explanatory" chapter, followed by four chapters of "journal;" and in this fashion we are brought at last to the end of the terrible mutiny, and to the moment when Sir Hope Grant is nominated "to the command of the British force about to proceed to China to co-operate with the French in repairing the disaster which had been suffered in the attack on the Taku forts." A supplementary appendix concludes the volume, and the useful map has not been forgotten. Of course the general outline of the events to which the journal or journals refer is exactly the same as that with which we have all, from one source or another, been long familiar; but the invaluable advantage of Sir Hope's diary is that it not only records incidents "not generally known," but it enables us to compare what we have read or heard with what is stated on his high personal authority and was jotted down before time had added or subtracted anything, and to have our impressions confirmed or corrected. Horrors, as might be expected, are plentiful; but there is no lack of the bright, and even the ludicrous. There is something extremely comic in the anecdote about the "nice gentle-looking lady" who is seated on the floor, told that she "must get up," answers, in melancholy accents, "I cannot move," is supposed, consequently, to be severely wounded, is tenderly asked whether such is the case, and replies, angelically, "No; it's rupees."

An attempt to criticise, in a few brief sentences, a treatise which is the result of years of study and labour would be an act of injustice to the author. We must therefore content ourselves in the present instance by simply directing attention to a few points of general interest in Dr. Prosser James's meritorious little volume *Lessons on Laryngoscopy* (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox). It may not be amiss to explain that laryngoscopy is a comparatively new branch of the healing art, exclusively devoted to the examination of the throat or larynx. By means of a mirror applied in somewhat the same way as the better-known instrument the ophthalmoscope is employed in examining the eye, the physician is enabled to see, as it were, round a corner, examine by reflection in a mirror the image of the throat, and quietly study its various diseases. Dr. Prosser James was among the first to recognise the great utility of this ingenious invention, and to employ it in the treatment of throat affections, as well as in demonstrations before a class of students attending a metropolitan hospital. The merit of the invention is due to M. Garcia, an able professor of singing still living, who, it appears, was induced to experimentise upon himself, from a desire to ascertain the exact movements of the vocal cords while in the act of producing musical notes. M. Garcia did not merely make a suggestion and leave others to test it, but, having satisfied himself of the value of his observations in auto-laryngoscopy, he proceeded to write a description of what he had accomplished and presented his paper to the most critically scientific body in the world, the Royal Society. We fully agree with Dr. James when he states, "In the light of all that has since been done, the accuracy of the descriptions first recorded by this ingenious and scientific professor of singing is most remarkable. His paper would have done credit to an expert anatomist and physiologist; and, reading it now, one cannot but wonder that the Royal Society did not confer some signal reward upon the author." The paper was printed in the *Proceedings of the society*, and is entitled "Observations on the Human Voice," by Manuel Garcia. It was communicated by Dr. Sharpey, March, 1855. As the contents of the paper are not generally known, Dr. Prosser James devotes to it ten or a dozen pages, which are well worth perusal. These "Lessons in Laryngoscopy" are written in an attractive and agreeable style, and must become a valuable manual for students and a guide for the more advanced practitioner. The text is fully illustrated, and several coloured plates, executed by Messrs. Leighton Brothers in their best style, will be duly appreciated by the readers of Dr. James's work.

All who are interested in the innovative theories of the modern school of German music—especially those who have not yet made it a subject of inquiry—will derive advantage and instruction from Dr. Franz Hueffer's book, *Richard Wagner and the Music of the Future*, recently published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The author of this work possesses the rare advantage of the combination of a classical and philosophical education with practical musical knowledge, together with a mastery over the English language that betrays few signs of its not being his native tongue. It is impossible here to give even an outline of the powerful, and sometimes eloquent, reasoning by which Dr. Hueffer advocates the justice of Wagner's art-principles, and recognises their realisation in his opera-dramas. On the vexed question of the relative importance of poetry and music in their stage association, he well says, "The free expression of intense and abundant feeling in poetry is but too often encumbered by the speculative structure of language, while, on the other hand, the soaring flight of music lacks a starting-point of strictly-refined and recognisable pathos. Music and poetry, therefore, by both their powers and weaknesses, are referred to each other's aid; and the results of their combination will be of a higher order than is attainable by either of them in their separate state. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that their close union will be made possible only by a mutual compromise, in which each of them has to resign certain peculiarities of its own in favour of the common aim." The illustration of modern romanticism in German music is continued by supplemental papers on Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, and Franz, in each of which there is much interesting matter—indeed, the volume is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of music that has been published for many years. Although some portions of it have appeared in magazines, these have been so much recast and so largely amplified that the work is virtually a new one.

The beautiful art of lace-making, which Mrs. Bury Palliser and other writers have made a subject of literary and historical treatment, is practically discussed by Mrs. Treadwin, of Exeter, one of the most successful manufacturers at this time. *Antique Point and Honiton Lace* (Ward, Lock, and Tyler) is a book that will be useful to many industrious and intelligent ladies, who have a taste for this elegant product of feminine skill, though now to a great extent supplied by machine-work. Mrs. Treadwin contributed to the records of the Exhibition of 1851 some evidence of the manufacture of Devonshire lace two centuries and a half ago. The local trade has been revived, within the last thirty-five years, by the patronage, in the first instance, of the late Queen Adelaide, who once visited Devonshire, and more effectually by that of Queen Victoria, whose father resided at Sidmouth. The bridal dress of her Majesty, in 1840, was of Honiton lace made at the village of Beer, near Seaton; and this example, followed by many others, has aided to obtain public encouragement for a branch of industry still held in repute throughout East Devon. Mrs. Treadwin, as a native of that district, feels something more than a mere commercial interest in the renown of its lace manufacture. She has written a clear account of the different patterns and processes to be applied to this pretty handiwork. The volume is illustrated by one hundred engravings.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

This society has shifted the venue of its exhibitions from Conduit-street to a gallery at 43, Great Marlborough-street. The new gallery consists of two rooms, the larger of which contains water-colour drawings—the smaller, oil-paintings. Increased wall-space appears to have been gained; for the collection is considerably larger than heretofore; and it is gratifying to be able to add that the standard of merit has not suffered in consequence.

Still, however, the ablest professional female artists abstain from supporting this society, or send (with rare exceptions) unimportant examples of their powers. As soon as a female artist feels competent to enter the arena of the ordinary exhibitions, she almost invariably does so. Consequently, this exhibition of "lady artists" is not adequately representative of woman's artistic attainments; nor would it be just to "woman's cause" to pretend that it were otherwise. Art is of no sex; and no woman seriously devoted to art would, we imagine, care to have her productions regarded in a spirit of charitable allowance or disingenuous compliment.

With so many schools of art free to female students among us it is unpleasantly significant to find so large a proportion of the more artistic works in this collection evincing foreign influence or training. Take, for instance, No. 530, "A Dutch Interior," by Miss Swift. This, which is probably the best piece of interior-painting in the exhibition, clearly owes its powerful colour and effect to the influence of M. Bishop, the eminent Dutch painter and husband of the artist's sister. Then Mrs. Benham Hay—whose "Tobit's Return to his Father" (522) reappears here, having been already exhibited some years back—studied art for several years in Italy. Miss Clara Montalba directly imitates the French painter Corot in her oil "Sketch" (452); and her water-colour sketches seem foreign in feeling, though entirely dissimilar in their key of rich colour and mellow harmony. Miss Fanny Duncan's "Evening Primroses" (559) are obviously treated à la Fantin; and foreign influence is observable in the contributions of Misses Clara Biller (533 and 541), Ribbing, and Beatrice Meyer—"A Street Scene in Liverpool" (252).

In many works of English character, too, the ladies appear to be dependent on teachers—the works often recall the styles of male painters of the same surnames as those of the exhibitors. It is not hard to divine what may be expected in a drawing of "Fair Rosamond" (23), by Miss Emma Sandys (which is very firmly pencilled, though hardly a feminine type of beauty), or in the pretty little pictures by Mrs. E. M. and Miss Flora Ward (492 and 223), or in the contributions of Misses Gastineau, Linnell, Rebecca Solomon, and others. "A Head" (592), painted on china by Miss Rebecca Coleman, may likewise be said to be imitative of a given manner; and Miss Allridge's "Iras" (56) somewhat resembles, in its harmonious colouring, but weak drawing, the "Spring Time" (199) of Miss Solomon.

Among works of more originality or freshness a foremost place must be assigned to Elizabeth Thompson's exceedingly spirited drawing representing Bengal Lancers engaged in the diversion or sport of "tent-pegging" (247). Whatever technical shortcomings may be found in this artist's work, she certainly has an extraordinary faculty for expressing energetic action in men and animals and seizing the most characteristic points of an incident. This "tent-pegging" is a suitable subject for the display of this lady's special gift. The swooping charge of the tilting horsemen, the disappointment of the one who has missed and angrily reins in his horse; the triumph of him who, having carried off a peg, waves it on the point of his lance; and the interest of the spectators about the lists, are all capably rendered. Under the well-known initials "E. V. B." are exhibited a set (246) of four large compositions of cats, monkeys, and birds, surrounded with leafy branches, the arrangement and effective colour of which are admirably suited for a decorative purpose—as, for example, the compartments of a screen. Close to these is a drawing, entitled "Château en Espagne" (245), by Miss Victoria Levin, representing a young lady seated, looking out of an open casement towards a mass of sunlit flowers, which is pleasant and bright, and not a little promising technically. Miss Louise Rayner's architectural subjects—notably, the views of Edinburgh, Salisbury, and Chester—are as remarkable as ever for their rendering of stone and other textures, and for their picturesque and animated treatment generally. There is a large and able drawing of "Edinburgh" (93), by Mrs. Stewart Smith.

We have also to commend to notice the following, as presenting merit or promise:—"A Snowy St. Valentine's Day" (361), by Miss Adelaide Maguire; "Hesitation" (230), by Mrs. Paul Naffel; "La Belle Fermière" (91), by H. Kempe; "The Family Loaf: Larens, Basses Pyrénées" (101), by Ellen Partridge; "Rosalie—a Child of Sorrento" (161), by Mrs. Backhouse; "In My Lady's Chamber" (476), by Mrs. Louisa Jopling (Romer); "The Jesuit" (509), a characteristic oil study of a head, by Mary S. Tovey; "The Golden Age" (578), by Miss Julia Pocock; "Chapel of S. Clemente, S. Marc's, Venice" (236), by Miss Alice Boyd; two Algerian subjects by Madame Bodichon; "A Land-Storm" (493), one of the very few landscapes with an impressive or poetical intention, by Miss Helen Thornycroft; "Moonlight in the Engadine" (156), with other meritorious landscapes, by Mrs. Marrable; "The Pick of the Litter" (560), by Miss L. B. Swift; "Designs for Plates" (421), by Mrs. Mark A. Bourdin; and the contributions of Mrs. Charretie, E. Macirone, Eliza Sharpe, M. Ellen Edwards, N. Goddall, Mrs. E. B. King, Susan C. Domett, Sophia Beale, Marian Edwards, S. S. Warren, and A. B. Ellis.

MR. SIMPSON'S SKETCHES ROUND THE WORLD.

Readers of this Journal know that for several years past we have been greatly indebted to Mr. William Simpson (as one of our Special Artists) for sketches which, reproduced in black and white, have furnished us with illustrations of various memorable events and scenes in many parts of the globe. A selection from this artist's original sketches now forms an exhibition of altogether peculiar interest at the Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly, opposite Burlington House. The phrase "Round the World," which is applied to these selected sketches (as to a book of travel Mr. Simpson has lately produced), though, certes, apparently a sufficiently comprehensive phrase, yet may convey a very imperfect idea of this truly cosmopolitan artist's explorations and adventures. To perform the entire circuit of this world, as Mr. Simpson did in the last mission he undertook from the *Illustrated London News*, is assuredly a considerable exploit; yet, though the artist took a course far from direct in this journey, it has yielded only a minor portion of the sketches in this exhibition. His successive travels have, in fact, embraced a very broad belt of the whole inhabited earth. The 186 sketches here range from St. Petersburg to Abyssinia, from Circassia and the Caucasus to the Red Sea, from Central Asia, the Himalayas, and Thibet to Ceylon and the now famous Straits of Malacca, from Peking and the Great Wall of China to the Pacific, and from California and Salt Lake City to Niagara. In Mr. Simpson's last great tour it will be remem-

bered that he sent home pictures—of course, furtively obtained—of the interior of the Great Temple of Heaven at Peking, of the ceremonies of the Imperial wedding, and other most curious Celestial scenes and incidents, which scarcely another European has ever contrived to witness, much less to preserve and publish pictorially. His illustrations of the marvellously rapid changes the Japanese are undergoing since their acceptance of European civilisation are scarcely less remarkable; and then come the grimly-vivid representations of the extermination of the Modoc savages on the far side of the American Continent. Surely, after having "done" this planet thus completely, the artist must, like Alexander, sigh for other worlds to conquer.

On, however, the many journeyings which have served to enrich our pages, and of several of which some mementoes remain to diversify the more recent sketches in this collection, we cannot dwell in detail. It may suffice to say that, besides the admirable series of sketches in the Crimea during the Russian War, which first brought the artist prominently into public notice; besides the water-colour drawings of India, Cashmere, and Thibet, which formed a special exhibition a few years back; and besides a series of drawings of the recent excavations in and about Jerusalem, and of scenes and sites in the Holy Land, Mr. Simpson has produced countless illustrations in the tours he has undertaken as our Special Artist to Russia on the occasion of the marriage of the Czar and Princess Dagmar, to Abyssinia during the war, to Egypt on the opening of the Suez Canal, to Rome at the sitting of the Ecumenical Council, to the seat of the Franco-German war (during which he was present at Metz, Sedan, and Strasbourg), and lastly Round the World, as already mentioned. Mr. Simpson was, too, in Paris during the reign of the Commune, the fall of the Vendôme Column, the week's fighting, and the burning of a portion of the city. As indicating the difficulties and dangers under which many of these sketches were executed we cannot refrain from inviting special attention to a large drawing of the "Battle-Fields of Sedan" (96), made shortly before the final catastrophe. This was "done on the spot" (at Donchery) during the heat of the battle, and—no other material being at hand—on the back of a piece of wall-paper, as may be seen by the pattern showing through; yet the drawing presents with extreme minuteness and apparently the most deliberate topographical accuracy a panorama of the country about Sedan, so extensive that the positions of the long investing lines as well as of the beleaguered host may be traced throughout.

But, apart from the unprecedented variety of interest in the subjects represented, there are artistic qualities in these sketches which it would be unfair to the artist to pass unnoticed on the occasion of this their public exhibition. Of the high position as a water-colour painter to which Mr. Simpson is entitled an idea may be formed from his more finished drawings here, such as the view of Magdala (97); and some scenes of Coptic Church ceremonial; "The Great Wall of China" (55), "Stones in the Old Temple Wall, Jerusalem" (163), and several other subjects from the Holy Land. The conditions under which most of these works were produced seldom, however, permitted such completion "on the spot." Nevertheless, however hasty or slight, they are always sketches in the best and truest sense of the word—far more so than nine out of ten of the productions which figure in our winter exhibitions of so-called sketches. Mr. Simpson's powers of observation are singularly keen, though always controlled by a sense of the picturesque; and he is ever on the alert. He unerringly seizes and hits off the essential characteristics of all that he depicts, whether peculiarities of physiognomy, costumes, or customs, topography, architecture, or shipping, earth, sea, or sky. His skill in arranging figures is particularly exemplified in several Japanese and Chinese subjects, and also in scenes on the "P. and O. steamers." It is the freedom from mannerism—the fidelity to the aspect of strange scenes and races which render his sketches so suitable for engraving, little of their essence being liable to be lost in the process of translation. In conclusion, we may safely recommend a visit to the little Burlington Gallery, as certain to prove both instructive and agreeable in a high degree.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF RICHMOND.

The most noble Caroline, Duchess Dowager of Richmond, died on the 12th inst. Her Grace, who was born June 6, 1796, the eldest daughter of Field Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, his first wife, married, April 10, 1817, Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond, K.G., and had five sons and six daughters. Of the sons, the eldest is the present Duke of Richmond, and the third, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., First Commissioner of Works. The second son, Lord Fitzroy Lennox, was lost in the President steamer, in 1841. The three surviving daughters are Caroline Amelia, Countess of Bessborough; Augusta, Countess of Dornburg, the wife of H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; and Cecilia, Lady Bingham. The Duchess, once celebrated for surpassing beauty, was during her whole life the regard of the circle in which she moved.

CAPTAIN CHETHAM-STRODE, R.N.

Captain Augustus Chetham-Strode, C.B., who died at Cannes, on the 10th inst., was the youngest son of Admiral Sir Edward Chetham-Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., of Southhill House, in the county of Somerset, and brother of the present Edward Charles Chetham-Strode, Esq., of Southhill House. Captain Strode entered the Navy in 1839, and served on board the Benbow (74) in the operations off the coast of Syria and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840. Subsequently, after acting as gunnery Lieutenant of the Hastings (74) flagship in China, he was in the St. George (120) in the Baltic during the Russian War of 1854; then in the Royal Albert flagship, in the Black Sea, and until the end of the war as first Lieutenant of the Vesuvius, in the Sea of Azof, under Captain (now Admiral) Sherard Osborn, by whom he was repeatedly noticed in the despatches. After promotion to the rank of Commander in 1856, he was appointed to the command of the Vulcan troopship, on the China station, and was actively employed under Admiral Sir James Hope, with the troops under General Staveley, at the taking of the Peiho Forts, and had charge of the breaching artillery at the capture of four fortified towns, for which duties he was honourably mentioned in the naval and military despatches. In January, 1861, he was for three days and nights engaged in rescuing 650 passengers of the ship India, wrecked in the Straits of Malacca, for which hazardous service he received the written approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1863, and subsequently made Captain of the Port of Gibraltar. In 1870 he received the command of the Bellerophon until paid off, when he was appointed Captain of the Pyrites, one of the flying squadron, which was, in 1870, detached to the Brazilian station. Here he remained until invalided. Captain Strode received for war services six medals and three clasps, the companionship of the Bath, and the order of the Medjidie.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. MEXIA.—You have omitted to number your problems, and the omission gives trouble in referring to them. That in two moves the examiners pronounce "too easy;" that in three moves "spoilt by the succession of checks;" and that in five they have marked for insertion.

DR. PHILIPPO.—No. 1 is neat and good. It shall appear shortly. No. 2 is defective. F. G. FINE.—It appears to be correct, but examine it again thoroughly; if it stand the test, it shall be printed.

C. F.—The very slight difference, geometrically, between your proposed tour and No. 17 is sufficient to completely destroy the arithmetical properties.

F. W. F.—There is really nothing to recommend in F. W. F.'s tour, either geometrically, arithmetically, or in the selection of words.

J. R. D.—It has been demonstrated that the geometrical and arithmetical properties of such Knight's Tours as No. 17 are beyond the possibilities of single tours; and if J. R. D. will examine those properties "scientifically," he will find reason to think differently as to imagined defects and suggested improvements.

J. LOW, M.D., SHEFFIELD, WOLLEY, T. W. M.P., and Others.—Yes; problem No. 1563 is radically wrong, and ought never to have been passed by the examiners. Besides the composer's solution, it can be solved by 1. Kt to K5th, 2. K to Q2nd, 3. K to Q2nd, 4. K to Q2nd, 5. K to Q2nd, 6. K to Q2nd, 7. K to Q2nd, 8. K to Q2nd, 9. K to Q2nd, 10. K to Q2nd, 11. K to Q2nd, 12. K to Q2nd, 13. K to Q2nd, 14. K to Q2nd, 15. K to Q2nd, 16. K to Q2nd, 17. K to Q2nd, 18. K to Q2nd, 19. K to Q2nd, 20. K to Q2nd, 21. K to Q2nd, 22. K to Q2nd, 23. K to Q2nd, 24. K to Q2nd, 25. K to Q2nd, 26. K to Q2nd, 27. K to Q2nd, 28. K to Q2nd, 29. K to Q2nd, 30. K to Q2nd, 31. K to Q2nd, 32. K to Q2nd, 33. K to Q2nd, 34. K to Q2nd, 35. K to Q2nd, 36. K to Q2nd, 37. K to Q2nd, 38. K to Q2nd, 39. K to Q2nd, 40. K to Q2nd, 41. K to Q2nd, 42. K to Q2nd, 43. K to Q2nd, 44. K to Q2nd, 45. K to Q2nd, 46. K to Q2nd, 47. K to Q2nd, 48. K to Q2nd, 49. K to Q2nd, 50. K to Q2nd, 51. K to Q2nd, 52. K to Q2nd, 53. K to Q2nd, 54. 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If your Hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER, for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificates from Dr. Vermaann on every bottle, with full particulars.

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And makes it look as soft as down?
What gives luxuriance to each tress?
Why, all the world with truth confesses
That nothing really can outvie,
And rank so justly and so high,
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Why, Gallop's Famous Hair Renewer stands,
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It takes into oblivion's shade;
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And, what is of importance more,
It will the Human Hair Restore.
"THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

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The hair, and of compounds rare,
Selected with especial care,
And thus it is it ranks so high,
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THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also this or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots, near the permanent hair, and extending upwards to the spots of covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Extensive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain-water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends with quickness the circulation is softened and the hair which has remained long bald. On applying this hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and, in cases where the hair begins to fall, a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth.

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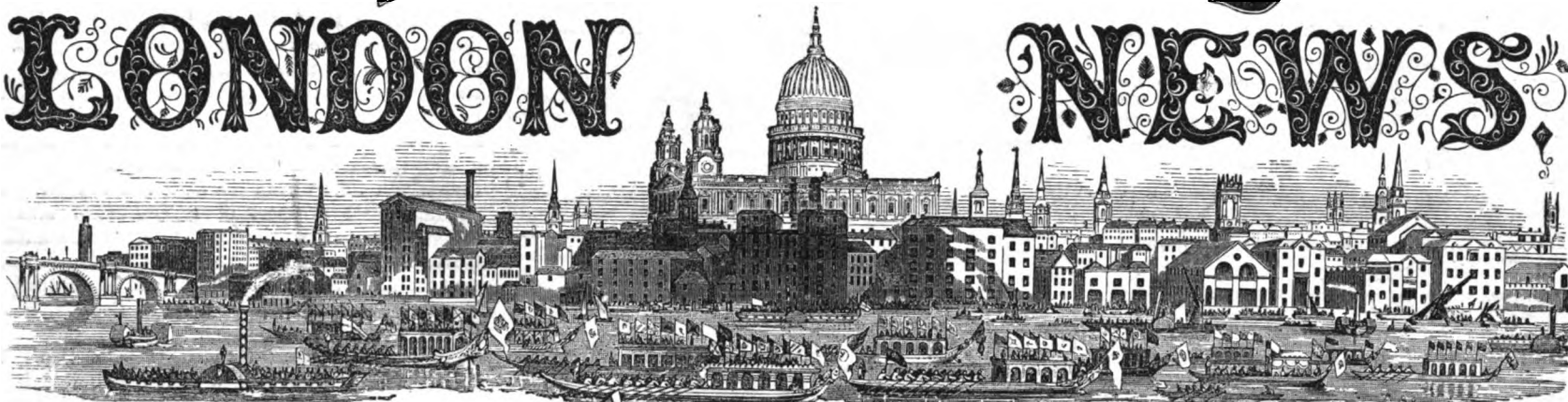
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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1805.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

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THE ASHANTIE WAR: THE RETURN HOME—ARRIVAL OF THE 22ND ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

tures to the criticism of the whole House—some plan which is based upon the principle of a division, and, therefore, an economy, of labour—will be acknowledged before long, we should hope, to be absolutely imperative. As matters are now managed, it is utterly impossible for the members of the Lower House to get through their duties with satisfaction to themselves or with due benefit to the country. A well-considered reorganisation of the methods of conducting the affairs of the Legislature would be an enterprise, less showy indeed, but more substantially valuable, than many others upon which the existing Government might enter. Of course, it is too late to attempt it this Session. But, should her Majesty's Ministers be prepared to submit a reasonable scheme for this object at the beginning of next Session, they will assuredly earn a good title to the earnest gratitude both of Parliament and the country.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph at dinner at Windsor Castle upon the birthday of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). The choir of St. George's Chapel, under the direction of Sir George Elvy, Mus. Doc., sang in the corridor during dinner. On the following day Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne visited Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at Cumberland Lodge, and afterwards left Windsor for London. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty. Yesterday (Friday) week Earl Beauchamp (Lord Steward) had an audience of the Queen to present an Address from the House of Lords in reply to her Majesty's Speech. On Saturday last the Queen received a deputation of the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor to present an address of congratulation upon the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, to which her Majesty made a gracious reply. The Mayor and Mr. Alderman Willman kissed hands, and the deputation then retired. The Duchess of Roxburghe and the Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. Lord Henry Somerset, Comptroller of the Household, had an audience of the Queen to present an address from the House of Commons in reply to her Majesty's speech. The Duke of Roxburghe and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Coghlan, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street, officiated. Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, C.B., had an interview with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Hon. Mrs. Preston Bruce dined with the Queen. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice visited Princess Louise. Prince Arthur arrived at the palace. A deputation from Christ's Hospital, and forty boys of the Royal foundation of his Majesty King Charles II., arrived at the palace at a quarter before three o'clock, to exhibit their drawings and charts to the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, entered the Picture Gallery at three o'clock, when the members of the deputation were presented to her Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain. The Duke of Cambridge, president of Christ's Hospital, was unavoidably prevented from attending, having gone to Portsmouth. The Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately. The Queen and Princess Beatrice afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Her Majesty's dinner party consisted of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Lady Churchill, Lady Frances Baillie, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Earl Beauchamp, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, and the Earl of Dunmore. Prince Arthur and Princess Beatrice went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. On Wednesday the Queen held a Drawing-room at the Palace. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, returned to Windsor Castle on Thursday.

The Court will pass the Easter holidays at Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Queen has appointed Count Albert Edward Wilfrid Gleichen to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice the Hon. George Fitzroy Henry Somerset, resigned. Lady Churchill has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURTS.

The Queen held a Drawing-room, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke of Teck were present. The Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Churchill, Lady Codrington, the Hon. Mary Pitt, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, and the great officers of state.

The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their respective families, were present, and various presentations in the diplomatic circle were made. In the general circle upwards of 200 presentations were made to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée, on behalf of the Queen, on Thursday, at St. James's Palace. The customary state ceremonial was observed, and a large number of presentations were made to his Royal Highness, which, by the Queen's command, are considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, were present at the debate in the House of Lords on Thursday week. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present at the performance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio ("The Light of the World") in the Royal Albert Hall. Yesterday (Friday) week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Bariatinsky and Prince Dolgorouki, was present at the Windsor steeplechases. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Duchess of Edinburgh went to the Olympic Theatre. On

Saturday last the Prince and Princess visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmurst. Prince Arthur visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the studios of Mr. Millais, Mr. Leighton, and Mr. Prinsep. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Empress Eugénie visited the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. On Tuesday the Prince, as Master, initiated Prince Arthur as a Freemason into the Prince of Wales Lodge. His Royal Highness afterwards presided at a dinner given by the members of the Lodge, at Willis's Rooms. On Wednesday the Prince presided, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck were present. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by Prince Christian, presided at a dinner, at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of the British Orphan Asylum. The Princess, accompanied by her children, has taken daily drives.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh received addresses at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday week, from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London, the Lord Provost and Corporation of the city of Edinburgh, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of Dublin; also from the English Presbyterian ministers in and near the cities of London and Westminster, and from the Metropolitan Board of Works. In attendance on the Duke and Duchess were Lady Frances Baillie, Lady Emma Osborne, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, Captain Hay, and Lieutenant Ramsay, R.N. Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, C.B., were also in attendance on their Royal Highnesses, by the Queen's command. Prince Bariatinsky, Master of the Horse to the Emperor of Russia, and M. Ozeroff, Equerry to his Imperial Majesty, were present during the presentation of the addresses. Levée dress was worn. The Empress Eugénie visited the Duke and Duchess on Monday at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Cambridge gave a banquet, on Monday, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly, to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Covers were laid for twenty-eight. The band of Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey, was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose arrived at Cleveland House, St. James's-square, on Saturday last, from Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke of Northumberland has returned to Albury Park from town.

The Duke of Buccleuch has returned to Dalkeith Palace.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith have arrived in Hamilton-place from Dalkeith Palace.

The Earl of Macclesfield and the Ladies Parker returned to Sherborne Castle, Oxon, on Saturday last.

The Countess of Carnarvon has arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Brighton.

The Countess of Derby had a reception, on Wednesday, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts entertained at luncheon, yesterday week, at her residence in Stratton-street, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the deputation of magistrates from that city. The guests numbered forty.

Lord Ravensworth has been raised to the dignity of an Earl by the title of the Earl of Ravensworth. His second title will be Baron Ealington.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.

The annual contest of the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs on the Thames between Putney and Mortlake will take place this day. The rival crews have been practising over the course day after day, and their performance has been watched by thousands of critical observers on the river banks. Our illustration represents the scene at the customary weighing of the men who are to wield an oar. The following is the latest published account of the crews:—

CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.	OXFORD.	st. lb.
1. Hibbert, Lady Mar. (bow) ..	11 2	1. Benson, Brasenose (bow) ..	11 4
2. Armitage, Jesus ..	11 8	2. Sinclair, Oriel ..	11 10
3. Clove, First Trinity ..	11 3	3. Sherwood, Christchurch ..	11 8
4. Estcourt, Trinity Hall ..	11 13	4. Harding, Merton ..	11 8
5. Lecky-Brown, Jesus ..	12 5	5. Williams, Lincoln ..	13 0
6. Aylmer, First Trinity ..	12 13	6. Nicholson, Magdalen ..	12 6
7. Read, First Trinity ..	12 12	7. Stayner, St. John's ..	12 4
8. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke) ..	11 8	8. Way, Brasenose (stroke) ..	10 6
Candy, Caius (cox.) ..	7 6	Lambert, Wadham (cox.) ..	7 4

According to a Calcutta telegram the treaty with Yarkund was signed on Feb. 2.

The National Rifle Association's new regulations state that in individual shooting ties shall be shot off, except where money prizes of equal value are at stake, when the tying competitors will be bracketed as equal. The register-keeper in charge of the tie-shooting may (according to instructions) call upon any competitor there and then to fire a second and even a third shot. In squad or match shooting, if for a money prize, the tie will be decided by decision; if for a prize in kind, by the aggregate scores made at the longest distance in the competition; if still a tie, by the fewest outers; and, if still a tie, by the competitors on each side who have made the highest score in the competition firing five rounds at the longest distance. In special cases ties will be decided by dividing the prize and by the fewest outers; in volley-firing by division, by the fewest outers, and by the fewest misses; if still a tie, by awarding the prize to be held for equal periods of the year by the successful battalions.

The targets for the future will be on the Swiss system—a circle of 40 in. diameter at 200 yards; a circle of 70 in. at 500 and 600 yards; and at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, and at 400 yards for volley-firing, 6 ft. by 12 ft. The divisions on the face of the target shall be:—At 200 yards, bull's-eye circular, 8 in. in diameter; centre circular, 16 in.; inner circular, 28 in.; and outer circular, 40 in. At 500 and 600 yards they range from 22 in. in the bull's-eye circular to 70 in. in the outer circular. At the long ranges, 800, 900, and 1000 yards, the bull's-eye will be 3 ft. circular; the centre, 4 ft. 6 in. circular; the inner, 6 ft. square, and the outer on the remainder of the target. At 400 yards volley the bull's-eye shall be 2 ft. wide across the target; centre, 1 ft. above and 1 ft. below bull's-eye; and outer on the remainder of the target. In all cases the bull's-eye shall count as 4; centre, 3; inner, 2; and outer, 1. The size of the carton targets shall be:—At 200 yards, 40 in. in diameter; at 500 yards, 60 in.; at 600 yards, 70 in.; and at 800 yards, 70 in. The size of the cartons to remain the same as last year. It will be perceived that an inner has been added to the mode of scoring, thus taking the place of the outer, which now counts only 1.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first flower show of the season of the Royal Botanic Society was held, on Wednesday, at the society's gardens.

Last Saturday the anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern—the Earl of Galloway in the chair. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

From the *City Press* we learn that twenty-one designs for the proposed City fruit and vegetable market have been submitted to the Corporation. The estimated cost of the several designs ranges from £30,000 to £202,834.

The Company of Grocers has given £100, the Company of Drapers £105, and the Company of Fishmongers £103 towards the enlargement of St. Columba's College, near Dublin, and to help to place it on the footing of an English public school. These companies all have estates in Ireland.

At its weekly meeting, on Wednesday, the London School Board adopted a new regulation for religious instruction. It requires a syllabus of Bible subjects to be drawn up for a month in advance, and a monthly record of the instruction actually given to be forwarded each week to the clerk of the board. Discussion ensued on the selection of sites, the erection of schools, and other formal business.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 107,239, of whom 36,818 were in workhouses and 70,471 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 10,410, 11,445, and 38,264 respectively. The number of vagrant relieved on the last day of the week was 616, of whom 454 were men, 120 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

Mr. Gladstone, on Wednesday, presided at the tenth annual meeting of the Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School, which was held at Willis's Rooms. After glancing at the purpose of the institution, and having spoken of the manner in which it had stood the scrutiny of the Charity Organisation Society, the right hon. gentleman made an earnest appeal on its behalf as an institution conducted upon principles the soundness of which must be obvious to all.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, accompanied by Lady Edith Ashley, presided, last week, at the George-yard Ragged School, Whitechapel, at a "tea and meeting" given to 200 poor and destitute people whose homes are in the low-class lodging-houses of the metropolis. His Lordship alluded to the marvellous improvement which had taken place in lodging-houses since the commencement of the lodging-house mission, which, he said, now has fifty preachers, and holds services in nine or ten different lodging-houses every week.

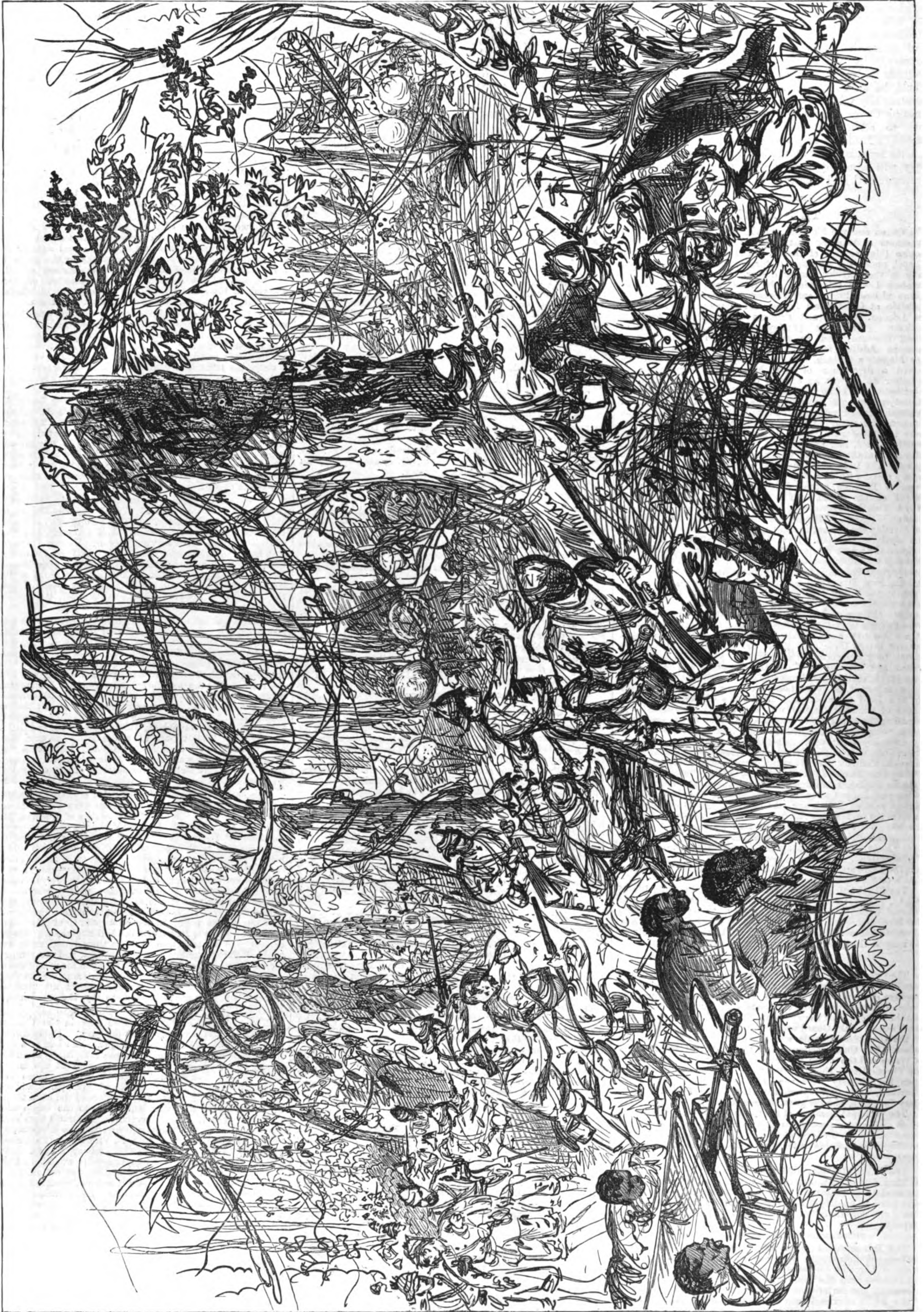
On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum was held at Willis's Rooms—the Prince of Wales occupying the chair. The chief supporters of his Royal Highness on the occasion were Prince Christian, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Marquis of Exeter. The secretary read a long list of subscriptions, including 100 gs. from the chairman, the thirty-sixth annual donation of 10 gs. from her Majesty, a donation of 10 gs. from Prince Christian, and sums of 100 gs. from Sir Thomas Tison, Sir Richard Thornton, and others; the total amounting to the handsome sum of £2400, including thank-offerings of 15 gs. from three former pupils.

There were 2608 births and 1611 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 93 more and the latter 72 less than the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 4 deaths from smallpox, 64 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 61 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 609 and 584, rose under the influence of the recent cold weather to 649 last week, and exceeded the average by 50; 315 resulted from bronchitis, 169 from phthisis, and 107 from pneumonia. The widow of a bank-note printer died in Shafton-road, South Hackney, on the 17th inst., from "senile decay," whose age was returned as one hundred years. The mean temperature showed a considerable excess every day last week, and averaged 46.5 deg., which was in excess by 4.5 deg.

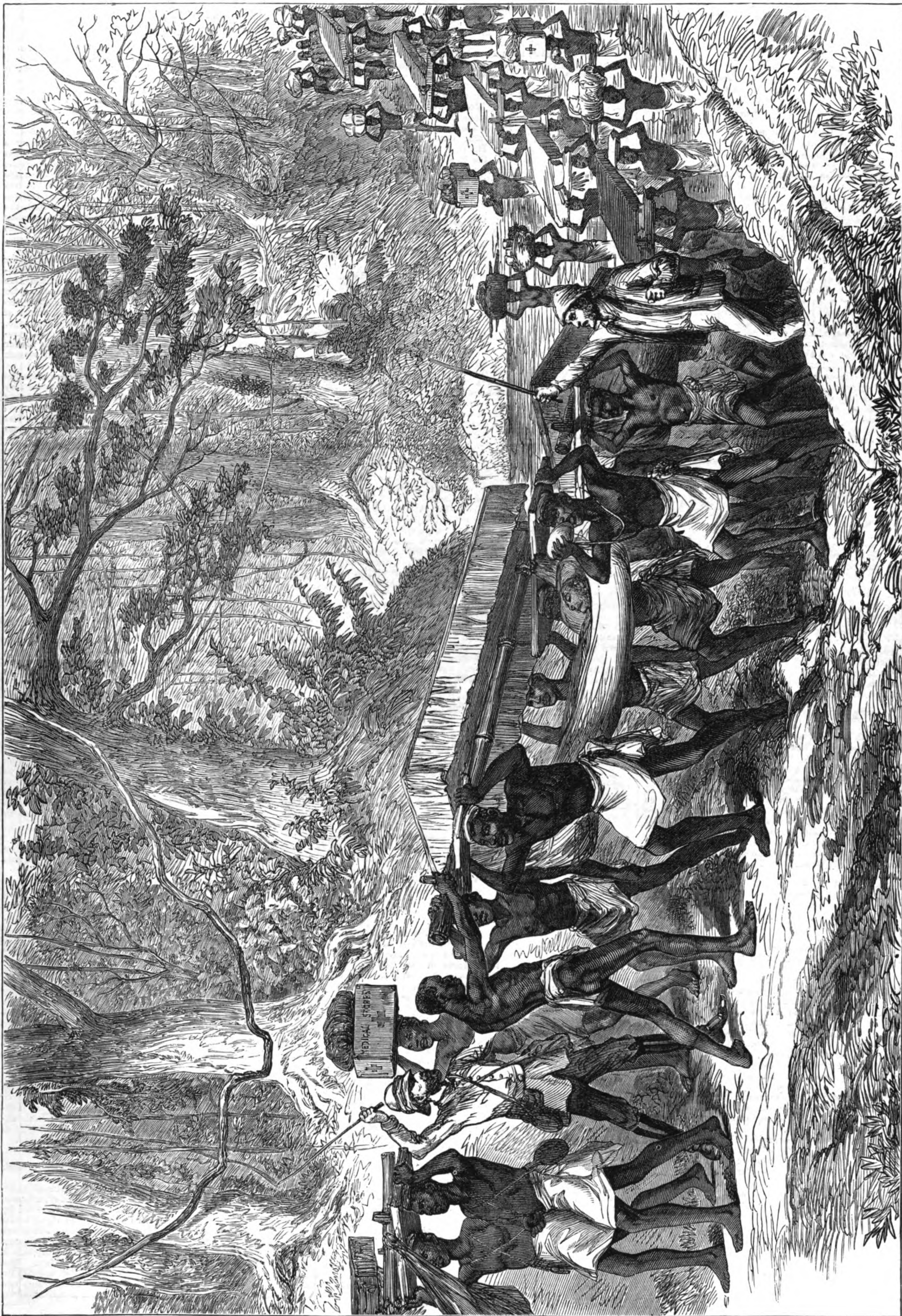
The annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers was held last Saturday. Among the guests were Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. R. A. Cross, M.P., Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Devon, and Earl Granville. Mr. Ward Hunt, in responding to the toast of the Navy, said that when the history of the Ashantee expedition came to be investigated the conduct and gallantry of the Naval Brigade—and in that he included not only the bluejackets, but also the Royal Marines—would be found to bear comparison with the conduct and gallantry of any part of the splendid force which was engaged during the war. Lord Carnarvon said he had greatly wished that our future policy in regard to the Gold Coast could be handed over to the Institution of Civil Engineers. He should be very glad to see them exercise their functions in cutting roads, draining marshes, building bridges, and reclaiming land before the civil administrator entered upon his part of the work. Prince Christian and the Lord Chief Justice replied to the toast of the visitors, and Lord Granville proposed the toast of the evening, which was responded to by the chairman, Mr. Harrison, president of the institution.

The highest tide which has been seen in the Thames for very many years occurred yesterday week. The water rose to about four feet above its usual height. The Lambeth district, from Blackfriars to Vauxhall Bridges, occupied by small houses, chiefly inhabited by labouring people, suffered the most from the overflow. For upwards of one hour, from three to four o'clock, the water rushed across the wharves, yards, and narrow lanes lining the banks, and speedily flooded the main thoroughfares running parallel with the river, to the depth of from three to four feet. The intervening cross streets were rendered impassable for upwards of two hours, and the inhabitants were unable to leave their houses. In Vine-street, York-road, the approach to the South-Western Railway station, nearly a quarter of a mile from the river, the water was about four feet in depth, and all access to the station was cut off for some time. The overflow being sudden and unexpected, the amount of damage done is very considerable. The kitchens and cellars of the houses situated within a few hundred yards of the river were filled with muddy water to the depth of several feet. At Deptford a child was killed, and many old women and children narrowly escaped being drowned.

The classical tripos list was published on Thursday. The leading first-class men are Messrs. Walter Leaf (Trinity), Francis Hay Rawlins (King's), J. H. Freese (St. John's), T. H. Orpen (Christ's), Gerald Randall (Trinity), C. Bramley (Jesus), R. D. Hicks (Trinity), J. G. Butcher (Trinity), Harold Arthur Perry (King's), J. W. Clark, E. B. Moser, and J. Gibson, followed by Messrs. Lloyd, Gray, Dyson, Streane, Wilson, Williams, West, Grant, and Wix, all in the first class.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: ADVANCING ON BOOMASIE, FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE AFRICAN WAR: CONVOY OF SICK AND WOUNDED CROSSING A RIVER ON THE ROAD FROM COOMASSIE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The British soldiers and their skilful General, lately employed in the chastisement of a barbarian King of black warriors in West Africa, have returned victorious to receive a hearty welcome and just applause from their fellow-countrymen of the United Kingdom. The arrival of several troop-ships or transports conveying these regiments home from Cape Coast Castle has kept Portsmouth and London in pleasing excitement since Thursday week. The Tamar was the first to arrive that day, or rather in the preceding night, bringing 500 men, who were the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Colonel the Hon. Savage Mestyn, and detachments of the Royal Artillery, Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marines. Captain Walter Grubbe, commander of this vessel, had been with the land forces throughout their campaign, and had commanded part of the Naval Brigade in the battle of Amoaful. The troops did not land till the next day (Friday), between nine and ten in the morning. Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown, commanding the Portsmouth and southern military district, had ordered preparations to receive them with due honours. The escort or guard that accompanied their reception at the Dockyard and on Governor's-green, was formed of the fifth company Royal Engineers, battalions of the 4th or King's Own, 15th, 18th, and 30th Regiments, the Army Service Corps, and the Portsmouth divisions of Royal Marines and Marine Artillery. The Mayor and Corporation, in their robes of civic dignity, presented an address of welcome. The troops, wearing their soiled grey tunics and trousers and pith helmets, as during the late campaign, instead of their regimental uniform, marched through High-street amidst the cheers and hat-waving or handkerchief-fluttering salutes of a great crowd of people. At the railway station they were entertained with a plain luncheon of bread and cheese and beer, provided by the town Corporation. The 23rd Welsh Fusiliers went on to the camp at Shorncliffe, where they arrived in the afternoon, and were received by Lord A. Russell, the Commandant, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord and Lady Pelham, and the Folkestone Corporation. The 93rd Regiment and the third battalion of the 60th Rifles were at Shorncliffe. The officers of the 93rd, the sergeants, and the privates separately entertained their friends of equal rank in the 23rd with a festive dinner. The Artillery, who went up from Portsmouth to Woolwich, enjoyed the same kind of friendly reception.

On the same day, in the evening, arrived the now famous commander of our little army on the Gold Coast, by the steamer *Manitoba*, a name taken from the Red River Province of Canada, where he distinguished himself in 1870. Sir Garnet Wolseley was accompanied by the officers of his staff, including Lord Gifford, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wood, Major Baker Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel Colley, Captain Rait, R.A., and others who have done much of the best service in the Ashantee War. The *Manitoba* brought some of the twenty-eighth company Royal Engineers and forty invalids of the Naval Brigade, who are well cared for in Haslar Hospital. Sir Garnet and the officers with him landed about eight o'clock on Saturday morning. At his own particular request, there was no formal reception of him, but Lord Templetown was there to shake hands with him. As soon as the Major-General got to London that day he reported himself to the Secretary of State for the War Department. He had an interview with Mr. Gathorne Hardy. After this, Sir Garnet met Lady Wolseley at Fleming's Hotel. Her Majesty the Queen, upon hearing of his arrival in England, sent an inviting command to visit her at Windsor Castle. Sir Garnet went on Sunday afternoon, and had an interview of two hours with his Royal Mistress. She had, we remember, telegraphed to him, immediately after the fall of Coomassie, her thanks and congratulations. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, inspected the Welsh Fusiliers on the day after they got to Shorncliffe.

The famous "Black Watch," the 42nd Royal Highlanders, arrived at Portsmouth in the *Sarmatian*, on Monday at eleven in the forenoon. Officers and men returning are 530 in number, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, C.B., with Majors Duncan Macpherson and F. C. Scott. With these came Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, Major Home, R.E., and several other officers; the *Sarmatian* also brought forty men of the Army Service Corps. Their reception on landing, at two in the afternoon, was much like that of the Welsh Fusiliers, on the Friday before. The Highlanders remained in the Clarence Barracks at Portsmouth. A large number of our invalided soldiers are in the Military Hospital at Netley.

The Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Warren, with some Royal Engineers and Marines, arrived on Thursday in the *Himalaya*. They, too, were heartily welcomed. The Rifle Brigade are at Winchester.

It is announced that the Queen will review the troops of the Ashantee Expedition, in the Home Park at Windsor, on Monday next. The review will include the 42nd Highlanders, the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, the Rifle Brigade, Artillery, Engineers, Marines, and some, we hope, of the Naval Brigade—in fact, all the various arms engaged in the late war.

The hour fixed for the review is 12.30 p.m. Her Majesty the Queen, with their Royal and Imperial Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, will leave the Castle about a quarter past twelve for the Home Park, where the troops, under command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, will be drawn up in a line of about 500 yards, fronting the Castle. The ground will be kept by a battalion of the Foot Guards, the Carabiniers from Hounslow, and the 2nd Life Guards from Windsor. A strong force of the metropolitan police, under Mr. Superintendent Mott, as well as the Windsor police, under Mr. Chief Superintendent Hayes, will be also in attendance. The troops are to arrive at Windsor by the South-Western and Great Western lines. They will muster in the Home Park at once, and be held in readiness to receive the Queen, who, on arriving at the Park, will drive along and inspect the ranks, after which the regiments will march past her Majesty at the saluting-point.

The Lord Mayor of London has invited Sir Garnet Wolseley and all the officers of the Ashantee Expedition to a banquet at the Mansion House next Tuesday, to meet the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty. The Common Council of London will bestow on Sir Garnet the freedom of the city.

We give an illustration of the scene at the landing of Sir Garnet at Portsmouth. A portrait of this distinguished General, from a photograph taken by Messrs. Window and Bridge, before his departure to the Gold Coast (he did not then wear his beard), has been engraved for our Extra Supplement this week. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley is forty years of age, having been born on June 4, 1833, at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin. He is a son of Major Wolseley, of the 25th Regiment, and belongs to the Wolseley family of Wolseley Hall, near Rugeley, Staffordshire. He entered the Army in March, 1852, and served with the 80th Regiment in the Burmese War, and with the 90th in the Crimean War, where he was severely wounded, gaining his captaincy in January,

1855. He was in the Indian Mutiny war, and received high praise for his conduct at Lucknow, with the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1860 he was in the Chinese War, on the staff of the Quartermaster-General. He gained the full rank of Colonel in June, 1865. In 1867 he went to Canada as Deputy Quartermaster-General. The history of the Red River Expedition, in 1870, commanded by Sir Garnet Wolseley, has been told to our readers; when we gave some illustrations of its arduous task in the forest and river journey of 600 miles, from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg. For a most interesting account of this remarkable performance—happily unattended with actual bloodshed—we refer to the book (Macmillan, publisher) written by the lamented Captain G. L. Huyshe, one of Sir Garnet's staff, who has not been spared to come home from West Africa upon this occasion. Sir Garnet Wolseley has since held the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. He has more than once commanded a division at the autumn manoeuvres. His rank in the Army is still that of Colonel only, but he had the local and temporary rank of Major-General during his late command in the Ashantee War. He is a Commander of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is a distinction awarded for civil or military services done in the British colonies.

The illustrations of the late campaign, furnished by the sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, whose arrival home was mentioned last week, are continued in this Number. In one instance—that of an actual fighting scene, in which the British soldiers are shown in the attitude of combat in the bush—we have preferred to give a mere facsimile of Mr. Prior's sketch, as then and there drawn by him, instead of the more finished work usually prepared from such sketches for the engraver on wood.

There is a painful interest of reality, too, in the illustration of a convoy of sick and wounded carried down the road from Coomassie to the Prah. The number of hammock-bearers available at this time was so much reduced that each hammock, with the suffering or helpless invalid lying beneath a scanty canopy, was borne upon the heads of four men instead of six, as at first, along a rough and often flooded path. It required the energetic persuasive exertions of the British officers in charge of these convoys to get them over the ground, as many of the natives were inclined, but for fear of instant punishment, to lay down their load. Nearly half the troops of white race that went up to Coomassie were obliged to be carried back in hammocks; of the 42nd Highlanders only 250 were in marching condition; nor were the Rifle Brigade, Welsh Fusiliers, and Naval Brigade in a much better plight, when the excitement of the conflict was passed, and they felt the immense fatigue, as well as the unwholesome effects of climate, to which they had been exposed.

Our larger engraving shows Sir Garnet Wolseley, with his staff, in the position occupied by the head-quarters of our little army at the battle of Amoaful, on Saturday, Jan. 31. The village, or rather hamlet of Egginassie, a mile south of the town of Amoaful on the road from Quarman and Inasufu, where the British troops had passed the night, was occupied by Sir Garnet at eight o'clock in the morning. The front column of his army, consisting of the 42nd Highlanders, with Captain Rait's two guns and rockets, was sent forward immediately, under Sir Archibald Alison, to attack the main body of the Ashantees, who held a strong position on the slope of the hill of Amoaful, with a swamp and a stream of water between them and the hamlet of Egginassie, 200 or 300 yards in advance of the English General's head-quarters. At the same time, the left wing of our forces, under Colonel M'Leod, and the right wing, under Colonel Evelyn Wood, entered the jungle, respectively to the left and to the right of head-quarters, in order to cut their way, diagonally, to the left and the right extremities of the extended front column. They were hotly engaged, almost as soon as they got into the dense thicket, with the overlapping wings of the enemy's large army, which endeavoured to surround the small body of troops, about 2500 in all, commanded by Sir Garnet Wolseley. But support was early and steadily brought forward by the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Warren, composing the rear column of our army; and there were moments, during that battle of six long hours, when we had fighting on every side of the square formed by Sir Garnet's disposal of our forces. The result, however, is now quite well known; and our present occasion requires only that we should notice the central scene at head-quarters, in what may be called the village green of Egginassie. A tree in the middle of this space is Fetish, being consecrated, agreeably to the religious customs of a West African native people, by some superstitious belief in the immanent deity, to be appeased with fanciful and dreadful ceremonies at stated periods of the year. Near this tree, but somewhat to the left hand in our Artist's sketch, we see the Major-General, wearing a field officer's cocked hat, with several gentlemen of his staff behind or beside him. He was accompanied, also, by Commodore Hewett, R.N., throughout the day. He seems to be dictating an order to the officer who stands writing; while more to the left hand we observe a company of soldiers in the act of starting to march forward and support the front attack. The Highlanders are distinguished by the red feather in the bonnet. Under the Fetish tree sits a wounded man of the Naval Brigade, supported by a sailor and another man, while the surgeon is extracting a piece of lead from his left leg, which is evidently a painful operation. A number of hammock-bearers, huddled close together, sit waiting to be called upon, as they will presently be, to go and fetch in more of the wounded to the field hospital, which is established in these huts or cottages at Egginassie. In the foreground are the soldiers of the head-quarters guard, engaged in direct conflict with a portion of the enemy, who have pressed in upon the extension of our left column, endeavouring to cut it off from the centre. The whole picture is a perfectly truthful and most animated representation of the central point in the battle of Jan. 31, which was really decisive of the war.

Our special publication upon this subject, entitled "FROM CAPE COAST TO COOMASSIE: AN ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE OF THE ASHANTEE WAR," is now ready for issue, and we trust that it will be found deserving of acceptance.

Mr. R. D. Sassoon, on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish Association, gave a soirée, on Wednesday, at his residence, 95, Lancaster-gate, to a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen numbering between 200 and 300. Several addresses were delivered and selections of music performed.

The Lord Mayor entertained at a banquet in the Mansion House, yesterday week, the members of the Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Agriculture of the United Kingdom. The company numbered over 300 gentlemen and a few ladies. His Lordship gave the toasts of the evening—"The Trade and Commerce of the United Kingdom," "The Chambers of Commerce," and "The Chambers of Agriculture," and Mr. Norwood, M.P., Mr. S. Lloyd, M.P., and Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., replied.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 26.

In spite of their recent victories in the Assembly, the situation of the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues is growing more and more precarious every day. Rousing themselves from their listless inactivity of the past three months, the Left are now beginning to harass the Cabinet in earnest, and not a week passes without some well-pointed attack directed against this duplex Government of "Combat" and "Moral Order" and the reactionary majority which upholds it. The Prime Minister's equivocal declarations apropos of the Royalist intrigues and the Septennat have been followed by a letter from Marshal MacMahon—ostensibly a congratulatory epistle thanking M. de Broglie for the manner in which he defended his powers during the recent great debate, but in reality a formal declaration in favour of the *statu quo*. The President has, moreover, expressed his discontent at the inopportune intervention of the Extreme Right in the late Parliamentary battle, and has been doing his utmost to remove the bad impression created by the Duc de Broglie's embarrassed declarations. At one moment a Ministerial crisis was expected, the Ministers of Justice and Religion complaining of the cavalier manner in which the Vice-President of the Council treated the more ardent Royalists; but that difficulty has been overcome, peace being re-established for a short time in the Cabinet.

The Assembly will take a month's holiday on Saturday for the convenience of such deputies as are members of the departmental councils general. M. de Mazière's report on the Duc de Broglie's proposal to postpone the municipal elections for ten months, which was read on Tuesday, was received by the Right with a perfect storm of interruptions and loud marks of disapproval. It is certainly couched in most masterly language, and formally revindicates the rights of the electors; but yesterday the servile majority voted by a large majority in favour of the Government bill. M. Pressensé made an eloquent speech against the Government.

The new electoral law will come on for discussion after the recess; and with it a counter-proposition, brought forward by the deputies of the Extreme Left, calling upon the Assembly to issue decrees for general elections on June 28 next, and to proclaim its own dissolution on July 15 following. The preamble of this bill, which, unfortunately for France, has no chance of being voted, sets forth that, since July 2, 1871, 170 partial elections have taken place in seventy-seven departments, forming more than three quarters of the French territory, the great majority of them resulting in favour of the Republican candidates. It stigmatises the conduct of the present Government in allowing Royalist intrigues to infringe the rights of the electors, and concludes by stating that universal suffrage forms the basis of all political right in France, and that its maintenance is the best guarantee for order and stability.

The bellicose deputies of the Chamber have been endeavouring to make a mystery of the army committee's report relative to the new fortifications of Paris. A motion was brought forward, the other day, to the effect that the House should discuss this report in secret sitting; but, after a few observations from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the proposal was eventually negatived. It is reported that M. Thiers will break his long silence to speak in favour of the new fortification system advocated by the army committee.

A letter has been addressed to the President of the Assembly by the Minister of Justice communicating the sentence passed some time ago upon M. Ranc, and demanding his expulsion from his seat as deputy. The matter has been referred to the bureaux.

A melodramatic comedy by M. Octave Feuillet, entitled "Le Sphinx," was produced on Monday night at the Théâtre Français, with tolerable success.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch have not brought fighting to an end at Achéon so soon as we have finished it on the Gold Coast, but they seem determined to do their work thoroughly. They are fortifying themselves in Achéon, and storing provisions, with a view to recommencing operations, if necessary, with a third expedition in October. In the Parliament, on Saturday, the Colonial Minister, in reply to a question, stated that the Government was able to meet all the expenses of the war, and intended to carry it on until a satisfactory result had been obtained.

BELGIUM.

On the recommendation of the Government, the Chamber has granted a credit of \$90,000, to indemnify Spa for the loss incurred by the suppression of the gaming-tables.

ITALY.

Monday, being the anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel's accession, was observed as a general holiday in Rome, the city being gaily decorated with flags and the streets crowded. Deputations from the Italian Senate, the deputies, the Council of State, the magistracy, the Army and Navy, the scientific societies, and many towns and provinces of the kingdom, were received at the Quirinal by his Majesty, who returned a gracious reply to each of the addresses. The Emperor of Germany has written a most friendly letter to the King. After congratulating his ally on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, the Emperor says, "God has brought your Majesty to behold the complete triumph of the liberty and independence of Italy. My sincere wish is that the Almighty will always protect your Majesty and the Italian people." On the previous day the King received the congratulations of the diplomatic body. The reception lasted two hours. His Majesty has received congratulatory letters from the Sovereigns of Europe.

Two counter-demonstrations were held at Rome in honour of the Pope during the celebration of King Victor Emmanuel's accession. A number of Roman noblemen presented his Holiness with an address, to which he replied praising their unalterable devotion. There was also a meeting in the Loggia di Raffaello, at which his Holiness was enthusiastically saluted.

SPAIN.

The Duchess of Madrid, wife of Don Carlos, has given birth to a daughter.

An official telegram, received at Madrid on Wednesday, announces that Marshal Serrano, at six a.m. on that day, attacked the Carlist position near Bilbao. The centre, commanded by General Loma, advanced as far as Carreras; the right, under General Rivera, advanced towards a strong position, which two batteries of Krupp guns are bombarding successfully. The latest telegrams confirm the success of Marshal Serrano's army, which is now encamped on positions taken from the Carlists. The fighting was suspended at nightfall. The losses of the Republican troops were 435 men and 17 officers wounded, and two officers and 15 men killed. The Carlists made a very stubborn defence.

The Carlists have been throwing incendiary shells into Bilbao with the most destructive effect. Whole streets have been set

fire to. The Carlists have captured a small fort near Bilbao, with its garrison of twenty-four Carabiniers.

Vitoria has been invested and Almansa occupied by the Carlists. According to advices received in London by the military representative of Don Carlos three Carlist battalions have advanced to Cuenca, 5000 men have blockaded Valencia, and Tristani is before Tarragona.

By special telegram from St. Jean de Luz we learn that the notorious Santa Cruz has been captured in that neighbourhood. He was discovered in the house of a French lady. The French authorities conveyed him to Bayonne.

General Buceta is appointed Military Governor of Gerona, in place of General Nouvilas, lately defeated by the Carlists, and who is to be tried by court-martial.

PORTUGAL.

The Minister of Marine has presented to the Cortes the colonial estimates, showing a surplus of £40,000, which the Minister proposes to employ in the purchase and construction of war vessels and the improvement of the navy.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William completed his seventy-seventh year on Sunday. His Imperial Majesty was well enough to go to church in the morning. After Divine service many distinguished persons, including the King and Queen of Saxony, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Weimar, and Mecklenburg, and the Dukes of Altenburg and Saxe-Meiningen, arrived at the palace. An immense crowd assembled, and gave enthusiastic cheers for his Majesty. The Generals of the army had previously waited upon the Emperor to express their congratulations; and, in reply to an address delivered in their name by Field Marshal von Wrangel, his Majesty said:—"Receive my thanks for the wishes you have uttered for the improvement of my health. They are this year especially welcome, and I think I may hope that they will be fulfilled."

Prince Bismarck's restoration to health is slow; but there seem to be good hopes that it is steadily progressive. On Sunday night he obtained the first really refreshing sleep he has had since his illness. His appetite improves, and his strength is returning gradually.

The Military Committee of the German Parliament entered, yesterday week, upon the second reading of the Army Bill. As on the occasion of the first reading, clause 1, which fixes the peace effective of the army at 401,659 men, was rejected by 22 votes against 6, as was also a motion to fix the figure at 384,000. The other clauses of the bill were adopted in the same form in which they passed the first reading. During the debate the Minister for War declared that, without a fixed number being set down for the peace effective, the bill would not be accepted by the Federal Government.

The German Parliament completed, on Monday, the second discussion of the Press Bill, which passed almost in the form in which it was brought forward by the Committee. An animated debate occurred on the last clause, which provides that the bill shall not be extended immediately to Alsace-Lorraine. A motion presented by Herren Guerber and Hoyerbeck to strike out this clause was rejected by 174 votes against 129. On Tuesday the Parliament concluded the second reading of the Press Bill, and the first reading of a bill for the introduction of civil marriage throughout the Imperial territory.

The bill respecting the clergy recently approved by the Federal Council has been submitted to the Parliament. It provides that ecclesiastics who have been dismissed from office by the sentence of one of the Courts may, in case of resistance, be deprived of their nationality and expelled from Federal territory.

The Preussen, another large ironclad, has been launched from the yard of the Vulcan works at Stettin. Several other ironclads are in course of construction.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the motion for creating a special Diet for the province of Trent, and separating it from that of Tyrol, was referred to a Committee of fifteen for preliminary consideration, notwithstanding vigorous opposition from the Federalist deputies.

The second Ecclesiastical Bill was read the second time, yesterday week, in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, by 192 votes against 58. The House sanctioned, on Tuesday, the sum inserted by the Government in the estimate for the Theological Faculty of Innsbruck, after having rejected the amendment of the Committee, which proposed a reduction of the amount, as well as a resolution aiming at the suppression of the faculty.

In Vienna the clericals have held a mass meeting, which served as a general demonstration against Cesarism and a special protest against the Austrian Church Bills. The heads of the Catholic aristocracy of the empire were present, and messages of sympathy were received from all parts of Europe. The most notable was a telegram from Cardinal Antonelli conveying the Pope's blessing.

Herr Stephan Bitto, President of the Hungarian Lower House (who was sent for by the Emperor on the final resignation of the Deak Ministry), has formed a new Ministry, which is composed as follows:—M. Bitto, President of the Ministry; M. Chiazzy, Minister of Finance; M. Bartal, Minister of Commerce; M. Szapary, Minister of Interior; Baron Wenckheim, Minister of the Court; M. Zeihy, Minister of the Roads and Communications; M. Pauler, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Zzende, Minister for the Defence of the Country; M. Peiacevitch, Minister for Croatia.

On Monday M. Bitto explained the policy of his Government by a speech in the Diet. While announcing that he will endeavour not to disturb the union of political parties, the new President stated that the Ministry would confine itself to the tasks of remedying the financial and commercial difficulties of the country, the administrative machinery, and the establishment of an equilibrium.

The new Minister of Finance, on Tuesday, announced in the Diet that his first duty will be to reduce the expenditure, in order to improve the state of the finances. This depended upon the establishment of an equilibrium. He spurned the thought of a collision with the other section of the empire.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the army estimates, amounting to 28,000,000 dols. According to these estimates the effective strength of the United States army is reduced by 5000.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill limiting the greenback issue to 400 million dollars. Amendments fixing the amount at 350 millions, the old figure, and at 332 millions, the present figure, were defeated.

In opposition to the course of proceedings in Congress, a large meeting has been held in New York to protest against the inflation of the currency and urge a speedy settlement of pending financial questions.

The Government has seized the Cuban filibustering steamer Edgar Stuart.

The Swiss Federal Council has issued a proclamation recommending people to adopt the revision of the Federal Constitution.

At Puebla the Protestant chapel has been attacked by a mob, and the pastor stoned.

Livingstone's remains were brought by the steamer Calcutta, on Sunday, to Aden from Zanzibar.

Malta advices represent the rebellion at Fez to have nearly died out, the revolted tribes having submitted to the terms offered them by the Sultan.

We learn from the Cape of Good Hope that the news from the diamond-fields is unsatisfactory. Work was nearly suspended owing to the damage done by the recent floods.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

We have received for publication the following weekly telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st inst. :—

"Prices nearly stationary; rise in some parts of Eastern Bengal. Reports of spring crops good everywhere, except in Tirhoot. It is thought that rain of February has placed several districts beyond reach of famine. Trade brings 1700 tons a day into Behar, and very large quantities of private grain are awaiting dispatch at railway stations in Punjab. Government grain is being dispatched up East Indian Railway at rate of 2000 tons a day, up Eastern Bengal Railway 800 tons a day. Lieutenant Governor, after visiting Tirhoot reports that, on arrival, he found famine of considerable severity had set in through parts of Durbungah subdivision. People were flocking to relief works in enormous numbers. Local organisation for relief was incomplete. There was no dearth of supplies, but prices were high; population at large not seriously affected, but many of poorest classes much pinched, and a few of most wretched had reached point of starvation; only three or four deaths recorded, but it is feared that a few more may have suffered of whom we have no full information. Organisation now improved; village to village relief in detail being pressed on. Every effort being made to draught off people from relief works to their homes, but difficulties are considerable, as they prefer remaining on works.

"Lieutenant-Governor reports that widely-spreading want has been stayed. In a part of Chumparun there has been a marked change for worse in condition of people, but local organisation good, and equal to occasion. Village relief system in working order; no deaths reported. From several parts it is reported that if it had not been for measures taken by the Government there would have been many thousand starvation deaths before this. In some parts Government grain is being sold to general population.

"Sir R. Temple has visited whole of Rajshaye division. Reports transport arrangement in Rajshaye satisfactory; no deaths from want. His estimates for requirements of all distressed districts now complete. Total amount of grain now allotted, 387,500 tons, which gives a reserve over requirements of 49,000 tons; additional reserve unallotted, 78,000 tons; total reserve, 127,000 tons; total provision, 465,000 tons. Calculations have been based for safety on daily ration of 1½ lb., instead of 1 lb., as heretofore. Further ample food supplies available in Punjab."

On Wednesday night £63,000 had been received at the Mansion House in aid of the fund being raised there for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal; and of this sum £60,000 has been sent to the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta, for transmission to and distribution in the distressed districts.

The Glasgow Committee has forwarded a second instalment of £5000 in aid of the fund.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S BIRTHDAY.

The political demonstration of the French Bonapartist party, which took place at Camden Place, Chiselhurst, on Monday week, upon the eighteenth birthday of the late Emperor Napoleon's only son, is the subject of an Illustration. A very large number of gentlemen, with some ladies, had come over from France, and went down to Chiselhurst by special trains from town. Among them were five Princes of the Bonaparte family, sixty-five Prefects of the Empire, and several ex-Ministers of its Government, besides not a few who had been Councillors of State, members of the Senate, or deputies to the Corps Législatif. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Lucien Murat, Prince Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and Prince Louis Murat were entertained at breakfast by the Empress and the Prince Imperial. Among the men of political distinction present were M. Rouher, the Duc de Grammont, the Duc de Padoue, the Duc de Bassano, the Marquis de Lavalette, M. Pietri, M. Abbattucci, and others who bore an active part in the Imperial Government. There was a religious service at eleven o'clock, the celebration of low mass in the little Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary, Chiselhurst. The body of Napoleon III., it will be remembered, is laid in the mortuary chapel attached to this place of worship. The Rev. Isaac Goddard, Curé of St. Mary's Chapel, delivered an address after the mass. The members of the Imperial family and household visited the mortuary chapel, which now contains the beautiful sarcophagus presented by Queen Victoria. This was bedecked with masses of white flowers, to which the mourners added a wreath of violets interwoven with gold. In the grounds of Camden Place five or six thousand persons had assembled. A large pavilion, with a raised platform, had been put up for the intended ceremony. The Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, stood in the middle of the platform, his mother the Empress standing a little back, at his right hand. He wore the ordinary gentleman's evening dress, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the silver star on his right breast. The Empress was in deep mourning. The Duc de Padoue, in the name of those present and of all other adherents of the Bonaparte dynasty, was to read the address. He ascended the platform and read this paper, in the French language. It congratulated the Prince Imperial on his birthday, and stated that he was now of the legal age, under the Constitution of the French Empire, to ascend the throne, which it was hoped and believed he would yet be enabled to reach. The reading was attended by frequent cries of "Bravo!" and other expressions of hearty assent; cheers of "Vive l'Empereur!" followed its close. The Prince Imperial, with much dignity and energy, read his reply, also written in French, declaring that if, for the eighth time, the French people should decide by universal suffrage in favour of a Napoleon for their ruler, he was ready to accept the trust of Imperial power. His address was greeted with loud acclamations, and there were renewed cheers for the Emperor and Empress. The Imperial family, with their chief guests, re-entered the house. The Prince Imperial, or Emperor as they would now call him, accompanied by his mother, received in the drawing-room a great number of deputations from the departments of France, most of whom brought gifts of flags, jewels, and other tokens of homage. Luncheon was provided in the dining-room, and in a tent on the lawn. The Empress and Prince Imperial had a dinner party in the evening.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

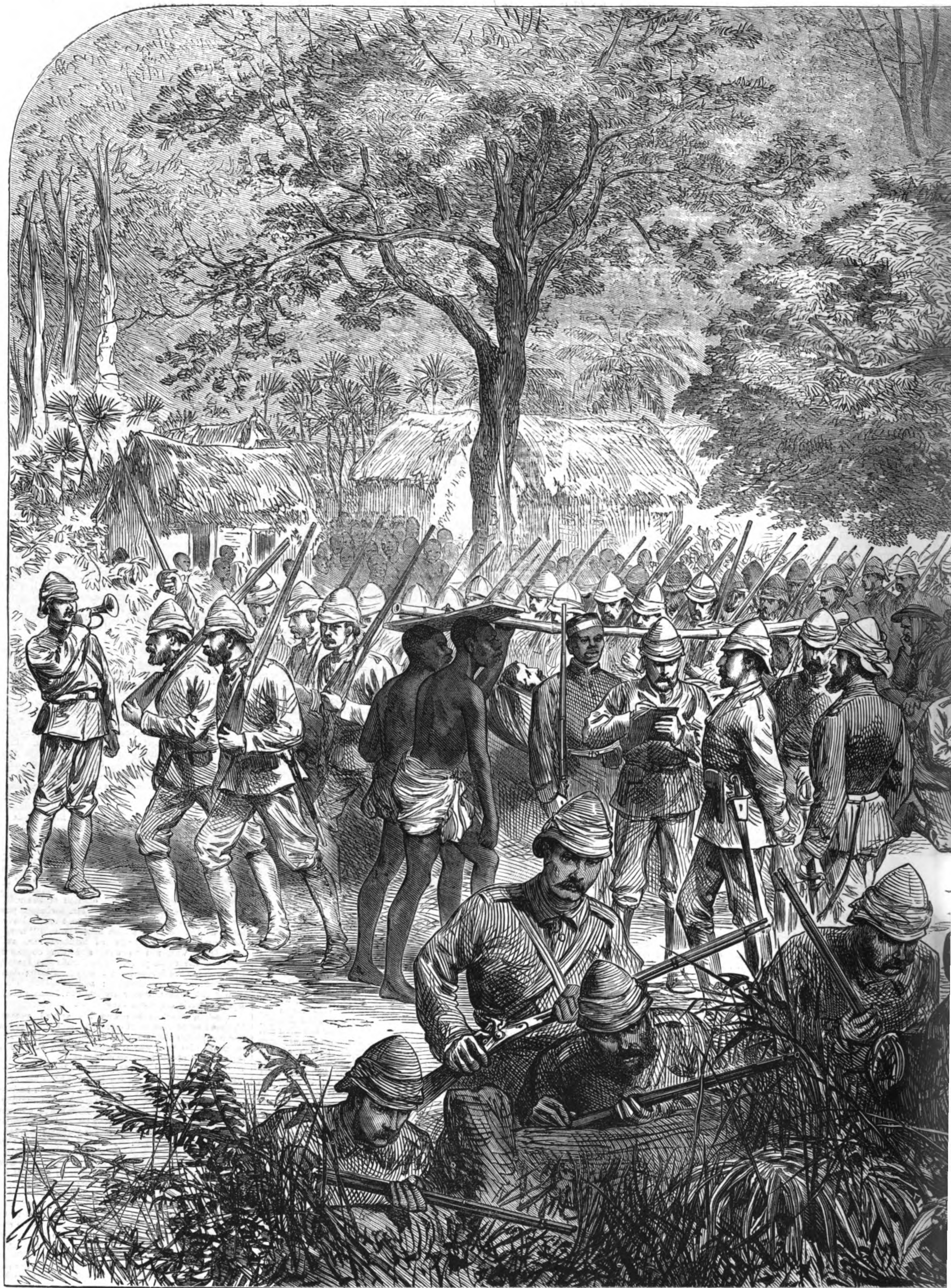
The Bristol meeting, which took place last week, was scarcely so great a success as had been anticipated; for the weather on the first and third days was as bad as it could be, the incessant rain making the course very heavy and slippery. It had been industriously put about that some of the Royal family would be present; but, to the great disappointment of the ladies, this did not prove to be the case. The Duke of Hamilton had very bad luck at the meeting, for the whole of his large team only managed to win two minor events, and twice when his representatives were made strong favourites they occupied the tantalising position of second. Probably Palm, who is by West Australian—Sabine, was one of the best horses that ran during the three days. He won the City Grand Annual Hurdle-Race in fine style from a field of fifteen, and on the following day a 10lb. penalty did not interfere with his carrying off a second hurdle-race. Mr. Arthur Yates, our most popular gentleman rider, was in the saddle on each occasion. The Bristol Royal Steeplechase, to which the magnificent sum of £1000 was added, brought out a field of twenty, but, unfortunately, proved a most extraordinary chapter of accidents from beginning to end, which is attributable to the terrible state of the ground. When they had gone nearly two miles Royalist (10st. 7lb.), who at the time was nearly a field in front of everything, bolted on the wrong side of a flag, and was, of course, out of the race. Almost at the same moment St. Aubyn (10st. 11lb.) fell at a fence, and Fantôme (10st. 9lb.) tumbled over him. A little further on Général (10st. 10lb.) and Clifton also came to grief. Schiedam (11st. 2lb.) was the next victim, as he slipped into a ditch, and Ryshworth (12st. 7lb.) fell over him. Two fences from home Merlin (10st. 8lb.) and Master Mowbray (11st.) also fell, the former bringing down Vintner (10st. 4lb.), who was full of running at the time. This left Scots Grey (10st. 13lb.) and Dainty with a good lead, and they rose at the last flight of hurdles together. The latter fell, and the "pale horse" was left to canter in alone. Jerry (10st. 9lb.) and Silvermere (11st. 1lb.), neither of whom had ever shown prominently in the race, were respectively placed second and third. Scots Grey ran pretty forward in the last Grand National, but, as may be imagined from our account, little reliance can be placed on the running, and, after the race, Vintner was made a great favourite for the "steeplechase Derby" at Liverpool, last Thursday. Footman started for two events during the meeting; but, as he persistently refused to jump even a hurdle, it is evident that his terrible fall of last year has ruined him for steeplechasing.

When, some little time back, we were commenting on the adjustment of the weights for the Lincoln Handicap we took occasion to remark upon the great strides in popularity which this meeting has made during recent years. This popularity is, of course, partly adventitious, for Lincoln is the first racing fixture after the recess; and turfites of all ranks, bearing, for the most part, the enforced idleness of winter with much discontent, are naturally only too glad of the opportunity to resume their favourite pastime. But, even if circumstances were less favourable, it must be admitted that the management this year well deserved the success which has been achieved. For the first time (with the best result) they added the magnificent sum of £1000 to the principal handicap; and, what was even more important, they purchased last autumn some additional ground and constructed a "straight mile," like the New Mile at Ascot, to replace the narrow and tortuous course upon which the Lincoln Handicap has hitherto been run. We heartily congratulate the committee of management upon their public spirit and its satisfactory results, and earnestly commend their example to the attention of certain gentlemen, who shall be nameless, at Epsom and Newmarket, and to all others whom it may concern. The principal feature of the first day's racing was the Brocklesby Stakes, for two-year-olds, run over the last half of the mile course. Eighteen youngsters faced the starter, and there were the usual number of "certainties" which had been so tried that they could not possibly lose. All the favourites, however, were defeated by Mr. Alington's Cashmere, a brown filly, by Thormanby—Scar, who won with the greatest ease by three lengths. She comes of a running family, being own sister to Chasuble and Decorator, and must have been highly tried by her owner, as she has been nominated for no less than thirty-two races.

The Lincoln Handicap was contested by no less than thirty-five horses, and, like the principal event on the first day, fell to a son of Thormanby. It may further be noticed, as a matter of coincidence, that Tomahawk won the Lincoln Handicap by exactly the same distance that Cashmere won the Brocklesby—viz., three lengths. Tomahawk early made his mark in the racing world by defeating his stable companion, Couronne de Fer, and a large field in one of the early two-year-old races last year. After that he ran several times unsuccessfully, and people generally considered that his only victory was one of those "flukes" for which the Turf is famous. His trainer, however, always had a good opinion of the colt, and it was mainly through his advice that Mr. Swindells purchased him for £1000 when he was put up to auction last autumn. A lucky deal, indeed, as which is not where "Lord Freddy" is the purchaser! Poor Oxford Mixture ran, as usual, just sufficiently well not to win, and the customary outsider obtained the third place. The Curate was fourth, a common situation for the favourite in a large handicap; Salvanos, Pete, and Andred ran respectably; and Wenlock, who was to do such great things, Sister Helen, the Infanta colt, and Sweet Agnes entirely disgraced themselves.

Captain Machell has won his second successive Grand National by the aid of Reugny; Chimney Sweep and Merlin, two complete outsiders, were second and third. The first day's racing at Liverpool was of little interest, and we shall give a full account of the meeting next week.

The dispersal of an old-established stud is always a matter for regret, and the Turf can ill afford the loss of such a man as the late Baron Rothschild. The horses in training were sold by Messrs. Tattersall, at Newmarket, on Thursday week, and realised the sum of 14,355 gs. Marworth alone made more than a third of this sum, being taken by Count Lehnndorff, to whom his immense bone and substance proved irresistibly attractive, for 5000 gs. None of the other three-year-olds fetched high prices; but, among the two-year-olds, Pedometer, by King Tom—Miss Peddie (1900 gs.), Tancred, an own brother to Corisande (1300 gs.), and Coomassie (1000 gs.) all reached four figures. Pedometer and Coomassie were bought by Mr. Foy on behalf of a member of the Rothschild family, and M. Lefevre secured Tancred. Three of Mr. Padwick's horses were sold in the same ring. Couronne de Fer, for whom no less than 6000 gs. was refused last season, seemed to be regarded with general suspicion, and, in spite of his owner's offer to match him for 1000 gs. to run any three-year-old in England over the Rowley Mile, Lord Rosebery got him for 2500 gs. We fear that it has been discovered that he inherits the family failing, and, like the rest of Miss Agnes's stock, cannot get beyond six furlongs; while it was broadly hinted by some people that he has turned roarer. Packington, for whom 1600 gs. was paid as a yearling, now fetched only 850 gs.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: HEAD-QUARTERS
FROM A SKETCH BY



ERS AT THE BATTLE OF AMOAFUL.
OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Since the new House of Commons has met for actual business there has been, as might have been expected, considerable attendance of members. On the first night Mr. Roebuck set the example of diligence in this respect, for he was the first person in the Chamber, and, taking the prescriptive seat which was ceded to him in former Parliaments, he held a kind of levée, gentlemen coming up in succession and greeting him. On that occasion the neophyte members rather wandered about, uncertain where to settle; but since then they have got into tolerable order, and many of them may be looked for in particular places, and stand out from the "undistinguishable throng." The reappearances of the components of the new Government, and their coming up to take the oath, were so managed as to be almost dramatic, the advent of Mr. Disraeli being especially effective.

The generally tame and formal proceeding of moving the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech was enlivened by a deviation by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell into a party attack, wittily shaped; and even the ponderosity of Mr. Romaine Callender, the seconder of the motion, unrelieved by attempts at rhetorical flights, did not operate to restore the usual dulness. Nor did the solemnity of Mr. Torrens, when he was adjuring the House to do miracles in mitigation of the Indian food distress, serve to depress the discussion, inasmuch as Mr. Gladstone was prompt to retort on Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell; but he did so in all good humour, and it was his cue to evince that the Government would find no factious opponent in him. The Prime Minister may be said to have been beaming; on his face mantled unusual smiles, his manner was gracious and his observations playful, and it scarcely needed for him to have said in so many words that he was satisfied with the result of the recent political *bouleversement*, so amply did his demeanour imply satisfaction.

The second day of the meeting of the House for business is generally featureless; but this time, there was a disturbing element introduced on the Report of the Address, for the Home Rulers placed themselves formally and in force in presence of the Legislature. Perhaps that peculiar labial utterance which—if the word may be excused—may be called "spluttering," to which Mr. Butt is subject, was rather increased on this occasion by a touch of nervousness. He began in a tone of moderation, and, though he warmed up a little when he described the down-trodden, police-ridden condition of Ireland, illustrated by the fact that no man was allowed to possess and to use arms at his discretion (which is a feeble word to indicate what the use would be), and how complete the liberty in that respect would be under a purely Irish Parliament, he cannot be said to have been over-enthusiastic, and, on the whole, his speech was not so effective as might have been expected. Perhaps, however, it was only a rehearsal against that occasion when Home Rule is to put on a grand Parliamentary appearance. Other Irish members of that persuasion revealed themselves, so to speak, in action. For instance, Mr. Macartney, who was undemonstrative, but decided; and, above all, there was Mr. Sullivan, who made an unquestionable hit. He is said to be audacious to a degree; but, though he was bold and freespoken, he could scarcely have been accused of audacity, showing at once a sense of personal and representative responsibility, combined with a proper deference for the Assembly which he was addressing. He is not merely eloquent, in the Irish meaning of the word, but, though ardent and copious in language, he is a rhetorician of skill; while as to humour, for point, and, above all, for the appearance of its unconsciousness, it is inimitable. Some of his illustrations of the effect of the Arms Act in Ireland were droll in the extreme as he moulded them, though they were none the less effective on his argument because they were so closely told. But they culminated in the case of the performing monkey which was seized for possessing and firing a popgun, against the statute and the peace of our Lady the Queen. Indeed, the sympathy which the hon. member exhibited towards the oppressed monkey was most affecting.

In this discussion there was an indication, beyond that of moving the election of the Speaker, that the Government intends to utilise the undoubted capacity of Mr. Chaplin as a debater; for, *à propos* of nothing, he made a sharp party attack on Mr. Gladstone, his thrusts being as keen and rapid as those of a small-sword and his demeanour almost fierce, while the expression of his face may be described by the familiar phrase that he had the light of battle in his eye. The rejoinder of Mr. Gladstone was forcible, but made without passion; in truth, his manner is so subdued that, by comparison with what it was wont to be, it might almost be called melancholy. One thing he did positively, and that was repudiating entirely that Home Rule towards which he is accused of having a leaning when it would serve his political purposes to conciliate its professors. Possibly some few people know that Lord Robert Montagu has been converted into an Irish member and a Home Ruler, and he made a tremendously lengthy but curiously unintelligible confession of his new political faith. Office has worked a miracle on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; for, whereas he was a low-voiced, modest speaker, who never roused attention, because he did not rouse himself, now he evidently desires to imitate the sound of a trumpet in his enunciation; while as to his sentiments, he means that the sound shall be by no means uncertain. Besides, he proved that he could say things which were so pointed that they ruffled the Home-Rulers, and stung them into clamorous denials; and, altogether, he astonished those who were familiar with his Parliamentary antecedents. When Mr. Butt offered to withdraw his motion, up sprang The O'Donoghue from a seat carefully removed from the spot where the Home-Rulers congregated in a group, and twitted those gentlemen with having made only a feint, so that there was nothing left but to divide, and so to show the scanty numbers of the adherents of the Home-Rule movement.

There have been indications that even now the Conservative party in the House is not welded in perfect unity; for when a motion was brought forward to renew the rule which forbids unopposed business to be taken after twelve o'clock at night, Mr. Disraeli having accepted a modification of the order proposed by Mr. Dillwyn, up came Mr. Beresford-Hope with a jocular objection to a compromise coming from the Liberal side; while Mr. Mowbray, who has not been permitted, as heretofore, to adorn a Conservative Ministry, and now sits undistinguished on a high back bench, with a warmth and energy which betokened strong feelings of some sort, almost denounced the really tactical course of the Prime Minister, who is doing all he can to conciliate and humour the House in all its varieties. So a composite minority—the greater part of which, however, were Conservatives—went into the lobby against their newly-empowered chief. There was more steadiness and discipline in their conduct on what was, in a manner, the first party debate and division of the Session. It was on the proposition of Sir Charles Dilke to extend the hours of polling under the Ballot Act to eight o'clock in the evening; and the Ministerialists, and eventually the Ministry by its representative, the new Home Secretary, made a decided stand against the change. The late Government speaking through Sir Henry James and Mr. W. E. Foster, temporised, and suggested compromise, but ultimately

were driven to support the second reading of the bill. The majority of seventy-five did not represent the actual strength of the Ministerialists, because some Liberals followed Mr. Roebuck in voting with the Government; but the division was, nevertheless, a test one, and showed the weakness of the Opposition effectually. Occasion was taken in this discussion by several members to give the House tastes of their quality. Notably, Mr. Edward Jenkins, of "Ginx's Baby" notoriety, made his first essay; and he did so with a coolness, an ease, and a confidence which seemed to irritate the Ministerialists; for, having first tried a common mode of indicating indifference—that of raising a hum of conversation—when they fancied that the honourable and fluent gentleman was plunging into an oration—they set in with the usual inarticulate hints that they had had enough of him, which he judiciously accepted, and a good deal of ingenious ratiocination and ornate diction was thus lost to the world. Again, Dr. Cameron, a new member for Glasgow, made his *coup d'essai*, and showed that, although doubtless he has a good deal in him, he has not in perfection the faculty of getting it out with facility and felicity. Perhaps Mr. T. Thompson, who sits for Durham City, when he has caught the House of Commons manner, may do well; for he possesses a copious vocabulary, which is not quite under judicious control, and seems to have ideas tolerably defined, while his presence is good and his voice also.

Altogether the House, notwithstanding the large infusion of new memberdom, has exhibited pretty much its traditional characteristics; while it certainly has shown itself ready to grant every grace, favour, and facility to the new Ministry.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Marquis of Salisbury, in laying on the table papers relating to the famine in Bengal, defended the conduct of the Viceroy of India with reference to the provision he had made to mitigate the calamity. To prohibit the export of grain, he thought, would have been useless, inasmuch as the supply of food was abundant, and the only difficulty was that of land transport. A minute of the Governor-General showed that there was no foundation for the charge that the labour test had been too rigidly imposed upon persons unaccustomed to work or too much exhausted for labour. With regard to the future, three millions sterling would be required in order to make the provision which the Government deemed to be necessary; but it was proposed to ask for powers to raise ten millions, so that they might be prepared to meet all emergencies. Agreement to the Address formed the only other business of the evening.

An alarmist picture of the state of the Navy was drawn by the Earl of Lauderdale on Monday night. The noble Earl stated that the British Isles were surrounded by 229 iron-clads of all nations, whereas of the 33 ships of similar class possessed by her Majesty 13 required new boilers, 7 were, to say the least, shaky, and of the remainder he doubted whether more than 10 were really effective. The first duty of the new Government, he trusted, would be to execute those repairs which their predecessors had been unable, for lack of men, to accomplish. After a few words from Lord Malmesbury, who said it would be premature to state the plans of the Government, Lord Camperdown gave an explanation of the naval policy of the late Administration. A great many of the ships came in to be repaired at once, and, owing to the enormous weight of the machinery, more men were required than had been anticipated. Admitting that some of the iron coating could be pierced by 6½-ton guns—admitting also that it was a question whether it was advisable to spend the £70,000 that would be required to repair certain ships of the Minotaur class—he still doubted whether the Navy was in the deplorable condition mentioned, but was rather inclined to believe that the noble Lord had overlooked depreciation among the 229 foreign ships, and that the British Navy would at any time be able to give a good account of them. The Duke of Somerset blamed the late Government for reducing the number of men in the dockyards from the 18,000 he used to deem it necessary to maintain down to a number as low as 11,000. From this subject the House, on a motion for papers by the Earl of Limerick, proceeded to a debate on the state of the militia, the noble Earl contending that no encouragement was given to really respectable persons to join that branch of the service. After a short discussion, the returns required were promised.

During a short sitting on Tuesday, at the instance of Lord Belmore, the subject of the slave trade in Polynesia was discussed, Lord Carnarvon stating that the traffic had diminished under the operation of the Act of 1872. At the desire of Lord Delawarr, certain papers relating to railway accidents were granted, after some debate.

On Thursday the Duke of Richmond gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the thanks of the House be given to her Majesty's naval and military forces engaged in the recent operations on the West Coast of Africa. The Lord Chancellor laid on the table three bills relating to the transfer of title to land, and intimated that they were framed on the principles enunciated by Lord Selborne on the subject last year. The main feature of the measure was the establishment of a register of title to land. He proposed that there should be a registration of three kinds of title—namely, first, a title absolute and indefeasible; secondly, a title limited or certified to be good from a particular date, and not beyond that date; and, thirdly, the simple title of a proprietor in possession and alleging himself to be owner. He further proposed that the registrar under the bill should be authorised to accept a title of forty years' standing, provided he was of opinion that there were no imperfections in such title. The three registrations he proposed were—fee simples, leaseholds of a certain length, and charters. For three years compulsion to register would not be enforced. There should, however, then be an obligation to register, and if a property were not registered the purchaser should only obtain an equitable title. The noble and learned Lord then stated at considerable length the minor provisions of the bills. After a discussion, in which Lord Selborne, Lord Hatherley, and other noble Lords took part, all expressing general concurrence in the principles of the bills, they were severally read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Whalley replied on a point of privilege to the letter of the Lord Chief Justice respecting his commitment for contempt. He moved that the letter be referred to the Committee of Privileges. Mr. Disraeli suggested that it was better fitted for a Select Committee, and in the end his proposition was agreed to. A statement was made by the Prime Minister on the course of future business. The House would be asked to meet on the following day to receive the excess votes of 1872-3, the supplementary Estimates, and a vote of credit for the Ashantee war. These and the votes for mon he hoped would be settled by the 31st. After this "financial

tour de force" they would adjourn to April 13, and on the 16th the Chancellor of the Exchequer would introduce the Budget. On the report of the Address Mr. Butt rose to move his threatened amendment, expressing the dissatisfaction in Ireland with the existing system of government in that country, and suggesting that exclusively Irish affairs should be left to Irish members, without any interference with or any separation from the British Empire. Amongst the speakers was Mr. Gladstone, who stated at some length the grounds upon which he said he should not hesitate to vote against it. Any plan for what was termed home rule ought not only to be intelligible, but should be shown to be expedient. After considerable discussion the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 314 to 50. The Address was then agreed to. In Committee of the whole House, Lord G. Hamilton moved a resolution asserting the expediency of enabling the Secretary of State in Council for India to raise a loan of ten millions sterling for the service of India on the credit of the Indian revenue. Approval of the motion having been expressed by Mr. Denison, Mr. Laing, and Sir G. Balfour, it was agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the House next day, at twelve o'clock. Leave was given to bring in a large number of bills.

As had been arranged, the House sat for a short time on Saturday, when, having gone into Committee of Supply—Mr. Cecil Raikes, on the motion of the Premier, taking the chair—a number of votes to meet Civil Service excesses in 1872-3 were agreed to. A short discussion was raised by Sir J. Hay as to the advisability of the purchase by the late Admiralty of the Briton (subsequently called the Dromedary); but, after some explanations from Mr. Lefevre and Mr. Goschen to the effect that the vessel had been purchased as a store-ship, the hon. and gallant Baronet withdrew his opposition. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a vote of credit amounting to £800,000 was taken on account of the Ashantee expedition, the right hon. gentleman intimating that, so far as could be at present ascertained, the total cost of the war not provided in the ordinary military and naval expenditure would not exceed the sum of £900,000. The report on the East India Loan was brought up, and some other formal business was disposed of. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. W. H. Smith moved that a sum of £1,422,797 be granted to her Majesty on account of the charge of the public services between March 31, 1873, and March 31, 1874. The motion was agreed to.

A motion made by Mr. Sandford on Monday to reduce liability to income tax to incomes below £500 was shortly discussed, but nothing came of it, the feeling evidently being that the proposal was crude and premature. Votes on account for the Army, Navy, and Civil Service were obtained as follows, without observation:—£2,000,000 for the naval services; £2,000,000 for the army services; £1,886,600 for civil services; and £1,226,000 for the revenue departments. The East India Loan Bill was read the second time, and bills were brought in by Mr. Butt and Mr. Bryan to assimilate the Irish Electoral and Municipal Franchise to the English law. Other bills were also brought in by private members.

There was a long discussion on Tuesday with respect to the hour of the night after which contested motions should not be proceeded with. A motion was ultimately carried, in accordance with a late precedent, that, with the exception of money bills and bills that have passed through Committee, no order or notice of motion shall come on after half-past twelve at night when notice of opposition or amendment has been given. The report of Supply and of Ways and Means was brought up, and agreed to. In Committee of the whole House, a resolution with reference to loans to school boards was agreed to. The Consolidated Fund (£1,422,787) was read the second time. Bills were brought in by Mr. P. Taylor to abolish the game laws; by Mr. Newdegate, to appoint Commissions for inquiring into monastic and conventual institutions; by Mr. Agnew, to abolish hypothec in Scotland; and by Mr. Mundella, to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871. The second reading of this last bill Mr. Mundella fixed for June 10; and Mr. Cross took the opportunity of saying a few words in vindication of the course taken by the Government in the appointment of a Royal Commission.

At the instance of Sir Charles Dilke, the House, on Wednesday, discussed the second reading of a bill which had for its object the extension of the time of polling under the Ballot Act, the hours to be from eight in the morning till eight at night, instead of between eight and four in the afternoon as now. There was considerable controversy, but in the event the bill was rejected by a large majority. Leave was given to The O'Donoghue to bring in a bill to extend the provisions of the Irish Land Act of 1870 to England and Scotland.

Mr. Disraeli gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the thanks of this House be given to her Majesty's naval and military forces engaged in the operations on the West Coast of Africa. The Consolidated Fund (£1,422,797 14s. 6d.) Bill was read the third time and passed. The Consolidated Fund (£7,000,000) Bill passed through Committee, as did also the East India Loan Bill. The Middlesex Sessions Bill, the object of which is to regulate the salaries of the assistant judge and second chairman of the Middlesex sessions, was read the second time; as also was the Public Works Loan Commissioners (loans to school boards).

The council of the National Rifle Association has deemed it necessary to issue a new code of regulations, making an entire change in the size and form of the targets, settling the vexed question of ties, and embracing other important alterations.

The Leeds Royal Park, which adjoins Woodhouse Moor, and which it was proposed to sell as building sites, has been bought by a company for £150,000; and it will be appropriated to the purposes of recreation, the ground being very suitable for floral exhibitions and galas.

There is a decrease in the Civil Service Estimates for the coming year submitted to Parliament of £243,456. The votes for education, the Post Office, and the telegraphs are the only ones showing an increase. The Army Estimates for the ensuing year show a total of £14,485,300, a net increase of £69,200. The total of the Navy Estimates is £10,179,485, a net increase of £279,760.

Lord John Manners was, yesterday week, re-elected, without opposition, member for the northern division of Leicestershire, on his appointment to the office of Postmaster-General. At Galway Mr. O'Donnell, the Home-Ruler who was certified by Archbishop Manning, defeated by over 200 votes Mr. Joyce, a Home-Ruler uncertified, the numbers being—O'Donnell, 579; Joyce, 358. The election for this borough was occasioned by the succession of Lord Howth to his present rank. The nomination for North Lancashire, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Colonel Wilson-Patten to the Peerage, took place on Wednesday. Mr. Clifton, who came forward in the Conservative interest, was the only candidate before the electors. Mr. Callan having elected to sit for Dundalk, there is a vacancy in the representation for the county of Louth. Mr. John Ramsay was, on Thursday, re-elected, unopposed, for Falkirk Burghs.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

We have still only to record the performances of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre, as those of the Royal Italian Opera will not commence until Tuesday next.

Our last notice of Mr. Mapleson's establishment was necessarily restricted to the performance of the opening night, Tuesday. On the Thursday following "Il Trovatore" was given for the debut of Signor Galassi as the Count di Luna—that of Mdle. Lodi, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" (announced for Thursday), having been postponed to Saturday.

The new baritone possesses a voice of considerable power, yet of agreeable quality, and his phrasing generally denoted both culture and intelligence. His delivery of the popular "Il balen" was so successful as to necessitate repetition, when it was still better given, much of the nervousness of a first entry having subsided. The favourable impression produced by Signor Galassi was improved with the progress of the opera, his acting and singing having been very effective in the great scene with Azucena, and the still more important duet with Leonora. This latter character was represented by Mdle. Titiens with that high dramatic and vocal power which have long rendered it one of her finest impersonations, a similar remark applying to the Azucena of Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Signor Naudin, as Manrico, sang and acted with great energy, and shared with Mdle. Titiens the encore of the "Miserere." Other characters were filled by Mdle. Bauermeister and Signori Rinaldini, Campobello, and Casaboni.

Mdle. Lodi, who made her first appearance in this country on Saturday, has a light soprano voice, clear and agreeable in quality, if not remarkable for power. Her intonation is generally good, and she executes florid bravura passages with much fluent skill, having also considerable capacity for pathos and passion. The commencing portion of the opening cavatina, "Come per me serena," was gracefully sung, and its concluding movement, "Sovra il sen," was given with an impulse and brilliancy that confirmed the good impression previously made. This was further improved by the singing rather than the acting of Mdle. Lodi in the bed-room scene, especially in the touching passage, "Non credea mirarti," and the clever execution of the final bravura, "Ah! non giunge" secured the favourable reception of the new Amina, whose future performances will probably gain with the increased confidence of the artist. Other features in the cast were so familiar as to require no more than mere mention. Signor Naudin was Elvino; Signor Agnesi, Count Rodolfo; and Mdle. Bauermeister, Lisa.

This week's performances began, on Tuesday, with "Il Trovatore," cast as before; for Thursday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced; and to-night (Saturday) "Fidelio" is to be given, with Mdle. Titiens as the heroine, and the first appearance of Herr Conrad Behrens, as Rocco.

Last week's Crystal Palace concert brought forward a work by Johannes Brahms hitherto unheard in this country. It is entitled "Schicksalslied" ("Song of Fate"), and is written for chorus and orchestra. There is much of calm beauty in the opening adagio, and some powerful writing in the following allegro. The piece is of moderate length, and therefore free from that diffuseness and over-elaboration which characterise some of its composer's more ambitious productions. Herr Joachim's masterly performance of Mendelssohn's concerto, and of a portion of one of Bach's sonatas for violin, and a fine execution of Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat), were other special features of the programme, which included Mr. Sullivan's overture to "The Sapphire Necklace" and a repetition of Brahms's orchestral variations on a theme by Haydn, first introduced here three weeks ago. The vocalists were Madame Sinico and Mr. Vernon Rigby. To-day (Saturday) Little's concerto-symphony for piano (with orchestra) is to be performed by Mr. Oscar Beringer, and Herr Carl Reincke's overture to the operetta, "An Adventure of Handel," is to be given for the first time here.

The sixteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will close next week with a programme of special interest, the occasion being the annual benefit-night of the director. At last Monday's concert Herr Joachim led Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, from op. 44, and played, with Mr. Charles Hallé, Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata, for piano and violin, the solo of the last-named gentleman having been the same composer's sonata in D from op. 10.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio "The Light of the World" was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, for the first time in London, on Thursday week, when the work was conducted by the composer, as on its production at last year's Birmingham Festival, for which it was specially commissioned and composed. On that occasion we entered so fully into an analysis of the merits and characteristics of the music that brief notice may now suffice, premising that the general effect has been much enhanced by various changes which the composer has since made, these being chiefly a reduction in length of several of the pieces, both choral and solo. As now modified, the oratorio gains much in compactness of form. At the performance referred to the orchestral and choral portions of the score (its best features) derived full effect from the vast forces assembled at these concerts; and the occasion was rendered specially interesting by the attendance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other Royal personages. The principal singers were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley; some of the subordinate solo passages having been sustained by Miss Spiller and Mr. Maybrick. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Sacred Harmonic Society gave Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist," which was then heard for the first time in London. Here, as in the case of Mr. Sullivan's oratorio, we are absolved from the necessity for lengthened comment, having noticed the work on its first production, at the Bristol Festival, in October last. Since then it has been given at Manchester, again conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, and with a renewal of the Bristol success; and now we have to record a still greater triumph in its enthusiastic reception by one of those large and critical audiences which are accustomed to assemble at the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Seldom has Exeter Hall been more completely occupied than on this occasion; indeed, it could scarcely have been fuller. Three of the solo singers—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley—were the same as at Bristol; Miss Antoinette Stirling having replaced Madame Patey in the music of the narrator. These names are sufficient to indicate that the performance in this respect was excellent. Admirable, also, was the choral and orchestral execution of the work, a result largely owing to the care and interest taken in its preparation and direction by Sir Michael Costa, the conductor. All the choruses, most of which are written with a masterly hand, produced a marked impression, two having had to be repeated. These were, the movement for female voices, "This is my beloved son," and the fine chorus ending the first part, "My soul, praise the Lord," in which the well-known psalm tune "Hanon" is

treated with rare ingenuity and skill. The unaccompanied quartet for the solo voices, "Blessed are they," was also encored. The applause was frequent throughout the oratorio, and Mr. Macfarren was twice called for. The society's forty-second annual Passion-week performance of "The Messiah" is to take place on Wednesday next.

The second concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, on Tuesday evening, consisted of a selection of sacred music, which included a fine motet, "Dixit Dominus," by the late Samuel Wesley; a similar and older piece, "Gaudent in Coelis," by Walliser; a new "Tantum Ergo," for eight-part choir, by Mr. J. F. Barnett (encored); Mendelssohn's sublime psalm, "Judge me, O God" (encored); Bach's motet, "I wrestle and pray;" M. Gounod's new "Ave Verum" (encored); Mr. Charles Horsley's anthem, "I was glad;" and several new part-songs, two of which, Mr. Leslie's "The Rainbow" and "The Lullaby of Life," had to be repeated. The singing of the choir was admirable in all these pieces. Vocal solos were contributed by Mr. Bentham and Mr. Ainsworth. Mr. Leslie conducted as usual.

The sixty-second season of the Philharmonic Society opened on Wednesday evening, when a selection of high and varied interest was performed, commencing with No. 11 (in A) of Handel's "Concerti grossi" for stringed instruments (the incidental solo passages skillfully executed by Herr Straus, M. Buzian, and Mr. W. Pettit), and including Beethoven's violin concerto and his romance in F, splendidly played by Herr Joachim, the same composer's overture to "King Stephen," and Weber's to "Der Freischütz," and Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony. The orchestral pieces were finely rendered under the direction of Mr. Cosins, who has now entered upon his eighth year of office as conductor of these performances. Mendelssohn's scena "Infelice," and an aria from Graun's "Britannico," were effectively declaimed by Madame Otto-Alvalleben. The next concert will take place on Monday, April 20.

The New Philharmonic Concerts begin somewhat late this year, the opening of the twenty-third season being announced for Saturday, April 18, when the first of four morning concerts will be given, the remaining four performances being fixed for evenings alternating therewith.

Miss Josephine Lawrence gave a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening, when she played, with great effect, Beethoven's sonata for piano solo in C minor (from op. 10), Mendelssohn's trio in the same key, Schumann's variations for two pianofortes, and Mozart's sonata in G for piano and violin. Herr Straus was the violinist, Signor Piatti the violoncellist, and Miss Lawrence's instructor, Mr. Franklin Taylor, sustained one of the pianoforte parts in Schumann's piece.

The fifth concert, and last but one, of the British Orchestral Society took place on Thursday evening, when a new symphony by Mr. G. A. Macfarren was produced, of which we must speak next week.

Next week will also be a busy one. Besides the opening of the Royal Italian Opera and the closing Monday Popular Concert, (already referred to), it will include a series of nightly performances of sacred music at the Royal Albert Hall, where, among other works, Bach's "Passion-Music" will be given—the recurrence of the annual repetition of this composition, as part of an evening service at St. Paul's Cathedral, being fixed for Tuesday next.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's annual Passion week performance of "The Messiah" will take place on Wednesday next at Exeter Hall. Madame Sinico, Madame Trebelli-Bettini (her first appearance at the society's concerts), Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley will be the principal vocalists, and the performance will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

The Prince of Wales has signified his intention to preside at the dinner of the Royal Society of Musicians, which is to take place at Willis's Rooms on April 27.

A long series of daily evening concerts will be given in the Albert Hall, beginning on May 1. The arrangement, said to be on a very extensive scale, will shortly be made public.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The new play at the Haymarket is by a new author, Mr. G. W. Godfrey, who has given earnest in it of dramatic aptitude. It is fancifully entitled "Queen Mab;" but the fairy is represented by an orphan mortal, whose loves and dangers interest us because they serve to bring out a character in contrast with the servile conditions that impede its natural development. These struggles with "unspiritual circumstance" have ever been suggestive, and the mind readily accepts their manifestation as the working of a sacred mystery. The earthly outcome, however, uniformly disappoints expectation. Queen Mab is here simply the adopted daughter of a vagabond player, an orphan, whose destitution itself is the very element in which the nobler attributes find opportunity of display. Her real father, named Vyner, was an artist, who had eloped with a Baronet's younger sister. Mab was the surviving fruit of their unfortunate marriage. It so happens that this same Baronet, Sir Greville Carew, of Cornwall, engages the orphan to give painting lessons to his niece. Sam Curnick, the veteran actor who has supplied the place to her of a parent, informs her of her relationship, in order that she may make her choice whether to retain her connection with Bohemian life or at once rise to the privileges of aristocratic society. Mabel Vyner decides on the former. But love interposes to disturb her content. Gerald Carew, the Baronet's son, a Life Guardsman, intrudes upon her while preparing supper, and amuses her with his languid and supercilious manners, which she meets with a brusque behaviour suitable to her apparent station. His better nature is as effectually concealed from her. They live to be better known to each other—he as her unknown saviour from the peril of drowning (an incident which he had laughed at when related by her), and she as a great painter, the Baronet's niece, and his own future wife. In developing his idea, Mr. Godfrey has conceived some striking situations, and much excellent dialogue; but he is apt to lose sight of the action while elaborating the latter, which is not seldom too much in the styles of the late Mr. Robertson and the present Mr. Byron. Young writers, however, naturally imitate; and Mr. Godfrey will probably prove more self-reliant in his next effort. He has provided some taking characters for Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, and Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale; and these will suffice for the present. The scenery, painted by Messrs. O'Connor and Morris, is unexceptionably good. Altogether, the audience received the new drama with marked favour.

CRITERION.

It is the order of the day that theatres should increase in number, and Messrs. Spiers and Pond have added to their magnificent restaurant at Regent-circus, Piccadilly, a neat and commodious playhouse, which they have placed under the management of Mr. H. J. Byron, assisted by Mr. E. P. Hingston as business-conductor. The new theatre is of moderate size, but

elegantly decorated, blue and gold prevailing among the colours, and satin abounding in the materials for cushions and curtains. The act-drop also does credit to the artistic reputation of the Messrs. Grieves, and the stage is sufficiently capacious for regular performance, though not perhaps for abnormal monstrosities. Mr. Byron has begun business with a new and original piece of his own—a comedy in three acts, entitled "An American Lady." The heroine is personated by Mrs. Wood, who comes over from America in order to save her brother from ruin, and accomplishes her object by meeting his creditors personally, and, in the free-and-easy style of Transatlantic diplomacy, gaining their consent to maintain the business. A change takes place in the state of the market, and the factory-bell, long suspended, is set ringing again. There is also a minor action, consisting of love passages between the American lady and the son of a Baronet, who has abused his trusteeship, and receives from her £2000 to set matters right. These simple materials serve for the framework and setting of much sparkling dialogue, in which the wit is much more evident than the humour. In fact, the present piece is the careless work of a clever man, intended only to start a new theatre with some degree of credit until something better can be provided for its patrons. It is followed by a burlesque from the pen of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, called "Topseyturveydom," in which the capricious writer endeavours, however vaguely and vainly, to show everything in a reversed position—the population of that kingdom being born old and growing young, so that ladies nurse their grandmothers in their arms, &c. The notion is obvious enough, but difficult to realise, and we cannot congratulate the author on his complete success.

SCENE FROM "MARY QUEEN O' SCOTS,"
AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

After some little difficulty, Mr. W. G. Wills's historical drama of "Mary Queen o' Scots" has been securely planted on the boards. The great scenes have become understood by the performers, and at length they identify themselves with their parts. One cause of the ultimate success achieved is that a certain amount of spectacle is permitted to assist the general action and to embellish it with pictorial groupings. Our Artist has selected one of these spectacular scenes for illustration. It represents the entry of the newly-inducted Queen into Scotland, where and when she is encountered by the famous John Knox, who, zealous for Presbyterian Christianity, is careful to oppose its Catholic form, and strongly objects to the Queen's wearing the cross. Mary is surprised by the interruption, and justly pleads that it was publicly known that she was a Catholic, and that therefore the great preacher's objection was an arbitrary insult, unsupported either by logic or true piety. The picture brings all parties into prominence. There are Mr. Rousby as John Knox; Mrs. Rousby as the indignant Mary; the favourite, Chastelard, as now represented by Mr. Forbes Robinson; and the subordinate characters completing the scene. We see at once that such a group of historical individuals in actual action on the stage must form an interesting as well as a moving picture. We may congratulate Mr. Wills on having treated a difficult subject so judiciously as to ensure its success, and the actors on having interpreted it in a manner satisfactory to the audience and honourable to themselves. The victory has not been won without a battle, but it derives an importance from the previous contest, which served mainly to show the value of the result.

MR. SIMPSON'S "ALL ROUND THE WORLD."

The figure of "A Circassian of the Soubash," which appears in one of our Engravings, is copied from a sketch by Mr. W. Simpson, the well-known travelling Special Artist of this Journal. We are glad to observe that he has received from the Institute of Water-Colour Painters the unsolicited honour of election as a member of their society.

This sketch is to be seen among the very interesting collection of such works, exhibited by him at the Burlington Gallery in Piccadilly, under the title of "All Round the World," meaning pretty much the same as that of his lately-published book, "Meeting the Sun." Our readers are well aware that Mr. Simpson was sent by the *Illustrated London News*, in August, 1872, to attend the wedding of the young Emperor of China at Peking, whence he came home, in 1873, by way of Japan, California, and the United States of America; so that he did upon that occasion perform, what is no rare or difficult feat in these days, the going all round the globe. But his travels and labours as an artist during the last twenty years have often led him into regions not so commonly visited by our wandering countrymen. He knows territories around the Levant, the Red Sea, and the Black Sea, from the stronghold of King Theodore in Abyssinia, which he saw beleaguered, in 1868, by a British army, to the Crimea, where he witnessed the siege of Sebastopol, and to the shores of Circassia, whither he accompanied the late Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Simpson presents a study of Circassian national character and costume in the sketch here engraved. It is as lifelike and truthful as most of his other sketches. The Tcherkess, as their name is properly written, inhabit the lower parts of the mountain valleys on that side of the Caucasus range which is towards the Black Sea, between the Abkhassians, whose country lies more to the west, and those dwelling east of the river Sunja—namely, the Midszezes, Kistes, or Tchetchenzes, and the Ossetes of the highlands beyond Mount Kasbeck. There is a strange diversity of races, languages, habits, and religious creeds among the various populations of this region, from the Black Sea to the Caspian. Since the Circassian struggle for independence, under Schamyl, was suppressed by the military power of Russia, a large number of the Mohammedans have chosen to emigrate into Asiatic Turkey. Their place has been partly supplied by Armenians removing their habitation from the Turkish dominion into that of the Czar. But the class of which Mr. Simpson's pencil has furnished a characteristic type may still be met with. In the details of this highland chieftain's apparel, we notice a peculiar sort of bandoliers, a row of small receptacles for cartridges, or powder and bullets, suspended across the man's breast.

The order of the Legion of Honour has been conferred upon M. Emile Baillière, son of the founder of the well-known firm of medical publishers.

Messrs. Papayanni, the owners of the steamer *Laconia*, from which 117 pilgrims were said to have been washed overboard in the Bay of Tunis, have received further intelligence tending to show that only nine persons are missing.

The festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, M.P. About 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. Subscriptions amounting to about £2600 were announced.



CIRCASSIAN OF THE SOUBASH.

FROM THE "ALL ROUND THE WORLD," EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES BY W. SIMPSON.



THE MAJORITY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL: THE DUC DE PADoue READING THE ADDRESS AT CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST.



SOME FROM "MARY, QUEEN O' SCOTS," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

NEW MUSIC.

Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

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GLADDEN THE EYE

AND CHEER THE MIND.
THE NEW COLOURS,
THE NEW SHADES,
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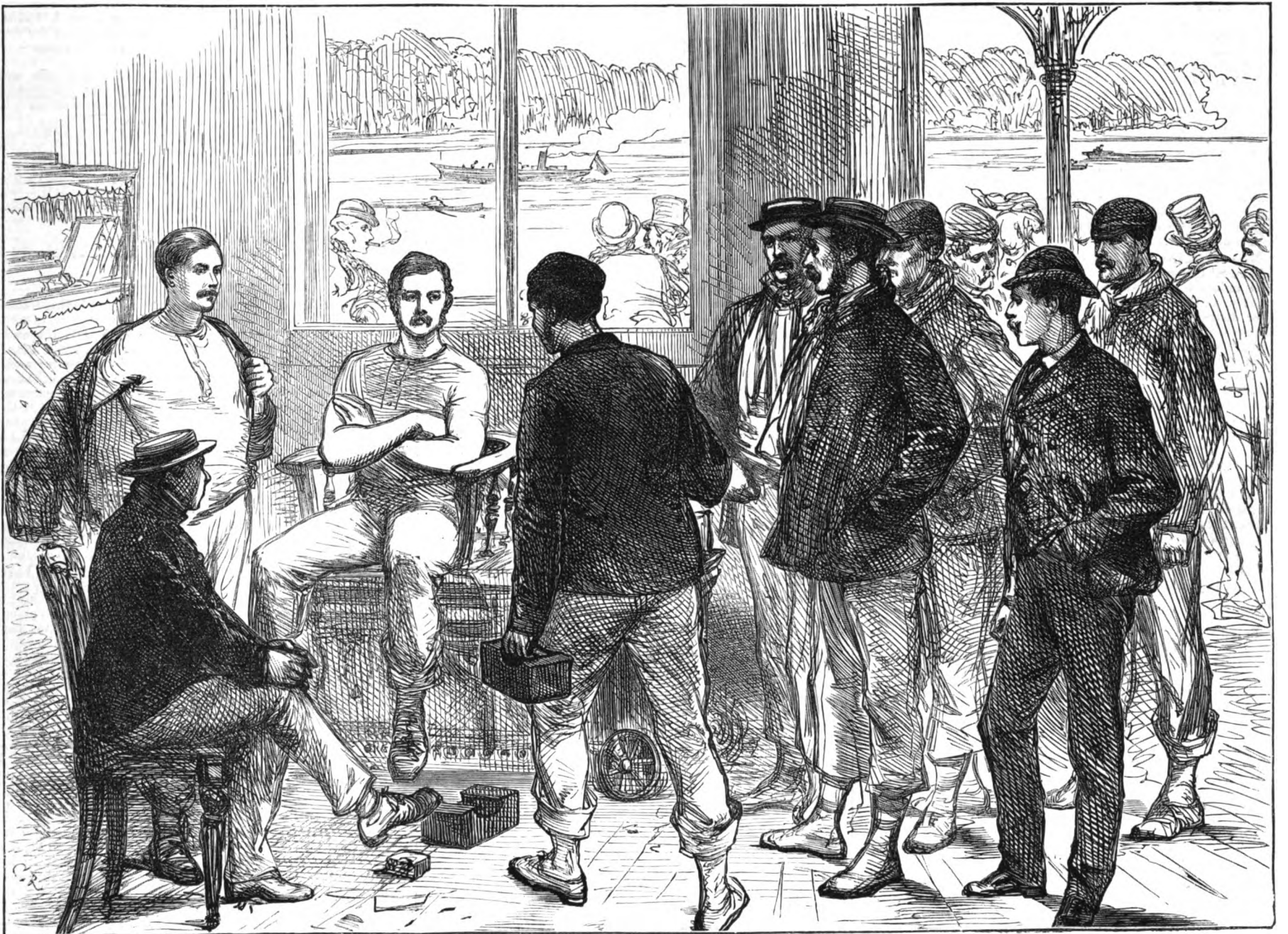
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BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

B



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE RETURN HOME—SIR GARNET WOLSELEY LANDING AT PORTSMOUTH.



THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE ON THE THAMES: WEIGHING THE CREW.

PUBLIC CHARITY IN PARIS.

The severe distress this winter among the poorer classes in Paris, where there is no regular poor-law provision, as in England, for the relief of the destitute, has led many influential and benevolent persons to take part in special efforts. The Duchesse de Magenta, wife of Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, Septennial President of the French Government, has been placed at the head of some important charities. Her proposal is to increase the number of soup-kitchens. At present there are forty of these soup-kitchens, which distribute 10,000 rations per diem. The Duchess thinks that seven more soup-kitchens ought to be established, and that the number of daily rations should be increased to 35,000. The distributions, however, are not free; each ration, worth about three halfpence, is sold to the applicants for one halfpenny—the Parisian poor objecting to receive charity. A large class of artisans, too, cannot avail themselves of soup-kitchens. The *bureaux de bienfaisance* are so organised that they do but little good, especially owing to the formalities and regulations that fence round all applications for relief.

WORK AND WAGES.

A four-foot vein of high-class coal has been struck in a new sinking at the Llanharan Collieries, belonging to Messrs. Richards, Power, and Co., of Cardiff and Swansea. Openings have been made on an extensive scale for working it.

The Royal Commissioners of Inquiry into the Operation of the Labour Laws are the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Winmarleigh, Mr. Bouvier, the Recorder of London, Sir M. Smith, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Goldney, M.P., and Mr. Macdonald, M.P. The general scope of their inquiry embraces the Master and Servant Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act; but they will also have to inquire whether it is expedient to limit or define the law relating to conspiracy generally, or as affecting the relations of masters and workmen.

The trades union Parliamentary committee has held a meeting, specially convened, to consider the action of the Government in appointing the Labour Laws Commission. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring it to be a more excuse for delay, and protesting against it as a surprise, an intrigue, and a fraud. The trades unions of the country are recommended to refuse to have anything to do with the Commission, either in the way of giving evidence or of recognising its action. Mr. George Potter, at a meeting of trades unionists, on Thursday week, denounced as "traitors to the cause" Mr. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., because those gentlemen have consented to serve on the Commission.

Mr. Hughes has written to the papers justifying himself; and Mr. Macdonald, M.P., who was present at a conference of miners held at Glasgow last Saturday, justified his consent to be nominated upon the Commission. A resolution of confidence in him in reference to this matter was passed.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P., has issued an address to the miners of Scotland, in which he recommends them to consider well before they finally determine to resist reduction of wages. He suggests that they should meet the masters half way, and thus enable 30,000 men to remain at work.

The miners' strike in South Staffordshire appears to be assuming an alarming aspect. The whole of the men in the Cannock district are out, and the notices of a large number in the Dudley and Brierley Hill districts expire shortly. The prospect of a general strike of colliers in the Black Country, consequent on the threatened reduction of wages, is more serious than has been the case for many months past. There have been meetings in various colliery centres this week. In North Staffordshire the miners have held a mass meeting to concert measures for resisting the reduction of 15 per cent in wages which takes effect from next Saturday. The masters' conduct was characterised as "unjust, dishonest, and oppressive." After paying them this compliment the men expect them to receive their delegates at a friendly conference. Should the reduction be enforced, about eight thousand of them threaten to strike. In Lancashire the same question is being discussed in a more pacific way by conferences of delegates. One of these took place on Monday, at Wigan, when it was announced that a joint committee of coal-masters and miners' delegates would meet as soon as possible to negotiate for a compromise.

The executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met at Leamington on Monday, and reported 2500 unionist labourers to be locked out throughout the country, and the committee gave permission for strikes in two other districts where the men's demands have been refused. The recently-appointed Royal Commission on labour was strongly denounced, together with the action taken by Mr. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. T. Hughes. Mr. Cox, the "Derbyshire magistrate," apologised for Mr. Hughes and Mr. Macdonald as the victims of a trick. They had been, he said, entrapped into the Commission by being allowed only half an hour to decide whether they would serve or not. About 1200 locked-out farm labourers paraded Newmarket streets on Tuesday, preceded by a band, and wearing the unionist colour—blue. Letters threatening incendiary fires have been received by some of the farmers.

At a meeting of coalowners at Cardiff, on Tuesday—Mr. Fothergill, M.P., presiding—an application from the miners to restrict the output of coal in order to avoid the necessity for reducing wages was refused.

The Oldham district colliers, on Tuesday evening, resolved to resist the attempted reduction of wages. Eighteen hundred men and boys are on strike.

Subject to Parliamentary sanction, the Town Council of Birmingham has resolved to purchase the business of two local gas companies.

Dr. Lyon Playfair has consented to preside over the health department of the Social Science Association Congress to be held at Glasgow.

The Office of Admiralty Director of Education, which has for some years been held by the Rev. Dr. Woolley, at an annual salary of £1200, is abolished.

Sir Arthur and Mr. Cecil Guinness have received, through a deputation headed by the Duke of Leinster, the thanks of the Irish people, and especially the citizens of Dublin, for the magnificent and patriotic support of the Exhibition Palace, during two years, as a place of instruction and amusement.

Archbishop Manning, speaking, on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, on the subject of temperance, remarked that, if the enormous liquor traffic continued to extend itself year after year unchecked, the day would come when Parliament would be unable to cope with it; and its influence over the people of this country would then be so strong that by it the votes of electors and elected would be determined. He looked upon this as one of the gravest signs of the present day.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

FUNGI AND MOSSES.

Professor Williamson, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture on Cryptogamic Vegetation, given on Thursday week, considered the Fungi and Mosses. The fungi are a class of cellular, flowerless plants, growing in or upon wood and the herbaceous parts of living or dead plants, upon living or decaying animal substances, and in solutions of organic mixtures. A large portion of them are microscopic bodies, and only to be made out by a very high magnifying power. Of these the bacteria have of late excited much discussion. Dr. Bastian and others assert that they may be produced by spontaneous generation—that is, from inorganic matter by some kind of inorganic force without the agency of life; while Pasteur and others deny their formation, except by the means of the living germs abounding in the atmosphere. Professor Williamson said that the question was considered not yet ripe for settlement, but expressed his own opinion that the evidence hitherto obtained is against Dr. Bastian's theory. He then described the nature and development of the yeast-plant and its relation to fermentation, and other fungoid growths. The dry-rot, he said, should be termed the "wet-rot," since the spores of this fungus light upon damp, not dry, wood, and run into its tissues with incredible power—the decay hastening with the growth of the fungi. If the wood be painted, the mischief is hid, till utter destruction ensues. The noxious fungi of the vine and the potato, and the mould formed on preserves, were also noticed. Proceeding to mushrooms, he stated that what we use as food is the fruit of the fungus, the plant itself consisting of small white filaments composed of cells closely joined together. After commenting on the modes of reproduction and development of mushrooms, the Professor said that the Italians reject the mushroom used at our tables, and use other kinds which we despise, and he added that we thus waste tons of wholesome food. He especially commended the rapidly-growing puff-ball for its delicate flavour and nutritive qualities, as far exceeding the cauliflower and cabbage. He also described the gradual formation of the "fairy-rings" in our meadows by growing fungi. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the mosses, the most of which have a cellular stem on which the leaves are arranged, giving the structure a very characteristic aspect. They possess also other analogies to the higher orders of plants. After commenting on the peculiarities of their development and multiplication, elucidated by diagrams, the Professor concluded by observing that, although the atmosphere is so loaded with minute vegetable germs that we cannot avoid breathing them or taking them in our food, yet he did not believe that any harm ensued to us in consequence.

TEMPERATURE OF THE ATLANTIC—THE CHALLENGER OBSERVATIONS.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Registrar of the University of London, at the Friday evening meeting, March 20, in beginning his discourse, said that the series of investigations carried on by him in 1868 and the three following years, of which the results had been communicated to the members in previous discourses, had led him to the following conclusions:—1. That there is a general interchange of water between the Polar and Equatorial areas, wherever permitted by the disposition of the land; the whole of the deeper stratum moving slowly from the Equator towards either Pole. This double movement is sustained by the constant excess in weight of the Polar column above that of the Equatorial column—their levels being supposed equal—producing an excess of lateral pressure on the lower strata of the former and a consequent outflow towards the latter; this constant outflow tending to occasion a reduction of level, which tendency will produce a continual surface indraught into the Polar area. The theoretical correctness of this view is admitted by every physicist, and can easily be demonstrated experimentally. 2. That the temperature of the deeper parts of the North Atlantic basin progressively falls from 40 deg. Fahrenheit, at about 900 fathoms, to 35½ deg. or to 36½ deg. at the bottom; so that the whole of the lower stratum (often exceeding 2000 fathoms in thickness) consists of water which has either of itself come from the Arctic basin or has been cooled down by a large admixture of Arctic water. 3. That the temperature of the deeper stratum of the South Atlantic would be lower than that of the corresponding stratum in the North Atlantic, on account of its much freer communication with the (South) Polar basin; and that the influence of the Antarctic flow might probably extend to the north of the Equator. 4. That, in consequence of the meeting of the two Polar underflows in the Equatorial area, and the continual draughting off of the warm upper stratum towards either pole, the cold stratum would rise nearer the surface in the Equatorial than in the Temperate parts of either ocean. All these predictions have been so precisely verified by the Challenger observations as to afford a most satisfactory confirmation of the general doctrine on which they are based. Dr. Carpenter had further maintained that the amelioration of the climate of the western side of the British Isles, of the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe islands, of Iceland, Norway, and Spitzbergen, is due to this slow Polar indraught acting on a stratum of water, which, even as far north as the Faroe Islands, has a thickness of several hundred fathoms; and that this could not be rightly attributed to the influence of the Gulf Stream (restricting that term to the proper Florida current), which dies out after passing the banks of Newfoundland, where it meets the Arctic current, being no longer distinguishable either by movement or by temperature from that general north-eastern surface drift which is maintained by the prevalence of south-west winds over this part of the North Atlantic. This view, also, has been confirmed by the Challenger investigations, which have shown that the true Gulf stream, even when flowing past Sandy Hook at the rate of three miles an hour, has not a greater depth than one hundred fathoms; and that this depth is still smaller when it passes Halifax, by which time it has extended itself superficially. But these investigations have also shown that between Bermuda and the Azores the temperature of the upper stratum between 100 and 600 fathoms is much higher than that of the corresponding stratum nearer the Equator, a temperature above 60 deg. prevailing down to the depth of 300 fathoms, at which the temperature at ten degrees nearer the Equator is only 55 deg.; and while under the Equator it is but little above 40 deg. As this excess of warmth gradually disappears towards the Azores, and is entirely lost between the Azores and Madeira, the lecturer thought that it might not improbably be due to the return of that portion of the Equatorial current which does not enter the Caribbean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico, but is deflected northwards by the chain of the Antilles and the coast of Florida and Georgia. This has been very commonly included in the general designation, "Gulf Stream;" but Dr. Carpenter urged that the term should be restricted to the Florida current. In so far as the upper stratum of the Atlantic in the latitude of the Azores derives an excess of warmth from this northern diversion of the Equatorial current, to that extent our own climate is ameliorated by it; since the indraught which carries that stratum northwards into the Arctic basin will thus bear with it

a greater store of heat. But this indraught of heat would equally take place if there were no Equatorial current at all, or if it could all pass on without interruption by any land barrier into the Pacific. In conclusion, Dr. Carpenter referred to the observations made during the further voyage of the Challenger from the Cape to Kerguelen's Land, thence to the border of the great southern ice-barrier, and thence to Australia (the satisfactory completion of which has just been announced by telegram from Melbourne), as likely to afford a firm basis for the doctrine he had advocated, which, if established, would be of the highest importance in physical geography. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, in his second lecture on Ephesus and its Temple, in connection with Mr. Wood's discoveries, on Saturday last, after rapidly touching on the points of chief interest in the biblical narrative of St. Paul's visit, dwelt upon the celebrity of the goddess Diana, or Artemis, and the prevalence of her worship, which was carried by the Phœceans as far as their remote colony Marseilles. Her especial characteristics were referred to an Asiatic origin. On the Ephesian coins of the Imperial period, and in certain statues in Italian museums, doubtless copied from the statue in her temple at Ephesus, she appears in a rude and archaic form, loaded with strange symbols, unlike the type of the beautiful huntress-queen, the Artemis of the Greeks. We have an analogous phenomenon in regard to other deities of Asia Minor, bearing Greek names, but differing essentially in type from their Hellenic homonymes. The multiplication of breasts in the Ephesian Diana is explained by St. Jerome as the symbol of her being the nursing-mother of all animal life, and is at variance with Hellenic treatment. Mr. Newton then gave a short history, first of the original temple, founded about 550, finished about 460, and burnt by Herostratus 356 B.C.; and then of the second temple, built during the reign of Alexander the Great, whose well-known proposal to the priests, and their still more celebrated evasion of his conditions, will be remembered. It is the remains of this second temple which Mr. Wood has discovered. This edifice was specially interesting, not only as being a kind of museum for works of art, but also as having served, like other ancient temples, as a bank of deposit. The wealth of states, kings, and private individuals was deposited within its treasury, under the guardianship of the priests, who kept careful records of all such property. The Parthenon at Athens had a similar treasury, of which the nearly complete accounts for a series of years have come down to us, and have been recently published by the industry of the Germans. Among the inscriptions discovered at Ephesus are two documents of this class, which throw much light on this ancient system of banking. Some of the property thus left in deposit must have occasionally lapsed for want of heirs, and thus swelled the revenues of the goddess, resembling the case of the Suits' Fund in our Court of Chancery. Xenophon, when going on a campaign with Agesilaus, left a large sum of money with one of the chief priests at Ephesus, with the understanding that it should be restored to him if he returned, but if he did not that it should be dedicated to the goddess. Besides gifts, bequests, dedications, and fines, her personal property, she also possessed real property, in the shape of lands, of which the fee simple was sometimes sold by the owners to the temple, on the condition that they should remain in undisturbed possession as life-tenants, at a fixed rent, the land being thus protected from pillage and confiscation. This tenure may be compared to that under the monasteries in the Middle Ages, and to the Turkish Vakouf. The ancient privileges of the temple as an asylum for fugitives were of great importance; and, though occasionally abused, were allowed even by the Roman Emperors. Female slaves maltreated by their masters found refuge here, and, if they proved their charge, became servants of the goddess; otherwise, however, their masters were bound over to keep the peace. Of the exact subordination and functions of the body of priests belonging to the temple Mr. Newton said that we have no knowledge. After noticing the grand festival of Artemis, held throughout the month Artemisia (or March), which was dedicated to her, the lecture was concluded with a description, drawn from one of the Greek novels, of the procession in her honour on her birthday, May 25, in which Abrokomas, the hero, walked among the Ephebi, or young men, and Anthia, the heroine, was with her companion maidens. The concluding lecture, on Saturday next, will be devoted to Mr. Wood's discoveries.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF GASES.

Professor Tyndall began his sixth and concluding lecture, on Tuesday last, by referring to Boyle's experiments, which showed that the motion of falling bodies and the swing of the pendulum are retarded by the resistance of the atmosphere, which was further proved by a guinea and a feather falling, in precisely the same time, in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. The principle of the syphon was next explained and illustrated, and it was demonstrated that the bend of the syphon must not be at a greater height above the level of the liquid than corresponds with the height of a column of the liquid which the atmospheric pressure can support. Thus, if the liquor to be drawn off be mercury, the height of the bend must be less than 30 inches; and if it be water, it must be less than 34 feet. Having exhibited the motion of the flame of a candle towards the current of air rushing towards it, the Professor showed that this occurs also with a steam-jet, which was thereby enabled to balance an egg-shell and a glass ball successively. He then alluded to the researches of Clément and Desormes in relation to this subject, and to the ingenious practical application suggested by Mr. C. William Siemens. This was followed by an account of the experiments whereby Magnus explained the deviation of round projectiles to be due to their rotation in their passage through the air. The hydraulic system of the human body, the heart and its appendages, was next alluded to, and the sphygmograph, which by tracings records the manner in which the heart is working, was exhibited in action upon the Professor himself, the state of his pulse being revealed by the movements of a ball of light upon the screen. The use of the cardiograph, for registering the action of the heart, was explained, and the results of Dr. Sibson's administration of nitrate of amyl were shown in tracings on smoked glass. After stating that all gases are really the vapours of liquids, Professor Tyndall referred to Faraday's liquefaction of chlorine and other gases, and exhibited an iron bottle containing 200 gallons of carbonic acid, the gas in soda-water. When some of this condensed gas was drawn off the cold created by its evaporation was so great as to turn the watery vapour and the condensed gas itself into snow, and even to freeze mercury. The interesting researches of Professor Andrews on the gaseous and liquid states of matter were next commented on, as proving the continuity of these states; and, finally, Mr. Ladd's process of liquefying the gas ammonia was exhibited in action.

No lectures will be given in Passion and Easter weeks.

NEW BOOKS.

In the volume, *An Art-Tour to Northern Capitals of Europe*, by J. Beavington Atkinson (Macmillan and Co.), the author explores the outlying fields or fallows of modern European, Scandinavian, Oriental, and classical art; and it is very curious to see how the utmost extremes of artistic conception, motive, and aim, or style and habit of treatment exist side by side, yet very rarely blend together or modify each other. As we accompany the author to Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev, we are reminded of the fringe of some rich tapestry or carpet, where the colours appear distinct and individual, without the crossing and interchange of warp and woof. Artists should be very grateful to Mr. Atkinson; for a great part of his observations relate to a terra incognita, comparatively speaking, and the public will find much that is interesting, as well as novel, in the book. A portion of the materials had previously been used for articles published in journals and magazines, but about two thirds of the present volume are new. The author had unusual qualifications for the task he undertook. He had an extensive acquaintance with art throughout the middle and southern States of Europe, and had, besides, visited Egypt and Syria, so that he possessed ample data for forming a just estimate of the condition of art in the new regions he has traversed. One of the most valuable essays in the early part of the book is that on Thorwaldsen, which is duly critical and analytic, yet warmly appreciative. Very interesting and valuable is the description of St. Petersburg, which includes a more complete and trustworthy account of the famous collection of the Hermitage than we before possessed in English. This magnificent collection, which will bear comparison with the richest galleries of Europe, is the noblest monument of the wealth and public spirit of successive autocrats of Russia since Catherine II. The Dutch pictures, says Mr. Atkinson, are not to be equalled save in Holland or in Dresden; the Spanish school has no competitor save in Madrid and Seville; the portraits by Vandyke and the sketches by Rubens are only surpassed in England and Bavaria; the collection of gold ornaments from Kertch is not surpassed by the gold-work in the Etruscan Room of the Vatican; and elsewhere he says that the finest collection of classic jewellery in the world has been exhumed from the Crimean sepulchres; the coins are not inferior to the numismatic collections in Paris or the British Museum. "La Vierge de la Maison d'Albe" and "St. George," by Raphael; "La Madonna Litta" and a "Holy Family," by Leonardo da Vinci, with other important examples of these great masters, are also in the Hermitage, but have suffered most cruelly at the hands of "restorers." The English reader can hardly be reminded without regret that the most valuable portion of the Hermitage Gallery, after the Crozat collection, is Lord Orford's pictures, which were removed from Houghton to St. Petersburg in 1779, and lost to this country for the very moderate sum of £35,000. The celebrated Royal manufactory of mosaics at St. Petersburg receives considerable attention. At Moscow, especially, but also at St. Petersburg and Kiev, the "City of Pilgrimage," Mr. Atkinson, like all travellers in Russia, was much struck with the picturesque aspect of the countless gilded, coloured, and fantastically-shaped domes of churches and other buildings; with the evidences of the vast mineral wealth of the Russian empire afforded by the internal decorations of those churches and buildings; and with the splendour and sumptuousness of the Greek Church ritual in its church functions and processions. The offshoot of Byzantine art which is patronised by the Church is an entirely traditional and utterly dead style, or rather a mere manufacture and trade. Sculpture, too, has no chance with the Greek Church, for she discountenances any representation of the human figure in the round. The author justly points out that symbolism, such as we find in the Greek Church, has "never been favourable to art as art; the noblest type of the human form, which is the highest aim of art, has never been striven for under the sway of symbolism. Physical beauty and truth to nature stand, in fact, in the way of that act of faith and attitude of devotion which the system of symbolism engenders." Mr. Atkinson finds little that is hopeful in the present position and prospects of art in Russia and the Scandinavian kingdoms. Proofs of capacity and ability are given by many living painters, but their art is an exotic: modern art, chiefly of debased classical and Renaissance styles, has been imported from France, Germany, and England. A native art has yet to be founded by reference to national life, character, costumes, and landscape—much of which is extremely picturesque. Future development may, says our author, possibly be threefold. First, in the direction of Scandinavian antiquities, as exemplified, for instance, in Finnish metal-work. Secondly, Byzantine, especially for decoration, the style being, as it were, the natural heritage of Russia; the best Russian decorative art being already directly Byzantine. Thirdly, and possibly the fittest sphere of development, would be still more Oriental. Russia not only borders upon ancient Byzantium, but she is the close neighbour of Persia, India, and China; and when the thin veneer of Western civilisation is scraped off the Muscovite is an Oriental. Russia, therefore, should constitute herself the exponent and champion of the Eastern arts. At present she seems to be copying South Kensington wholesale, than which no course could be more suicidal. A copious index renders the work more valuable as a book of reference.

The biography of Leonardo da Vinci and the catalogue raisonnée of his most important paintings, which constitute Mrs. Heaton's share in the authorship of the volume, *Leonardo da Vinci and His Works*, by Mrs. Charles W. Heaton and C. O. Black, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), are extremely welcome, for there has been a strange deficiency in our language, of information in a collected, readily-available form, respecting the great Milanese master and his works. Mrs. Heaton very modestly intimates that she has only sought to compile, from most of the later and many of the earlier authorities, a biographical sketch, from which nothing of interest in regard to Leonardo's life should be omitted, but in which there should be no attempt at criticism of his works or genius. This intimation, however, does far less than justice to the care and skill displayed in the arrangement and narration of the biographical facts and inferences, or to the judgment and good taste with which critical opinions on the master's works have been collated and occasionally commented upon. Mr. Black's able essay on "Leonardo da Vinci in Science and Literature," which is largely based on Signor Gilberto Govi's researches in his treatise "Il Genio di Leonardo," forms a valuable, and indeed necessary, complement to the biography. Mr. Black conclusively shows that Leonardo was not less great in philosophy and science than in art. He may, in truth, be fairly regarded as the first great teacher and prophet of inductive philosophy, and the first great discoverer and pioneer in very many departments of modern science. Obviously, however, no figure in history at all approaching the intellectual and artistic grandeur of Leonardo has ever been so neglected by posterity, and only enormous labour and rare qualifications can effect a rehabilitation, so far as that is now practicable. A strange fatality has attended all that Leonardo did or wrote. His "Last Supper" and many of

his chief works in painting and sculpture are either destroyed or exist only in fragmentary studies or the copies of pupils. The enormous mass of his manuscripts was left in dire confusion, and the difficulty of reading his calligraphy and arranging his notes is rendered doubly great by the peculiarity of the writing—being from left to right, with numerous elisions and strange orthography. Many entire volumes of his papers have been destroyed or lost. Others are scattered throughout the various countries of Europe; and some, such as the jealously-guarded volume in which the French manuscripts are preserved, are as yet unexplored. Yet the few "Sibylline leaves" which have been examined and edited literally teem with the germs of modern thought and science, and either prophetically hint at or clearly anticipate inventions and discoveries in succeeding ages upon which great reputations have been founded in several branches of science. The volume under notice is handsomely got up and illustrated by photographs from drawings by the master or from engravings after some of his pictures.

Some subjects, like ghosts supposed to have long been laid, are constantly cropping up again, without apparent rhyme or reason; and to that category belongs the otherwise excellent volume entitled *Joan of Arc*, by Mrs. Bray (Griffith and Farran). It appears that the writer has lately been studying "the French chronicles of the fifteenth century;" and a generous disposition, combined, perhaps, with didactic tendencies, seems to have suggested the idea of imparting to the public the fruits of that interesting study. Yet it cannot be said that the story of the Maid of Orleans had hitherto escaped notice. She and her voices, and her heroism, and her trial, and her condemnation, and her rehabilitation may still have some fascination hanging about them, but it is by no means the fascination that belongs to novelty. To say nothing of histories, chronicles, and other works, ancient of date and written, some of them, in a foreign language, the wonderful maiden, whose singular career has made the village of Domrémy illustrious and historical, has not been lost sight of by modern authors, both English and French. It seems but yesterday that a lady, very well known in the field of literature, gave us a "Jeanne d'Arc," published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., and there is at this very moment in course of publication M. Guizot's "History of France," or French "Tales of a Grandfather," in which there is a very full and sufficient account of the famous Maid of Orleans. But this is, perhaps, a case to which we may apply the popular saying, "the more the merrier;" and, at any rate, the new version of an old tale is evidently the result of much laborious and conscientious research, and, as a historical monograph, is a very meritorious production. It is one of those works which, by their judicious intermixture of an individual's romantic biography with other matters of a more generally instructive kind, are calculated to do inestimable good by inciting those who at first turn over the pages for the sake of mere amusement, or from an unwholesome thirst after the miraculous, to imitate Oliver Twist in "asking for more," and so to betake themselves earnestly to the great sources of historical information. The author commences with a brief notice of the relations established by the treaty of Troyes between the English King, Henry V., and the French King, Charles VI.; gives a glance at the circumstances attendant upon the deaths of those two monarchs; sketches the early character and the misfortunes of Charles VII. and the miserable and ever-declining state of France; and not before the eighty-ninth page brings Joan of Arc to the birth. Thence, which belongs to the sixth chapter, the biographical narrative is straightforwardly proceeded with down to the fourteenth chapter, which contains a description of her condemnation and execution. Other events, more or less germane to the principal theme, and including the apparition of "a false Joan," are handled in the three succeeding chapters. The eighteenth chapter shows how "posthumous justice" was "rendered to the maid," and deals with certain incidents of which the celebrated Jacques Cœur, Charles VII.'s liberal creditor, is the hero. The nineteenth and last concludes with the death of Charles VII., and an estimate of his moral qualities and his abilities. The estimate is not a high one, less high than that which M. Guizot—not committing himself to any strong opinion of his own, but merely quoting contemporary authority—might lead one to form. At the same time, it is difficult to allow much force to the plea urged by M. Guizot when he says of Charles VII.: "On ne peut plus attribuer sa prompte et efficace activité, en 1453, à l'influence d'Agnès Sorel; elle était morte le 9 février, 1450." Surely he would have been a worse "fainéant" than anybody ever thought he was, if the effect of what "gentle Agnes" did was to end with her existence. The quatrain written by Francis I. in honour of Agnes is differently given by M. Guizot and by Mrs. Bray, and those who love to dispute over such matters may be glad to have both readings. M. Guizot has it thus:—

Gentille Agnès, plus d'honneur tu mérites,
La cause étant de France recouvrer;
Que ce que peut dedans un cloître ouvrir
Close nonnain ou bien dévot ermite.

Mrs. Brays thus:—

Gentille Agnès (sic), plus d'honneur tu mérites,
La cause étant de France recouvrer;
Que tout ce qu'en cloître peut ouvrir,
Close nonnain (sic) ni en désert ermite.

The latter, at any rate, has evidently suffered a little from misprints.

AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

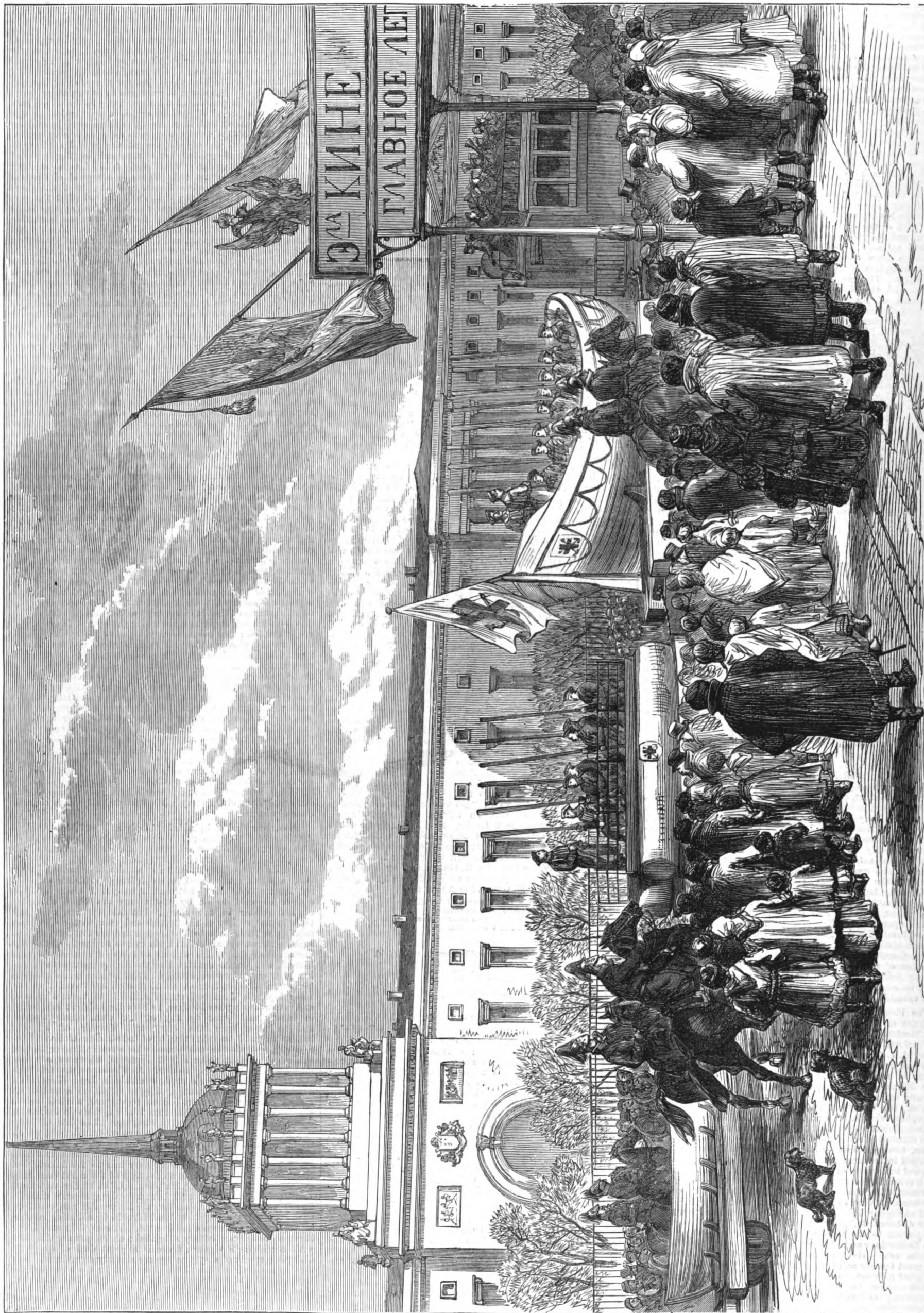
The attention of the Postmaster-General should be directed to the three volumes entitled *Victor and Vanquished*, by Mary Cecil Hay (Hurst and Blackett); for it is quite clear that, so far as the postal arrangements are concerned, there is something rotten in the state of a town called Churchill, and of a neighbouring village. It is surely very wrong that bewitching young ladies—whether tall and handsome or short and pretty—should have opportunities of wheedling susceptible old townsmen who combine the sale of stationery with a postmastership, or of being suddenly taken so ill in the room where the correspondence of a whole village is being sorted as to render it necessary for the sorters to run for brandy or anything else, and leave the letters wholly unprotected. Such things are, no doubt, even outside of novels; but they are very reprehensible. Nor can any but the loosest of moralists find justification for two otherwise unexceptionable young ladies, who, for the sake of checkmating villainy, have recourse to lying, misrepresentation, imitation of handwriting, cajolery and downright theft. Lovely and lovable they may be, and they are; but high-minded is not an epithet to be applied to them. The time when probity is truly admirable is when it prefers to suffer the uttermost rather than meet guile with guile; and the reason why an honest man struggling with adversity is a sight for the gods is, of course, because, as the very language testifies, the struggle is, on the sufferer's side, conducted with honesty. The two sweetest, and they are very sweet, characters delineated in "Victor and Vanquished" are admirably handled and give a singular grace as well as no slight interest to the story; but they are tainted in the manner hereinbefore insinuated, and the consequence is that they win our love with-

out our respect, and they set a bad example; we cannot place at a very high moral elevation either the young lady who, for any reason whatever and without a thought of the ruin or trouble or disgrace she may bring on the poor people whom she beguiles, purloins a letter; or the other young lady, who not only does the same thing (for to steal by agency is to steal in fact), but also caricatures her own father. It may be said, and truly, that a writer who would correctly represent nature must not attribute perfection to even the most angelic woman; but there are imperfections and imperfections, and those personages whom a novelist intends to be despised should have the despicable blemishes. As for the probabilities and improbabilities of the story, there seems to be nowadays growing up a laudable practice of allowing greater latitude than was for a certain period of austere criticism vouchsafed to the writers of romance, and therefore little more need be said on that score than that some readers will experience emotions of surprise as well as of pleasure at the recital of how a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned in the case of a somewhat irregularly conducted trial for a murder which never was committed. There is a revival of the old style, which had become almost obsolete, in the highly-wrought description of the sinner's death-bed; but the ease with which the upright allow their scruples about appropriating the departed sinner's money to be met and overcome is characteristic of the present, and indeed of all, times. Freshly and pleasantly the story opens, and freshly and pleasantly it is told in many succeeding pages; of tantalising mystery there is no little; of pathos there is a modicum; of love at cross purposes there is enough to give piquancy; and of originality there is an appreciable amount. It is not often that a tutor and a "companion to a lady" exercise, even in fiction, so important an influence over so many lives, or that a villain undertakes the duties of a tutor as a sort of amateur and a lady of really high birth and station is obliged to have recourse to something not altogether unlike false pretences in order to obtain a situation as "companion," getting a hundred a year for performing duties which seem to consist chiefly in charming the reader and everybody else and speaking sweetly through an ear-trumpet.

A sober, staid, matter-of-fact, unexcited and unexciting style is characteristic of *Jean de Byron*, by the author of "Friends in Council" (W. Isbister and Co.). The matter is such as would have been more justly treated by the adoption of a less cold, less dispassionate, less dull, less unpicturesque manner. The contents of the three volumes are professedly intended to be illustrative of "the Russian Court in the middle of last century," and in order to fulfil that purpose historical facts have been interwoven with a romance. Conspiracies, military revolts, political intrigues, banishments, recalls, the pomp and circumstance of war, and the semi-barbaric splendour of Russian ceremonials offered opportunities of putting upon paper some striking pictures done with pen and ink; and the imaginary fortunes of the hero, who rises from obscurity to position and makes love to both a princess and a gipsy, might have been made the occasion of a powerful story, which should have irresistibly carried the reader through the whole gamut of sentiment. But the opportunities and the occasion, though they have not been altogether neglected, have certainly not been made the most of. The tone is rather that of the lecturer than that of the novelist; and, although there is plenty of incident, there is little action—at least, action so vividly portrayed that it seems to go on before the reader's eyes. The blood is seldom or never warmed; the pulse is seldom or never thrilled; the curiosity is seldom or never stimulated. Such as the plot is, it dwindles and expires, rather than culminates and explodes; and the repetition of similar situations, in respect of persons who are banished to Siberia, is probably lifelike and true to the times depicted; but is, nevertheless, a little tedious. Interest, however, there certainly is, especially for those who are contented with sketches of character and long conversations having more to do with human nature in general than with the progress of the story, and who consider the love-affairs of a hero and two heroines to be quite a minor consideration. It is scarcely necessary to add that the novel—or whatever such a work, being in three volumes, ought to be designated—is, from the moral point of view, quite unexceptionable; and that it is written (as many very popular novels are not) in good, simple, unpretentious English. Indeed, something a little more pretentious would have been appropriate to certain portions of the story and would probably have relieved their deadness.

A curious kind of hybrid, but lively and readable withal, is *A Chronicle of the Fermors: Horace Walpole in Love*, by M. F. Mahony (Sampson Low and Co.). Two volumes, unusually elongated in size (out of compliment, perhaps, to Horace Walpole's long legs), contain a fiction founded upon fact, a speculation based upon internal evidence afforded by Horace Walpole's letters. And yet Horace Walpole cannot be said to be by any means the chief character of his gender in the story; but he appears now and then in the society of the heroine and as a writer of letters relating more or less to the heroine and her fortunes, and on such occasions we are called upon by the author to admit that Horace Walpole, by his actions and his expressions, betrays himself, and stands convicted as the deeply-smitten but hopeless lover of the peerless heroine. That heroine is Lady Sophia Fermor, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Pomfret. Lady Sophia is described, on the authority of those who lived and wrote during her lifetime, to have been almost unequalled in beauty and grace by any of her own countrywomen, and to have been the envy and despair of all the ladies, as well as the theme of admiration and veneration amongst all the gentlemen, who were natives or Italian inhabitants of that noble city of Florence, where we are first introduced to her by our author. At Florence she meets with the Duke of Newcastle's nephew and heir, Lord Lincoln, an admirer greatly to be encouraged by so ambitious a mother as Lady Pomfret, and, we are bidden to suppose, a rival before whom even the fastidious Horace Walpole feels it inevitable that he should retire without a struggle. The fate of Lady Sophia is the principal subject of the novel or chronicle, which tells how she loved and was loved by the unstable Lincoln; how she was twice jilted by that noble but inconstant and somewhat time-serving and mercenary heir to the dukedom of Newcastle; how she became an example of union between May and December by marrying the powerful, but at the very least elderly, Lord Carteret; and how, according to our author's theory, she died of a broken heart. Nemesis is made out to have requited the exquisite Lord Lincoln by afflicting him in his later manhood with a bottle-nose. The style in which the chronicle is written is very animated; characters are sketched with considerable vigour; there is a great deal of sprightly dialogue; scenes of a bygone age are cleverly reproduced; and there is no small amount of wit, borrowed for the most part, as was but natural and almost obligatory, from the letters of Horace Walpole and others.

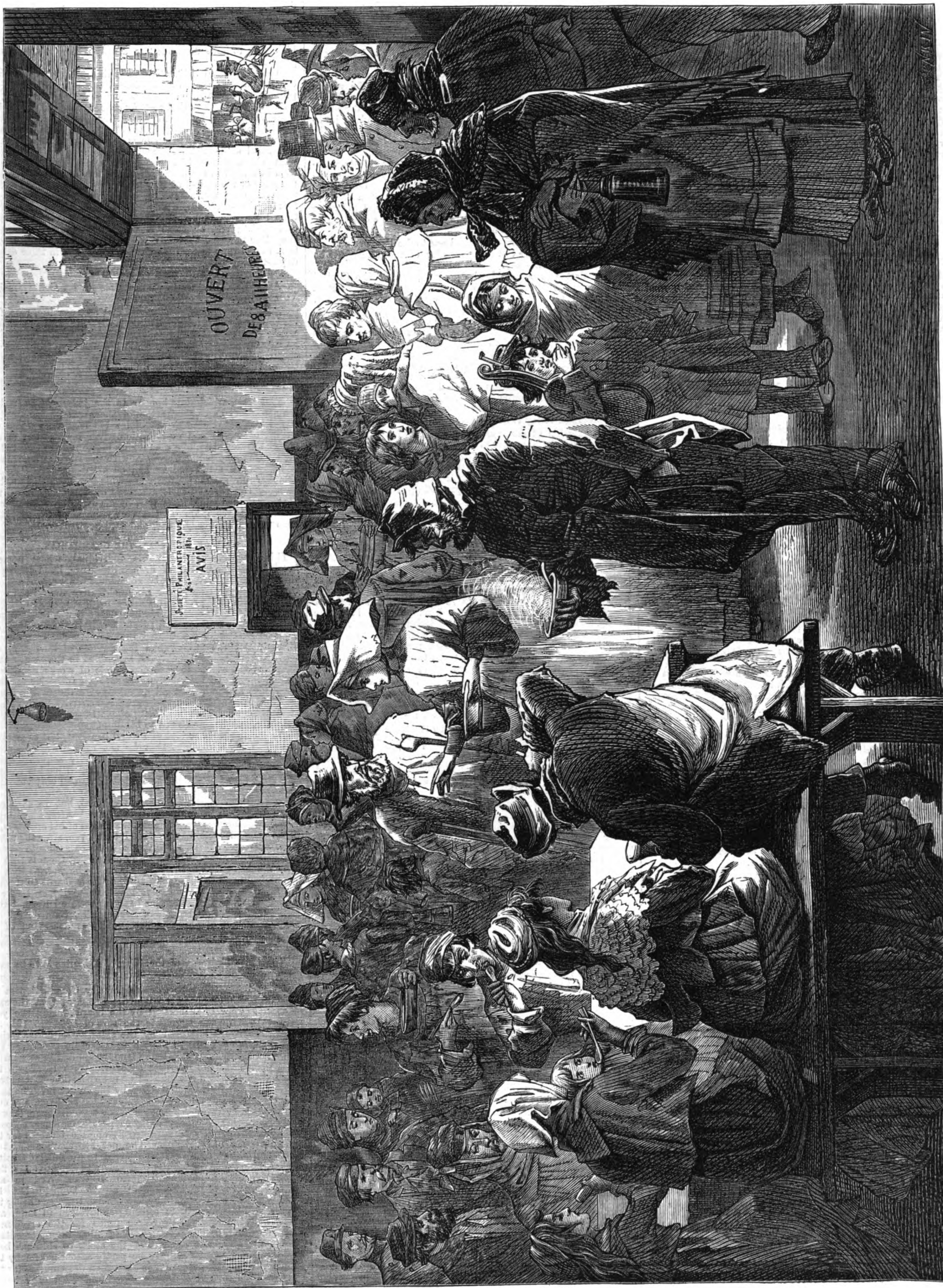
Mr. Disraeli has declined to receive a deputation urging the release of the Fenian convicts who are detained in prison.



RUSSIAN MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES: PROCESSION OF LIFE-BOATS AT ST. PETERSBURG, SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, K.C.M.G., C.B.



THE DISTRESS IN PARIS: GIVING SOUP TO THE POOR AT THE CHARITY KITCHEN, RUE DE SEVRES.

THE LIFE-BOATS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

One incident of the festivities and ceremonies that took place at St. Petersburg, in the weeks before and after the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and Grand Duchess Marie, was sketched at the time by our Special Artist there. But the engraving then made from his sketch has been deferred in publication, on account of the great press of other illustrations. The subject represented was noticed in our current description of the proceedings at St. Petersburg. It was the setting forth of a procession from near the quay of the Admiralty, to escort to the railway station, for conveyance to a remote destination in the provinces, the two life-boats which had been provided by a subscription raised among the members of leading societies, under princely and noble patronage, at the metropolis of the Russian Empire. Her Imperial Highness the Czarevna, during her visit to England last summer, graciously showed her particular interest in the arrangements for saving life at sea and upon the coast, which have been made so efficient by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution of London. This has led to the forming of a Russian Society for Aid to the Shipwrecked, with a special additional object—that of furnishing the means of rescue for lives endangered amidst the breaking ice of rivers and other inland waters of that vast country. We have given some account of the matter on a former occasion. There was something appropriate, in the public gift of life-boats, to the wedding of the Grand Duchess with an English Sailor Prince.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE TREATY.

The treaty between the Queen and the Emperor of Russia for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna has been presented to Parliament and printed.

The treaty, which consists of twenty-one articles, was signed at St. Petersburg on Jan. 22, 1874, and the ratifications were exchanged on Jan. 29.

Article 3 provides that the Duchess is not to be in any way hindered in the full, free, and unrestrained exercise of the religious profession of the Orthodox Church; but shall, nevertheless, of her own free will accompany the Duke to chapels and churches of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and other Protestant churches and chapels, at all times when it shall be fitting that she should assist at ceremonies and other public acts which may be held therein.

Children born of the marriage are to be brought up as Protestants.

By article 5 the Emperor assigns to his daughter the usual marriage portion granted to Emperors' daughters of 1,000,000 roubles (about £150,000), which is to remain for ever in Russia, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, which will be paid half-yearly to her Imperial Highness, who is to have the separate and exclusive enjoyment of it, and is to be at liberty to dispose of it by will. The Emperor, also, "as a mark of his particular affection, which is not to be considered as a precedent for the future," grants to the Duchess an annual sum of 75,000 roubles (£11,250) for life, which her Royal Highness is also to be at liberty to dispose of according to her own free will and pleasure. The Emperor also assigns to his daughter a special marriage portion of 1,000,000 roubles (£150,000), to be dealt with in the same manner as the ordinary marriage portion. Her Royal Highness retains possession of her private capital, amounting, when the treaty was signed, to 600,000 roubles (£90,000).

There is to be only one household for the Duke and Duchess, and her Imperial Highness is to be at liberty to make any contribution she may please to the expense of the joint establishment; but the debts and obligations of the Duke and Duchess are not to be common to both.

If her Royal Highness should become a widow she is to have £6000 a year from the English revenues, and is to be at liberty to live in any country she pleases; and at her death, whether she die before or after the Duke, the marriage portions and interest and her private capital are to be appropriated for the benefit of her children.

In the event of her Royal Highness dying before her husband and leaving no children, the Duke is to have the enjoyment for life of the interest of the ordinary marriage portion of the Duchess, and at his death it is to revert to the Emperor of Russia. The special marriage portion would at once revert to the Emperor in the event of the Duchess dying before her husband, and without children. The only sum which would go absolutely to the Duke would be a sum of 250,000 roubles (£37,000), which is to be taken out of the marriage portion mentioned in article 5, the interest on this sum being deducted from the interest on the marriage portion, which, as already stated, his Royal Highness is to receive during his life.

Mr. Arthur W. Peel will act as Opposition Whip during the Session.

At a meeting of the representative body of the Disestablished Church of Ireland, held yesterday week, in Dublin, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the sincere thanks of the representative body be given to the London committee for their liberal donation of £10,000 in aid of poor parishes in the south and west of Ireland."

A short trial-trip was made from St. Pancras to Bedford, on Saturday, of a train of Pullman's "palace cars," which have been placed by the Midland Railway directors upon their line. Two were "parlour" and two "drawing-room and sleeping cars," and the result of the test is stated to have been very satisfactory.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have arranged that lists of all persons licensed to keep dogs shall be exhibited at the police stations of the district to which they belong on April 1, and proceedings are to be taken against all defaulters who are discovered. The penalty for keeping a dog without a license is £5, which the magistrate before whom a defaulter is summoned may reduce to 25s., but no lower.

The council of the Royal United Service Institution, having decided that a gold medal be granted annually for the best essay on a naval or a military subject, to be determined on each year by the council, have made known the conditions of competition. The following is the subject for the essay to be rendered on or before Dec. 1, 1874:—"On the best mode of providing recruits and forming reserves for the British Army, taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war."

Sir Samuel Baker, in reply to a complimentary address presented to him by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, yesterday week, expressed a belief that Africa would never be civilised by the simple preaching of missionaries, however noble the ideas of the societies and of the individuals might be. The time had not arrived when the natives could listen to theological teaching; the time had, however, always existed when the natives, who were men of common sense, would attend to what would benefit their own position. Nothing could benefit savages so much as the introduction of commerce.

DEPUTATIONS TO MINISTERS.

A small army of deputations descended upon Downing-street yesterday week.

Lord Derby received a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, who urged an assimilation of the patent laws of all countries by international convention. His Lordship was also addressed upon the trade with Spain and Portugal, and the expediency was pointed out of entering into negotiations by which British manufactures may be admitted in these countries on much more favourable terms than at present, and their wines be admitted into England upon virtually the same footing as those grown in other countries.

Mr. Disraeli received a deputation of the same body, who waited upon him to propose the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Disraeli promised his best consideration of the subject, but he reminded the deputation of the great difficulties which exist in the way of setting up new institutions in an old country like England.

Deputations on the subjects of railway management and the operation of the Workshops and Factories Acts had an interview with the Home Secretary. Mr. Mundella reiterated the demand of the public for an inquiry into the causes of railway accidents, and a more efficient system of precaution.

Another detachment was detailed against the Postmaster-General to memorialise him on cheap telegraphy and the desirability of having a wire to Lundy Island. Lord John Manners intimated that this would form part of a comprehensive scheme now being matured. The memorial in favour of sixpenny telegrams his Lordship treated as a question of revenue, and made a note of it.

Monday's deputations comprised one to the Premier on local taxation and another to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the brewers' license duty.

The first was a combined demonstration of the Central Chamber of Agriculture and the Metropolitan Poor-Rate League. Its views were expressed by Lord Hamilton, Mr. Dudley Baxter, Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., and other gentlemen. In his reply Mr. Disraeli recalled the occasion, some twenty-five years ago, when he first advocated in the House redress for real property. This he carefully defined to be redress not for land alone, but for all realised property.

The brewers' deputation was strong numerically, and presented an imposing front of M.P.s. Mr. Pryor, chairman of the Central Brewers' License Repeal Association, stated the grounds on which remission of the duty was claimed. Sir Stafford Northcote, having recognised the magnitude of the case, promised to lay it before his colleagues.

A deputation of gentlemen connected with the sugar trade waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, and asked for the remission of the remaining portion of the sugar duties. The right hon. Baronet promised to examine the question in all its bearings, and with reference to other remissions of taxation which had been pressed upon him.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

DURING the year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon. The first is a TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN on April 16, but not visible from England. It will be visible from the South Atlantic Ocean and part of Africa. The central eclipse begins at 1h. 4m. p.m., in longitude 48 deg. west of Greenwich, and latitude 78 deg. 10 min. south, and the central eclipse will end at 2h. 57m. p.m., in longitude 39 deg. 53 min. east of Greenwich, and latitude 29 deg. 45 min. south. At the Cape of Good Hope there will be a large partial eclipse, beginning at 2h. 38m. p.m., the middle at 3h. 50m., and ending at 4h. 56m., mean time at the Cape.

The MOON is near and to the right of Saturn on the morning of the 11th, and to the left of this planet on the morning of the 12th. She is near Mercury on the 14th, Venus on the 17th, Mars on the 18th, and Jupiter on the 27th. Her phases or changes of times are:—

Full Moon	on the 1st	at 19 minutes	after 11h.	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 9th	" 20	" 10	" afternoon.
New Moon	" 16th	" 52	" 1	" afternoon.
First Quarter	" 23rd	" 4	" 0	" afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 15th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 1st, and again on the afternoon of the 28th.

MERCURY rises on the 5th day at 4h. 51m. a.m., or 33m. before sunrise; on the 10th day at 4h. 43m. a.m., or 35m. before the Sun; on the 15th day at 4h. 33m. a.m., or 34m. before the Sun; on the 20th at 4h. 26m. a.m., or 30m. before sunrise; on the 25th at 4h. 18m. a.m.; on the last day at 4h. 8m. a.m., or 29m. before the Sun on both these days. He is in his descending node on the 2nd, in aphelion on the 12th, near the Moon on the 14th, and at his greatest western elongation (27 deg. 26 min. on the 15th.

VENUS is an evening star, and sets on the 10th at 7h. 49m. p.m., or 1h. 4m. after sunset; which interval gradually increases to 1h. 20m. by the 20th (the planet setting at 8h. 22m. p.m.), and she sets on the last day at 8h. 54m. p.m., or 1h. 35m. after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 17th, and in her ascending node on the 27th.

MARS is still an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 2m. p.m., or 2h. 31m. after sunset; on the 11th at 9h. 4m. p.m., or 2h. 18m. after sunset; on the 21st at 9h. 5m. p.m., or 2h. 1m. after the Sun; and on the last day at 9h. 7m. p.m. He is due south at 1h. 28m. p.m. on the 16th. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

JUPITER sets at 5h. 25m. a.m., or 21m. before sunrise on the 2nd; at 4h. 44m., or 29m. before sunrise on the 12th; at 4h. 2m., or 51m. before the Sun on the 22nd; and 3h. 30m. a.m. on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 3m. p.m., and on the 15th at 10h. 3m. p.m. He is near the Moon at noon on the 27th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 8th at 3h. 22m. a.m., or 2h. before sunrise; on the 18th at 2h. 44m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 2h. 16m.; on the 28th at 2h. 6m. a.m., or 2h. 35m. before the Sun. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 21m. a.m., on the 15th at 7h. 30m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 11th.

"Joe," the chimpanzee which for three years has had the honour of a separate apartment in the monkey-house at the Zoological Society's Gardens, has died, after about two months' illness. Joe was probably one of the best-tempered and most accomplished of his tribe that ever existed.

Under the Public Health Act, yesterday week, the sanitary authorities and police of a place near Newbury demolished a hovel which had been built by a man named John Lawrence on a secluded part of Brookham-common. In this hut, which was composed of hurdles, turf, and straw, the man, his wife, two grown daughters, and a troop of small children lived without any kind of ventilation or sanitary arrangements whatever. They were, on being expelled, furnished with tickets to the Newbury Union Workhouse.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors, &c.")

WILL OF MAXIMILIAN I., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Everyone has visited Innsprück: everyone, therefore, knows and has admired, with mingled awe and astonishment, that monument of monuments raised to the mighty memory of Maximilian I. in the old Franciscan church by Ferdinand I.

The pride of this Monarch of eight feet high, who seemed destined by Nature's self to dominate other men—who added to his numerous titles that of Pontifex Maximus, and aspired to become, not only Pope, but "canonized saint," in order to be worshipped by his daughter and by posterity—appears, before his death, to have descended to a very sober view of mortal grandeur.

His will, dated 1519, affords a striking, not to say touching, evidence of his changed convictions, being penned in a spirit of profound humility.

Therein he orders that:—"As soon as he is dead his head shall be shaven, his teeth drawn out, pounded to powder publicly in the Royal chapel; that his body, having been left there all day, without pomp or state, should be thrust into a sack filled with quick lime, and that, covered with a piece of white cloth, it should be deposited in a coffin; that it should then be buried in the church of the palace of Neustadt, under the altar of the chapel of St. George. Care was to be taken that the head and heart should be immediately beneath the feet of the celebrant, who would thus tread on them every time mass was said there." These directions were strictly carried out; and although it was intended that his remains should be removed to this mausoleum, the ceremony was deferred from time to time, and they still repose in their original depository.

THE WILL OF MONTAIGNE.

Anthomne, in his "Commentaires sur les Coutumes de la Ville de Bordeaux," tells us that—

... "Montaigne, finding his end approaching, rose from his bed, and, throwing around him a dressing-gown, opened his secrétaire, called around him all his servants and such other legatees as he had named in his will, and then and there proceeded to count out to them severally the bequests he had made them, thus forestalling any difficulties his heirs, executors, or administrators might raise against satisfying them after his death."

This trait, which does honour to the judgment as well as the generosity and consideration of the great philosopher and essayist, is not related by any of his biographers, yet is it well worthy of record and of imitation. We may add it is eminently characteristic of a man whose motto may be said to have been "Que scay-je?" Congenial with this spirit of Pyrrhonism is the phrase attributed to him on his death-bed, "Je vais chercher un grand peut-être!" This has, nevertheless, been strongly denied, and it is asserted, on the other hand, that Montaigne died while mass was, by his own desire, being celebrated in his room, and at the very moment of the elevation. He was born February, 1533, and died September, 1592.

WILL OF VAUGELAS, THE GRAMMARIAN.

This eccentric but admirable individual, whose name is familiar to every student of French literature, lived during the period of what may fairly be considered its renaissance, and was as highly esteemed for his unobtrusive virtues as he was respected for his profound science in the branch of letters which he made his own. This knowledge it was that procured him the entrée to the exclusive circle of "Beaux-esprits" and "Précieuses" who constituted that modern Parnassus known as the "Salon bleu." When the authors of that day, surrounded by illustrious amateurs, assembled in that consecrated temple of the muses to read the proofs of works destined to become immortal, Vaugelas was the supreme authority to whose knowledge and judgment all questions of orthographical accuracy and even of literary taste were referred by those votaries of letters; and such men as Boileau-Despreaux, the grand Corneille, and Racine bowed to his dicta.

Vaugelas was in receipt of several pensions, but so prodigal was he in his liberalities that he not only always remained poor, but was rarely out of debt, and finally acquired among his intimates the sobriquet of "Le Hibou," from his compulsory assumption of the habits of that bird, and only venturing into the streets at night.

His will contains much that is original, but we shall confine ourselves to one characteristic clause. After disposing of all the little he possessed to meet the claims of his creditors, he adds:—"Still, as it may be found that even after the sale of my library and effects, these funds will not suffice to pay my debts, the only means I can think of to meet them is that my body should be sold to the surgeons on the best terms that can be obtained, and the product applied as far as it will go towards the liquidation of any sums it may be found I still owe; I have been of very little service to society while I lived, I shall be glad if I can thus become of any use after I am dead."

This instance of philosophical probity is deserving of all commendation.

The state umbrella of the King of Ashantee is to be exhibited in the South Kensington Museum.

The twenty-first report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales has been issued. It states that the sales of charity property authorised by the board during the year have realised in the aggregate the sum of £264,543 19s. 8d. The total amount produced by the sales so authorised since 1853 is £2,748,521 10s. 7d., but a considerable portion of this sum has been either reinvested in land, or applied in other ways for the benefit of the charities entitled. With regard to the function of granting certificates of incorporation to trustees, with which the board was charged by the Act of 1872, no more than eleven such applications have yet been received, and only two certificates have been granted. The commissioners express a strong opinion that, according to past experience, corporations cannot generally be regarded as eligible trustees for the administration of charities. The net aggregate amount of stock and other securities transferred to the official trustees of charitable funds during the past year was £592,041 11s. 2d., being the largest amount hitherto so transferred in any one year. Sums amounting in all to £73,940 13s. 1d. were re-transferred or sold by the official trustees during the year, partly for the purpose of being re-invested in land, and partly with the object of providing funds for the erection of school or other buildings, or effecting other improvements of the trust estate. The amount of the stock so sold has been exceptionally large. This may be partly accounted for by the extent to which the trust funds have been drawn upon for the erection of new school buildings in pursuance of schemes established by the Endowed Schools Commissioners. The total amount of the stocks and other securities held by the official trustees on Dec. 31, 1873, was £5,690,823 13s. 9d., which belonged to 6907 charities. During the past year particulars of 310 newly-created or unrecorded charities had been entered in the register, which now contains 7139 foundations.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and five codicils of Peter Robinson, late of Womersley House, Hornsey, and of Oxford-street and Regent-street, silk-mercer, who died Jan. 16 last, were proved, on the 19th inst., by Mrs. Mary Robinson, the widow; Joseph Robinson and John Peter Robinson, the sons; George Augustus Northover, Nathaniel Robert Henry Humphrys, and Philip Goddard, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. Testator bequeaths to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £1000, all his household furniture, plate, &c., his private residence (Womersley House) for life, and an annuity of £3000; to his clerk, Philip Goddard, £1000; to each of his executors, Mr. Northover and Mr. Humphrys, for their trouble, £200; and the residue of his property he leaves to his seven children. Provision is made by the will for Mr. Joseph Robinson taking and carrying on the Regent-street business, and for Mr. John Peter Robinson the Oxford-street business. One of the codicils directs that the will should not be opened until six weeks after testator's death. The will and codicils are dated respectively May 10 and Sept. 11, 1871; May 1, July 3, and Sept. 24, 1873; and Jan. 10 last.

The will, with three codicils, dated Aug. 23, 1871; Aug. 10, 1872; and Sept. 17, 1873, of Dr. Forbes Benignus Winslow, late of No. 23, Cavendish-square, who died, on the 3rd inst., at Brighton, was proved on the 20th inst. by Mrs. Susannah Winslow, the relict; Littleton Stewart Winslow and the Rev. Forbes Edward Winslow, the sons, the acting executors; the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives £5 to each of his nephews and nieces of his name and blood residing in England, to purchase a ring or some other suitable memorial of him; £100 to each of his sons as executors, £500 to each of his four children, £1000 and his furniture and personal effects to his wife; he also gives her the income of the residue for life, and at her death the residue is to be divided between his children.

The will, dated the 14th ult., of Lieutenant-General Robert Longmore Garstin, R.A., who died on the 24th ult., at No. 27, Pantons-street, Haymarket, was proved on the 18th inst. by Eardley Wilmet Blomfield Holt, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The legatees named in the will are Mrs. Mary Hay, her sister, Cordelia Garstin, and Robert Mordaunt Hay.

The will, dated Oct. 24, 1871, of William Monckton, late of the Bengal Civil Service, who died on Jan. 23 last, at Amherst House, Clifton, was proved on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Inglis George Monckton, the son, and Miss Emma Louisa Monckton, the daughter, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Testator leaves all his property to his wife for life, and at her death to his children and grandchildren.

The will of J. Beale Browne, of Salperton, Gloucestershire, and of Crotton House, Kerry, has been proved under £7000.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER LADY RADSTOCK.

The Right Hon. Esther Caroline, Dowager Lady Radstock, died, in Portland-place, on the 16th inst. Her Ladyship, the youngest daughter of the late John Puget, Esq., of Totteridge, Herts, married, Aug. 7, 1823, Vice-Admiral Granville George, second Lord Radstock, and leaves issue one son, Granville Augustus William, present Lord Radstock, and two daughters, of whom the younger is Lady Proctor Beauchamp.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH BALL, BART.

Sir William Keith Ball, second Baronet, of Blofield, Norfolk, died at Spenhall Hall, Warwickshire, on the 9th inst., and was interred in the family vault, at Poyning, on the 17th. He was born Oct. 27, 1791, the only son of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander John Ball, first Baronet, the attached friend of the first Lord Nelson, by Mary Smith, his wife, daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Westminster. The baronetcy, which is now extinct, was conferred, June 24, 1801, on his father, who was Commander of the blockade, and, after its surrender, first English Governor, of Malta. Sir William, whose death we record, succeeded to the title on the 25th of October, 1809, and married, in 1870, Louisa, daughter of Captain Yeats, R.N.

THE HON. R. CHARTERIS.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Richard Charteris, of Cahir Lodge, in the county of Tipperary, D.L., died on the 16th inst. at 16, Grosvenor-square. He was born July 25, 1822, the second son of Francis, present Earl of Wemyss and March, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Richard, second Earl of Lucan, and was consequently next brother of Lord Eloho. Adopting the military profession, he served first in the Scots Fusilier Guards and afterwards in the Grenadier Guards. For several years he was on the staff, as Aide-de-Camp, of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Charteris married, Aug. 2, 1853, Lady Margaret Butler, eldest only surviving daughter and heiress of Richard, last Earl of Glengall, and leaves issue two sons and two daughters.

Easter Monday is not to pass away without its volunteer review. A field day has been contrived, by the authorities of the Horse Guards, for the 8000 or 10,000 men of the metropolitan regiments, the Middlesex troops being under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Surrey brigades under Colonel Stephenson. Arrangements are being made at Dover, by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., for a field day and sham fight on a rather extensive scale, in which the combined regular and volunteer forces of the district will take part. The review will be held upon the broad undulating land stretching between Dover and Deal, at the back of Dover Castle.

The usual mode of election to the Royal Academy and other fine-art societies involves the necessity for artists first making application. John Martin objected to apply to the Royal Academy, as he insisted that that body should confer the honour unsolicited, so he was never an R.A. The Institute of Painters in Water Colours has just begun a new movement in this respect, and, on Monday evening, they selected and unanimously elected into their body seven new men, who are thus invited to join this society. The names are Messrs. Oakes, Syer, Simpson, Tenniel, Hardy, Houston, and Woolf. The society hopes, by this addition of men of the varied talent presented by these names, to give strength to their body and increased interest to their exhibition. The Institute was also the first fine-art society in this country which thought it an honour to enrol among their members the names of some of the most distinguished artists of the Continent—such as Rosa Bonheur, Gallait, Madou, and others.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. H. VERNON.—You are altogether wrong. Play be good enough to look twice before writing out of consideration for our time and limited space.

GRANT BRALING.—See notice to "Anchors" and others, in our last. Mate cannot be effected in the way proposed.

N. B. ROSTKOV.—H. MEYER, E. P. GREG, W. GRIMSHAW, DR. GOLD, VICTOR GONZALEZ, J. GARDNER.—Problems received, with thanks.

FRANCIS.—A new form of an old idea ought to be more strikingly difficult.

KING'S KNIGHT.—You had better abstain from sending us any more attempts at solving problems until you have acquired some knowledge of the game.

J. W. D. SKIBBEREEN.—The club will do well to procure "Chess Praxis," which contains the rules, copiously annotated. It is published by Messrs. Bell and Co., York-street, Covent-garden.

F. B. GRANT, Barbadoes.—Your solution of No. 1557 is perfectly accurate.

T. A. HIND.—You are not fortunate in your choice of verses. Those now received have not a single commendatory quality. We will try and suit some better ones to your very excellent tour.

W. N. P.—Many thanks for the numbers and card.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1548 (second list) has been received from C. C. P.—W. M'A.—Peter—L. S. D.—Fermoy—G. E. G.—L. L.—P. R. S.—Harry—D. A.—Philip—E. W. P.—Trinidad—Maid Marian and Robin Hood—William—Fodgers—R. B. W.—Osomo—Tom Tiddler—Fanny and Emma—Clivia.

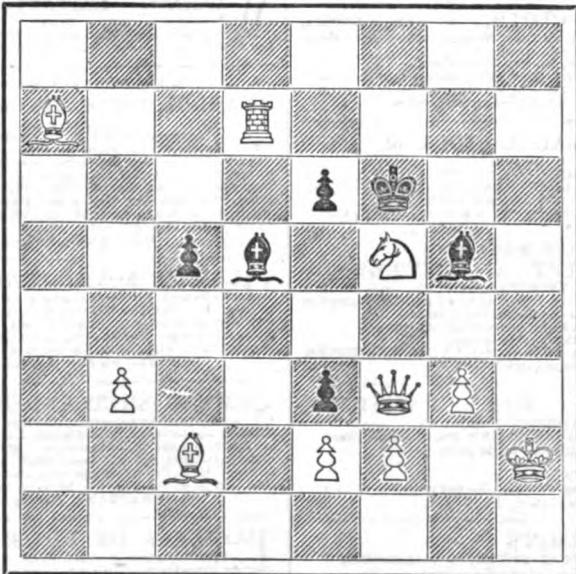
THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1549 has been received from Box and Cox—Silver Knight—H. A. Lewis—Nimrod—Joseph Janion—Capt. M. of Dublin—Woolley—Joseph Bowden—A. James—W. M'A.—E. P. G.—Young Lobak—M. P.—Q. H.—A. Wood—Box—St. Clair—Emile Frau—Ranrod—Charley—T. W. Canterbury—Victor Gorgias—Ranger—R. H. Thomas—W. F. Payne—A. A. L.—L. L.—Medicus—Tristram—E. B. T.—Norman—S. F. Q. R. of Bruges—T. Hughes—Mitro—Q. E. D.—Banahoe—Elony—Long Tom.

* * * * * Very many answers are deferred from want of room.

PROBLEM No. 1571.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1565.

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London: Printed and Published, at the Office, 132, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEITCHER, 132, Strand, above said.—SATURDAY MARCH 23, 1874.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1806.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"HOMeward SERENELY SHE WALKED, WITH GOD'S BENEDICTION UPON HER." PAINTED BY A. C. H. LUXMORE.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at 70, Chester-square, Lady Alice Havelock, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Bath, the wife of Lieutenant H. De la Motte Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter. Indian papers, please copy.
On the 29th ult., at Upper Brook-street, Lady Emily Van de Weyer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Jan. 19, at Valparaiso, by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, James Graham, eldest son of William Rowe, Esq., of Liverpool, to Ethel, only daughter of the late William Jones Armstrong, M.D., of Brecon.
On Feb. 12, at Saint Bartholomew's Church, Cape of Good Hope, Hollings William, eldest son of William Ogilvie, Esq., of Graham's Town, J.P., to Florence Augusta, fourth daughter of P. H. Muntz, Esq., M.P., of Somerset House, Leamington.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at No. 25, Queen-square, Bath, Sophia Mary Ann Milnes, daughter of the late Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Bart, aged 74.
On the 27th ult., at his residence, No. 8, The Terrace, Kensington-gardens-square, Baywater, General Adolphus Derville, late of the Madras Army, in the 73rd year of his age.
On the 27th ult., at Ashton House, Milnthorpe, Westmorland, Edward Yeats, only son of the late John Yeats Thexton, J.P., aged 26.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.
Easter Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. Edgar Norris Dumbleton, Rector of St. James's, Exeter.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley. The special evening services will begin on Sunday, April 12.
St. James's, noon, probably the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerard Wellesley, Lord High Almoner, Dean of Windsor.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. West, Dean of St. Patrick's; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hessey.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 a.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, APRIL 6.
Easter Monday. Old Lady Day. Bank Holiday.
Volunteer Field-days near the Metropolitan, at Dover, and at other places.
Opening of the London International Exhibition of 1874, Grand Concert at 3 p.m.
London Institution, 2 p.m., general monthly meeting.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Otolological Society, 8 p.m.
Athletic Sports at Bournemouth, Sherborne, Ormskirk, Tunbridge Wells, and Malvern.
Races: Durham, Nottingham Spring Meeting, Enfield, and Streatham.
TUESDAY, APRIL 7.
Easter Tuesday.
Prince Leopold born, 1853.
West Riding Ornithological Society Show at Leeds (two days).
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Sculptors of England, 7 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Kopernicki on Prehistoric Remains in the Caucasus, by Dr. Barnard Davis; Dr. Char-nock, the president, on Roumanian Gipsies and the dialect called "Sun").
Biblical Archaeological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Great Marlow, Bucks, Athletic Sports.
Northampton Races.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.
Oxford Easter Term begins.
Dover Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Major Synge on the Importance of a Special Organisation for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
British Orchestral Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on English Poets of the Nineteenth Century).
THURSDAY, APRIL 9.
Moon's last quarter, 10.20 p.m.
Races: Caterick Bridge, Cheltenham, Croydon, and Windsor Spring Meetings.
London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, APRIL 10.
Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Savoy Hospital Society, quarterly court, 2 p.m.
Literary and Artistic Society, 7 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Vincent on Some Recent Processes for the Manufacture of Soda).
Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Wagner Society, St. James's Hall: concert for this day postponed to May 13.
Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Woodward, the president, on the Dawn and Development of Life on the Earth).
SATURDAY, APRIL 11.
Chancery Easter vacation ends.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, third private concert.
New Philharmonic Society, St. George's Hall (practice), 3 p.m.
London Athletic Club, Lillie Bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.			
March 18	30.054	49.6	40.5	73.0	6	40.3	57.9	WSW. NW.	206	0.00	Inches.
19	29.905	44.9	36.3	74.8	8	35.7	52.6	WSW. WNW.	411	0.07	Miles.
20	30.046	44.2	31.2	63.7	7	33.2	49.9	W. NW.	226	0.00	
21	30.092	46.2	40.7	83.8	8	38.0	53.7	SW.	449	0.00	
22	30.103	51.7	46.2	83.1	4	41.7	57.9	WSW. W.	213	0.00	
23	30.214	52.1	48.1	87.5	5	47.4	61.7	W. SW.	111	0.00	
24	30.303	46.4	40.9	83.7	7	41.9	57.7	SW. WNW. NE.	175	0.09	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.041	30.038	30.001	30.149	30.639	30.777	30.507
Temperature of Air	49.8	45.8	45.4	47.3	52.6	56.6	44.8
Temperature of Water	45.8	46.6	44.2	50.0	52.6	56.6	44.8
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 50	4 5	4 20	4 35	4 43	5 3	5 23

STEAM TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal—CARLISLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE; GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE.

Name.	Tons.	Horse-Power.	Commander.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	500	A. Morris
Duke of Argyll	3012	400	C. Barrie
Viceroy	2477	300	J. H. Taylor
Duke of Devonshire	3000	400	J. Whittle
Sultan	3002	300	J. M. Johnson
Duke of Sutherland	3012	400	J. Russell
Duke of Lancaster	3015	500	

The above-named magnificent steamers have exceptionally good accommodation amidships, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-houses, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers; and each carries a surgeon and a stewardess.
For further particulars as to dates of sailing, &c., apply to Mr. D. M. Green, Greenhields, and Co., 1, East India Avenue, E.C., and 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; or to Mr. Green and Co., 112, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

GEOLOGY.—SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a juvenile audience, will be given by PROFESSOR TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the Easter Holidays, April 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, at Eleven a.m., and Three p.m.
Terms.—Half a Guinea for the Course; Five Shillings for children of Fellows of the following societies—Geological, Zoological, Chemical, Microscopical, Geographical, Horticultural, Geologists' Association, and Society of Arts.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—To be SOLD, STALL No. 365. Apply to Messrs. Eldredge, Craddock, and Eldredge, Solicitors, No. 5, Gray's Inn-square.

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—EASTER MONDAY. An Ever Evening, the New Comedy, QUEEN MAB—Messrs. Backstone, Chippendale, Kenial, Hove, Everill; LADY, Original, Mrs. Chippendale. With the New Mythological Extravaganza, LOVES PARADISE—Mrs. Alfred Mallon, Miss F. Wright, Miss Fanny Wynne.

LYCEUM.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, the New Drama, PHILIP.—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. John Clayton, H. B. Conway, J. Carter; Miss Virginia Francis, Miss G. Pauncefort, Miss St. Ange, and Miss Isabel Bateman. Security by Hove Craven and H. Cuthbert. After which, at 10.30, A HUSBAND IN CHIEF—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Proceeded, at Seven, by THE DUMB BELLE. Solo Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Spiders and Ponds, Solo Proprietors.—EVERY EVENING at 7.45, TOMMY-TURVEY, A Musical Extravaganza, by W. S. Gilbert; Music by Alfred Cellier. To conclude with AN AMERICAN. After which, at 10.30, A HUSBAND IN CHIEF. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. HEART'S DELIGHT, by Andrew Halliday. Transferred in its entirety from the Globe Theatre to the Standard. Mr. H. J. Montague's Company, including Mr. S. Kneary, Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mr. H. J. Montague, with Miss Helen Barry and original Artists. EASTER MONDAY and Every Evening at 7.15.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—THE BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—Patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Conductor, Mr. Geo. Mount. SIXTH and LAST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—THE BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—Patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Conductor, Mr. Geo. Mount. SIXTH and LAST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Symphonic, Pastoral, Brethren, Nutcracker, A. S. Sullivan (composed expressly for this Society); Concerto (stand-off), A. T. Schumann (P. I. no. 10, Water Music); Scherzo, Sir Julius Benedict (first time of performance); Overture, Anacron, Cherubini. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherston and Mr. Eastley. Grand Orchestra of Seventy-five Performers. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; 3s.; 2s.; and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 64, New Bond-street; Craney, Lamborn Cook; Mitchell's Library; Chappell; Olivier; Keith, Prowse; A. Hays; and at Austin's Ticket-office.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly. On EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON at THREE, and EASTER MONDAY NIGHT at EIGHT.

will celebrate their NINTH ANNUAL EASER FESTIVAL at St. James's Hall, upon which occasions an ENTIRELY NEW and MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT will be presented. Two Thousand Shilling Seats. Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Parquet, 5s. No Fees. Doors Open for the Day Performance at Two, Evening at Seven. Every West-End omnibus will convey passengers to the doors of the Hall. The Metropolitan Railway omnibus also runs direct to the doors from Portland-road station. ON EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will be given in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own Hall.

ON EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AT THREE, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, in their own Hall, when the new and brilliant Holiday Programme will be given in its entirety. Doors open at 2.30. Parquet, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No Fees.

EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS On EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON at THREE, EASTER MONDAY NIGHT at EIGHT, two Special Performances will be given in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.
* Easter Tuesday Afternoon at Three.
* Easter Tuesday Night at Eight.
* Wednesday Afternoon at Three.
* Wednesday Night at Eight.
* Thursday Night at Eight.
* Friday Night at Eight.
* Saturday Afternoon at Three.
* Saturday Night at Eight.
An entirely New and brilliantly Attractive Programme has been prepared for the Moore and Burgess Minstrel's Ninth Annual Easter Festival at St. James's Hall. Every West-End omnibus will convey passengers to the doors of the Hall. Omnibuses also run direct to the doors from every railway station in London. No Fees. No charge for securing Parquet or Stall Seats.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—TO-DAY at Three, To-Night at Eight.—Messrs. M. and C. have inaugurated their Second Year in the EGYPTIAN HALL with an ENTIRELY NEW and Original ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Light and Dark Sea-oas, in which the most extraordinary manifestations are produced, thoroughly exposing and completely outdoing the illusions ascribed by Spiritualistic humbugs to supernatural aid. Water Hatches; Scherzo, Sir Julius Benedict (first time of performance); Overture, Anacron, Cherubini. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherston and Mr. Eastley. Grand Orchestra of Seventy-five Performers. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; 3s.; 2s.; and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 64, New Bond-street; Craney, Lamborn Cook; Mitchell's Library; Chappell; Olivier; Keith, Prowse; A. Hays; and at Austin's Ticket-office.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, KENSINGTON, 1874.

will be OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 6, SEASON TICKETS.

A Non-Transferable Ticket, with 120 Artisan's or 240 School Tickets .. 2s.
B Non-Transferable Ticket, with 120 Artisan's or 240 School Tickets .. 2s.
C Transferable Ticket, with 200 Artisan's or 400 School Tickets .. 4s.
Season Ticket Holders of 2s. and 4s. Tickets are registered as Members for Promoting Technical Instruction.
Season Tickets can now be had at the Royal Albert Hall and at the usual Agents.
CHARGES FOR ADMISSION.
April 6 to June 30, 1s. Daily (except on Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.); July 1 to October 31, 1s. Daily.

EASTER MONDAY.—THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED TO THE PUBLIC. Admission from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. One Shilling.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Important Drawings. A STAMPEDE and THE STRAITS of BALLACHULIN are now on EXHIBITION at PIGEON and LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King's-street, St. James's, from Ten to Five. Admission on presentation of address card.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christ at a Martyr's," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROUND THE WORLD WITH W. SIMPSON: being PICTURES from the Four Quarters of the Globe, by A SPECIAL ARTIST. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Open from Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

The last scene in connection with the stirring drama of the War in Ashantee was exhibited on Monday last. Her most gracious Majesty held, in Windsor Park, a review of the little army which has returned from the Gold Coast, at which her thanks were personally offered to Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff, and through them conveyed to the non-commissioned officers and men. In the evening, after suitable speeches in both Houses of Parliament by the leaders respectively of the Government and the Opposition, votes of thanks were unanimously

agreed to. These ceremonials, fairly representing the sentiment of the nation, have fitly brought to a close an episode in the history of our country which, however disagreeable in prospect, has served to illustrate in vivid colours the best qualities of our several defensive services.

This is not a meet occasion for analysing or characterising the causes, either remote or immediate, in which the Ashantee War took its rise. There will be a diversity of opinions respecting them, as there will be also respecting the policy which decided upon the campaign. But whatever conclusions may be arrived at in regard to matters which fall exclusively within the statesman's province, there can be but one as to the manner in which the military and naval forces commissioned to give effect to the decision of the Government have achieved the task imposed upon them. The charge which they received at the hands of the Executive Ministers of the Queen has been faithfully and triumphantly observed. The duty intrusted to them has been most ably performed. The object sought to be accomplished has been achieved, and the lustre of British arms has, under peculiarly trying and dangerous conditions, been kept untarnished.

To a very large extent, the work intrusted to Sir Garnet Wolseley and those who served under him was novel in its character and in most of its conditions. The war to be carried on was unlike almost every other war of which history makes mention. The obstacles to which the British General found himself confronted differed in almost all particulars from those which a commanding officer is usually called upon to surmount. In many respects, the expedition to the Gold Coast resembled "a leap in the dark." The position, the strength, and the ordinary tactics of the enemy were unknown. The distance between his capital and the Gold Coast was matter of conjecture only. Between the one and the other vast ranges of bush country intervened. No road between the two, capable of being traversed by a single battalion, existed. The climate during the greater part of the year is pestilential, and even during the short comparatively healthy season is fraught with danger to the health of Europeans. The campaign must be opened and closed within inexorable limits of time, and from the nature of the country and the habits of the foe it soon became clear that every conflict would have to be carried on with hosts of combatants hidden by the bush from the sight of their assailants. Into this dark valley of the Shadow of Death Sir Garnet Wolseley was bound to adventure, and from its very heart to snatch, if possible, such a triumph as might guarantee for a long period to come the security of the British Protectorate against the warlike, crafty, and ferocious Ashantee nation.

The feat of arms which has been accomplished by the handful of forces under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley is, undoubtedly, one of the most remarkable of modern times. As far as true military instinct, backed by precise calculation and informed by trustworthy intelligence gathered from all quarters, could master the uncertainties which impended over the campaign, the "leap in the dark" was taken with as much confidence in its results as could be supplied by scientific investigation. It was well said by Lord Granville, on Monday night, that "foresight had more to do with what Sir Garnet Wolseley accomplished in the expedition than even the skill and gallantry with which it was carried out." "I have never known a case," he added, "in which a scheme was so completely planned from the beginning, and carried to a successful end by the man who conceived it." This, indeed, is the singular merit of the General's exploit. He knew what he was going to do, and he found the means to do it. He scientifically ascertained and measured all the steps to be taken, and he took them. A mistake or a failure involving but a few days' delay—nay, as Mr. Disraeli declared, "a few hours only"—would have been disastrous. Of course there did occur sundry failures of the machinery extemporised for the occasion. The native levies, as combatants, proved worthless; as carriers, turned out to be treacherous. But Sir Garnet was never without timely resource. If he had not provided beforehand for misfortunes which happened, he was able to meet and overcome them by some suitable device. There is no reason to suppose that he under-estimates the value of military routine; but he has given to his country and to the world abundant evidence to show that it is not by a pedantic adherence to routine that such a war as that in Ashantee can be carried to a successful conclusion.

It is matter for congratulation that so few lives were lost on the part of the British troops, whether by actual fighting or from the deadly nature of the climate. For the first, thanks are due to the wonderful skill with which the General drew up his plan of operations; in regard to the second, the chief merit must be attributed to the thoroughly thought-out service of the medical staff, and to the liberality with which the late Administration provided all requisite remedies and comforts. The glory of the campaign is that it has brought into the light of day not merely the discipline, the endurance, and the gallantry of the troops, but also the intelligence, patience, and resolution of every individual soldier belonging to the rank and file. They were necessarily thrown pretty frequently upon their own resources. In

advancing through the bush they could seldom see the enemy they had to encounter, and very frequently lost sight of their own comrades in arms. They had, however, implicit trust in the military competence of their officers and commander-in-chief. They knew that the work given them to do was such as could be performed, and that the place in which they found themselves bound to display their gallantry was the proper place for them to fill. Hence they were never despondent, even if sometimes they were beset by perplexities; and the very fact that they were expected to make the best of their individual powers, rather than to act with the precision of a machine, seems to have added vigour to their courage, and to have inspired them with an enthusiasm which carried them triumphantly through all difficulties and perils.

The war is over—the last war of the kind, let us hope, in which we shall be entangled. The men to whose skill and gallantry the conduct of it was intrusted have been duly honoured by a thankful recognition of their services by the Queen, the Parliament, and the country. The distinction they have earned has been ungrudgingly conferred upon them. The character of the British Army has been more than fully sustained. Within the short space of six months the objects of an extremely dangerous and doubtful expedition have been substantially realised. The curtain falls upon the scene amid unanimous shouts of applause. We can only hope that it will never rise again. Our sympathy with those who have suffered bereavement in this campaign is too keen to admit of our being covetous for our country of that kind of reputation which can only be won by the effusion of blood. Nevertheless, it will be a satisfaction to the public, as it certainly is to us, to dismiss the Ashantee War from our thoughts with the satisfactory assurance that the men whom we look to for the defence of our country, whether ashore or afloat, will be found equal to any demand made upon them by the exigencies of the future.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, on Thursday week. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Teck had luncheon with the Queen. The Premier had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, left the palace for Windsor. Her Majesty, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), drove to Paddington, and travelled thence by a special train upon the Great Western Railway, arriving at Windsor Castle at half-past five o'clock. On the following day the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor presented a congratulatory address to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at the castle. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at Cumberland Lodge. The Queen's dinner-party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Churchill, Lady Frances Baillie, Colonel Lord C. Fitzroy, and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner. On Saturday last the Queen, who had been constant in her inquiries concerning Lord Rosemore after his accident, again called at the cavalry barracks, and received the melancholy information of his Lordship's death. Her Majesty immediately returned to the castle. The Duke of Edinburgh came to London; returning later in the day. Prince Arthur arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Lady Churchill, the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Dunmore. On Sunday the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Arthur attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow School, officiated. In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh drove to Cliveden, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. The Dean of Windsor and the Honourable Mrs. Wellesey, and Lieutenant FitzGerald, Rifle Brigade, dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, and Prince Leopold arrived at the castle. The Queen was present at a review of the troops of the Gold Coast expedition in Windsor Great Park. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, and Count Gleichen, attended by their respective suites, left the castle in the afternoon. The Queen's dinner-party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Lady Churchill, Lady Caroline Barrington, and the Earl of Dunmore. Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley and twelve other distinguished officers of the Ashantee expedition also dined with her Majesty. Seventeen other officers of the expedition dined at the castle, and were presented to the Queen in the evening by the Duke of Cambridge. Several officers were prevented by illness from being present. Prince Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge left the castle the following day. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has arrived at Osborne House from Windsor, to pass the Easter. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Charles Landseer, with their two sisters, were honoured, last week, by an interview with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen has received congratulatory addresses from the principal towns of the United Kingdom upon the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The usual Maundy charities have been distributed in the customary manner to the poor in London.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 5.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 30. Lord Bagot has succeeded the Earl of Dunmore as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Robert Hawthorn Collins, Esq., to be private secretary, and the Hon. Alexander Grantham Yorke to be Equerry, to Prince Leopold.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House on his birthday, on Thursday week. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the French Gallery, Pall-mall. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace, to celebrate the birthday of the Duke of Cambridge. On the following day the Prince, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, visited the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, went to the Royal Theatre. On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, witnessed the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race from the umpire's boat. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday, after returning from the review at Windsor, the Prince attended the House of Lords. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at the performance of "The Messiah," at the Royal Albert Hall. On Tuesday the Prince presided at a council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, visited the studio of Mr. Boehm. In the evening the Prince, with Prince Arthur, was present at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London to General Sir Garnet Wolseley and the officers returned from the Gold Coast. The Prince and Princess, with their family, have arrived at Sandringham House from town to pass the Easter.

THE DUNKELD MONUMENT TO THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS.

The additional honours won by the 42nd Royal Highlanders, the "Black Watch," in the late campaign, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, against the Ashantees, and the hearty welcome they have received on their return to England, will give fresh interest to the beautiful monument placed two years ago in the Cathedral of Dunkeld, Perthshire. This monument, publicly unveiled by the Dowager Duchess of Athole, was provided by the officers of the regiment, as a memorial of their comrades killed in battle. As the regiment was first embodied in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, about 130 years ago, and its ranks have been largely recruited from Athol Highlanders, the venerable Cathedral of Dunkeld is a fit place for the monument, which consists of a mural tablet, 9½ ft high by 8 ft. broad, of the finest Carrara marble. The sculptor is Mr. John Steell, of Edinburgh, whose statues of the Queen, the Duke of Wellington, Professor Wilson, and Allan Ramsay, in Prince's-street, that of Lord Melville, and the noble Memorial of the Prince Consort, are conspicuous ornaments of the Scottish capital.

In this sculptured memorial tablet at Dunkeld, which is an exquisite work of art, the chief feature is a large pointed panel, surrounded by a richly-moulded and lofty framework, and filled with an alto-relievo. The subject is taken from the following lines in "The Black Mousquetaire," in the "Ingoldsby Legends":—

But a sombre sight is a battle-field,
To the sad survivor's sorrowing eye,
Where those who scorned to fly or yield
In one promiscuous carnage lie;
Where the cannon's roar
Is heard no more,
And the thick dun smoke has rolled away,
And the victor comes for a last survey
Of the well-fought field of yesterday.
No triumphs flash that haughty brow,
No proud, exulting look is there;
His eagle glance is humbled now,
As earthward bent in anxious care
It seeks the form whose stalwart pride
But yesternorn was by his side.
And there it lies!—On yonder bank
Of corpses which themselves had breath
But yesternorn—now cold and dank
With other dew than those of death!
Powerless as it had ne'er been born
The hand that clasped his yesternorn!

These touching verses have been faithfully translated into marble, and the result proves how closely related the art of the sculptor is to that of the poet. The principal figure is the officer who has visited the scene of carnage. With cap in hand, he stoops over the bodies of his comrades, mourning their sad fate. In the whole attitude of the officer there is much that is striking and impressive. The feeling which marks the expression of the countenance is seldom seen delineated in marble with such remarkable truthfulness and power. This figure may also be said to be an allegorical representation of the deep feeling of respect which the regiment bears to the memory of those whose deeds of valour have rendered the 42nd famous in the annals of our country. In passing through, among the general wreck and ruin, the officer comes upon a young ensign of the same regiment who has been killed, and whose body is lying over a gabion, with his head downwards. The brave youth still grasps with his right hand the colours which he had so gallantly borne, and with which, even in death, he refused to part. The face bears a calm and heroic expression—the figure, as a whole, presenting the very embodiment of true and devoted courage. Immediately above is another soldier, a private, who has fallen close by. In one part of the tablet is represented a fallen Russian, who is distinguished by his helmet, which is lying beside him, and by his cartouche-box with the double eagle engraved upon it.

On the freestone slab underneath the monument is the following inscription:—"In memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch), who fell in war from the creation of the regiment to the close of the Indian Mutiny, 1859. The ten independent companies of the Freacadan Dubh, or Black Watch, were formed into a regiment on Oct. 25, 1739, and the first muster took place in May, 1740, in a field between Taybridge and Aberfeldy.

Here, 'mong the hills that nursed each hardy Gael,
Our votive marble tells the soldier's tale;
Art's magic powers each perished friend recalls,
And heroes haunt these old cathedral walls.

Erected by the officers of the corps, 1872." There is also a record of the principal engagements in which the 42nd took part:—"Fontenoy, Flanders, Ticonderoga, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Havannah, Egypt, Corunna, Fuentes D'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sebastopol, Lucknow."

THE LATE CAPTAIN THOMPSON.

Among the officers of our Army whose lives have been sacrificed to the public service in the late war on the Gold Coast the name of Captain Herbert W. Thompson will claim remembrance. This gentleman lately held a commission in the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), the date of his captaincy being

July, 1867. He volunteered for service in the Ashantee War, and received the appointment of Inspector-General of the Armed Native Police, who were actively employed in the early operations of the campaign. The duties and labours cast on him by this official responsibility, and greatly increased by the zeal with which he devoted his whole energy to their performance, had an exhausting effect upon his bodily strength; and he finally succumbed to the diseases of the pestilential climate of West Africa. We present a portrait of this lamented officer, from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

THE LATE SIR SYDNEY COTTON.

The death of Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney Cotton, G.C.B., the late Governor of Chelsea Hospital, was noticed by us a month ago, but we have been compelled to defer publishing his engraved Portrait. He was one of the best officers that the British Government of India ever had in its service, though some conventional point of precedence did not admit of his becoming a Commander-in-Chief. He was a son of Mr. Henry Calvely Cotton, by Matilda, daughter of Mr. John Lockwood, of Ashstead, Surrey, and was born in 1792. He was cousin of the late Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, and also of Sir Willoughby Cotton. In 1810 he entered the Army as a Cornet in the 22nd Light Dragoons, and proceeded to India. In 1842 and 1843, having succeeded to the command of the 28th Regiment, he took part in the operations in Scinde, under General Sir Charles Napier. On two separate occasions Sir Sydney Cotton commanded successfully expeditions of four or five thousand men against the warlike tribes in the hills beyond the Peshawur border, and against a Hindustanee colony of fanatics who had taken up a position in those hills for the purpose of disturbing the British frontier. He also commanded the 22nd Regiment in an expedition, in 1854, against the Affetees, in the Bori country. The 22nd being ordered home, Colonel Cotton exchanged into the 10th Regiment, and, at the end of 1855, was transferred to Peshawur with the rank of first-class Brigadier. In 1857, when the Indian mutiny broke out, he was the senior military officer at the important frontier station of Peshawur. The crisis was very serious; the armed population of the hills in front and on flank were known to be hostile and ready for any mischief, and the native garrison of Peshawur was ripe for revolt. The position was one of extreme peril, difficulty, and responsibility; but, after weighing all the circumstances, Brigadier Cotton resolved on disarming the sepoys, notwithstanding that the commanding officers of some of the regiments expressed the conviction that their corps were loyal. On the morning of May 22 the sepoys, having been ordered to pile arms as if for some drill purpose, were marched away from their firelocks, and the European troops—previously concealed—rushed forth, seized the arms, and conveyed them to the arsenal, the 4000 sepoys being utterly powerless. Subsequently it became known that that very day had been determined upon for a general rising of the native troops of Peshawur. In September, 1857, Lord Lawrence, who at that time was Governor of the Punjab, wrote to Sir Sydney Cotton—"In the number of good men round me in the Punjab I have been most fortunate. Whatever credit is due to the Punjab administration should be fairly shared among us all. No officer has had a more difficult part to play, or played it more ably, than yourself;" and again, in May, 1858—"No officer in India deserves better of his country during the late crisis than yourself." Referring to this period, Lord Canning, the Viceroy of India, in a letter dated November, 1860, expresses himself as follows:—"There is no doubt that the interests of the State were best consulted by keeping that frontier in your hands, for it would have been much less secure in the charge of any other divisional commander in India; and if any outbreak upon it or inroad across it had occurred, and had not been met promptly, and with a knowledge of all local difficulties, or of the way to overcome them (which no officer possessed in any degree to compare with yourself), neither you nor I should now be in India, according to all human probabilities." In 1858 Sir Sydney Cotton was elevated to the rank of Major-General, created a K.C.B., and received the thanks of the Government of India. Her Majesty subsequently was pleased to award to him the annuity granted "for distinguished and meritorious services." In 1862 Sir Sydney returned to England, after an almost uninterrupted service in India of upwards of fifty years. In 1863 he was appointed Colonel of the 10th Regiment, and during 1865 and 1866 commanded the Northern district. In 1866 he became Lieutenant-General, and in 1869 he was nominated Honorary Colonel of the Cheshire Artillery Volunteers. In 1872, on the death of his old brother officer in the 22nd, Sir John Pennefather, he was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, having previously been promoted to G.C.B. Sir Sydney Cotton was married, in 1820, to Marianne, daughter of Captain Hackett, of the 22nd Light Dragoons, by whom he leaves a son, Lieut.-Colonel Lynch Stapleton Cotton. A volume published by Sir Sydney Cotton in 1868, entitled "Nine Years on the North-West Frontier of India" (Bentley, New Burlington-street), is still worthy of perusal, as a contribution to the history of the British Indian Empire during a period before and after the rebellion of 1857. It does not spare the exposure of serious faults in our Indian administration of that time.

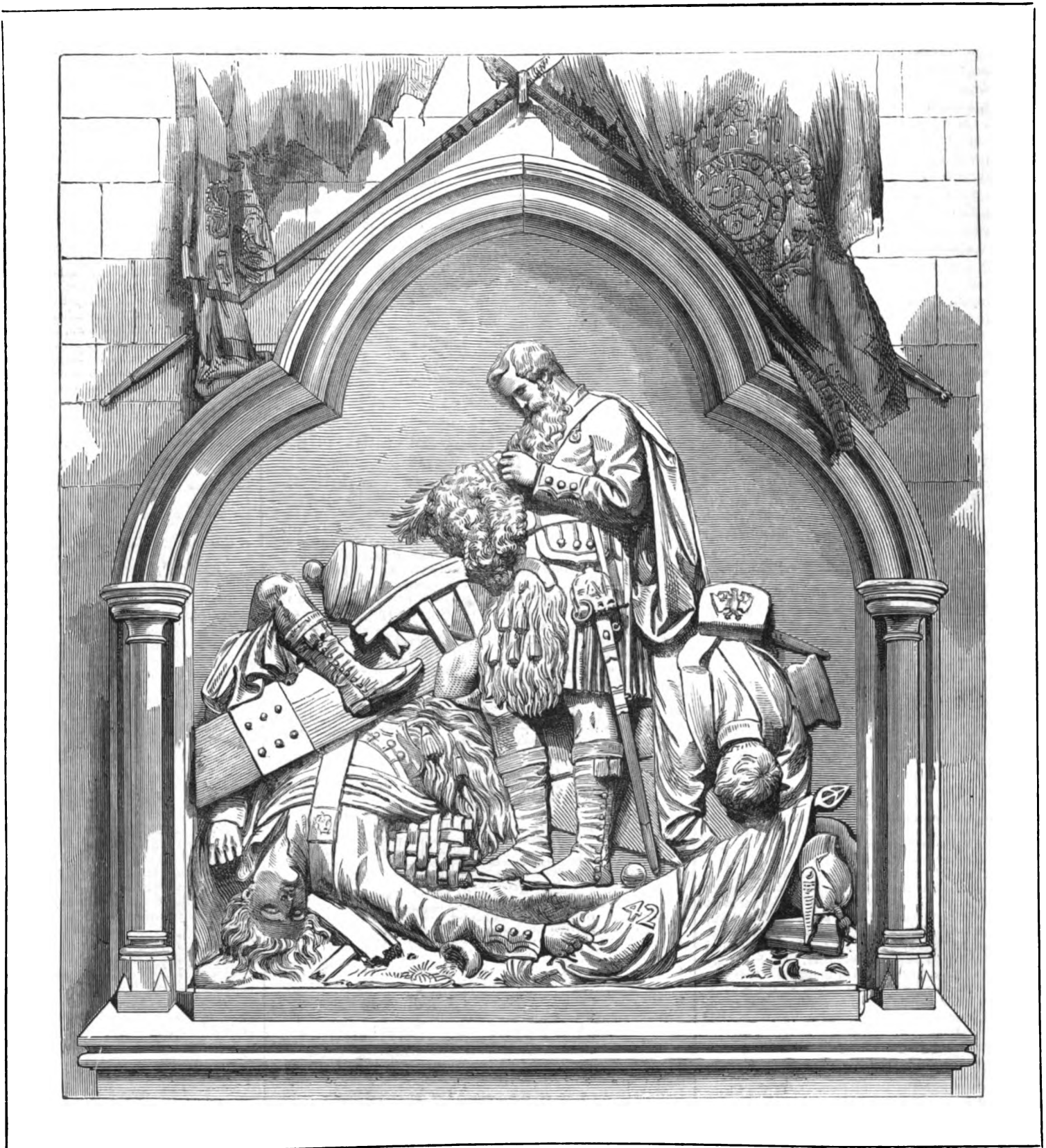
The Portrait of Sir Sydney Cotton is from a photograph by Mr. Debenham, of Regent-street.

"EVANGELINE."

Homeward serenely she walked, with God's benediction upon her.

In this beautiful English hexameter line, which by itself makes a perfect little poem, Longfellow speaks of his Acadian peasant maiden, at Grand Pré, on the shores of the Basin of Minas, going to her father's house, the farmer Benedict Bellefontaine, after her attendance on confession in the Catholic parish church. Mr. Luxmore, in his picture now among those exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, has rendered the figure and character of Evangeline with much of that grace which comes of a true conception of a high ideal of humanity, more especially of virtuous womanhood, such as the poet designed in the heroine of this pathetic American story. We are expressly told that Evangeline had black eyes and dark brown hair, as was not unlikely in a daughter of the French colonists, or else we might rather have fancied her a fair-complexioned girl; but the artist has here followed his author with fidelity, in spite of the double meaning of the word "fair." And so we may still see the constant Evangeline, as she was to be seen a hundred and sixty years in the Nova Scotian village, in those peaceful days when still

Down the long street she passed with her chaplet of beads and her missal, Wearing her Norman cap, and her kirtle of blue, and the earrings Brought in the olden time from France, and since as an heirloom, Handed down from mother to child throughout long generations. But a celestial brightness, a more ethereal beauty, Shone on her face and encircled her form, when, after confession, Homeward serenely she walked, with God's benediction upon her; When she had passed it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music.



MONUMENT TO THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS IN DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.



THE LATE CAPTAIN HERBERT W. THOMPSON,
2ND (QUEEN'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.



THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR SYDNEY COTTON, G.C.B.,
GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.



CAPTAIN W. F. BUTLER, 60TH REGIMENT, ON SPECIAL
SERVICE IN THE ASHANTIE EXPEDITION.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: VIEW IN BILBAO—THE CHURCH AND BRIDGE OF ST. ANTONIO.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The history of the late campaign on the Gold Coast against King Coffee Calcallee and the Ashantees is now concluded. We have the pleasant duty of reporting the appropriate expressions of public approval bestowed upon our brave soldiers and sailors returned to England. An account is given in another page, to accompany the illustrations, of the welcome accorded to the 42nd Highlanders on their arrival at Portsmouth by the townspeople there, and by their comrades of the military service. The 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, the Rifle Brigade, the Marines; the detachment of Artillery, Engineers, and Army Service Corps have likewise met with a cordial reception. The sailors of the Naval Brigade, who fought as well on land as on sea, are equally deserving of honour; nor should the West India negro regiments and their English officers be forgotten, though we shall not have an opportunity of seeing them here. Those portions of the forces lately employed in the Ashantee War that could not be represented at the inspection of the troops by her Majesty in Windsor Park on Monday last are to be considered as equally sharing in the favour of their Queen and country.

It is with regret we observe, too, that several of the able and enterprising officers who undertook special services connected with the expedition have been prevented this week by illness or accident from coming with Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff to receive in person from her Majesty the assurance of her gracious esteem. Among these gentlemen is Major William Francis Butler, of the 69th Regiment (on half pay), whose portrait we give this week bearing the title of *Captain W. F. Butler*—for his promotion to the rank of Major dates only from last Tuesday. He has also been rewarded with the honour of C.B. for his efforts, though circumstances made them unsuccessful, to bring up the West Akim native auxiliaries in aid of Sir Garnet Wolseley, as described in a separate notice. Sir Garnet's candid and considerate remarks, in two official despatches, upon the merits of Captain Butler and Captain W. L. Dalrymple, 88th (now Major Dalrymple), another special service officer in a very similar position, should go to the hearts of all who desire justice, above every other quality, in a superior commander. The Duke of Cambridge, by his express mention of Captain Butler in the House of Lords on Monday, proved that this beneficial spirit of fair appreciation is cherished at the head-quarters of our noble Army. The unsuccessful, indeed, are not always the least deserving, or the least competent to achieve high success with more favourable conditions. It is a most encouraging sign for the public service, and an agreeable trait of character in one so fortunate, while so prudent and skilful, as the General commanding this Ashantee expedition, that the services of Captain Butler should have been thus frankly acknowledged. We have been the more inclined to dwell upon the case of this officer, because the home-staying and reading English public is indebted to him, as elsewhere noticed, for two delightful books, "*The Great Lone Land*" and "*The Wild North Land*," which, we hope, will not be his last narratives of adventurous travel. Captains Butler and Dalrymple were invited to the Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, but were too ill to attend.

Another highly meritorious officer whose fame suddenly emerged, just after the fall of Coomassie, from the shade or passing cloud that had seemed to obscure the practical success of his performances in this war, is Captain J. H. Glover, R.N., Administrator of Lagos. We now understand, as we could not understand a few weeks ago, the complicated position of affairs which he had to deal with in his diplomatic and military commission among the native tribes on the banks of the Volta. It is very probable that the ultimate consequences of his action, and that of Captain Goldsworthy, may prove a great permanent advantage to British African policy and commerce, by opening up the navigation of that great river, which is an object quite as important as chastising the Ashantees; and we trust that our Government will keep it in view. At the same time, Sir Garnet Wolseley, when he learnt, on his return march from Coomassie, by the arrival of Captain Sartorius in his camp, where Glover's force then actually was, what it had been enabled to achieve, and of what further service it was immediately capable, bore testimony to the valuable aid Captain Glover had afforded him. There had been a time, we suspect, when they did not exactly understand each other's purposes; but Captain Glover, on receiving Sir Garnet's orders while at the Coast, at once did his duty, without remonstrance or hesitation. This example of prompt obedience to superior official authority—this frank, unselfish, ungrudging surrender of his own plans, for which he had made himself personally responsible, and of his own pretensions as an experienced agent of the Colonial Office—is highly creditable to a naval or to a military man. The details of Captain Glover's expedition, though partly stated in the despatches lately published, have not yet been fully studied. They will doubtless obtain more attention at a future time. Captain Glover is on his way home, and he will be received at Liverpool with a deserved welcome. Among the officers who accompanied or followed him in his difficult march through the East Akim country to that of the Ashantees we should remember the names of Dr. Rowe, Colonial Staff surgeon, and Lieutenant G. H. Moore, of H.M.S. *Druid*. It was the last-mentioned officer, with Mr. R. Bannerman, of Accra, that brought up quite an army of Aquapims and Krobos, on the very day Sir Garnet Wolseley burnt Coomassie, to join Captain Glover's band of Houssas in the Ashantee city of Dwabin, one day's march from King Coffee's metropolis and from the homeward route of our troops. If any misfortune had delayed Sir Garnet's movements in the second week of February the General would have been glad enough of Captain Glover's ready help.

The large Engraving, from the sketch drawn at the time by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with the expedition, shows the entry of Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff into Coomassie, on the evening of Feb. 4. They had in the morning fought the battle of Ordah-su, at which King Coffee was present, and had, in the afternoon, made a toilsome march, crossing the deep swamps that surround the Ashantee capital, to reach Coomassie by nightfall. Only the General and two of the officers who accompany him are seen to be riding on mules; in that country no horses were to be procured. Our soldiers and sailors had brought in a large quantity of the muskets thrown away or yielded by the enemy, and we see them destroying these weapons by smashing them on the ground in the streets of the city, which was a very good way to let the Ashantees know, by ocular demonstration, the failure of their vaunted arms. The townspeople were, of course, obliged to give up what arms they had, but were not otherwise molested during our brief stay.

Our Parliamentary chronicle records the thanks of the two Houses, voted on Monday, to the commander, officers, soldiers, sailors, and others employed in the Ashantee War. The entertainment of Sir Garnet Wolseley and others by her Majesty the Queen at Windsor, after the review on Monday, is mentioned in our Court news. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday evening, entertained those gallant officers, with a very numerous company, and with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the

Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Secretary of State for War; Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Lord Cardwell, the late War Minister, were present. The speech of Sir Garnet Wolseley, when his health was drunk, was listened to with great interest.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday announced the promotion of Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had, while on the Gold Coast, held local and temporary rank, to the full rank of Major-General. The rank of K.C.B. is conferred upon him, as well as upon Captain John E. Comerell, R.N., V.C.; Captain Wm. N. Hewett, R.N., V.C.; Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.; Colonel John Chetham M'Leod, 42nd Highlanders; and Deputy Surgeon-General Anthony Home, V.C. Five-and-twenty officers of the Army and Navy get the rank of C.B., and twice that number are promoted in their services. Amongst them we are glad to notice Colonel Festing, R.M.A., Captain Fremantle, R.N., Captain Percy Luxmoore, R.N., Captain Grubbe, R.N., Staff-Surgeon Henry Fegan, M.D., R.N., Lieutenant John Hext, R.N., and others of the naval service. Some of our sailors and marines really did half the work of the war, both on land and on water. They began six months before the first British soldier landed at Cape Coast Castle. They were "in at the death" when Coomassie fell and the Ashantee King was conquered.

THE SIEGE OF BILBAO.

The Carlist civil war in the northern provinces of Spain has, during this week and last week, been raging more fiercely in the neighbourhood of Bilbao and the Somorrostro district, north-west of that town, extending towards the sea. The army of Don Carlos, under a veteran soldier, General Elio, who has great influence among the people of the Basque provinces, is entrenched in a strong position on Monte Abanto, and is engaged in the siege of Bilbao. A new attempt to raise the siege, former attempts having failed, is now made by Marshal Serrano, the military Dictator of the Spanish Republic, with an army of 30,000 men and forty guns. There was severe fighting on three days of last week, from the 25th to the 27th ult., but the Carlists still held the lines of Somorrostro, and persisted in the siege. The town of Bilbao has been cruelly bombarded by their artillery. This town, a scene in which forms one of our illustrations, is the capital of Biscay. It has a population of 15,000 or 20,000, with some shipping trade. It is situated on the river Nervion, or Ibaizel, six miles from the sea; but the channel up the winding river is so embarrassing to masters of ships that it is said to have given rise to the old English proverbial phrase, "in the Bilboes," for an awkward position of constraint. Bilbao has often suffered the havoc and alarms of war. In 1835 it was besieged by Zumalacarreaguy, on behalf of the old Don Carlos, during sixty days, when its defence was assisted, with eventual success, by some English sailors under Captains Ebreworth, Lapidge, Henry, and Lord John Hay. It was a thankless and profitless service, like all that England has done for Spain, whose factions, Royalist or Republican, must now be left to fight their own battles.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 2.

The elections of Sunday last in the departments of the Gironde and the Haute Marne have resulted, as anticipated, in Republican triumphs. The Bonapartists have suffered a severe defeat in the former department, where they seemed to consider themselves certain of success. General Bertrand, their candidate, who came forward not merely as an advocate of free trade, but boldly announced himself as a partisan of the Empire and of the "appel au peuple," only succeeded in obtaining about 47,000 votes; while M. Roudier, the Republican nominee, polled over 73,000. In the Haute Marne, which has of late passed for a stronghold of Orleanism—the Prince de Joinville being one of its representatives in the Assembly—the victory of M. Danelle-Bernardin, a supporter of M. Thiers, is extremely significant. At the general elections of 1871 the Monarchical candidates polled some 45,000 votes in the Haute Marne, against 17,000 given to those who came forward as Republicans. Now, however, the result is very different, M. Bernardin defeating the Monarchical nominee by a majority of more than 11,000.

The National Assembly has adjourned until May 12, having previously voted a succession of bills after little or no discussion. The most important was the Government measure postponing the elections for the municipal councils, which met with much opposition, but was eventually passed by 334 votes to 115—nearly half the Chamber abstaining from taking part in the vote. M. Thiers addressed the Assembly for the first time since his overthrow during the debate on the new fortifications of Paris, when he remarked that he had not troubled the Chamber since his resignation, adding that he had no intention of speaking on political subjects. The defences of Paris, however, were linked, so to say, with the safety of the country, and it was that which led him to mount the tribune. The ex-President then proceeded to criticise the scheme brought forward by the Army Committee, which, he said, would entail excessive expenditure, and would make the capital the one great entrenched camp of the country, besides necessitating a most formidable army for its defence. His own system consisted in fortifying certain heights in the vicinity of the present fortifications, in order to protect Paris against a bombardment. He concluded a most forcible speech by asking for an adjournment for six weeks to allow of the Government scheme being carefully examined, and quitted the tribune amid the loud plaudits of the Left. General Chabaud-Latour replied, and, after a short debate, the Army Committee Bill was eventually agreed to by a majority of 196.

The same day's sitting was enlivened by a stirring and unlooked-for incident. Following up the attacks recently made by Legitimist deputies against the Septennat, M. Dahirel—a staunch supporter of Henri V.—presented a bill enacting that on June 1, 1874, the Assembly should decide by a public vote between the Monarchy and the Republic. The announcement of this motion occasioned great tumult, which increased when M. de Kerdrel rose, and, while proclaiming himself as good a Royalist as M. Dahirel, protested that not a single hour could be subtracted from Marshal MacMahon's seven-years' lease of power, unless—and this afterthought drew forth an explosion of laughter from the Left—the Marshal himself chose to resign. M. de Kerdrel demanded urgency for his proposition, which was opposed by the Duc de Broglie, who remarked that no one had the right to interpret the intentions of the Marshal, who was bound by his own words alone. The proposition was eventually negatived by 330 noes to 256 ayes.

The last acts of the Assembly before adjourning were to confirm the Ducs d'Alençon and de Penthièvre in their military and naval ranks, and to authorise the Government to remove the sequestration placed upon certain landed property belonging to the late Emperor Napoleon.

M. Hugelmann, a Bonapartist journalist and police spy, some time editor of the *Nain Jaune* and the *London Situation*, and whose name used to be frequently mixed up in the scandals of the Second Empire, has been condemned to five years' imprisonment by the Paris Court of Correctional Police, on various charges of swindling and extorting money by threats.

SPAIN.

We are without any precise information as to the fighting at Somorrostro. As usual, both sides claim the victory; but, on a comparison of the telegrams from different sources, we incline to the belief that the Republicans have the best of it. They have carried some strong redoubts of the Carlists; but, on the other hand, the main position of the latter is intact, and the siege of Bilbao has not been raised. Such, at least, was the state of things when we went to press on Wednesday with our early edition.

ITALY.

After the transaction of various business, the Parliament adjourned last Saturday until April 14.

The Pope received the students of the Catholic University of Rome on Tuesday, and made them an address, praising their fidelity to religious principles and recommending to them a zealous pursuit of their sacred studies. The Papal Consistory has been postponed until after Easter.

The band led by the notorious brigand chief Donato has been destroyed by the Government troops. The province of Catanzaro is thus completely freed from brigands.

HOLLAND.

A despatch from Acheen, dated the 24th ult., announces that Gighen has recognised the Dutch sovereignty, and that the submission of other chiefs is probable. They are only prevented, it is said, from yielding allegiance by the fear that the Dutch will shortly take their departure.

GERMANY.

In the German Parliament, on Saturday last, the bill establishing civil marriages throughout the empire was read the third time; and, other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned until the 9th inst.

An interview which took place lately between the Emperor William and Herr Forckenbeck having ended in his Imperial Majesty charging him to act as an intermediary in the present Parliamentary difficulties, Herr Forckenbeck, upon the evening of the same day, summoned a meeting of members supposed to be inclined to vote in favour of the Governmental measures, the result of which has been stated to have been most satisfactory. Official personages now feel confident that a majority will be obtained for the bills, the success of which the Emperor has so much at heart.

It is stated that Prince Bismarck has made a speech to two Conservative members of the German Reichstag, in which he expressed his disapprobation of the attitude adopted by that body, declaring that the present state of things was fatal to the best interests of the empire.

Without disturbance, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne was arrested on Tuesday morning.

DENMARK.

A brilliant masked ball was recently given by the King at the Palace of Amalienborg, being the first fête of this character which has been given by the Danish Court since the year 1803, in the reign of Christian VII.

The Diet has finally adopted the estimates and financial law for the current year. The proposal of the Government to increase the salaries of Government officials was not agreed to, but a resolution was passed requesting the Ministry to lay before the Diet on its reassembling in October a proposal to improve the pecuniary position of all public functionaries, the provision to be retrospective. The Minister of Finance agreed to this resolution. The Diet has adjourned.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Saturday last, a number of deputies submitted a resolution calling upon the Government to bring in a bill for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and all religious orders affiliated to them, from the Austrian empire.

GREECE.

The Bulgarian Ministry, having lost its majority in the Chamber, has tendered its resignation, which has been accepted by the King. After the resignation of M. Bulgaria, the King requested M. Deligeorgis to form a new Cabinet; but, on the failure of the latter in his efforts to obey the Royal command, M. Bulgaria has consented to retain office.

TURKEY.

The new Budget very nearly shows an equilibrium of receipts and expenditure.

A movement to vary the succession to the Turkish Throne is being initiated by the Grand Vizier. He has invited the commanders of the different army corps to express their opinions on the popularity of such an alteration.

The difference between Great Britain and Turkey in the Lahej affair has been settled, the Turkish Government having telegraphed to the commander of the Turkish troops in Yemen to deliver up the son of the Sheikh of Alown to the British authorities.

Rashid Pasha invited all the foreign representatives to a conference at his residence, to consider the letter of M. de Lesseps to the Porte declaring that he will obey the orders of the Porte, but will hold the Turkish Government responsible for the loss that the new method of collecting the dues may occasion to the Suez Canal Company. M. de Lesseps estimates this loss at £30,000 monthly. The conference had no result.

The Sublime Porte has decreed that a junction between the Turkish and Servian Railways shall be made by way of Niche.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed a resolution concurring with the House of Representatives in fixing the limit of the legal-tender circulation at 400,000,000 dols. By 28 votes against 23, it has rejected a resolution proposing to appoint January, 1876, as the date for the resumption of specie payments.

Gold sales are to be resumed by the Washington Treasury. Mr. Richardson has ordered sales to the amount of five million dollars for this month.

The House of Representatives has, by 121 to 116, passed the Granges Bill creating a board of nine commissioners, to be appointed by the President, to regulate railway transportation charges.

Virginian bondholders have found a gracious recognition in the Governor's message to the State Legislature. He recommends that they be paid 4 per cent of their overdue interest, and have the remainder equitably arranged for.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa gives the substance of the speech made by the Governor-General in opening the Dominion Parliament. He promises that a new electoral bill shall be introduced for establishing vote by ballot. The other measures promised are an insolvency bill, a bill respecting the militia,

the bills on the construction of the Pacific Railway, and the improvement of the canals and other public works. The speech announces that negotiations are in progress for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. It expresses regret at the fact that the revenue for the current year shows a deficiency needing a new fiscal arrangement, but congratulates Parliament upon the steady progress of the country.

Sir John Macdonald has resigned the leadership of the Opposition.

Mr. David Christie, of Ontario, has been appointed President of the Senate; and Mr. Timothy Anglin, of New Brunswick, has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

AUSTRALIA.

The first batch of elections show a majority against the Government's constitutional scheme.

The English Eleven won the cricket-match at Adelaide in one innings. They embarked for England by mail steamer on the 28th ult.

Rochefort, Groussat, Gourde, Ballière, and two other Communist prisoners have escaped from New Caledonia. They left as stowaways on board a vessel bound for Newcastle, New South Wales. They had reached Sydney, and were to leave immediately for Europe.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta states that Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will leave for England in April, his health not permitting him to remain in India during the hot season.

A few particulars relating to the Bengal famine are given below.

Fifty-eight Mohammedans, who were implicated in the recent riots against the Parsees at Bombay, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The treaty concluded between Yarkund and the Indian Government provides for unrestricted trade, the transit of goods at a moderate tariff, and the appointment of representatives of the contracting parties at Yarkund and Calcutta.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

The telegraph reports of this week from Calcutta tell us that the relief operations of Government are ahead of the famine everywhere, except in portions of Tirhoot, where lost ground is also being recovered. It is stated that 120,000 tons of Government grain have been stored in the famine districts, and 80,000 tons are in transit, the railways conveying 35,000 tons daily. Above 700,000 persons are employed on the relief works, and 10,000 are receiving charitable relief. No deaths are anywhere reported, except in Tirhoot, where inquiry shows that few are attributable to starvation.

At the weekly meeting, on Monday, of the Mansion House Indian Relief Fund Committee the Lord Mayor read a letter, dated March 6, from the Hon. Mr. Schalk, the chairman of the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta. Besides inclosing a selection of extracts concerning the state of the districts affected, it contained a warm acknowledgment of the large sums so generously subscribed by the citizens of London for the relief of Indian distress. The Lord Mayor said the fund was receiving from the public at present about £7000 a week, and the committee had now in hand upwards of £6000. He was glad to find that the country towns, York, Manchester, Salford, and other important northern communities, had at length joined them in raising relief for the sufferers.

The great difficulty felt in Bengal is that of conveyance into every district for the rice and grain of other kinds which are actually in store to a sufficient amount for present need. The vehicles, whether on land or water, available for this purpose, off the lines of railroad and other main traffic, are of the rudest construction. We lately gave an illustration of the kind of barge in native use to be found on the rivers and canals of India; we now present one of the bullock-carts or "hackeries," which are equally slow and clumsy. Both are from sketches made in that country by Mr. William Simpson, our well-known travelled Special Artist. His collection of other sketches and finished water-colour drawings, now open to public view at the Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, attracts a daily throng of visitors. They are at once pleased and instructed by the immense variety of scenes, figures, costumes, and actions, in many different parts of Europe, Asia, Egypt and Abyssinia, Japan, and North America, so truthfully and forcibly portrayed. As a comprehensive study of geography, ethnology, and contemporary history, it would be very useful to follow Mr. Simpson's "Round the World" with the reading of some recent books of travel, one of which should be his "Meeting the Sun." He is a modern Ulysses, of the pencil and sketch-book.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes.

A Germano-Belgian alliance is announced, the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg being about to marry Princess Louise, daughter of King Leopold.

By telegraph from Yokohama tidings have reached us of a great calamity, involving the loss of eighty-nine lives. It appears that, during rainy weather, the steamer Nil struck on a rock, and then, backing into deep water, went down by the head. Only three of the crew and one passenger were saved.

Some official correspondence between the British and Russian Governments on the subject of Central Asia has been published. The correspondence has been exchanged since the treaty of Khiva was concluded. Prince Gortschakoff, in reply to a despatch of Lord Granville, states that Russia continues to regard Afghanistan as entirely beyond its sphere of action. It has no intention of undertaking an expedition against the Turcoman tribes; but, should the latter attack or plunder, the Russian Government would be compelled to punish them. It would be for the Emir of Cabul to make the Turcomans understand that if they provoke rigorous measures by acts of depredation they have nothing to expect from him. "The Indian Government," adds Prince Gortschakoff, "is certainly in a position to give him this advice in a form which will ensure its effectiveness."

In a letter to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Herr Gerhard Rohlfs, the German explorer in the Libyan desert, expresses himself highly satisfied with the result of his visit to the oasis Dachel. He has discovered some remarkable formations of rocks, of which Herr Remelé has taken good photographs. He has also uncovered some interesting ancient tombs. In one of the caves Herr Rohlfs found seven mummies in a perfect state of preservation, covered merely by a mat, and in a sitting posture. One of these, the mat, a wooden figure, and an urn he has removed from the cave, and hopes to be able to bring to Germany, if the Khedive permits. He has also secured some other interesting objects, but he expresses apprehension that the violent rain from which Dachel has suffered since his departure may have destroyed the articles, the mud buildings in the place affording very insufficient shelter from the downpour.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

OXFORD VERSUS CAMBRIDGE.

There can be no question that the spectators at the Inter-University boat-races last Saturday, were fewer by many thousands than on the last three or four occasions. The towing-path was never inconveniently crowded, and the return passage over Hammersmith Bridge, so dreaded by the weaker sex, was accomplished with ease. This apparent diminution of interest was partly owing to the fact that eleven o'clock in the morning is the most inconvenient hour possible for business men, and partly that the race was regarded as a certainty for Cambridge. The Oxford boat was the first to appear, but Cambridge was not long behind, and at fourteen minutes past eleven they were ready for the start. The reaction in favour of Oxford, which had been so marked during the week, had quite subsided, and frequent offers of 3 to 1 on Cambridge met with no response. In the first half-dozen strokes the light blue oars showed slightly in advance, Rhodes setting a stroke of 38 to the minute, while Way was pulling 39; both, however, soon settled down to 35, and opposite Craven Cottage Cambridge had drawn clear. Way then quickened a little, and, on shooting Hammersmith Bridge—reached in 8 min. 27 sec.—was only half a length behind. As they passed the Doves, Oxford shot to the front, and a desperate struggle commenced. The rough water in Chiswick Eyot suited the Oxford boat to perfection, and it held a lead of half a length until passing the Bathing Creek, where Rhodes quickened up to 37, and in a very few strokes was a length in front. The race was then really over, as Cambridge led through Barnes Bridge by two lengths; and, though Way made another desperate effort, his crew were all to pieces, and suffered a three-lengths' defeat, in 22 min. 39 sec.—the slow time being fully accounted for by a strong wind and sluggish tide. After the long catalogue of misfortunes, which culminated in the loss of the toss, it was almost impossible that Oxford could win, and the crew deserve the greatest credit for the good fight they made up to the point when their want of condition told its inevitable tale. Too much praise cannot be given to Way, who, though far the lightest man in the boat, worked like a giant; while Rhodes, the rival stroke, showed rare patience and judgment throughout the race. We append the names of both crews, with the weights taken when they last scaled:—

CAMBRIDGE.		st. lb.		OXFORD.		st. lb.	
1. Hibbert, St. John's (bow)	11	14		1. Benson, Brasenose (bow)	11	0	
2. Armitage, Jesus	11	8		2. Sinclair, Oriel	11	54	
3. Close, First Trinity	11	04		3. Sherwood, Christ Church	11	8	
4. Estcourt, Trinity Hall	11	104		4. Harding, Merton	11	14	
5. Lecky-Brown, Jesus	12	5		5. Williams, Lincoln	13	04	
6. Aylmer, First Trinity	12	11		6. Nicholson, Magdalen	12	10	
7. Read, First Trinity	12	114		7. Stayner, St. John's	11	104	
8. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke)	11	7		8. Way, Brasenose (stroke)	10	9	
Candy, Caius (cox.)	7	5		Lambert, Wadham (cox.)	7	2	

The Sports took place, as usual, at Lillie-bridge on the day preceding the boat-race, and, after a fine struggle, Oxford just won, by scoring five events against four. The running was scarcely up to the usual average of University men; but both the high and broad jump and throwing the hammer produced splendid performances, as M. J. Brooks (Oxford) jumped 5 ft. 10 in.; E. J. Davies, who has for some time been quite unrivalled as a broad jumper, exceeded all his previous efforts by clearing 22 ft. 10½ in.; and G. H. Hales threw the hammer 126 ft. 9 in., which is fully a yard more than any amateur has previously accomplished. The one hundred yards produced the unusual spectacle of three men running a dead heat. In the run off M. G. Glazebrook (Oxford) got the best of the start, and at half distance led by fully two yards; but E. J. Davies (Cambridge) gradually crept up, and won by a foot. The quarter mile was an easy win for G. A. Templer (Cambridge) in 51 4-5 sec.; and E. A. Sandford (Oxford) had all his own way in the mile. When eight events had been contested, each side had won four, so victory was solely dependent on the result of the three miles. Oxford was fortunate in possessing an unusually good man in W. R. H. Stevenson, who won very easily. The time was not particularly fast; but he runs in capital form, and appears to be a thorough stayer.

The double-handed billiard-match took place at St. James's Hall on the night of the boat-race, and the single game came off at the same place on Monday evening last. E. A. Wanklyn (Christ Church) and J. M. Morris (Stirling) University played for Oxford, against C. E. Jolliffe (Trinity) and J. G. Carter (St. John's). The play was exceedingly poor in the double game, which may be imagined from the fact that scoring 500 points took the Oxford men, who eventually won by 50, no less than 3 hours 25 min. Wanklyn and Jolliffe, the winners of the Cues at their respective Universities, met in the single match, when Wanklyn showed much improved form. Certainly his best break was only 42; but he made some capital winning hazards, and won by no less than 230 points, in 1 h. 55 min. Jolliffe occasionally played some pretty cannons, but he was quite over-matched, and frequently missed the simplest strokes.

On Monday a football-match was played at Kennington Oval, under Association Rules. The boisterous weather prevented very accurate kicking; and, after a good struggle, Oxford obtained the only goal of the afternoon, and won.

The double-handed racket-match was played on Tuesday afternoon at one of the courts belonging to Prince's Club. The players were H. O. Milne and T. S. Pearson for Oxford; while E. J. Sanders and J. M. Batten wore light blue. Oxford almost invariably wins the racket-matches, and this year proved no exception to the rule, as Milne and his partner secured the first, second, fifth, and sixth games, and thus won the match by four games to two. On the following day Milne beat Sanders pretty easily in the single match by winning the first, second, and fourth games. Milne's volleys were splendid, and Sanders showed great judgment in placing the balls; but neither man served particularly well; indeed, Pearson is far the best of the four at this very important branch of the game.

An account of the chess-match appears in another column.

The hostility between the authorities at Lincoln and Liverpool is much to be regretted, as not only does it injure the sport at both places, but those who have assisted at the Lincoln Handicap lose the first day at Liverpool, and only witness the Grand National by a forced march. It might surely be arranged either that Lincoln should begin on the Monday, or that the Grand National should not be run until the Friday. Twenty-two came to the post for that race; and though it was not quite such a chapter of accidents as the Royal Steeplechase at Bristol, last week, still there were a considerable number of casualties. At the very first fence Last of the Lambs (10 st.) and Congress (11 st. 4 lb.) fell, and at the second jump Paladin (10 st. 3 lb.), Lord Colney (10 st.), and Vintner (10 st. 3 lb.) also came to grief. The last mentioned was third favourite, and, from his admirable fencing through the heavy ground at Bristol, he was considered certain to get over the country in safety: Mr. Crawshaw, who rode him, unfortunately had a very heavy fall, and splintered his collar-bone. On jumping into the course for the first time Eurotas (11 st. 8 lb.) lay well in front, and

Captain Macchell's three were about last. Shortly after this, Fantôme (10 st. 10 lb.) fell and threw Page, who, however, escaped unhurt. The lot took closer order in the second round, and just before reaching the racecourse Casse Tête (11 st.) and Bretby (10 st.) both fell, the mare having broken down so badly that she is not likely to run again. A little further on Columbine (10 st. 6 lb.) also broke down, leaving Merlin (10 st. 7 lb.) and Chimney Sweep (10 st. 2 lb.) in front, while Reugny (10 st. 12 lb.) had gradually drawn up into third place. As they entered the straight, Chimney Sweep took the lead; but two hurdles from home it was apparent that Reugny had the race in hand, and, coming away after the last jump, he won as he liked by six lengths. Thus Captain Macchell and Mr. J. M. Richardson won their second Grand National in succession, and, by his masterly performances on Disturbance and Reugny, the latter has stamped himself as about the best gentleman jockey of the day. Chimney Sweep was second and Merlin third. Defence (11 st. 13 lb.) and Disturbance (12 st. 9 lb.) ran wonderfully well under their heavy weights—indeed, the last-mentioned could probably have been ridden into a place; but Eurotas, though he went the course without a mistake, was never dangerous. The minor events of the meeting need little comment. Lowlander secured the two chief hurdle-races, and promises to do great things in his new line of business; and Laburnum has taken so kindly to jumping that he may develop into a steeplechaser of the highest order. There were also two or three very interesting flat races, in one of which Tangible showed that he retains all his brilliant speed of last year. The unusually large field of thirteen came out for the Liverpool Spring Cup, which was won rather easily by Cingalima (6 st. 12 lb.). Wedmore (7 st. 6 lb.) started a very hot favourite at 6 to 4, and it is therefore needless to remark that he finished nearly last.

We much regret to record that Lord Rossmore died on Saturday morning last from the effects of internal injuries which he received by a fall when riding at the Windsor Military Steeplechases on the 20th ult. His Lordship was not twenty-three years of age. By a somewhat singular coincidence, he broke his collar-bone in the same race and at the very same fence about three years ago.

On Monday the University Athletes met the pick of the London and provincial runners at the amateur championship sports at Lillie-bridge, when some very interesting competitions took place. E. J. Davies (Cambridge) and G. A. Templer (Cambridge) repeated their victories of the previous Friday in the broad jump, one hundred yards, and quarter mile, J. Potter (London A.C.) running second to both of them. M. J. Brooks (Oxford) actually exceeded his previous fine performance by jumping 5 ft. 11 in., a height which, we imagine, will not be surpassed for a long time. W. F. P. Moore, A.A.C., made the excellent "put" of 39 ft. 11 in., beating both University cracks easily. The chief honours of the day, however, fell to W. Slade (London A.C.), who won both the one-mile and four-mile races. He ran the longer distance in 22 min. 50 sec., a time which no amateur except J. Scott has ever accomplished, and, as he came up the straight at a tremendous pace, and pulled up full of running, there is no doubt he will do much faster time, especially as the wind was very high and he had never run anything like the distance in practice. We had nearly forgotten to mention that E. Woodburn (Ulverston C.C.) won the pole-jump with a leap of 10 ft. 7 in., which is the best on record. The events were pretty equally divided, as London won four, Oxford four, and Cambridge three.

The billiard-match between S. W. Stanley and W. Timbrell, for £500 a side, took place at Liverpool last week. Both men are famous at the spot stroke, and some very large breaks were anticipated; but neither played in his best form, and Stanley, who never made more than 99 off the balls, was beaten by 114 points. Timbrell made one good break of 186, which included thirty-nine and nine spots. John Roberts, jun., an ex-champion, has recently been playing exceedingly well, and last week, in a match against Cook, made the splendid break of 800 points, which is second only to Cook's famous 936.

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Lords that the claims of the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Lisburne, and Baron Garvagh to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland have been established to his satisfaction.

A corporal in the 1st Clackmannan Rifle Volunteers was last week sued for 10s. before the Sheriff by his commanding officer, for being inefficient during the past year, and thus causing the corps to lose his capitation grant. The Sheriff granted a decree.

Hydrophobia has visited the kennels of Earl Fitzwilliam, and several valuable hounds in his pack have had to be destroyed.—Several hounds belonging to a gentleman at Billericay have been killed by poison, which has somehow been introduced into the kennel.

Bicton, the seat of Lady Rolle, near Exmouth, was on Monday in great danger of being destroyed by fire. The servants' dwellings and the conservatories were burned out, and some damage was done to the mansion. It is feared that some works of art are lost, but the furniture and valuable paintings were removed.

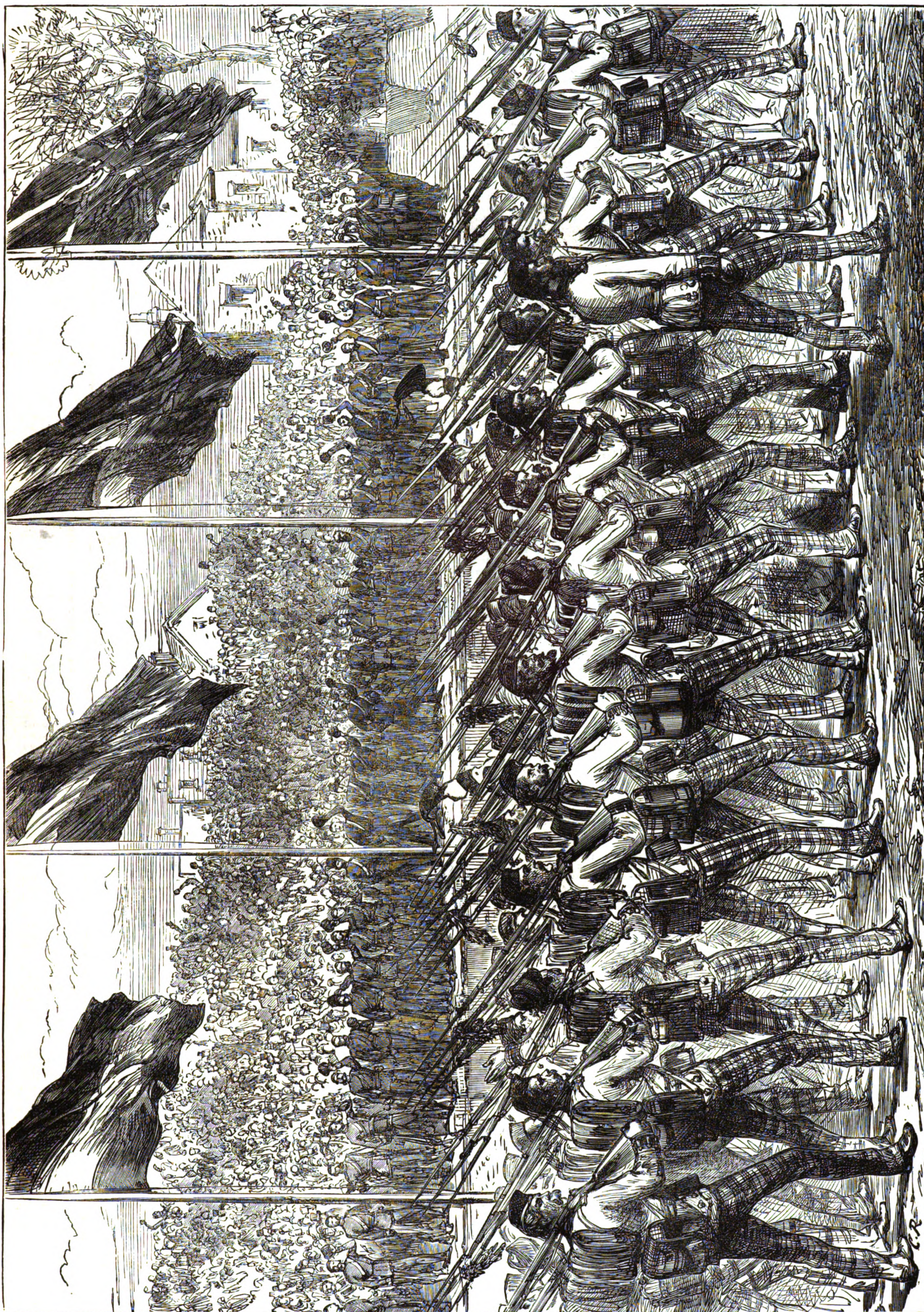
The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 106,480, of whom 36,534 were in workhouses, and 69,946 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 10,169, 11,795, and 35,981 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 654, of whom 449 were men, 162 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

The abstract accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests for the year ended March 31, 1873, have been issued. The income of the Land Revenue during the year was £418,697; that of Windsor parks and woods, £6152; and of the Royal forests and woodlands, £34,054. The total receipts from these sources, including a balance of £20,298 brought forward, amounted to £479,902. The expenditure amounted to £80,448, and of the net revenue £375,000 was paid over to the Exchequer as surplus, and £24,453 returned as a balance. The rents and royalties, &c., received during the year on account of "the mines account" amounted to £42,457, and the expenses to £4153.

The regulations for the Australian mails have been relaxed. Any correspondence for Tasmania which may be addressed either "via San Francisco" or "via Singapore and Brisbane" shall be so sent; for New South Wales and New Zealand it may be sent "via Point de Galle and Melbourne" or "via Singapore and Brisbane;" for Victoria and South Australia, "via San Francisco;" and for Queensland, "via San Francisco" or "Point de Galle and Melbourne"—in addition to the ordinary routes. Mails for Western Australia are forwarded solely by "Point de Galle and Melbourne."—It is also announced that a fortnightly service between New York and Bermuda is to be established on April 16, correspondence for which must be addressed "via New York."



THE FAMINE IN BENGALE: BULLOCK HACKERIES FOR CARRYING GRAIN.



RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM ABERDEEN: THE BLACK WATCH (AND HIGHLANDERS) MARCHING TO GOVERNOR'S GREEN, PORTSMOUTH.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Beyond all doubt Lord Cairns acts the part of the Lord High Chancellor of England occupying the woolsack, with great effect. His tall, lithe figure, his stately but yet gracious manner, and the clearness of his voice redeem even the performance of the merely formal duties of President of the Chamber from commonplace; and when he has to read a message from the Throne or a Queen's speech and when he has to make a statement like that on the Land Transfer question, his "Lyndhurst-like" elocution is most agreeably conspicuous. The Upper House has been comparatively quiescent since the first working night of the Session, but it is notable that the Duke of Richmond retains the Conservative leadership in that Chamber, the appearance of Lord Derby in that character in the debate on the Address being merely temporary. That noble Earl is said to be the incarnation of common sense, and is nothing if not practical; and doubtless he is as well aware as all those who have studied his developments that he has not the promptitude of speech and the rapidity of perception which are necessary to a leader even in the Lords, and so he has judiciously declined to take that position upon him, though it was pressed on him long ago. It is to be observed that the custom introduced by the late Government of putting forward the younger subordinate officials, which made the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Camperdown, and the Earl of Morley frequent respondents to questions, has been at least partially adopted by the present Ministry; for the Earl of Dunmore, who is only a Lord in Waiting in the Queen's household, has been employed to deal with the less weighty matters which have as yet come before the House. The country, and Ireland in particular, may be congratulated on the fact that the Earl of Leitrim is in excellent preservation, and has already begun that habit—delightful to the Lord Chancellor and the one other peer, who are obliged to remain to keep a House—of soliloquising upon a local or personal matter for periods varying from three quarters to an hour and a half.

It is not to be presumed that because they are in adversity the members of the late Government have ceased to be objects of interest, and therefore it may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Gladstone, for the most part, has forsaken the House, and when he does come in stays but a few minutes. The appearances of most of his late colleagues have been fitful and not prolonged, perhaps Mr. W. E. Forster being the most constant, supported by Sir Henry James and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen. As to Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, he has never but once perched on the front Opposition bench. It is remarkable, too, that the attendance of the departmental members of the Government is very slack; they are there if they are likely to be wanted; but mostly they are absent, presumably in their bureaux, being coached up in the technicalities of their offices by the permanent officials. However, when they have to reply to interpellations, though usually premising that as yet they are in the natural state of bewilderment necessarily coincident with their novitiate, they show sufficient aptitude at response, and, above all, a terseness, a brevity, and a clearness which contrast with the system, which prevailed in the former Ministry, of turning answers to questions into long speeches, beginning with the creation of the subject referred to, and exhausting its history even to the very moment that they are speaking of it. The greatest sinners in this respect were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. E. Forster, and Mr. Bruce, who indulged in a copious rotundity of speech which converted the dealing with a simple interpellation into a small debate. Always tactical and conciliatory, Mr. Disraeli seems more careful than ever to preserve that manner; and in one or two instances where he has had to refuse requests he has so managed that the postulants seemed as gratified as if their wishes had been complied with. In particular, Mr. Cross, the new Home Secretary, has caught the right tone and manner in answering awkward questions an instance of which was to be found when he was replying to Mr. Anderson's lumbering inquiry whether an amnesty was about to be granted to the Fenian convicts now undergoing various terms of penal servitude. In three sentences he gave all necessary details; and in one, decisive, emphatic, and with fewest possible words in it he signified that there was no such intention. It was a model reply to a question on a rather prickly subject. Perhaps an exception to the Ministerial facility in dealing with interpellations is to be found in Mr. Bourke, whose communications are not more than whispers, available only to the First Clerk at the table; but it may be of no consequence after all.

Notwithstanding his palpable defeat a few days before, on a question touching the Ballot Act, Sir Charles Dilke bravely brought on a motion for overhauling the whole of the machinery and working of the new system of voting. Certainly he maintained himself like a good man struggling with difficulties; though of necessity and insensibly perhaps, he was not so dominant and asserting as he usually is, and, that being so, his speech was one of the best he has yet delivered. His case was put with great lucidity, and illustrated fully, even to redundancy; and it was somewhat amusing to see an extreme Radical pulling to pieces a measure founded on one of the points of the "Charter," if anybody remembers what that was. To be sure, he was not assailing the principle, but desiring to perfect its working of the ballot; but from some of the few ironical cheers which the Conservatives gave out, it might have been thought that they conceived that the situation of Sir Charles was an anomalous one. It was something in this vein that Mr. C. E. Lewis treated the subject, and he contrived, even humorously, to make one of the great measures of the late Government look very small. Indeed, Mr. Forster, who was the author and nurse of the statute, was not very confident on its behalf; while, as to the Ministry, not a word was said by any of them, and the discussion, which did not retain even many of the new members, died of inanition.

Nothing could have been more facile and uninterrupted than the passing of certain money bills of the Government, which has enabled them to have in hand such funds as will render them utterly independent of the Legislature for two months. The East India Loan Bill, after its first propounding by Lord George Hamilton, had gone on with flowing ease until its third reading, when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald intervened. It may or may not be remembered that this gentleman was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the two former Tory Governments, and that he has held a pro-consulship in the East, having been Governor of Bombay for five years. People outside, and doubtless he himself, expected that he would have been included in the present Ministry, even in the Cabinet perhaps; but somehow this has not come to pass, and the right hon. gentleman has passed from an almost viceregal throne to a very high back bench in the House of Commons, where he is not conspicuous, and even not generally distinguishable. In all this cynical persons may find a reason for his having been very critical, his criticisms being sharpened by the sub-acidity of his manner on the Administration of India in regard to the Bengal famine.

In what may be called his perkier manner, Mr. Grant-Duff repelled the more than insinuation of mal-adroitness, if not something else, on the part of the late Government; while Lord George Hamilton retorted with a vigour and point which were

intensified by the calmness of his voice and manner. There were some of the returned Indians in the House who would fain have brought on a debate—notably Mr. Dickinson, who is an acrid fault-finder about most things—but several of the more judicious and weight-carrying members deprecated that course so much that discussion was stifled.

If, as is commonly supposed, the present Session is to be remarkable for do-nothingness, it will, at least, be notable for there having been sittings of the Legislature on two consecutive Saturdays in the month of March.

It has been the fate or the fortune of Mr. Disraeli, for the second time, officially, to move a vote of thanks to the forces engaged in a successful expedition. Evidently he has not forgotten, though most people may, the stilted rhetoric which marred his speech when he was Parliamentarily celebrating the triumph of our arms (and legs) in Abyssinia. He may have remembered the peculiar effect on the House of such phrases as that "the elephants of Asia had borne the artillery of Europe over African passes which might have startled the trapper and the hunter of the Alps," and that "the standard of St. George had been planted in the mountains of Rasselas;" and he took good care now to indulge in no such incongruous rhodomontade. His address was a sketchy narrative of the operations in Ashantee from their very beginning to the moment when the last British soldier left the Gold Coast; and if there was occasionally a little floweryness in his description of the natural features of the country, as illustrating the difficulties which the troops had overcome, why, it must be taken as the inevitable accompaniment of speeches of this kind, which Mr. Disraeli has prepared, rounded, and polished, and delivers with a deliberation which shows that he does not affect to be impromptu. There was a subduedness, almost a touch of melancholy, about Mr. Gladstone's manner in seconding the motion; but his eulogy was warm, and especially apt when he spoke of the special characteristics of Sir Garnet Wolseley and the extraordinary coincidence between the conception and the execution of his plans. It may have been the tone adopted by the two leaders—the one measured and almost solemn, the other, as has been said, subdued—which influenced the House; but it can hardly be said that the proceedings elicited any boisterous enthusiasm.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Attorneys and Solicitors Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£1,422,797 14s. 6d.) Bill were read the second time, and, the standing orders being suspended, the second measure was read the third time and passed. The East India Loan Bill was read the first time.

The House met at half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday, when the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund (£1,422,797 14s. 6d.) Bill. The East India Loan Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£7,000,000) Bill were then read the second time, and, the standing orders being suspended, were also read the third time and passed.

On Monday the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund (£7,000,000) Bill and the East India Loan Bill. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Exeter, and Lord Skelmersdale. The House was well filled. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were early in their places; and several ladies occupied seats in the side galleries. A vote of thanks to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the forces engaged in the Ashantee War was moved by the Duke of Richmond, seconded by Lord Granville, and supported by the Duke of Cambridge. The motion was agreed to amid loud cheers. Their Lordships adjourned over the Easter holidays, until the 14th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Cross, in reply to Mr. Anderson, stated that the Government does not intend to interfere with the due course of law in the case of the Fenian prisoners now under sentence of penal servitude. On the motion for the third reading of the East India Loan Bill, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald criticised Lord Northbrook's conduct with respect to the famine in Bengal. He approved of recent measures, but he thought the Viceroy had incurred great responsibility by refusing to prohibit the exportation of rice, and contended that by his slowness to appreciate the true nature of the calamity he had contributed to aggravate it. Mr. Grant-Duff said he was quite prepared to defend the Duke of Argyll and Lord Northbrook at the proper time, and Mr. Whitbread protested against a premature condemnation of the Viceroy before the House was in possession of the necessary information. Sir George Balfour and Mr. Laing also joined in opposing a discussion which could only embarrass the Government in India. Mr. Dickinson thought the operation of the bill ought to be limited to the duration of the famine. Lord George Hamilton said that the bill was limited to five years; and, with regard to Lord Northbrook's conduct, he observed that it must be judged by time and the result, and it would be presumptuous now to anticipate a verdict. Mr. Torrens and Mr. Denison made some observations, and the bill was then read the third time and passed. On going into Committee of Supply Sir Charles Dilke called attention to a number of minute deficiencies and defects in the Ballot Act, and contended that a Select Committee ought to be nominated to inquire into the subject. He had a motion for a Select Committee on the paper, which, however, he withdrew, since both the Treasury and front Opposition Benches seemed disinclined to accept it. After some other members had spoken, Mr. Forster said that he thought inquiry would be desirable, but not until the Judges had reported on the pending election petitions. The Consolidated Fund (£7,000,000) Bill was read the third time and passed, and the Middlesex Sessions Bill was passed through Committee.

The Commons met on Saturday, but merely for the purpose of attending the Royal Commission.

In a densely-crowded House, on Monday, the Prime Minister proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the forces employed in the Ashantee Expedition, similar to that mentioned in the foregoing summary of the proceedings in the House of Lords. After describing the state of affairs on the Gold Coast which led to the expedition, Mr. Disraeli sketched the progress of the operations which terminated with the capture of Coomassie. He added that he was mistaken if these were not feats of arms that would not be easily forgotten by the country. It was a vulgar error to associate military glory only with armies of great size—that was not a just view; and, without wishing to exaggerate the gallant deeds of which we were naturally proud, he thought he might say of them truly that they were deeds which had thrilled the hearts of households, and which, by the examples they offered of energy and endurance, were calculated to sustain and strengthen the tone of national feeling. Mr. Gladstone, in seconding the motion, referred to a remark of Mr. Disraeli to the effect that at the time when Sir Garnet Wolseley quitted England the plan of the Government was to prosecute hostilities by means of native levies, and said that in so speaking the right hon. gentleman had gone a little beyond, and at the same time had a little fallen short of,

an accurate description of the views of the Government at the time. It would be strictly correct, however, to say that at that moment the Government had scarcely what could be called a plan, for he felt bound to admit that, until Sir Garnet Wolseley had reached the Gold Coast, the amount of information which they possessed, and which was to form the basis of any determination they might arrive at, was deplorably scanty. There were very few examples of cases in which the plan of a difficult operation had been so completely conceived beforehand, and, after being so completely conceived, had been executed so exactly in the manner in which it was conceived. After a few words from Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Dr. Lush, Admiral Sir E. Wilmot, Mr. Goschen, and Colonel North (who aptly described the expedition under the circumstances in which it found itself as "a forlorn hope on a large scale"), the motion was adopted by acclamation. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. Hardy, Secretary for War, moved the Army Estimates, which, he explained, were, except as to a few minor details, in substance those of his predecessor. The motion having been put that the number of men be 128,994, Sir W. Lawson moved to reduce the number by 10,000. After considerable discussion his motion was rejected by 256 to 45. The vote of men was then agreed to, as was a vote of £2,434,500 (in addition to £2,000,000 already voted on account) for pay allowances and other charges. On the motion of Mr. Hunt, a vote was taken for 60,000 men and boys to be employed for the sea and coastguard services for the year ending March 31, 1875, including 14,000 Royal Marines (in Committee of Supply), being the same as last year. The right hon. gentleman observed that he should be prepared to make his exposition of the Navy Estimates on the 20th inst. The Public Works Loan Commissioners Bill and the Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill were read the second time.

The report of the Committee on Privileges, appointed to inquire into the commitment of Mr. Whalley for contempt of Court, was on Wednesday brought up and read at the table, the conclusion arrived at being that the matter was not one which demanded the attention of the House. Mr. Russell Gurney having urged that the expenses of the obsequies of Dr. Livingstone in Westminster Abbey should be borne by the public, Mr. Disraeli promised that the proposal should be considered by the Government. The Middlesex Sessions Bill was read the third time and passed, and the Public Works Loan Commissioners (Loan to School Boards) Bill and the Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill were passed through Committee. The Local Government Provisional Orders Bill was read the second time, and the Mutiny Bills were brought in and read the first time. The House then adjourned for the Easter recess till Monday the 13th inst.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the annual general meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Monday, Sir George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., was re-elected president of the college.

The twelfth series of the Lambeth Baths winter meetings for the working classes was brought to a close last Saturday evening, when Mr. Morley, M.P., presided at a social gathering, at which a report containing satisfactory statements was read.

A witness has appeared before the Epping Forest Commissioners who remembers having seen a herd of deer in the forest fifty years ago. He had himself shot all kinds of game in it from the time when he was twenty years of age.

Mr. Daniel Maude, who recently retired from the office of magistrate at the Greenwich Police Court, died on Tuesday morning, at his residence at Blackheath, in his seventy-third year. The death is also announced of Mr. Horace Lloyd, Q.C., a member of the Middle Temple, a gentleman of great scientific attainments as well as of high legal position.

Several of the friends of Mr. Joseph Hatton entertained him at the Westminster Club last week, and presented him with a handsome service of plate (manufactured by Streeter), on the occasion of his retirement from the editorship of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The testimonial consisted of a massive claret-jug, with four goblets, and a salver most artistically designed, together with a handsome bracelet for Mrs. Hatton. It is Mr. Hatton's intention to go to the United States.

Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of the chemical examination of the water supplied to the metropolis during March, that all the waters drawn from the Thames and Lea, except that supplied by the New River Company, was "much polluted by organic matter." The water supplied by each of the companies, except the Kent, New River, and West Middlesex, was "slightly turbid, and contained in each case living and moving organisms; it was not fit to be used for dietetic purposes." The Kent Company's deep-well water maintained its usual brightness, purity, and wholesome qualities.

A banquet was given at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the officers of the Ashantee Expedition. About 250 guests were present, including the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief replied to the toast of "The Army," which was also acknowledged by the Right Hon. Ward Hunt. Sir Garnet Wolseley was enthusiastically cheered in responding for himself and his gallant force. Prince Arthur proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy that of the Lady Mayoress and the Ladies. Mr. Ward Hunt returned thanks for the Navy, and Viscount Cardwell for the House of Lords.

Last week 2454 births and 1530 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 31, whereas the deaths were 170 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 58 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 54 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 8 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 584 and 649, declined last week to 551, and were 57 below the corrected average weekly number; 239 were referred to bronchitis, 172 to phthisis, and 94 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths: 45 were the result of negligence or accident, including 15 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 7 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 14 (of infants under one year of age) from suffocation. A child, aged three years, was "drowned in a house from the overflow of the tide," at St. Paul's (Deptford); and a woman, aged thirty-three, engaged at lead-works, died, in Limehouse, through "convulsions from lead colic." Four cases of infanticide and 5 of suicide were registered. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

An especial provincial grand lodge will be held at the Guildhall, York, on Thursday next, for the installation of the Earl of Zetland as Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

FINE ARTS.

WORKS FOR THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We subjoin an enumeration of some of the principal works which may be expected at the ensuing exhibition at Burlington House. All criticism is purposely omitted till the works are exhibited, and thus made, so to speak, public property.

Mr. Millais, R.A.—Two landscapes, one—a study of effect—representing Scotch firs and pines, with a rich foreground relieved against a bright pale sky; the other—a study of colour—representing a cart-load of felled birch timber in an autumnal landscape, the Birnam wood of “Macbeth” forming the background. A life-size figure picture, with an old Arctic Explorer listening to his daughter as she reads over a log-book of a former voyage. Two portraits of daughters of the artist, and a portrait of a lady somewhat in the manner of Gainsborough.

W. P. Frith, R.A.—“Blessing the Children,” an elaborate composition of many figures depicting a Roman Catholic procession at Boulogne. Also four life-size single-figure subjects.

T. Faed, R.A.—The return of a disobedient daughter to her cottage home, a pathetic Scotch domestic scene.

J. R. Herbert, R.A.—“The Sower of Good Seed,” and possibly another small picture.

A. Elmore, R.A.—A scene from “Peveril of the Peak,” and perhaps a head or two.

P. Calderon, R.A.—“The Queen of the Tournament” placing a coronet on the head of a victorious knight in a mediæval hall. A minor subject picture, and a half-length portrait of a lady.

J. C. Horsley, R.A.—“Christ Healing the Sick and Afflicted,” a colossal mural decoration for a lunette in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital, painted at the request of the late Sir William Tite. “A Poet's Theme”—i.e., a young lady, in hunting costume of the last century, reading the complimentary verses that the young enthusiast seated at a table has addressed to her. A picture of a young lady sleeping at a sunny oriel, with a cavalier advancing towards her on tiptoe.

E. M. Ward, R.A.—Lady Rachel Russell imploring the life of her condemned husband from the obdurate King Charles II., with dramatic accessory incidents. “Marie Antoinette's Last Sleep before Execution.” “William and Mary Receiving the Lords and Commons,” the original water-colour study for the fresco in the Westminster Palace. Two minor genre pictures.

Mrs. Ward.—“An Incident in the Siege of Latham House”—i.e., a shell bursting in a room near the heroic Countess of Derby and her children.

E. Armitage, R.A.—“A Dream of Fair Women. Second Section, The Women of Greece,” a frieze-like composition of many figures. “St. John Taking Home the Virgin Mary After the Crucifixion,” a pathetic design.

W. C. T. Dobson, R.A.—“Tending Goats,” “The Cottager's Welcome,” and “Nursery Tales.” The last, which is in water colours, we shall engrave.

J. Pettie, R.A.—“A State Secret,” a red-robed cardinal burning some dangerous parchment manuscripts. “Ho, ho, ho!” a young cavalier drawing a caricature of “Old Noll” on a wall, to the great amusement of two older Royalists. “Juliet and Friar Lawrence.”

F. Leighton, R.A.—The guilty Clytemnestra watching on her tower at night for the beacon fires that shall proclaim the fall of Troy; a Greek juggler-girl tossing golden balls; a garden scene in a Moorish house at Granada; and a subject derived from the artist's recent visit to Damascus.

Mr. Hook, R.A., will probably contribute three coast subjects and a Surrey river-scene; Mr. Watts, R.A., a half-length of the Rev. James Martineau, and possibly some other portraits; Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., a Cairene fruit-girl and (if finished in time) a large Egyptian subject combining figures and landscape; and Mr. Andell, R.A., several Highland and one Spanish picture.

Characteristic works may also be expected from the following Academicians:—Messrs. Poole, Lewis, Cooper, Cope, Cooke, F. R. Pickersgill, and Hart; whilst portraiture will be represented by the president, Sir Francis Grant, and Messrs. Richmond, Wells, and Sant.

J. E. Hodgson, A.R.A.—“Returning the Salute,” a scene in the port of Tangier, with a black slave being compelled to fire a rusty old gun in answer to the salute of H.M.S. Sultan in the offing; “A Fish Market in Western Algeria,” “An Algerian Knife-Grinder.”

W. F. Yeames, A.R.A.—“The Little Suppliants”—a scene in the Bargello, with the podestà descending a flight of steps to the right of the quadrangle; young ladies preparing “Pulpit Decorations,” “A Christening Party,” and “The Hall at Cotheloe.”

E. J. Poynter, A.R.A.—Two classic groups.

H. S. Marks.—“Capital and Labour”—a scene on the scaffold of an unfinished building, indicative of a “strike” in the Middle Ages; “A Quart of Ale is a Dish for a King”—a mail servant supplying the same to wandering minstrels; “Winter,” one of a series of four large mediæval designs intended for a billiard-room, illustrative of “The Seasons.”

G. D. Leslie.—“Pot-Pourri”—two young ladies mixing dried flower-petals, herbs, and roots for china vases as a chamber perfume; “The Nut-Brown Maid.”

E. Nichol, A.R.A.—“When He has Nothing else to Do”—an old Scotchman knitting outside his cottage.

H. W. B. Davis.—Three landscapes on the neighbouring French coast, with cattle.

V. Cole, A.R.A.—A large, sunny, richly-wooded Surrey landscape; and a smaller landscape, with the morning sun dissipating mist and hoar-frost.

H. O'Neil, A.R.A.—“Ophelia” and several Scotch landscapes.

The large picture upon which Mr. F. Walker was engaged last year will, we believe, appear in the forthcoming exhibition; and Sir John Gilbert will, we understand, contribute, but we have not ascertained the subjects of his pictures.

Many works by “outsiders” will probably prove important. Our space, however, admits only of the mention of a few.

Alma Tadema.—“A Roman Painter's Studio,” with connoisseurs inspecting a picture. The principal figure is a portrait of M. Gambart, for whose villa at Nice the work was executed. A Roman female figure feeding fish. “Joseph Presiding over Pharaoh's Granary.”

J. Tissot.—An afternoon ball on board a British man-of-war off Cowes. “Visitors to London,” a scene under the portico of the National Gallery.

G. H. Boughton.—“A Pilgrimage in the Spring”—illustrative of Chaucer.

J. B. Burgess.—“A Visit by English Ladies to a Moor's House in Algiers.”

J. Brett.—Two coast scenes from the Scilly Isles.

E. Crowe.—Incidents indicative of the life of the Wigan factory-girls.

W. Gale.—Two scenes from the East, and a home subject.

P. Graham.—Waves breaking at the base of the Sutherlandshire cliffs, and a Scotch mountain side wreathed with silvery mist.

V. Princep.—“The Morning of the Race”—a party of gipsies sleeping near Newmarket-heath; a London milkmaid; and two portrait works.

W. B. Richmond.—“Prometheus Bound to the Rock.”

Heywood Hardy.—Ulysses, when driving a plough in feigned madness, avoiding to pass over his infant son, Telemachus.

F. Holl.—“Deserted,” a policeman taking charge of a foundling.

R. Lehmann.—Full-length portrait of Sir William Ferguson lecturing on the extraction of the scapula, painted for the College of Surgeons. A half-length of our late Persian Minister, one of the principal figures in the artist's large picture of the Persian concession to Baron Reuter.

B. Rivière.—Apollo charming the beasts of the forest with his lyre. A sleeping lioness.

M. Stone.—“A Golden Sorrow,” a young, childless widow peering wistfully at a rustic couple with their children.

G. A. Story.—“Grandmamma's Christmas Visitors.” A procession of girls of the Bluecoat Charity at Canterbury.

F. W. W. Topham.—Subjects from Assisi and Florence.

D. W. Wynfield.—“A Visit from the Inquisition” to a Protestant family engaged in the communion service. “A Lesson in Deportment,” a scene in a young ladies' school.

P. R. Morris.—“The Journey's End.”

Haynes Williams.—“Billeted,” a Spanish incident.

James Danby.—A sunset seascape—Pirates Attacking a Merchant-Vessel.

Figure subjects of interest may likewise be looked for from Messrs. Fildes, A. Moore, L. J. Pott, C. Green, E. Frere, J. W. Hennessy, F. Verhas, and Hayllar; and landscapes from Messrs. A. MacCallum, J. MacWhirter, Leader, C. Hunter, Van Luppen, De Haas, and De Schampheleer.

The exhibitions of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and at Mr. McLean's, Haymarket, opened on Monday last. We must reserve our notices till next week.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Our record this week begins with a notice of Mr. Gye's establishment, the new season of which opened on Tuesday evening, according to long previous announcement. Of the prospectus of arrangements and engagements we gave a summary three weeks ago.

The opera chosen for the opening night was “La Traviata,” and the occasion brought forward a new prima donna, whose name had not been included in the programme. Mdlle. Heilbron comes, with good prestige, from the Théâtre Italien, Paris, and her performance on Tuesday, as Violetta, fully confirmed the previous favourable reports. Her voice is a brilliant soprano, of high range (reaching to D flat in alt). She executes florid passages with facility, and can also declaim with earnestness and pathos. All these qualities were successfully displayed in the scene “Ah! fors'è lui,” which closes the first act. The admirable delivery of this important piece called forth such continued applause as to necessitate the reappearance of the singer after the fall of the curtain. The success thus established was maintained by the genuine feeling evinced by Mdlle. Heilbron in the duet with the elder Germont; in the scenes with her lover, Alfredo; and, indeed, up to the close of the opera. There can be little doubt that the performances of Mdlle. Heilbron will prove attractive during her limited stay here. Tuesday's cast of “La Traviata” was the same—irrespective of the heroine—as that of last season, including Signor Nicolini as Alfredo and Signor Cotogni as the elder Germont. Signor Vianesi was the conductor of the evening, at the commencement of which the National Anthem was given by band and chorus.

The interior of the theatre has been thoroughly restored to its original freshness and beauty.

On Thursday “Crispino e la Comare” was announced, with the first appearance here of Mdlle. Marimon (formerly of Her Majesty's Opera); and for to-night (Saturday) “La Traviata,” with the second appearance of Mdlle. Heilbron.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

“Lucia di Lammermoor” was given here on Thursday week, with Mdlle. Alwina Valleria as Lucia, and the new baritone, Signor Galassi, as Aston. The lady, who was one of the débutantes of last season, has gained in vocal and dramatic power, and accordingly produced a still more favourable impression on her reappearance; Signor Galassi having confirmed the good opinions formed of him on his first appearance in the previous week. Signor Naudin was the Edgardo, and the subordinate characters were filled by Mdlle. Bauermeister and Signori Rinaldini, Campobello, and Casaboni.

On Saturday “Fidelio” was the opera, with the well-known performance of Mdlle. Titens as the heroine—one of the finest of her many fine impersonations. The occasion brought forward another of the new singers promised in Mr. Mapleson's prospectus—Herr Conrad Behrens, a genuine basso, whose resonant voice, earnest style, and capital acting were successfully displayed as Rocco, especially in the dungeon scene. Mr. Mapleson may be congratulated on the acquisition of an artist who promises to be a valuable addition to the company of Her Majesty Opera. The performance of “Fidelio” now referred to was excellent in almost all its details, and especially so as regards the principal character—that of Leonora, the devoted wife, who traces her husband to the dungeons of Don Pizarro's castle, and rescues him from imprisonment and assassination. Often and admirably as Mdlle. Titens had previously rendered this important part, never did she appear to greater advantage in it than on Saturday, when her acting and singing were of the highest order of dramatic and vocal art, as exemplified in the great scena known as the “invocation to Hope,” the duet sung with Rocco when set by him to aid in digging the grave intended for the doomed Florestan; in the magnificent quartet—for these characters and Don Pizarro, in which the wife discloses herself to her husband, and opposes a pistol to the assassin's dagger—in these and other instances the performance of Mdlle. Titens produced a thrilling effect on the large audience by which Drury-Lane Theatre was filled. Signor Urio sang the recitative and aria of Florestan with good effect, the cast in other respects having been nearly the same as in previous seasons. Mdlle. Bauermeister and Signor Rinaldini were again thoroughly efficient, respectively, as Marcellina and Jacquino. Signor Catalani proved himself a satisfactory representative of Don Pizarro, although suddenly called upon to replace Signor Agnesi in the part; and Signor Campobello sang well the music of Il Ministro.

The last of the four overtures (that in E) which Beethoven composed successively for “Fidelio” was played before the opera, and the third and grandest of all (in C) was given between the acts, its splendid execution having necessitated its repetition, another encore having been that of the quartet (canon) in the first act. Sir M. Costa conducted, as usual.

On Tuesday “Norma” was announced, with a new Orovoso in the person of Signor Costa, of whom we must take another opportunity to speak. On Thursday a repetition of “Fidelio” was announced; and for to-night (Saturday) “Rigoletto,” with the second appearance of Mlle. Lodi.

The British Orchestral Society gave the fifth concert, and last but one, of the second season, on Thursday week, when a new symphony by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, composed specially for this society, was successfully produced. Throughout the work there is much to admire, both in subject and treatment; while it must be admitted that the two principal portions, the first allegro and the finale, are over prolonged and occasionally laboured. The slow movement, a serenade, contains some flowing and melodious writing, with good orchestral contrasts; and the “gavotte” and “musette,” which stand in place of the usual minuet (or scherzo) and trio, pleased so much by their reflection of the antique character of those forms, that they had to be repeated. The symphony was much applauded, and the composer called forward. The other orchestral pieces were Mendelssohn's overture to “Iluy Blas,” that by Sir W. S. Bennett entitled “Paradise and the Peri,” and Nicolai's to “The Merry Wives of Windsor,” the instrumental selection having been completed by a difficult (but uninteresting) concerto for the violoncello by Kummer, finely played by Mr. Edward Howell; and a romance and spirited tarantella for violin, by Mr. Berthold Tours, admirably executed by Mr. Carrodus, who had to repeat the latter movement. The vocalists were Misses Rose Hersee and Lucy Franklin and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. G. Mount conducted, as usual.

The Crystal Palace Concert of Saturday (the twenty-second of the present series) brought forward an overture by Herr Carl Reinecke, belonging to his operetta, entitled “An Adventure of Handel.” The piece is bright and melodious, and includes an effective treatment of the well-known air, “The Harmonious Blacksmith.” Mr. Oscar Beringer gave a brilliant performance of Liszt's “Concerto-Symphonie” for pianoforte (with orchestral accompaniments), the instrumental selection having been completed by Beethoven's overture to “Coriolan,” and his septet—the latter with all the stringed instruments of the band. The vocalists were Madame Noriny—a débutante who was favourably received—and Mr. Santley.

The sixteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts closed, this week, with the usual special performance for the director's benefit. The programme, as customary on these occasions, was of unusual length and variety. The instrumental music included the co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda and Herr Joachim as solo violinists; and Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Mr. Franklin Taylor as pianists. Mr. Santley was the solo singer; and the vocal music comprised some national part-songs, very effectively given, by the Swedish ladies' quartet, who were encored in one of their pieces. Sir Julius Benedict conducted. These interesting and important concerts will enter on their seventeenth season in November.

A concert was given last week, at the residence of Mr. Lehmann, in Berkeley-square, for the purpose of augmenting the funds of the Mendelssohn Scholarship, so as to provide for more thoroughly carrying out the original intentions than was found practicable with the limited capital (£1855) hitherto available. An interesting selection of music was performed by eminent artists, Sir Julius Benedict having officiated as conductor; and the result will, no doubt, contribute towards the desired end, although leaving room for still further aid.

This week has been a busy one with sacred as well as with secular music. Every evening has been devoted to concerts of the former class at the Royal Albert Hall, where “The Messiah” was given on Monday, and is to be repeated to-night (Saturday), Mendelssohn's “Hymn of Praise,” and Rossini's “Stabat Mater” having been announced for Tuesday, and Bach's “Passion-Music” (St. Matthew) for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Tuesday evening a special service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Bach's “Passion-Music” having formed a portion thereof, in accordance with its original purpose; and on Wednesday afternoon a similar service, with the same music, took place in Westminster Abbey. On Wednesday evening the Sacred Harmonic Society gave their forty-second annual Passion-Week performance of “The Messiah,” and for yesterday (Good Friday) sacred concerts were to take place at the Crystal Palace and at the Standard and Queen's theatres.

THEATRES.

A young lady, a pupil of Mr. Ryder's, made her appearance, as Julia, in “The Hunchback,” on Saturday. Miss Leighton has decided qualifications for the stage, and as an elocutionist does credit to Mr. Ryder's teaching. She was ably assisted by Miss Bessie Edwards in the character of Helen, and by Mr. Ryder himself in that of Master Walter.

A revival took place at the Adelphi on Saturday, under a modified title—“The Prayer in the Storm; or, The Thirst for Gold.” Miss Genevieve Ward played the dual part of Blanche de Valois and Unarita. Mr. James Fernandez most effectively supported the rôle of Pedro. Mr. Brittain Wright as Guillot was as comic as he could be. Indeed, the whole was respectably cast. The musical arrangements were good, and the scenic effects carefully prepared, particularly those of the breaking up of the sea of ice.

Mr. George Dance's farce of “Petticoat Government” has been revived at the Vaudeville, and Mr. William Farren has appeared in his father's character of Hecio, with his usual success in such assumptions. Mr. Edmund Falconer's “Eileen Oge” has also proved successful at the Standard, and commanded admirable audiences. “The Peep of Day” has been acted during the present week. The oratorio of “The Messiah” was announced for Good Friday.

The petition lodged by Mr. Evelyn Ashley against the return of Mr. Baillie Cochrane has been withdrawn.

The head of the regimental Cashmere goat, the gift of her Majesty to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which died on the Gold Coast during the war, and was brought to England in H.M.S. Tamar, has been handed over by the officers of the regiment to Mr. Emanuel, of The Hard, Portsea, to mount as a regimental memento of the Ashantee War. The same firm has had charge of the plate belonging to the 42nd Regiment during their absence.

The revenue returns for the year, as well as for the quarter ending March 31, were issued on Tuesday evening. The total income for the financial year was £77,335,657, a net increase of £726,887 on the figures of the previous year. The items of increase are—excise, £1,387,000; stamps, £603,000; post office, £972,000; telegraph service, £195,000; miscellaneous, £85,000. On the other hand, there has been a falling off in the customs to the extent of £694,000; land tax and house duty, £13,000; income tax, £1,809,000. The revenue for the quarter has been £24,547,064, a net decrease of £377,020 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

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NEW MUSIC.

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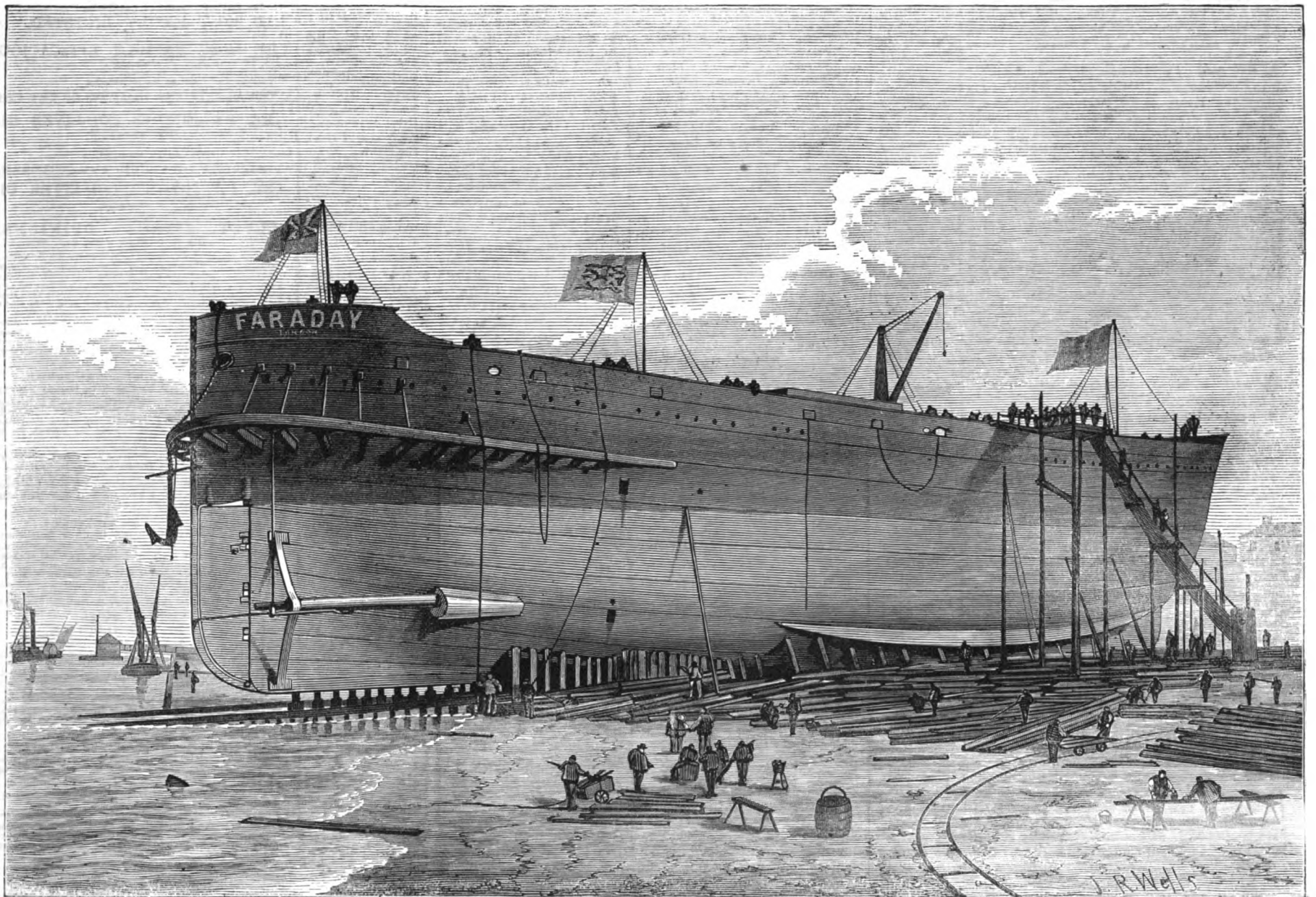
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This gentleman, who has during the last six years been one of the two Parliamentary representatives of Westminster, and has taken office as Secretary to the Treasury in Mr. Disraeli's Government, possesses the confidence of a large number of his fellow-citizens on account of his liberality of sentiment, his moderation and sound good sense. He is a son of the late Mr. William Henry Smith, the founder of that great business the sale and circulation of newspapers throughout the kingdom, to which are added the bookselling trade at nearly every railway station, and the management of a railway circulating library, besides an extensive advertising agency. The firm is styled that of Messrs. William Henry Smith and Son. Its well-known head-quarters are in the large stone house, 186, Strand, at the corner of Arundel-street; and its smart red dog carts, laden with freshly-printed papers, are to be met swiftly traversing every quarter of London at certain hours of the day. The subject of this memoir was born in Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, in 1825. He has long devoted a portion of his time to the public service as a magistrate for Hertfordshire, in which county he has a residence near Abbott's Langley; as one of the Council of King's College, London; and a member of the London School Board. The disputed questions concerning popular education have received his particular attention, and he might not unfitly have been appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council. Mr. Smith is, of course, a Liberal Conservative, and a firm supporter of the Established Church. He contested the election for Westminster in 1865, against the late Mr. John Stuart Mill, but was defeated on that occasion. In December, 1868, he was returned for this constituency, which has again sent him to the House of Commons in the present year. His appointment in the new Ministry is popular, and we believe it is likely to prove useful.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Lombardi, of Brighton.

THE FARADAY CABLE-SHIP.

A large iron steam-ship, named after that most eminent natural philosopher, the late Professor Michael Faraday, was launched, on Feb. 17, at Lower Walker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, from the building-yard of Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co. Our Illustration has been deferred till now for want of space. The Faraday has been built to the order of Messrs. Siemens Brothers, of London, for the purpose of laying the Atlantic cable of the Direct United States Cable Company and other cables. This vessel is 360 ft. long, 52 ft. beam, 30 ft. deep, and measures 5000 tons gross register, but will carry about 6000 tons dead weight. The iron hull has been built under the inspection of Lloyd's agents, and obtained the highest certificate of classification. But the ship receives enormous additional strength from her peculiar structure. This consists chiefly of three enormous cable-tanks, constructed of plate-iron, and forming a series of double arches, supporting the sides of the vessel. These tanks are also united to, and to the general fabric of the hull, by five iron decks. The upper and main iron decks are supplemented by the usual decks of wood for the comfort and convenience of those on board. The vessel is double-bottomed, the space between the two bottoms being a network of iron girders for carrying the cable-tanks, and at the same time giving longitudinal strength to that portion of the hull. The space is further utilised for carrying water-ballast, to trim the vessel as the cable is run out, and also to enable her to make a voyage across the Atlantic without any cargo or other weight on board beyond fuel. A very complete and well devised system of valves, cocks, pipes, and auxiliary engine power has been introduced into the vessel for filling and emptying any single compartment of the double bottom, or for flooding any one of the cable-tanks. The whole system is under the control of the engineers, and is worked from the engine-room.

In outward appearance the Faraday is unlike other ocean steamers, her bow and stern being of the same form. She is also provided with a rudder at each end, the whole being so arranged that the vessel may be navigated ahead or astern, as desired, when paying out or picking up a cable. The steering is accomplished by means of a steam-engine placed amidships; and, to provide against accidents, each rudder is supplied with strong screw steering gear, worked in the usual manner by manual power. The anchors and cable chains are worked by Harfield's steam windlass, and all heavy labour about the vessel is performed by steam apparatus placed in various positions along the deck. The Faraday is rigged in the most approved manner of ocean steamers; and, for the accommodation of the large staff of officers, electricians, and crew, amounting to about 150 persons, the vessel is fitted up with the cabins and all other appliances of a large passenger-steamer, in addition to those of a cable-ship.

The Faraday will be propelled by machinery on the compound surface condensing principle, manufactured by Messrs. T. Clark and Co., of Newcastle. There are two distinct sets of engines, each working a separate screw, the vessel being thus provided with two propellers, usually called twin screw. The object of this arrangement is to obtain steering or manœuvring power, which is a very important condition in cable-laying. Each set of engines is placed vertically over the shaft, and has two cylinders, one high pressure and the other low pressure, by which great regularity of motion is obtained; and, by a high degree of expansion in working the system, an important economy of fuel is effected. By these means this great vessel is enabled to carry her immense burden of cable at an expenditure of fuel which would have seemed impracticable a few years ago.

The deck machinery required for paying out and picking up cables is manufactured by the Vulcan Foundry Company.

Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., was on Saturday evening presented with an address from various trades in Liverpool connected with the shipping interest, in which the hon. gentleman received a hearty welcome to that town.

The annual report of the directors of the National Gallery shows that the only picture purchased last year was the composition in chiaroscuro known as "The Triumph of Scipio," by Andrea Mantegna, which was purchased, in May last, for the sum of £1500. The bequests have been a portrait of Jane Elizabeth, wife of the fifth Earl of Oxford, by John Hoppner, R.A. (1759-1810), bequeathed by her daughter, Lady Langdale; and a river scene by Jan Looen (1659), Dutch school, bequeathed by the widow of Mr. Jewer Henry Jewer. Nine pictures which had become disfigured and obscured by cracks have been carefully repaired and re-varnished; and eight pictures have been protected with glass, making the total number of oil and tempera pictures so protected 313—more than a third of the whole collection. The number of persons who visited the galleries at Trafalgar-square and South Kensington on the public days during the year 1873 was 836,194 at Trafalgar-square, and 859,037 at South Kensington. The daily average attendance at Trafalgar-square for 1873 was 4410, the average for 1872 having been 4242.

NEW METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENT.

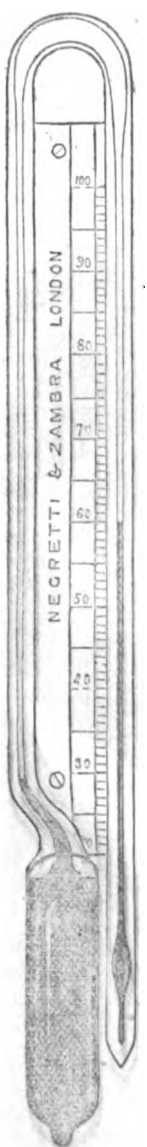
It will be interesting to our scientific readers to have a description of a new self-recording thermometer that has just been invented by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, the well-known opticians.

This instrument is totally different from any other hitherto made, and is devised for the purpose of recording the exact temperature at any depth of the ocean, or for taking observations on land at any hour during the day or night.

Self-registering thermometers have been long used in deep-sea investigations, but they only give the temperature somewhere between the top and bottom of the ocean, and not at any particular spot. The instrument of which we now give an Illustration will show the exact temperature at any spot it may be desired.

In shape it is like a syphon with parallel legs, as in the annexed figure. In order to obtain a reading, the thermometer is made to revolve once on a centre, first bulb uppermost, and afterwards bulb downwards: this causes the mercury which was in the left-hand column to pass round the bend into the right-hand tube, where it remains, indicating on a graduated scale the exact temperature at the time it was turned over. The engraving shows the position of the mercury after it had been turned over. The contrivance for effecting this object may be described as a short length of wood or metal, having attached to it a small rudder or fan. This fan is placed on a pivot in connection with a second, and on this second pivot is fixed the thermometer. The fan or rudder points upwards in its descent through the water, and necessarily reverses its position in ascending. This simple motion or half turn of the rudder gives a whole turn to the thermometer. This mode of turning would be for sea purposes; but for atmospheric observations the thermometer is connected with a small clock or alarm, and can be made to turn over at any hour determined upon in the same manner as an alarm is set for going off at a certain hour. It may be said that we have, for the first time, an instrument which requires upsetting in order to obtain a correct observation.

A paper was read at the Royal Society, by Dr. Carpenter, on this instrument, and he stated that it was perfect.



ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

FERNS, HORNETAILS, AND CLUB-MOSSES.

Professor Williamson began his fifth and concluding lecture on Cryptogamic Vegetation, on Thursday week, with an account of the development of the ferns. These have a rhizome or root-stem which creeps below or upon the ground, or rises like the trunk of a tree, sometimes to a great height. The leaves or fronds, growing out of vascular bundles in the stem, are very variable in size and shape, and not only perform the functions of ordinary leaves, but also bear the fruit or buds in clusters, each cluster containing many sporangia, and each sporangium inclosing numerous uniform spores. Though there is very great diversity in the size of plants of this order, yet there is very little difference in the size of the spores. In due time the sporangium bursts, and the spores are scattered far and wide. When the spore germinates it breaks through the outer membrane, and puts forth a tubular prolongation, which increases until a small green substance appears, termed the prothallus, on the under surface of which are formed the antheridia and the pistillidia, from the latter of which proceeds the true fern. When the prothallus has done its work it perishes. In relation to the complicated structure of ferns, the Professor alluded to the larger species, ancient and modern. He then adverted to the equisetums or horse-tails, which are allied to the ferns, but present striking differences. They have slender, hollow-jointed stems, each joint terminating in a toothed membranous sheath, composed of elementary leaves. The fruit or bud is produced in terminal cones, composed of numerous stalked scales, each of which bears on its under surface a circle of sporangia, closely packed with uniform spores. These spores have a spiral covering, which, when they are ripe, breaks up into four threads called elaters, bodies which are remarkably sensitive to moisture. When placed under the microscope and gently breathed upon their movements were said to appear very ludicrous. The singularly various provisions made in the cryptogamia for dispersing the germs were described as truly wonderful. The lycopods or club-mosses were next considered. They have solid stems, composed of an axis of spiral vessels, surrounded by a thick cortical cellular layer, round which the leaves are arranged. The fruit is produced in terminal cones, composed of scales, each of which bears a small sporangium full of spores. Some species have two kinds of spores—microspores and macrospores—which appear in fossil specimens. In describing in detail the structure and development of these very interesting orders of plants, Professor Williamson referred to numerous large diagrams and to some specimens, and, in concluding, stated that the very ancient forests of which the coal formation is composed almost wholly consisted of cryptogamia, and that the existing members of this class present a striking example of the persistence of vegetable types from the earliest ages of the globe to the present day.

PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE RHINE.

Professor Ramsay, V.P.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, at the Friday evening meeting on March 27, began his discourse by expressing the great interest which he had always felt in the history of rivers, and stating that he had devoted very much attention to the Thames and the Severn, and that last year he had resumed the exploration and study of the Rhine. He then referred to a large map and diagrams, by means of which he described the present course and chief physical features of the river. The origin of certain Alpine lake basins he attributed to the ancient action of glaciers; but this idea with regard to the valley of the Rhine he immediately gave up. Such glacial action did not extend so far as to fill with a great glacier the whole plain of the Rhine between the land and the sea. He then rapidly sketched, according to the nebular hypothesis, the gradual formation of mountain chains by the shrinking of the earth's crust and its consequent contractions, and its connection with the present history of the Alps; after which he described the occasional sub-tropical climate of Switzerland in the Miocene age, with faunas and floras corresponding to it, of which abundant evi-

dence is furnished by fossils. Professor Ramsay then adduced reasons for his opinion that during portions of the Miocene epoch the drainage through the great valley between the Schwarzwald and the Vosges ran partly from the north into the area now occupied by the Swiss Miocene rocks. Then came renewed physical disturbances of the Alps, which closed the Miocene epoch, the rocks being raised from 1200 ft. to 5800 ft. above the level of the sea. The Jura was then raised; denudations followed; the Mainz basin was isolated, and a great inclined plain was formed, sloping north from Jura to Mainz. A new and reversed drainage from south to north began; so that, after passing through the hill country between the Lake of Constance and Basel, a river flowed along an elevated inclined plain formed of Miocene deposits, of which remains, in the form of flat-topped hills of Miocene rocks, still exist at the sides of the valley between Basel and Mainz. At the same time the Rhine flowed in a minor valley through the upland country formed of Devonian rocks, which now constitute the Taunus, the Hunsrück, and the high land lying towards Bonn. By the ordinary erosive action of the great river the gorge was gradually formed and deepened to its present level. In proportion as the gorge deepened, the marshy, flat Miocene strata of the area were also in great part worn away, leaving the existing plain, which presents the deceptive appearance of having once been the site of a great lake. The Professor did not think that volcanic action had anything to do with the formation of the gorge of the Rhine. The Miocene strata lay in an approximately horizontal direction, and were not tilted in such a manner as to suggest that their absence in the basin was due to any disturbance of the strata. They must have been scooped away by the action of flowing water. In reference to the tributary rivers of the Rhine, he said that, as the plain was lowered, the Neckar and other rivers were also lowered, and as the gorge was depressed the same took place with the Moselle and other streams. It is by the study of these changes, in this and other regions, that the history of great Continental areas of drainage is arrived at. In conclusion, the Professor said that the formation of the Rhine valley, although it occupied several long ages of time, was but a brief episode in a comparatively modern part of geological history. Dr. Warren de la Rue, F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

MR. WOOD'S DISCOVERIES AT EPHESUS.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, in his third and concluding lecture, on Saturday last, gave an account of Mr. Wood's operations at Ephesus, from the year 1863 to the present year. The consumption of so much time was caused partly by the unhealthiness of the place, which, during the summer months, is hardly habitable, and partly through the inadequacy of the means which, for some time, were at Mr. Wood's disposition. His original purpose was the exploration of the Temple of Diana; but, as, at first, there seemed to be no clue whatever to the discovery of its site, he, at Mr. Newton's suggestion, explored the small musical theatre (Odeum), where he found part of a statue of Lucius Verus, and four letters addressed by Antoninus Pius to the people of Ephesus. These letters form the chronological basis of the life of the rhetor Aristides by Mr. Waddington. Mr. Wood then made an excavation in the Great Theatre, where he found, built into the proscenium, a number of decrees of the people of Ephesus, made in the fourth century B.C., which, as was shown in the first lecture, throw light on the history of the city, and were, without doubt, wall-stones from the cells of the second Temple of Diana, as appears from their context. In this theatre was also found the long description containing the dedication by Salutaris of a large sum of money and many statues to the goddess. In this inscription, as pointed out in the second lecture, the procession on the birthday of the goddess was ordered to pass from the temple through the Magnesian gate to the theatre, and then back to the temple through the Korossian gate. Mr. Wood, having found two gates which appeared to correspond with the relative position of the two named in the inscription, determined to trace the line of road going out of the city from each gate, in the hope that they would converge to a point where he should find the temple. Outside the Magnesian gate he traced for some time the piers of the portico built by Damianus, in the second century A.D., for the protection of those who took part in the processions. This portico ran parallel to a road flanked on each side by tombs of the Roman period. Outside the Korossian gate was a similar portico and road, flanked by tombs. After tracing these roads for some distance, their track was lost. Mr. Wood then began sinking holes in the plain, and continued till he came upon the angle of the wall inclosing the peribolos round the temple. This was proved by an inscription inserted in duplicate in the face of the wall, which declared that the Emperor Augustus, out of the revenues of the goddess, had placed a wall round her temple and the Augusteum. This was doubtless done when he limited the extent of the asylum. This discovery took place in April, 1869. Mr. Wood then followed the lines of the peribolos wall from the angle till he lost all trace of it, at the same time sinking pits in the ground within the angle. The soil here was a deep alluvial deposit, the ancient remains being found at a depth of 20 ft. It was not till April, 1870, that the true site of the temple was discovered. In March, 1871, the excavation was sufficiently advanced to enable Mr. Wood to guess the direction in which the temple lay, and to purchase all the ground necessary for his excavations. By February, 1872, he was able to send home a large cargo of marbles in H.M.S. Caledonia. In the same year a special grant of £5000 was obtained from Parliament towards the expenses, and from this time the operations were carried on uninterruptedly and on a much larger scale, till they were brought to a close in February last. In a brief summary of the results of Mr. Wood's explorations, Mr. Newton showed the correctness of the notices of the temple by ancient writers, such as the statement of Vitruvius that the temple was dipteral, octastyle, and of the Ionic order; the much-disputed account of Pliny, that thirty-six of its columns were ornamented with reliefs, is fully confirmed by the discovery of various fragments of drums sculptured in relief. Pliny states that the entire temple measured 425 ft. by 225 ft. width, and Mr. Wood finds that the length of the platform on which the temple stood is 418 ft. by 239 ft., measured on the lowest step. This dimension sufficiently agrees with Pliny's 425 ft. for the length, if we supposed him to have used Roman feet; but the width, 239 ft., is irreconcilable with his dimension, and we must suppose some clerical error in the transcript of his text. The intercolumniation Mr. Wood makes 17 ft. 1 in.; the height of the columns, as calculated by the diameter, he finds rather too slender, if we accept Pliny's height (60 ft.). The architecture was coloured, and gold was let in between the joints. Mr. Newton described some interesting relics of the sculpture and architecture of the earlier temple, found in the course of the excavations. The layer of charcoal which, by the advice of Theodoros of Samos, had been laid under the foundations to prevent the damp rising, was still visible in several places under the lowest course of masonry. As these foundations were laid about 580 B.C., the charcoal has remained in its original position ever since. In concluding, the attention of the audience was drawn to the

great merit of Mr. Wood, who had carried on his enterprise through an amount of difficulty and discouragement which those only who had been personally engaged in such operations could realise, and his sagacity and intelligence have solved a problem which has baffled archaeologists to the present time.

No lectures will be delivered next week, being Easter week.

On Tuesday, April 14, Professor Rutherford will begin a course of six lectures on the Nervous System; on Thursday, April 16, Mr. Walter Noel Hartley will begin a course of four lectures on the Atmosphere and its Relations to Life; at the Friday evening meeting, April 17, Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode, the secretary, will give a discourse on the Composition of Colours by Polarised Light; and on Saturday, April 18, Professor J. R. Seeley will begin a course of three lectures, the subject of which is not yet announced. The remaining courses will include four lectures by Mr. N. Story Maskelyne on the Physical Symmetry of Crystals; two lectures by Dr. W. H. Stone on the Theory of Musical Instruments, with musical illustrations; and five lectures by Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Planetary System.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The arrival in England of the several regiments lately employed in the Ashantee War, the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, the 42nd Highlanders, and the Rifle Brigade, with the detachments of Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marine Light Infantry, besides many sailors invalided home from their ships on the West African station, was announced last week. Their landing at Portsmouth was in each instance made the occasion of hearty popular rejoicings and of congratulations offered by the municipality of that town, the military garrison, and the commander and staff of the military district. Some account has been given of the reception of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers when they landed, on Friday, the 20th ult. One of our illustrations now engraved is that of the presentation to this regiment, by the town of Portsmouth, of a fine white goat, with gilt horns and much decorative ribbon, to accompany its march on parade. This animal is to replace the goat presented to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers by her Majesty the Queen, which died at Cape Coast Castle. The arrival of the 42nd Highlanders, on Monday, the 23rd, was a scene of not less interest, and the different incidents which attended their welcome to England are shown in the remaining illustrations.

The "Black Watch," as this regiment has been called since it was originally raised at Dunkeld, among the men of Athol, above 130 years ago, came home in the transport-ship *Sarmatian*, from Cape Coast Castle. The regiment, which had numbered 687, officers and private soldiers, when it left Portsmouth on Dec. 4, now returned but 568, there being 101 invalids on their way home by other vessels. The following is the exact strength of the 42nd that landed from the *Sarmatian* on Monday week:—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, Majors Macpherson and Scott; Captains Green, Farquharson, V.C., Bayly, Whitehead, Moore, Kidstone, Creagh, and Furse; Lieutenants Hicks, Aitken, Coveney, Cumberland, Eden, Wauchope, Brophy, Harvey, Scobie, Berwick, Stevenson, Grogan, Moubray, Annesley, McCallum, Sub-Lieutenant Munro, Paymaster Samwell, Surgeon-Major Clutterbuck, Surgeon Troup, Quartermaster Forbes, nine staff sergeants, and 530 rank and file. There were eleven invalids, including Captain Farquharson and Lieutenant Berwick, neither of them as yet fit for duty. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the general health of the regiment greatly improved on the voyage home, though four poor fellows, who were sent on board pitifully weak, gradually sank, and died. Besides the 42nd came Brigadier Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.; Captain Robinson; Lieutenants the Hon. A. H. Grosvenor and Fitzgerald, and one man of the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade; Major Home and Lieutenant Bell, of the Royal Engineers; Lieutenants Knox and Palmer, of the Royal Artillery; Captain Despard and five men of the Royal Marines; Lieutenant Jerrard of the 8th (King's) Regiment; Lieutenant Grant, of the 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment; Lieutenant MacGregor, of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment; Assistant Controller Irvine; Captain Brabazon, on special service; and forty men, mostly of the Army Service Corps.

The regiment landed at two o'clock; the arrangements, both as regards the troops detailed for the escort and the guard of honour, and their disposal, were substantially the same as on the Friday before. The only difference was that the first battalion of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment was formed up inside the dockyard, while the 100th (Royal Canadian) held the Hard, outside the gates, and fell in as escort when the 42nd came through. Punctually to the moment the "assembly" sounded, and in a few minutes the men were in their places on the jetty, waiting only for the General to begin their march home. They wore the same clothes they wore on the December morning they left England—the Glengarry, scarlet tunic, trousers of dark-green tartan, and white gaiters; the officers wore patrol jackets, and sword-belts of untanned leather, well coloured now with hard work and hard fighting. The men were in heavy marching order—greatcoat, canteen, and the new valise, which, carried in the small of the back, has superseded the old knapsack. As a body they looked well in health. They were saluted by the 4th Regiment as they crossed the dockyard, whence they marched up the Hard, Ordnance-row, and over the Gun Wharf, to Lombard-street, High-street, and Governor's Green. They were cheered by an enthusiastic multitude along the whole of the route. On Governor's Green they were received by the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth, and by Lord Templetown, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Southern Military District of England. A brief address, commending the regiment, was delivered by Lord Templetown, and was replied to by Colonel M'Leod in a few appropriate words. The Mayor also presented, on behalf of the borough of Portsmouth, an address of congratulation, which Colonel M'Leod likewise acknowledged. The regiment then marched to the Clarence Barracks, where it was to be quartered.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, who had inspected the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers at Shorncliffe on the Saturday, went to Portsmouth, on Tuesday week, to inspect the 42nd Highlanders. The Duke, accompanied by Sir Richard Airey, Adjutant-General, Sir Charles Elicoe, Quartermaster-General, and Colonel Willis, was met by Lord Templetown, in whose carriage he went to Government House. The Royal standard was hoisted on the King's Bastion of the fortifications, and a Royal salute was fired by the garrison and from the Admiral's flagship. The 42nd, in the same dress, tunic and trowsers, were drawn up in double line on the Governor's Green. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff entered the Green on foot, and were received with arms presented, colours lowered, and "God Save the Queen" from the band. His Royal Highness, after greeting Colonel M'Leod, walked down the ranks, and took up his position at the saluting-flag. The ground, which was kept by a party of men from the 100th (Royal Canadian) Regiment, was but thinly attended. None but officers in uniform and privileged persons, mostly ladies,

were admitted within the gates. As soon as his Royal Highness was at his place the regiment took open column of companies, and, headed by their band, before whom marched the pipers who piped the Black Watch into Coomassie, went past to the well-known tune of "Highland Laddie," and back again at quarter-distance column to the quickstep of the "Blue Bonnets over the Border." The men were then formed up again in a hollow square, facing inwards, and the Duke, stepping forward into their midst, addressed them. He congratulated the Highlanders on the good work they had done, work which the fortune of war had put into their hands instead of their fellows. He complimented them on their appearance, and told them that they would before long have the honour of hearing from the lips of the Queen herself her opinion of their gallant conduct. The regiment was then marched back to barracks and his Royal Highness returned to town.

The arrival of the Rifle Brigade, second battalion, and some of the Royal Engineers, by the *Himalaya*, on Thursday week, was another occasion for public congratulations at Portsmouth. Those on board the *Himalaya* were Colonel Festing, R.M.A., Captain R. O. Jones, and forty-five non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, commanding the Rifle Brigade; Majors Stephens and J. C. P. Glyn; Captains Nicholl, Sotheby, Slade, Dugdale, Somerset, Cary, Lascelles, and Cope; Lieutenants the Hon. T. C. Scott, Sackville, Maberly, Hopwood, Thompson (adjutant), Harington, Smyth, Pridaux Brune, the Hon. O. Cuffe; Sub-Lieutenants the Hon. E. Noel, the Hon. O. C. Prittie; Paymaster Harvey, Quartermaster Stanley; Drs. Wiles and Macrobin, with 457 men of the Rifle Brigade; Surgeons O'Brien, Williamson, Gibson, Conyers, Hughes, and Grey, Army Medical Department. Captains the Hon. P. Methuen, Burnet, and Phayre. Lieutenants Pollock, Hare, and Aldridge. Special service officers, Lieutenant Deane, and thirty-six privates R.M.L.I., and the Rev. A. Wallace, whose services as additional Roman Catholic Chaplain were volunteered and were accepted by the Government. Forty-eight invalids of the Rifle Brigade and two of the Royal Engineers were landed for their health at Gibraltar. One died on the 18th inst. of fever. The Rifle Brigade are now in Winchester barracks.

The whole of the troops returned from the Ashantee war, numbering about 1600, were reviewed by her Majesty the Queen, in Windsor Great Park, on Monday last. We shall give some illustrations next week. Her Majesty, in an open carriage drawn by four ponies, was accompanied by the Princesses of Wales, the Duchesses of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Another carriage contained Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. The lords and ladies in waiting and Lord Cardwell were in the train of Royal carriages. The Prince of Wales wore his uniform as Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, and Prince Arthur that of a Captain in the same regiment; the Duke of Edinburgh wore an artillery uniform. The Duke of Cambridge, as Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, was attended by his staff; the Duke of Teck, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and others of the Court were present. The military escort was composed of the 2nd Life Guards. As the Queen drove slowly in front and in rear of the long line the band of each regiment played a march, the men coming to the shoulder as the Queen passed. When the Queen had inspected the troops a hollow square was formed. The Queen and her escort took up their positions in the centre of the square. The troops were addressed on her Majesty's behalf by the Commander-in-Chief. He said he had it in command from the Queen to congratulate the force upon their safe return to England, and to thank them for the bravery which they had displayed. Then came the distribution of the awards "for honour." To Sir Garnet Wolseley her Majesty presented the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and of a K.C.B. The Queen was pleased to address Sir Garnet in terms of congratulation and compliment. Lord Gifford was then called to the front, and received the Victoria Cross. With her own hands the Queen fastened this most honourable distinction to the breast of the young Lieutenant, who was warmly congratulated by his brother officers. The Victoria Cross was to have been also bestowed upon Sergeant M'Gaw, of the 42nd Highlanders, who was not well enough to be present.

The troops then marched past, Sir Garnet Wolseley riding at the head of the column and Sir Archibald Alison in rear of the General. The Fusiliers and the "Black Watch" went by with the precision of garrison troops. The Rifle Brigade were as steady, and perfectly dressed. Nor were the Artillery and Engineers out of form. In the rear of column were the men of the Army Service Corps and the Hospital Corps; the three chaplains (Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian) were present amongst the staff. After this ceremony the Royal party returned to the flagstaff and awaited the Royal and general salute. The bands played the National Anthem, the colours were drooped, the troops presented arms, and the officers lowered their swords. Sir Garnet Wolseley called for three cheers for the Queen, and after this salute her Majesty and the Royal party rode off the ground amidst renewed cheering from the spectators. The troops marched across the park to a spot upon which were erected marquees, and here the men took their "Queen's luncheon" in the open, while the officers were partaking of her Majesty's hospitality in tents.

After the inspection, Sir Garnet Wolseley remained some time on the review-ground with his friends; subsequently the General rode over to the bivouac, where he was loudly cheered by the troops. He was escorted to the Castle by a large following. Indeed, the General had only to be seen at any part of the ground to be recognised and cheered. He remained as a guest of the Queen.

The troops marched through Windsor, headed by their bands, and by five o'clock all had left for their respective quarters.

A committee has been formed to carry out the necessary arrangements consequent upon the acceptance by English volunteers of an invitation to be present at the forthcoming rifle contest at Havre.

A tailor, about sixty years old, and his wife, agreeing that certain family troubles could only be terminated by death, threw themselves, last week, into the Macclesfield and Bollington Canal. The woman was drowned, but the man manfully cried out for help and was rescued.

The thirty-second report of the Copyhold Commission states that the commissioners have completed 11,153 enfranchisements and commutations, of which 521 enfranchisements have been effected during the present year. Of the latter there were 28 enfranchisements in clerical manors, 49 in collegiate manors, and 444 in lay manors. In pursuance of the powers given by the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, and the Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860, the commissioners have also authorised 701 sales, 260 purchases, 74 enfranchisements, 43 exchanges, 105 applications for raising money, 10 transfers of trusts, and three applications for the augmentation of benefices.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

On Thursday week the jubilee meeting of the friends and supporters of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at the London Tavern. The Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, occupied the chair.

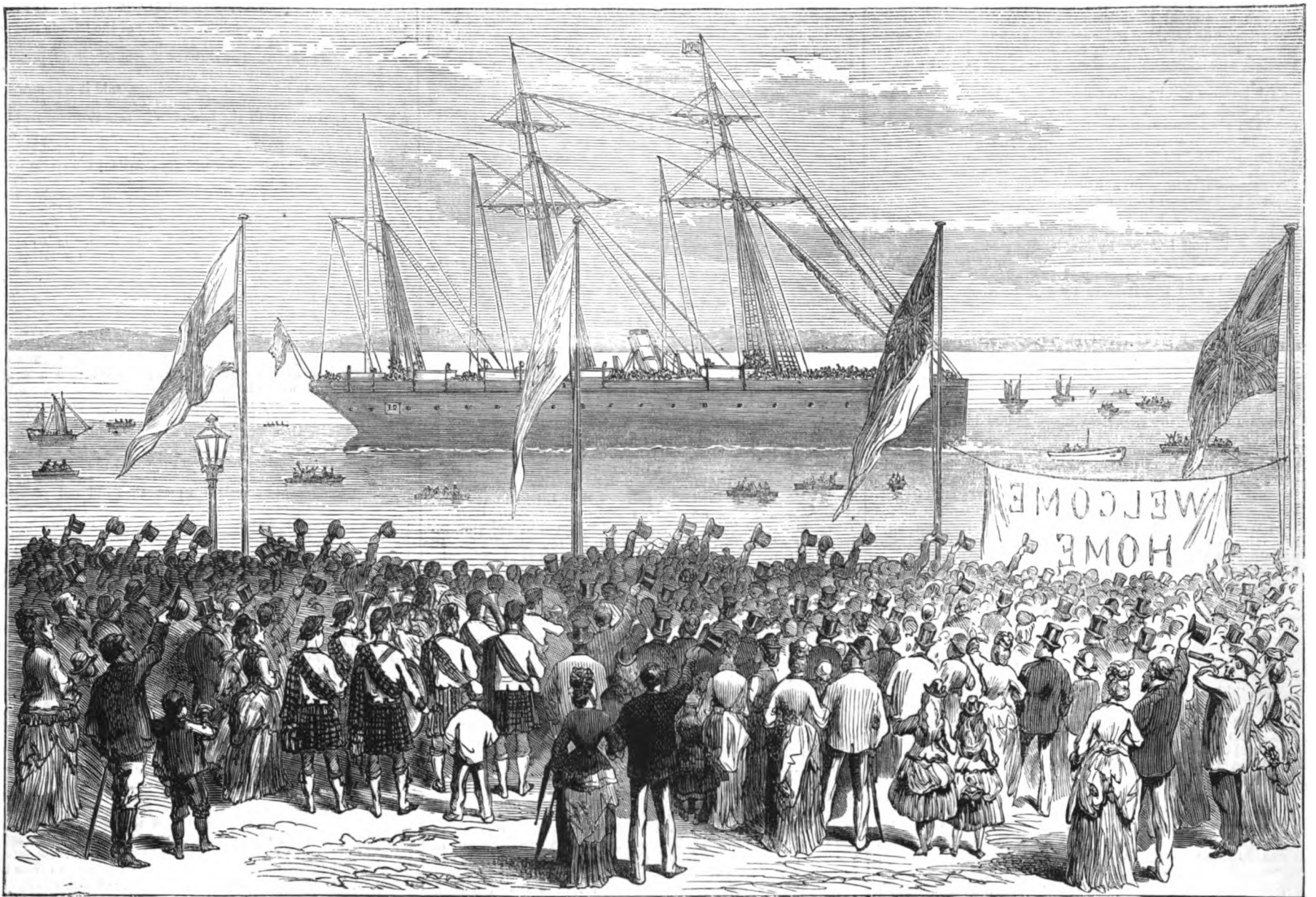
His Grace, in opening the proceedings, said it was now fifty years since the institution took its origin in the efforts of a humane individual in the Isle of Man (Sir William Hillary), assisted by many others, whose philanthropy and sense of what was due to the seafaring population of the country led them to use their best endeavours to remedy evils, to obviate which at that time hardly any attempt had been made. The efforts of the society were first directed simply to rewarding those who had exposed themselves to danger in saving the lives of others, and to giving grants to those who established means for that purpose; but their operations were gradually increased until twenty-five or thirty years ago, when much progress was made in the creation of life-boats—real life-boats—which could be trusted. After this a great movement took place under the auspices of a nobleman, a near relation of his own, and whose title he now bore—he meant the late Duke of Northumberland—under whose auspices all that science could effect was brought to bear upon this important question. The society not only obtained the best articles that could be procured in the form of life-boats, but attained a degree of organisation which he believed, without egotism, omitted nothing which by any possibility it was desirable to include. He supposed that at the time when the society was established not more than half a dozen so-called "life-boats" could have been found on the coasts of the kingdom; but the development of the society had been such that the life-boats now belonging to them numbered 239. There was no port of the kingdom which could be called a port that did not possess a life-boat, and there was hardly a dangerous locality on the coast which was not provided with the means of saving life from shipwreck. The organisation of the society comprised not only the formation of the life-boat establishments, but the rewarding of the crews and the maintenance of the boats in a proper condition. One point in that organisation was the fact that it availed itself of local assistance, by which means an interest was created in the society and a perpetual supervision over the crews was obtained. There was another matter of which the society might be justly proud—namely, that not only had their efforts in their own country been crowned with success, but that these efforts and their organisation were being initiated by the countries throughout the world. He believed that it would never be necessary to make any special appeal to this country on behalf of the National Life-Boat Institution, for he was convinced that it was most firmly established in the affections of the people. His Grace concluded by a touching reference to the late Mr. Thomas Baring, the chairman of the committee.

After some further remarks, he called on Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary of the institution, to read the annual report.

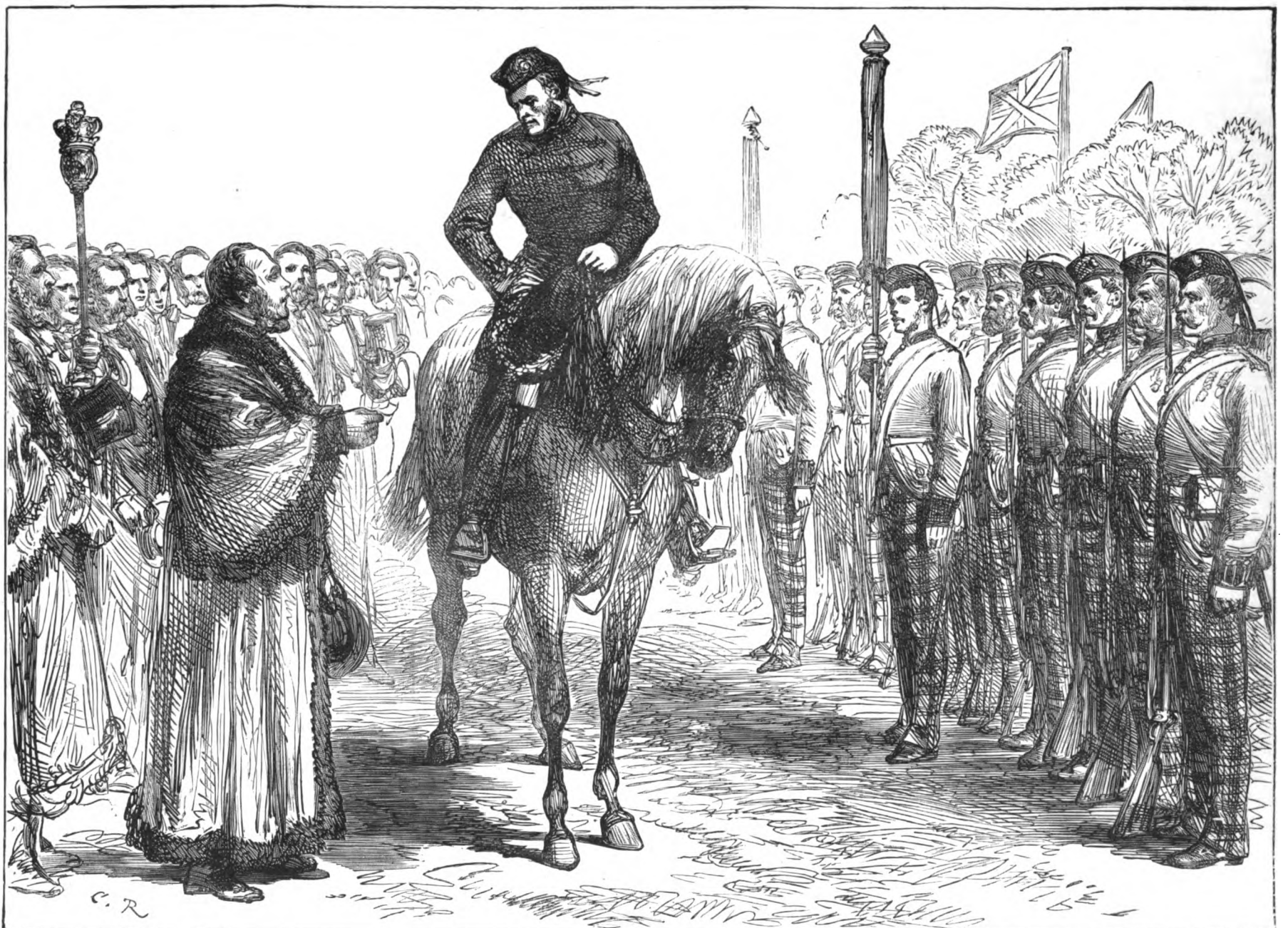
The report began by saying that the committee of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution had once more the satisfaction to present to its supporters and the public their annual report; and they had special gratification in doing so from the circumstance that this is the jubilee year of the society, it having been established in 1824. For many years afterwards it devoted the limited funds at its disposal to the bestowal of honorary and pecuniary rewards to boatmen and others who were the means of saving shipwrecked persons, and to occasional grants of money to local associations towards the purchase and repair of life-boats. In 1850 a fresh impetus was given to the great and national work of the society, and it then undertook the establishment of life-boat stations round the coasts of the United Kingdom. From that period it had steadily progressed in the enlargement of its sphere of operations; and on its jubilee anniversary it stood in the proud position of having placed efficient life-boat establishments wherever they were as yet needed, and it had the large number of 239 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. Since the last report fourteen new life-boats had been placed on the coast. During the past year the society's boats had saved the lives of four hundred and seventy-one persons, nearly all under circumstances of peril that would have precluded any ordinary boats from venturing out to sea. During the past year twelve silver medals, twenty-one votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £2026 had been granted by the society for saving 471 lives by life-boats, and 197 lives by fishing-boats and other means. The number of lives saved from its establishment to the present time, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 22,153. The committee were at a loss for words to adequately express their thankfulness for that glorious harvest of human lives rescued from a watery grave; and, encouraged by such gratifying results, they were determined to put forth all the resources of the institution to perpetuate and extend its great work on the coasts of the British Isles. Since the formation of the institution it had voted ninety-one gold and 844 silver medals for saving life, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of about £42,000. The committee cordially acknowledged the continued hearty co-operation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the officers and men of the coastguard service, the local branch committees and their honorary secretaries, and the coast boatmen and fishermen. The efforts of the Board of Trade in the maintenance and extension of the rocket apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom were unceasing. Many gratifying donations and legacies received during the past year were gratefully acknowledged. The total amount of the receipts in that period had been £31,740, and of that sum £6030 was the result of special gifts to defray the cost of ten life-boats. The expenditure, including liabilities, had amounted to £25,373. In conclusion, the committee observed that the great and national work in which the institution had been engaged during the past fifty years was extending every year. No longer confined to this maritime country, its operations were known, appreciated, and followed throughout the civilised world. Possessing a noble fleet of 239 splendid life-boats, perfectly equipped, the institution appealed with renewed confidence for sympathy and support; and its managing committee believed that, so long as the institution could show in the future, as it had shown in the past, that it was earnestly and efficiently carrying out the great and philanthropic work it had undertaken, its trustful expectation of continued and increased support would be nobly responded to by an enlightened and generous public.

The report having been moved and unanimously adopted, resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were proposed and seconded by Sir John Swinburne, Bart.; the Rev. E. Hewlett, M.A.; Mr. W. R. Preston; Mr. T. B. Smithies, editor of the *British Workman*; Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton, K.C.B.; Mr. George Lyall; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.; Sir Llewellyn Turner, Baron Gudin, Mr. George Wells, Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., and Sir Edward Perrott, Bart.

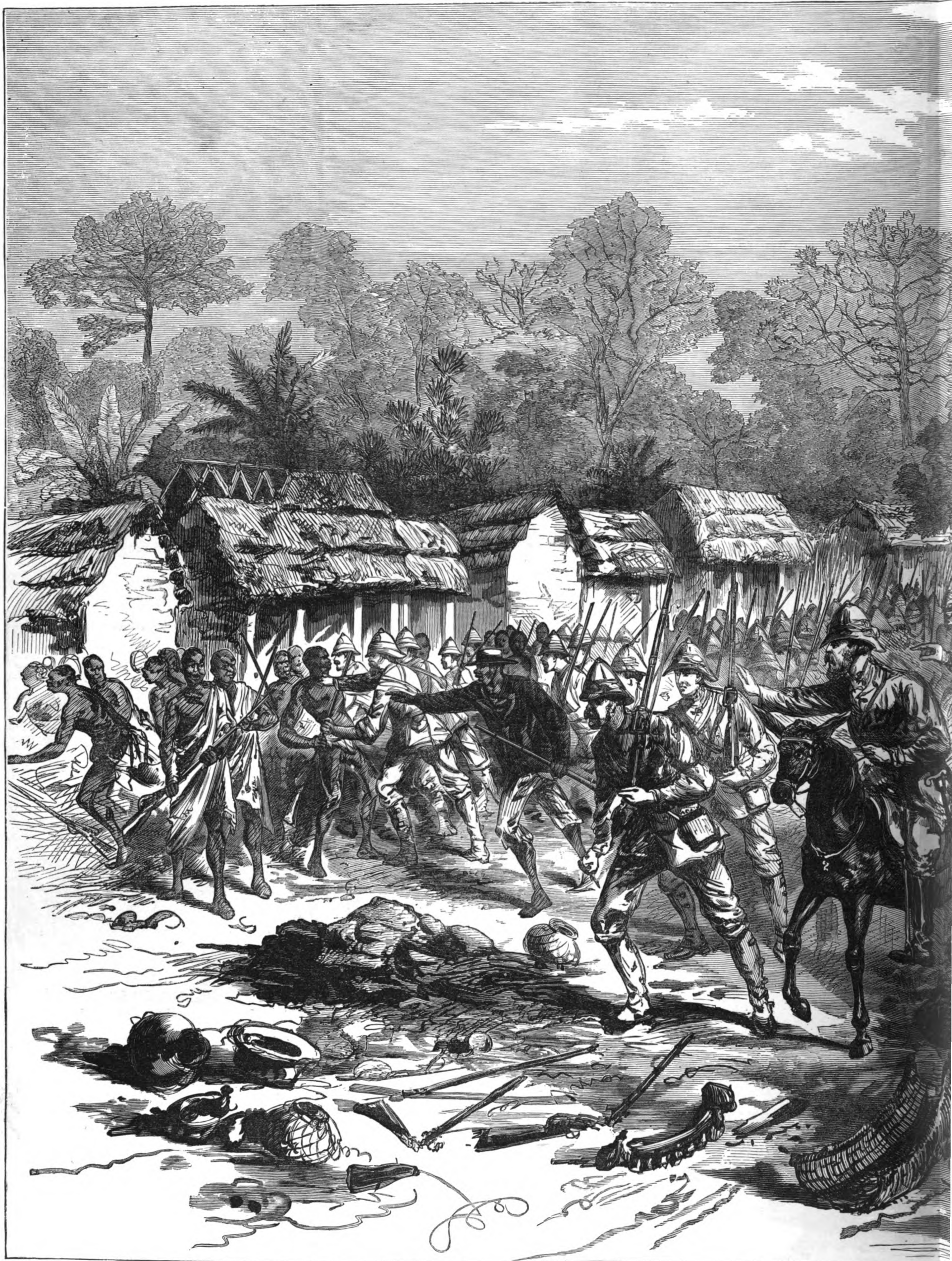
The Mayor of Manchester presided, on Thursday week, over the annual meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel.



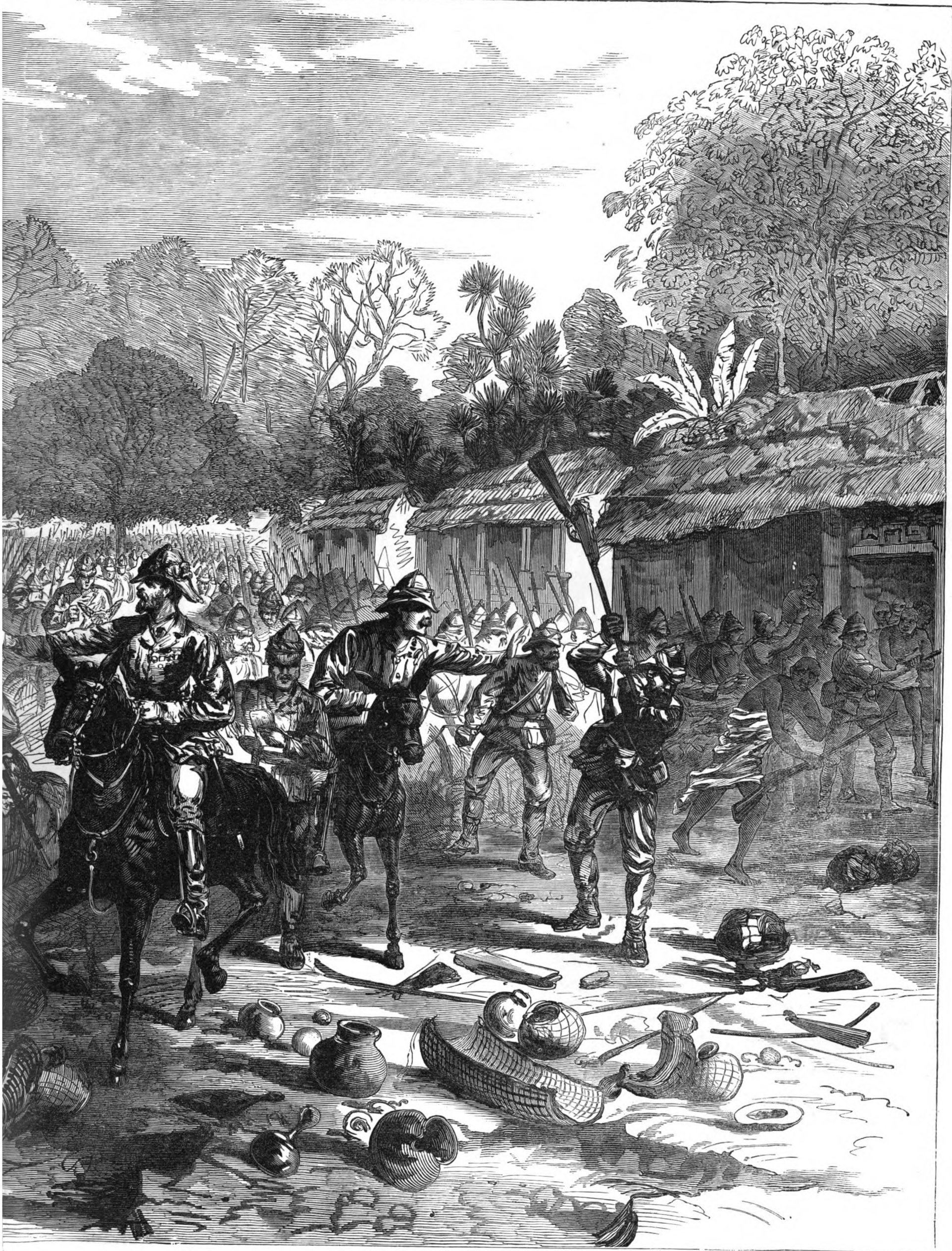
RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM THE ASHANTEE WAR: ARRIVAL OF THE SARMATIAN WITH THE 42ND—THE FIRST NOTE OF WELCOME.



THE MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH CONGRATULATING THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS.

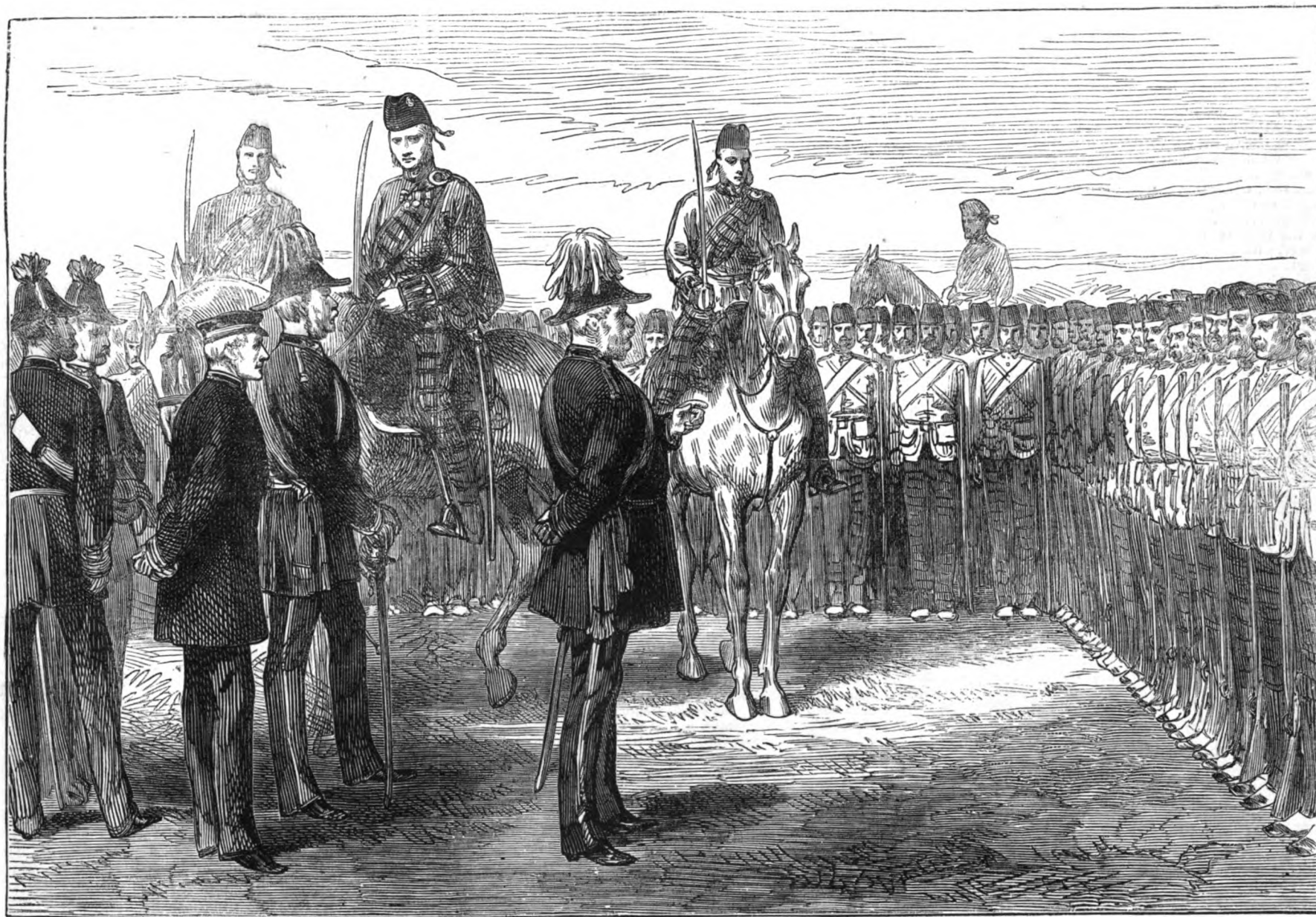


SIR GARNET WOLSELEY
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY

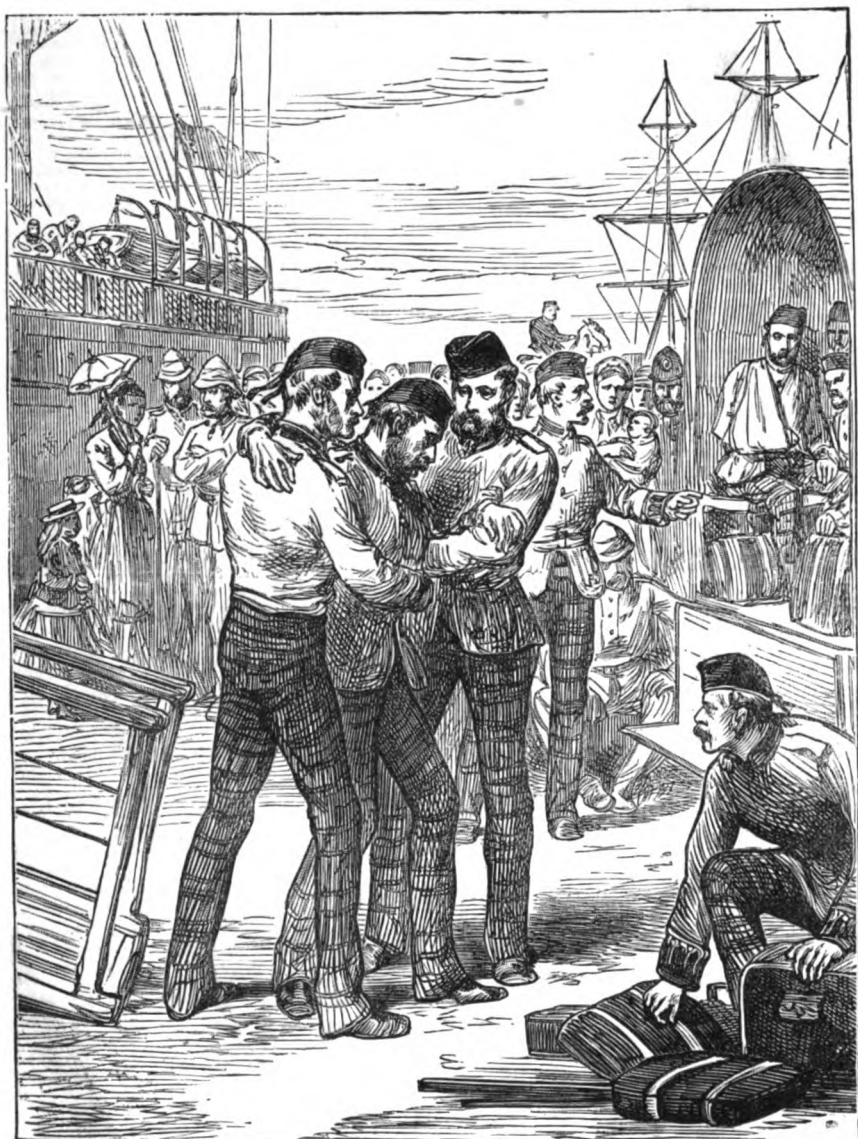


ENTERING COOMASSIE.

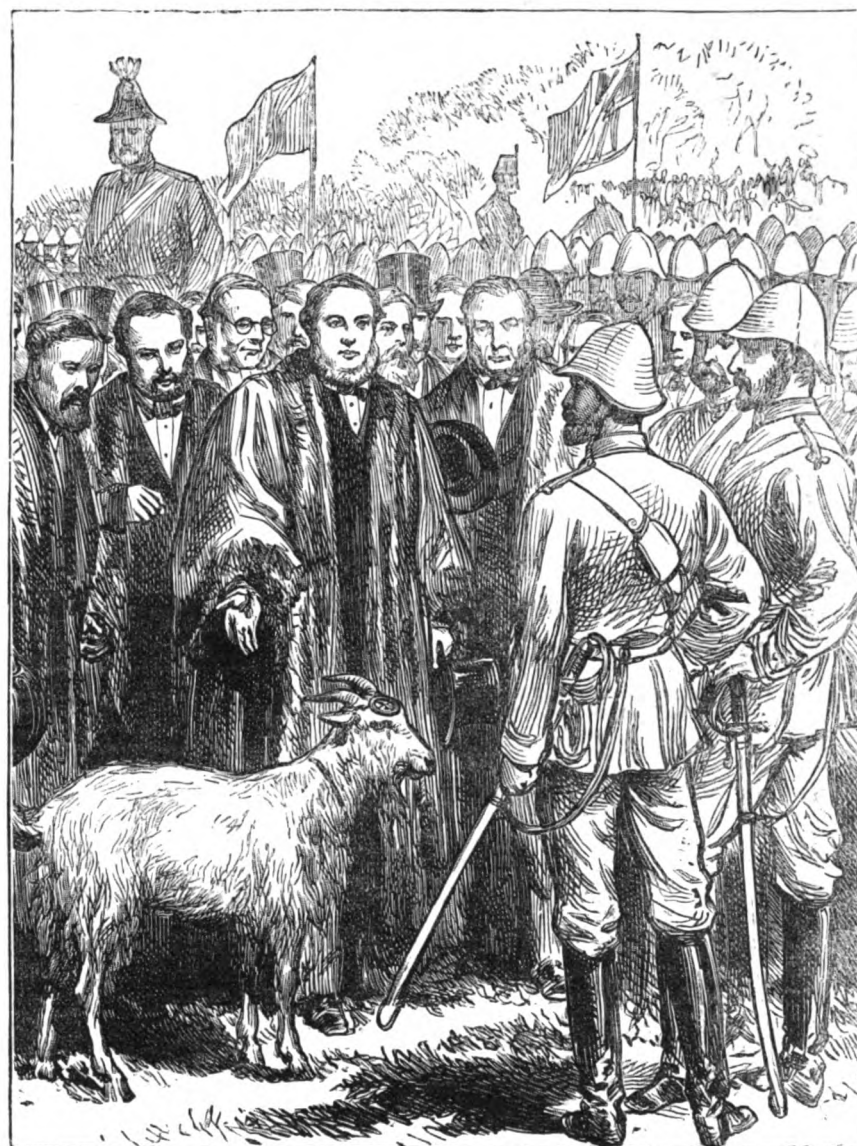
BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ADDRESSING THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS.



LANDING OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.



PRESENTING A GOAT TO THE 23RD (ROYAL WELSH) FUSILIERS.

CAPTAIN W. F. BUTLER.

We are glad to announce the return to England, arriving at Portsmouth on Saturday, of this active and enterprising officer, who had been laid up with fever and dysentery on board the hospital-ship, after his fatigues and exposure to the climate of West Africa. He is not only an excellent soldier, but the clever author of two of the most entertaining recent books of travel, "The Great Lone Land" and "The Wild North Land," which describe the far western region of British North America, up the Saskatchewan river to the Rocky Mountains, and beyond these to the Pacific shore. We have, on former occasions, noticed these interesting books, and they have by this time given pleasure to many thousands of readers. Captain Butler held a commission in the 69th regiment, but was on half-pay when he volunteered to join Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition on the Gold Coast, as he had served in the same way, under that successful commander, in the Red River Expedition of 1870. He was intrusted by Sir Garnet with the special service of visiting the country of the Western Akims, for the purpose of raising auxiliary native forces to act in concert with the British army, as those under Captain Glover eventually did, and as was to have been done likewise by others, under Captain Dalrymple. The arrangements made by Captain Butler and Captain Dalrymple were only prevented from fulfilling their original design by the misbehaviour of our native allies. This appears from the following account, dated Feb. 2 at Tribes, and addressed to the Chief of the Staff:—

"After the dispatch of my letter of the 29th and 30th ult. a rapid retreat commenced in the whole Akim force. So universal was the panic that during the greater portion of the night bodies of men continued to move south, and early on the morning of the 31st Yancoma was reached and left behind. No attempt was made on the part of the Kings to excuse or explain their gross treachery, and I could elicit nothing more tangible than that they were too far advanced into Ashantee territory, and that they must be cut off before assistance could reach them. My belief is that the statements of a blind Ashantee prisoner taken at Nansuah, coupled with a verbal message sent by King Attah of East Akim, the purport of which I was not made aware of, did much to induce the disgraceful flight. No previous warning, no intimation whatever, had been given to me that it was the intention of the Kings and Chiefs to abandon Akims; indeed, up to the very moment that the retreat began I was moving through the camps, endeavouring to get the Akims to move to Dadiasso, en route to Amoaful, and I had actually engaged a party of hunters to proceed through the bush to the main line near the latter place. Yet so complete was the flight that within two hours not a man was left in Akim, and long before midnight every Akim was behind the Ennoou river, ten miles distant. All this without a reverse having taken place, and after a loss of only two killed and two wounded in the entire force.

"I cannot express to you," says Captain Butler, "the feelings with which I beheld this total break up of the movement. Little by little, step by step, I had succeeded in leading these savages to within a very trifling distance of the point aimed at. It is true that there were many indications of how utterly untrustworthy was the composition of the force under my command; but, nevertheless, at Akim I naturally looked at the task as all but accomplished, and my junction with the main body at Amoaful, within a few miles of Coomassie, as only a question of some hours. Encumbered with baggage, without carriers, save those given me by the Kings, and with three of my officers sick from actual fever or its recent presence, I dare not wait at Akim the chance of communication from the main body. I had to abandon the fruits of no little labour at the moment success seemed most assured. The Kings, with about a quarter of the original force, are now encamped close to the Prah at Embrouen; they have refused to move to Prah-su. The remainder of the men are scattered or dispersed to their homes. I will proceed to head-quarters with all speed, and afterwards be ready to undertake such punishment as the Major-General may determine to inflict upon the Akim chiefs."

The following are the comments of Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his despatch to the Secretary of State for War, dated Feb. 8, at Amoaful:—"Yesterday Captain Butler, half-pay, 69th Regiment, arrived in my camp, and, as his mission to the Western Akims is now completely closed, I feel it my duty to bring at once to your notice the admirable manner in which he has conducted a most trying and difficult task.

"That Captain Butler failed in his effort to lead a force of Akims to Coomassie is not his fault, but is solely due to the ineradicable cowardice and sloth of the people with whom he had to deal. In the face of great difficulties he succeeded in raising a force of Akims and leading them across the Prah. Although they deserted him at the very time when a junction with me was within their reach, these troops did, by their partial advance, effect that diversion which was the object of Captain Butler's labours, drawing off from opposition to the column under my immediate command the whole fighting force of Kokofoo, one of the six great tributary principalities of the Ashantee kingdom.

"The high opinion of Captain Butler which caused me to give him an independent command is strengthened by his conduct in this war; and I beg to recommend him especially to your notice as an officer of great ability, of remarkably ready resources, and of untiring powers of action.

"I cannot express too strongly my sense of the efforts which he and the officers under his orders have made for the cause in hand. In so far as failure represents an additional trouble, which has to be undergone by a man of energy and resource, and an additional hardship from which he suffers, Captain Butler has had all the bitterness of it. He has failed to induce the miserable chiefs of this district to do all that he, in his fine belief in native character, fancied that he would be able to induce them to do. But, so far as the interests of the expedition under my orders are concerned, Captain Butler has not failed, but most successfully achieved the very object which I had in view in detaching him for the work he so cheerfully and skilfully undertook. He has effected a most important diversion in favour of the main body, and has detained before him all the forces of one of the most powerful Ashantee chiefs.

"For any purpose for which energy, practical ability, high spirit, and much knowledge of character are required, I cannot too highly commend Captain Butler to your Lordship's attention. All these qualities have been, under the most trying circumstances, displayed by him upon the present occasion."

Such praises from his commanding officer, which we believe to have been well deserved, should reconcile Captain Butler to his disappointment among the Akims; and we hope that the speedy recovery of his health will enable him, either with the sword or the pen, to do something more for the public service and for his own merited advancement. The Portrait is from a photograph.

The manuscripts presented by Mrs. Grote to the British Museum are contained in twenty volumes.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Banning, C. H., to be Vicar of Strood, Rochester.
 Clint, L., to be Vicar of Lingen, Herefordshire.
 Cox, F. H., to be Vicar of Tilney All Saints with Tilney St. Lawrence.
 Cust, D. Mitford, Vicar of Seaham Harbour; Vicar of Kirbymoorside.
 Dingley, Henry Thornton; Curate of St. Luke's, Derby.
 Ditchcock, John; Vicar of Hammondsborough.
 Hulton, H. E., Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Wiltshire.
 Pauli, John, Vicar of Hestonford; Vicar of Audley.
 Swabey, Maurice; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral have abolished the fees paid by visitors to portions of that building.

The Very Venerable Charles Amyard Harris, Bishop of Gibraltar, to which see he was appointed in 1868, died recently at Torquay.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's acknowledge the gift of £500 for the completion fund of St. Paul's Cathedral, from Mrs. Comber, of Worthing.

The prebendal stall of Harleston in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. W. Bellamy, has been conferred upon the Rev. C. A. Row.

The Dowager Marchioness of Westminster has undertaken to defray the entire cost, estimated at £4500, of a new church at Semley, near Shaftesbury. The foundation-stone of the edifice was recently laid by the Marchioness.

The Old Testament Revision Company concluded their twenty-second session on the 27th ult., in the Jerusalem Chamber. The company revised for the first time the translation of the Book of Joshua, and Judges 1-3.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met last week for their thirty-eighth session. Twenty members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company revised the translation of part of the last chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Peter and of part of the Epistle of St. Jude.

The Rev. George Richard M'Kerness, Vicar of Ham, Staffordshire, brother of the Bishop of Oxford, was last week, in St. Mary's, Glasgow, consecrated Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, in succession to the late Bishop Ewing. The Bishop of Oxford was present, and upwards of forty clergymen of the Scottish Episcopal Church. The Dean of York preached.

The governors of the Queen Anne's Bounty Corporation held their annual meeting, on Wednesday week, to vote away their surplus income towards the augmentation of benefices in England and Wales. There were ninety cases approved. No grants were made on this occasion, except to meet benefactions. The value of the benefactions offered to the board was more than £22,000; the grants made, £18,000; and the Church of England thus secures a capital sum of £40,000. Four of the cases were donatives, without any fixed income whatever; they will now become benefices liable to Episcopal jurisdiction.

A stained-glass window, of unusual excellence, has been fixed in the church at Saxmundham, in Suffolk, having been executed after a design by the Marchioness of Waterford by Messrs. O'Connor and Taylor, of Berners-street. The subject is the "Ascension."—A window has been lately put up in Great Berkhamstead church to the memory of the Rev. F. Bullock, who was drowned in the lake of Neuchâtel in the summer of 1872.—At the Church of St. John, Oakfield, Isle of Wight, the three lancet windows at the west end of the nave have been filled with painted glass as a memorial to Bishop Wilberforce. The design is intended to represent the apostolic ministry of the Church. The memorial was a freewill offering on the part of the parishioners at large.

A building feat has just been performed at St. Jude's Schools, Upper Chelsea, which may fairly be said to rival many of those which we are told take place every day on the other side of the Atlantic. The main roof, measuring about 27 yards one way and 10 yards the other, covered with slates, lined internally with plaster, and containing several skylights, has been lifted up bodily by Mr. J. High, under the direction of the architect, Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker. Then, after being poised for several weeks mid air, exposed to sundry gales, on the fine points of a few ordinary screwjacks, whilst a lofty story was in course of erection beneath, it was finally lowered and fixed in its raised position, no disturbance whatever of the slates or cracking of the plaster or glass having occurred.

A very handsome timepiece and a pair of beautiful bronze vases were recently presented, by the pro-churchwardens and congregation of St. Mark's Church, Shepherd's-bush, to the Rev. F. Ernest Ramsay, M.A. (the late curate), "as a token of esteem," and in recognition of "the benefits derived by them from his ministrations" during his one year's curacy.—The Rev. Thomas Nolan, D.D., has been presented with an elegant casket, containing two hundred guineas, by the congregation of St. Peter's, Regent-square, the vicarage of which he has lately resigned.—The Rev. Dr. Payne (now Vicar of Cogges, Witney) has received a handsome tea-urn as a present from the poor of his late parish, Thurlaston, Leicestershire. This is in addition to a pair of candelabra and some tasteful drawing-room ornaments previously given by the wealthier parishioners.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Hall-Houghton prizes have been awarded as follow:—Senior Greek Testament Prize—Rev. George H. Gwilliam, Jesus College. Junior Greek Testament Prize—Mr. F. H. Woods, Jesus College. Senior Septuagint Prize—No candidate. Junior Septuagint Prize—No candidate. Syriac Prize—Rev. G. H. Gwilliam, Jesus College. Proxime accessit—Mr. J. A. Paterson, Pembroke College. The examiners also recommend for a prize of books or money Mr. A. E. T. Gray, Brasenose College; Mr. A. J. Miller, Exeter College; and Mr. T. Walker, Queen's College, candidates for the Junior Greek Testament prize; and Mr. J. A. Paterson, Pembroke, candidate for the Syriac prize.

The following report has been submitted to the electors of the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship by the examiners:—"We have to report that the candidates, considered as a body, are of unusual excellence. We recommend to the electors for appointment Mr. Samuel Hatch West, of Christ Church. With respect to two other candidates—Mr. Childs, of Merton, and Mr. Moullin, Pembroke—we consider that their work gives them claims but little inferior to those of Mr. West. Between these two gentlemen it would, perhaps, be difficult to decide whether of the two should be reckoned the second. We feel bound to say to you that, looking at the actual quality of the work done, we think it a grave misfortune that we have no power to recommend both these gentlemen for additional fellowships or for some mark of your approval.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Denyer and Johnson Scholarships:—Mr. G. Milner, B.A., of Christ Church; the Rev. F. K. Y. Aglionby, B.A., of Queen's, and the Rev. G. H. Gwilliam, B.A., of Jesus. Proxime accessit—Mr. F. H. Woods, B.A., Scholar of Jesus.

Mr. L. B. Sebastian, B.A., of Exeter, has been elected to the Vinerian Law Scholarship. Proxime accessit—Mr. A. Hopkinson, B.A., and Stowell, Civil Law Fellow, of University.

Mr. Holland, late Fellow of Exeter, has been appointed Vinerian Reader in English and Civil Law, in succession to Mr. Digby. Mr. Holland is known as editor of "Justinian" and other law books.

There has been a contest, as usual, for the president and treasurer of the Union Society. The result of the polling was as follows:—For president—Mr. H. H. Asquith, Balliol, 411; Mr. F. A. Hyndman, N.I.H., 137. For treasurer—Mr. H. A. Venables, New, 427; Mr. R. D. M. Oliver, Ch.Ch., 105.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
{ Leaf, Trinity.	{ Birch, Peter's.	{ Allen, Trinity.
{ Rawlins, King's.	{ Leach, Christ's.	{ Kirchoffer, Pemb.
{ Freese, John's.	{ Warwick, Clare.	{ Hall, Catherine's.
{ Orpen, Christ's.	{ Cox, Trinity.	{ Yeatman, Trinity.
{ Rendall, Trinity.	{ Logan, John's.	
{ Brumley, Jesus.	{ Moulton, Christ's.	
{ Hicks, Trinity.	{ Veir, Trinity.	
{ Butcher, Trinity.	{ Preston, Trinity.	
{ Perry, King's.	{ Rose, Trinity.	
{ Clark, Trinity Hall.	{ Goldney, Trinity Hall.	
{ Moser, John's.	{ Lee, Clare.	
{ Gibson, Trinity.	{ Grassett, John's.	
{ Lloyd, Peter's.	{ Merivale, John's.	
{ Gray, A., Jesus.	{ Tillyard, Trinity.	
{ Dyson, Caius.	{ Tillyard, Clare.	
{ Streane, Emmanuel.	{ Pyne, Pembroke.	
{ Wilson, King's.	{ Bourne, Sidney.	
{ Williams, John's.	{ Hughes, Down.	
{ West, Pembroke.	{ Nicholson, John's.	
{ Grant, King's.	{ Patterson, Catherine's.	
{ Wix, King's.	{ Tyas, Trinity.	
	{ Hooton, Caius.	
	{ Snell, Trinity.	

EXOTIC.—Burgoyne, Trinity; Dixon, Caius; Matheson, Trinity; Parsons, John's; Ruggs, Trinity; Turner, Jesus.

Mr. Walter Leaf is son of Mr. C. J. Leaf, of Old Change. He was educated at Harrow, under Dr. Butler, was admitted a minor scholar (competitive) at Trinity, and elected foundation scholar in 1871. He carried off the Craven University Scholarship in 1873. Mr. Leaf's college tutor was Mr. Blore.

Mr. Francis Hay Rawlins is son of Mr. Rawlins, of Levenson-Severn, near Worcester, and is an Eton scholar at King's. His classical career at Cambridge is almost an unexampled one. In 1871 he carried off the Browne gold medal for the best Greek epigram; in 1872 he won the Browne gold medals for the best Greek ode and Latin epigram; and culminated, in 1873, by carrying off the three Browne medals—namely, for the Greek ode, for the Latin ode, and the Greek epigram. He was Newcastle Scholar of Eton. His college tutor was Mr. Austen Leigh.

The previous examination list has been issued. Two hundred and ninety-nine have passed in the first class and 102 in the second class; 269 candidates have also satisfied the examiners in the additional subjects required for candidates for honours in any tripos.

The following are the awards of open scholarships, exhibitions, &c., after competitive examination at the colleges mentioned:—

Gonville and Caius College.—Classical scholarship of the value of £20 per annum, to F. W. Headly, Harrow School. Mathematical scholarship, value £20 per annum, to R. A. Kyrie, Clifton College.

Queens' College.—Holt, All Saints' School, Bloxham, recommended for scholarship of £40 per annum; Aldous, Sherborne Grammar School, £28 per annum; Kyrie, Leamington College, £20 per annum; Marshall, private tuition, £20 per annum; Fuchs, private tuition, £20 per annum.

Emmanuel College.—Mathematics: C. H. Alcock, St. Edward's School, Birmingham, foundation scholarship, value £70 per annum; C. B. Pridden, Market Bosworth Grammar School, exhibition of £40 per annum; A. Green, Lancing College, Shoreham, exhibition of £40 per annum. Classics: H. A. Pearson, Shrewsbury School, foundation scholarship of £70 per annum; Bourdillon, Haileybury College, exhibition of £40 per annum. Natural Science: H. Olin, Manchester Grammar School, exhibition of £50 per annum.

Christ's College.—The scholarships for proficiency in classics and mathematics are adjudged to—E. W. Hobson, Derby Grammar School, £70 per annum; C. A. Vince, King Edward's School, Birmingham, £70 per annum; W. J. Chipsett, private tuition, £50 per annum; P. H. Clifford, Dulwich College, £50 per annum; C. E. Harris, Richmond Grammar School, £50 per annum. For proficiency in natural science:—J. B. Harrison, Edgbaston Proprietary School, £50 per annum; A. E. Cullens, Nottingham School, £30 per annum.

Sidney Sussex College.—Foundation scholarships, value £40 per annum, to Fields, Liverpool College; Batchelor, Tavistock Grammar School; and Crofts, Bedford Grammar School. Junior Taylor Scholarship, value £40 per annum, to Hutchinson, Manchester Grammar School. Natural science exhibition, value £20 per annum, to North, St. Peter's School, York. Elected to sizarships—Hume, King William's College, Isle of Man; Riley, Forest School, Walthamstow.

The Sedgwick geological prize has been adjudged to J. J. Harry Teall, B.A., St. John's.

The following is the award (after competitive examination) of the open scholarships at Jesus College:—Classical—£50: N. Turner, Tonbridge School. Honourably mentioned: W. J. William, Lancaster Grammar School, and C. Earle, Tonbridge School. Mathematical—£50: W. H. Blythe, Shrewsbury School. Honourably mentioned: C. A. Treherne, Sheffield Collegiate School. Rustat Scholarships—W. R. Frith, Royal School, Enniskillen; C. Gordon, Haileybury College; J. R. Morgan, Oundle School; A. W. Robinson, Royal Institution, Liverpool; G. L. Spencer, Lancing College. Honourably mentioned: J. Marry, private tuition, and W. H. Pardoe, Shrewsbury School. There were thirty-two candidates.

The Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., of Magdalene College, has been elected to a Fellowship at St. Catherine's, De Honoris Causa. Mr. Lumby graduated in 1858, and was bracketed ninth classic; he won the Crosse University Scholarship in 1860, and the Tyrwhitt (University) Hebrew Scholarship in 1861.

The Bell Scholarships have been adjudged as follow:—1, J. E. C. Welldon, of King's; 2, G. Chawner, King's. The vacant Abbott Scholarship will be divided between H. E. Dixon, Christ's, and E. M. Meyrick, Trinity, whose merits were equal at the examination. Mr. Chawner was a Monitor's prizeman and Mr. Dixon an Exhibitor of Rossall School.

Sir Richard Malins has decided that the bill filed by Dr. Hayman against the governing body of Rugby School did not show sufficient cause to justify the interference of the Court. He, therefore, allowed the demurrer, as also that of the Bishop of Exeter, but without costs. The Rev. Dr. Hayman writes to say that, as he considers his character and conduct as a gentleman and as head-master of Rugby have been sufficiently vindicated by the proceedings before Vice-Chancellor Malins, he does not intend to appeal against the Vice-Chancellor's decision.

A proposal has been made to affiliate King's College, London, to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The chapel of the new Charterhouse School at Godalming forming the right wing of the noble quadrangle, was consecrated on Wednesday week.

Mr. William Moore, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, formerly scholar of New College, Oxford, has been appointed to an assistant classical mastership at St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford. Mr. Moore gained the prize for the Chancellor's Latin verse in 1862.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. H. ELLIOTT.

Sir William Henry Elliott, G.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 51st Regiment, died, on the 27th ult., at his residence, 20, Cambridge-square, in his eighty-second year. The son of Captain John Elliott, R.N., one of Captain Cook's companions in the circumnavigation of the globe, young Elliott entered the Army, in the 51st Regiment, 1809, and attained the rank of General in 1871. During the long and eventful interval he saw much service and gained much distinction. He had the Peninsular medal, with five clasps, for the part he took in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814; was decorated with the Waterloo medal for his share in the decisive battle of Waterloo; and received the Burmese medal and clasp, and on two occasions the thanks of the Governor-General of India in Council, for his services in the second Burmese war, in which he commanded the Madras Brigade. Sir William married, 1831, Mary Anne, daughter of William Ashmore, Esq., of St. Matthew's, Ipswich.

SIR W. H. BODKIN.

Sir William Henry Bodkin, late Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, who died on the 26th ult., at his residence, West Hill, Highgate, in his eighty-third year, was the eldest son of Mr. Peter Bodkin, of Galway. Adopting the legal profession, he was called to the Bar in 1826, and, joining the Home Circuit, soon obtained considerable practice at the Middlesex, Westminster, and Kent Sessions, as well as at the Central Criminal Court. In the words of Mr. Serjeant Cox, "Sir William Bodkin was an admirable Judge and a most excellent man, tempering justice with mercy and combining kindness with firmness." As a criminal lawyer he was highly considered. In 1841 he was elected M.P. for Rochester in the Conservative interest, and sat until the dissolution in 1847. In 1858 he was chosen a Bench of Gray's Inn, in 1859 appointed Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, and in 1867 knighted. Sir William published a pamphlet "On Poor Laws." He married, first, in 1812, Sarah Sophia, daughter of P. Raymond Poland, Esq.; and secondly, in 1865, Sarah Constance, daughter of Joseph Johnson Miles, Esq., of Highgate.

MR. S. BALL.

Samuel Ball, Esq., died recently, in his ninety-fourth year, at Sion House, Wolverley, Worcestershire, where he had lived in retirement for the last twenty-five years. His name deserves to be remembered as one to whom the country is indebted. He was for many years a member of the East India Company's establishment at Canton, and, though China and most sources of information respecting it were at that time closed to Europeans, his extraordinary industry gained him much and minute information as to the geography of the tea districts and their trade routes; and in 1817, in a printed paper of great detail, he showed the directors of the East India Company that Foo-Chow was the natural harbour of export for the black teas, and urged the opening of that port. The directors declined to move, and the matter slept. In 1842, when Sir Henry Pottinger was sent to stipulate for new ports of trade, there was almost entire ignorance which to choose, and the Chinese rendered no assistance. Mr. Ball's facts and papers were gratefully accepted by Sir Henry Pottinger; Foo-Chow was opened, and its annual export of black teas alone is now little short of ninety millions of pounds. With the same diligence Mr. Ball inquired, under similar difficulties, into the Chinese modes of culture and manufacture of tea, and published, in 1848, a most able scientific and practical work on that subject, which is to this day a standard book with the growers of tea in our Eastern possessions. Mr. Ball's eldest brother, Colonel George Ball, rose, by merit only, to the high post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was awarded a K.C.B. for services in war, but died before he received it.

MR. ALBERT WAY.

Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., of Wonham Manor, in the county of Surrey, formerly director of the Society of Antiquaries, and founder of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, died at Cannes, on the 22nd ult., in his sixty-ninth year. This accomplished and very learned archaeologist was the only son of the late Rev. Lewis Way, of Stanstead Park, Essex, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Herman Drewe, Rector of Comb Raleigh, Devon, and grandson of Benjamin Way, Esq., F.R.S., F.A.S., of Denham Place, Bucks, president of Guy's Hospital, and sub-governor of the South Sea Company, by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, daughter of William Cooke, D.D., Provost of King's College, Cambridge. The father of Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Lewis Way, originally a barister, but subsequently a clergyman, by a curious freak of fortune, forming a very interesting chapter of family romance, too long to be narrated in our confined space, acquired a very considerable property, a great part of which he devoted to the conversion of the Jews and various works of philanthropy. One of these, the Marabout Chapel at Paris, completed by Mr. Albert Way, whose death we record, remains a permanent memorial. Mr. Way married, April 30, 1844, the Hon. Emmeline Stanley, daughter of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, and leaves one daughter.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Feb. 22, 1865, and Oct. 21, 1873, of the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Amyand Harris, D.D., formerly Bishop of Gibraltar, who died on the 16th ult., at Torquay, were proved on the 25th ult. by the Hon. and Rev. Henry O'Brien, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £3500 each to the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, and the Colonial Bishopric Fund; £12,000 to his brother, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward Alfred John Harris; and the residue to his brother-in-law, the said Hon. and Rev. H. O'Brien.

The will, dated Sept. 20, 1854, of Lord John George Lennox, late of Darland, near Chatham, Kent, who died on Nov. 10 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Augustus Frederick Francis Lennox, the son of the deceased, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £6000. The testator leaves all his household goods and furniture to his wife, Lady Louisa Frederica Lennox, and the residue of the personalty to all his sons equally.

The will and codicil, dated respectively Aug. 12, 1870, and Aug. 27, 1872, of Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, Bart., late of Oakley Hall, Staffordshire, who died Sept. 8 last, were proved on the 27th ult. by Sir George Chetwode, of Byrkley Lodge, the nephew, the sole executor, the personalty being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Lady Arabella Phyllis Chetwode, £500, and legacies and annuities to his brother, nieces, and other members of his family, and to his land agent, domestic servants, farm labourers, and others. The rest of the personalty, with the whole of the real property, goes to testator's said nephew, who also takes the settled estates.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

Dr. Gold, Vienna.—No. 1 is perfectly correct, and the arrangement good, but the solution is too obvious. No. 2 has the same defect. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are excellent, and have all been marked for insertion.

Dr. Philippus.—Very much too easy.

J. G. Fisher.—After all, your problem admits, apparently, of another solution, by 1. E. take P. 2. K. take K. &c.

C. W. M. Dale.—It seems to be correct; but, bearing in mind the blunders discovered in your last, after publication, we should advise you to keep the present composition for further testing.

E. J. C. Andrews and H. Meyer.—The amended version should be carefully and repeatedly examined, and if found without flaw, should be sent to some publication exclusively devoted to chess.

Victor Gorkias.—No. 12 appears to be sound, and is very neat and pretty.

Austrian Chess Club.—Problem No. 1567 cannot be solved by 1. B. takes P. 2. e. notice to "Anchors," and is here in our paper for March 21.

Xenith, Rome.—Your solutions of Problems No. 1568 and 1569 are correct. In future, please to send in time for the list of solvers.

B. Merrill, Puton, Ontario.—I see notice to "J. Low and Others," in our Paper for March 21. 2. We are doubtful of having the power.

B. Merrill Bridge.—All safely received. Many thanks.

G. M. G. P. R.—The City of London Chess Magazine is edited by Mr. W. N. Potter, a very able player, and is published every month, at the low rate of sixpence a number. Apply to the publisher, W. W. Morgan, 7, Barbican, E.C.

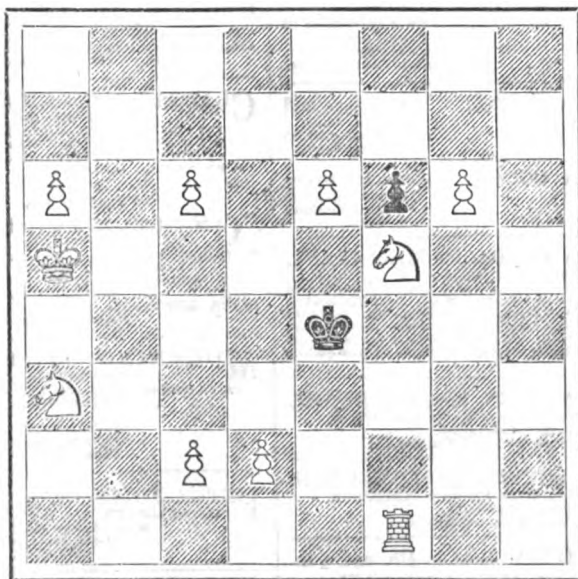
Rory O'Hara, S. W. P.—We propose printing another Knight's Tour very shortly.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1570 has been received from H. P.—E. W. S.—King Coffee—M. L. J. N.—Dumyde and Daughter—Babaw—C. W. D.—Caleb—E. W. F. S. N.—R. J. M.—Bolt—Carica—A. Wool—H. W. O. B.—P. H.—S. D.—W. F. Payne—Joseph Janion—L. L.—R. D. Way—W. S. B.—W. M.—P. M.—J. M.—H. E. R.—Babraham—A. A.—Emile Frau—J. E. A.—Diss—M. P.—Crawley—G. H. V.—Ernest—T. W. of Canterbury—Lullans—H. Thomas—W. M. A.—W. Mawer of Sheffield—C. B. W. Alvey—A. L. G. M.—Woolley—Joseph Allen—Fred. Dickinson—Harry—William and Stanley—Clara and Edgar—E. A.—Trevor—W. H. Welland—Silver—J. E. Ray—Munich—Jürgen's Knight—Trist—Arthur James and A. Malet—Nimrod—East—Madden—Howard—H. Roe—Longcroft—North London Chess Club—Gregory—Dennock.

PROBLEM No. 1572.

By Dr. Gold, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN DUNDEE.

Game between Messrs. G. B. FRASER and Mr. H. STIRLING, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves. (Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	18. Q takes Q P	P takes K B P
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	19. Q takes Q P	P to K sq (ch)
3. P to Q B 4th	P to K 4th	20. K to Q 2nd	P P takes P
4. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q R to K sq	Q to K B 2nd
5. P to Q 5th	Kt to K R 3rd	Checking with the Rook would have been of no avail to Black.	
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd	22. R takes P	B to K B 4th
7. B to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd	23. Q to K 3rd	Q to K Kt 2nd
8. P to K B 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	24. R to K R 5th	B to K Kt 3rd
Threatening to capture the K B Pawn, and afterwards regain the Piece by playing P to K 5th. Kt to Q B 4th, however, a much better station for the Knight.			
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	25. R takes P	
10. Q to K 2nd	Castles	26. Q takes R	Q R to K sq
11. Kt to K R 4th		27. Q takes R	His best play.
Unexpected, and having a far-sighted object in view.			
12. Q takes Kt	Kt takes K P	28. Q to Q 5th (ch)	R takes Q
Black naturally expected his opponent intended to play, 12. Kt to K 5th, upon which would have followed:—			
13. K takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	29. R to K 6th	B to K B 2nd
14. R takes Kt	R to K sq	30. R to K 4th	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
15. P to K B 5th, &c.	Q takes Kt	31. Kt to Q sq	K to K R 3rd
The position here is somewhat interesting.			
16. P to K 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	32. K R to B 5th	B to K Kt 3rd
17. P to K 4th	B to K Kt 4th	33. K R to B 6th	Kt to Kt 4th
His best course at this crisis, perhaps, was to play the Q to K 7th; then ensued:—			
18. P to K 3rd	B to K Kt 4th	34. Kt to K 2nd	R from K 4th to K B 4th
A cunning resource to get some temporary respite.			
19. Q to K 3rd	P to K 5th	35. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
20. P takes Kt	P takes B	36. Q R to K B 4th	Q takes K Kt P
21. P to K 6th	P takes B	37. R to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th
The position here is somewhat interesting.			
22. P takes Kt	P takes B	38. K R to K B 4th	Q takes R (ch)
23. P to K 6th	P takes B	39. R takes Q	K takes R
Finally played. Black dare not resign with R to K sq			
and the game was a drawn battle.			

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.

(From our Cambridge Correspondent.)

The second match between the two Universities took place last Friday week (March 27), at the rooms of the City of London Club. The conditions were identical with those of last year; and, as it turned out, the result was equally one-sided and decisive. This was mainly due to the untiring energy of the last two Cambridge presidents, Messrs. Ball and Keynes, who had worked unceasingly in the arrangement of tournaments and matches.

The first pair, Messrs. Parratt (Oxford) and De Soyres (Cambridge), had already met in last year's match, when Parratt won both games. This year the Cambridge captain had his revenge: after two stubbornly-contested games had ended in draws the third presented a won position for him at the eighteenth move, and Herr Steinitz adjudged it in his favour. In the second pair Keynes (Cambridge) won his first game very rapidly, drew the second, and had so considerable an advantage in the third that the award of the umpire gave him victory. At the next board Ogden (Cambridge) was still more fortunate, scoring two games before some of the others had finished their first; but his third attempt gave Oxford one victory. At board No. 4 perhaps the best-fought struggle took place, between Ball, the Cambridge president, and Grundy of Oxford, each winning a game, and no time remaining to decide by a third game. Farther down the table luck still more strongly favoured the side of the Light Blue. Plunkett only making one draw out of three games; Tracey and Connell only gaining one game each out of the rubber. The full score is as follows:—

CAMBRIDGE.			OXFORD.		
	Won.	Drawn.		Won.	Drawn.
1. De Soyres (Cambridge)	2	1	1	2	0
2. Keynes (Pembroke)	2	1	1	2	0
3. Ogden (Magdalen)	2	0	1	2	0
4. Ball (Trinity)	2	0	1	2	0
5. May (Trinity)	2	1	1	2	0
6. Nicholson (Trinity)	2	0	1	2	0
7. Hooper (Clare)	2	0	1	2	0
Total	12	4	Total	4	4

* In reality, Mr. Nicholson won another game; but, as the stipulation was for three games only, it does not count in the score.

After the match, the combatants were hospitably entertained by the City of London Club. The usual toasts were given, that in honour of the losers being responded to by Mr. Parratt in a most amusing speech—in fact, the speech of the evening, or rather morning. Next best was the characteristic oration by Mr. Bird, and the song by Mr. Steinitz. (We would suggest to our Oxford friends, that when they have to undergo the ordeal of "Schools," and should be set to construe *Gaudemus victricem dum sumus*, &c., it would not be advisable to write "For he's a jolly good fellow," &c., however effective this translation turned out to be when sung in chorus.) The other toasts were responded to by Messrs. Lowenthal, Gastineau, Horwitz, Zerkert, Rabbeth, Potter, and Duffy.

The natural pride of the Cambridge men at the result of this contest was considerably enhanced by the fact that they won the victory under the eyes of their patron, Mr. Staunton, whose name their club has always enjoyed the honour of bearing.

THE LAST HOURS OF LIVINGSTONE.

The following telegram was received on Sunday, at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—

"The Malwa arrived off Suez at eleven on Saturday night, having Mr. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright on board, with the body of Livingstone. He had been ill with chronic dysentery for several months past, and, although well supplied with stores and medicines, he seems to have had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. He rode a donkey, but was subsequently carried, and thus arrived at Muilala, beyond Lake Bamba, in Bissa country, when he said, 'Build me a hut to die in.' The hut was built by his followers, who first made him a bed. He suffered greatly, groaning night and day. On the third day he said, 'I am very cold, put more grass over the hut.' His followers did not speak or go near him. Kitumbo, chief of Bissa, sent flour and beans, and behaved well to the party. On the fourth day Livingstone became insensible, and died about midnight. Majusha, his servant, was present. His last entry in diary was on April 27. He spoke much and sadly of home and family. When first seized he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give to them, and to push on to Ujiiji and Zanzibar and try to reach England. On the day of his death the followers consulted what to do. The Nassick boys determined to preserve the remains. They were afraid to inform the chief of Livingstone's death. The secretary removed the body to another hut, around which he built a high fence, to ensure privacy. They opened the body and removed the internal organs, which were placed in a tin box and buried inside the fence, under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree as follows:—'Dr. Livingstone died on May 4, 1873,' and superscribed the name of the head man, Susa. The body was preserved in salt and dried in the sun for twelve days. Kitumbo was then informed of the death, and beat drums and fired, as a token of respect, and allowed the followers to remove the body, which was placed in a coffin formed of bark, then journeyed to Unyanyembe about six months, sending an advanced party with information addressed to Livingstone's son, which met Cameron. The latter sent back bales of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyanyembe ten days after the advanced party, and rested there a fortnight. Cameron, Murphy, and Dillon together there; latter very ill, blind, and mind affected; suicided at Kasakera; buried there. Here Livingstone's remains were put in another bark case, smaller, done up as a bale to deceive natives, who objected to the passage of the corpse, which was thus carried to Zanzibar. Livingstone's clothing, papers, and instruments accompany the body. When ill Livingstone prayed much. At Muilala, he said, 'I am going home.' Chumah remains at Zanzibar. Webb, American Consul at Zanzibar, is on his way home, and has letters handed to him by Murphy from Livingstone for Stanley, which he will deliver personally only. Geographical news follows. After Stanley's departure the doctor left Unyanyembe, rounded the south end of Lake Tanganyika, and travelled south of Lake Bamba, or Bangweulu, crossed it from south to north, then along east side, returning north through marshes to Muilala. All papers sealed; address, Secretary of State, in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant from Zanzibar. Murphy and Cameron remain behind."

The concluding meeting of the delegates from London Sunday schools of all denominations was held, on Thursday week, at the Weigh-House Chapel.

Mr. Gladstone's expenses at the Greenwich election in February last are officially declared to have been £1323. Mr. Liardet's expenses were £1990. The return of the expenses of Mr. Boord and Mr. Baxter Langley have already been published. They amounted to £2626 and £123 respectively.

The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, according to the accounts published on Friday week, by order of Parliament, was, with arrears, in the year ended Dec. 31 last, £70,548 3s. 11d. The receipts within the year were £64,536 5s. 7d. At the end of the year the balance was £6470 1s. 6d. Among the disbursements is a payment made to the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse of £41,000.

The eighteenth anniversary dinner of the Royal Hospital for Incurables took place, last week, at the London Tavern—Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., presiding. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman said that at the present time the institution supported 151 inmates and 319 pensioners, and there were no fewer than 200 candidates waiting to participate in the advantages either of the hospital or of the pensions. The balance-sheet of the past year showed that nearly £16,000 was expended in maintaining the hospital and in granting pensions. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £2600.

Mr. Cross, on Thursday week, received a deputation, whose members urged the necessity of reducing the hours of labour of women and children in factories. The right hon. gentleman, in reply, said he had given attention, as the representative of a large manufacturing district, to this question for many years; and he sincerely hoped, before long, to see the legislation relating to factories taken out of its present complicated condition. The arguments which had been advanced should be well weighed by the Government, and the whole subject would receive their careful consideration.

Lord Hampton presided, last week, at the opening of the session of the Institution of Naval Architects. The report of the council stated that the finances were in a flourishing condition. His Lordship, in an inaugural address, spoke gratefully of the increasing interest which naval men were taking in the institution. He alluded to Mr. Plimsoll's Royal Commission and its preliminary report. In eulogising Mr. Plimsoll the noble Lord gave him credit for having instigated recent legislation with regard to shipping, and thereby conferred on the Board of Trade powers of survey which it had never before possessed. A series of important papers was read, including one by Mr. Barnaby, chief architect of the Royal Navy, on recent designs for ships of war, armoured and unarmoured.

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A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s. for 14 yards (Dress), any length cut, for a Sample Pattern send to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS ONLY. A Superior Gros Grain Silk, 23 11s. 6d. for 20 yards; and 24 10s. 6d. to 25 10s. 6d. for the same quantity. Excellent wearing Cheviots, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. to 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. to 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. to 68s. 6d. to 69s. 6d. to 70s. 6d. to 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. to 75s. 6d. to 76s. 6d. to 77s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. to 79s. 6d. to 80s. 6d. to 81s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. to 83s. 6d. to 84s. 6d. to 85s. 6d. to 86s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. to 88s. 6d. to 89s. 6d. to 90s. 6d. to 91s. 6d. to 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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1807.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



REVIEW AT WINDSOR: THE QUEEN PRESENTING THE CROSS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Stourton, Knarlesbro', Lady Stourton, of a daughter.
On Easter Day, in Hamilton-place, the Countess of Eldon, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., Countess Cadogan, of a daughter.
On the 20th ult., at Elkofer, Bavaria, Countess Ernest von Rechberg and Rothenluwen, daughter of Sir H. F. Howard, G.C.B., of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at 47, Brook-street, W., Lady Lindsay, of a son.
On the 30th ult., at 70, Chester-square, Lady Alice Havelock, of a son.
On the 31st ult., at 8, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Marchioness of Queensberry, of a daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at Stone House, East Grinstead, Lady Adela Larking, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at 30, Montagu-square, Viscountess Southwell, of a daughter.
On Easter Sunday, at Clover Cottage, Rochdale, the wife of Ernest E. M. Royds, Esq., of a son and heir.
On the 2nd inst., at Heath Villa, Helensburgh, the wife of William Cross-Buchanan, M.I.C.E., of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Parndon Lodge, Harlow, Essex, the wife of Captain Rombulow Pearse, Royal Navy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St. Paul's Church, York-place, Edinburgh, Charles Dalrymple, Esq., M.P. for Bute-shire, to Alice Mary, second daughter of Sir Edward Hunter Blair, Bart.
On the 7th inst., at the Oratory, Brompton, Major William Walker Pemberton, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of British Burmah, to Adèle, fourth daughter of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, of Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.
On the 10th ult., at St. John's Church, Meerut, E. A. C. Campbell, Esq., Captain 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Helen (Nelly), eldest daughter of F. M. Lind, Esq., C. S. Commissioner, Meerut Division.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at Easthampstead Park, Berkshire, the Marquis of Downshire, aged 29 years.
On the 2nd inst., at Summergangs Hall, Hull, Edith Mary Longstaff, the daughter of Llewellyn W. and Mary L. Longstaff, aged 12 weeks.
On the 26th ult., at the residence of his brother, Dr. Crowther, Hanley Hall, Alford, Lincolnshire, William Edwin, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., &c., third son of the Hon. W. J. Crowther, Hobart Town, Tasmania, aged 24 years.
On the 29th ult., at Castle Green, Cardigan, Anna Elizabeth, the infant daughter of D. Griffith Davies, Esq., aged six months.
On the 5th inst., at Toft Monks, Norfolk, Thomas Wood, Esq., of Brixworth Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 83.
On the 4th inst., at Venice, Josephine Gemmel, second daughter of Josephine Gemmel and the late Samuel Twyford Peters, of New York, in the 22nd year of her age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.
First Sunday after Easter, or Low Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary C. B. Dalton; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. Coplestone.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m. the Very Rev. Dean Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. F. B. Zinke.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, Freemasons' Hall, noon.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. G. G. And on the Ventilation of Coal-Mines).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Prebendary Row on the Philosophy of Strauss and his School).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Carbon and its Properties).

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Nervous System).
Warwick Races.
Royal Agricultural Society, beginning of examination of candidates for prizes.
Bengal Famine Relief Fund, public meeting at the Mansion House announced.
Orphan Working School, Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill, anniversary festival, London Tavern.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, African section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Andrew Swanzy on Trade in Western Africa).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain S. P. Oliver on Non-Historic Stone Relics of the Mediterranean; Mr. H. H. Howorth on an Ashantee Paper, or Curse).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Fixed Signals of Railways).
Zoological Gardens, lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Slater, the secretary, on the Animals in the Gardens).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

Easter Term begins.
Reception of the Judges and others by the Lord Chancellor, noon.
Royal Horticultural Society, early rhododendron show, 3 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Morley on the English Poets of the Nineteenth Century).
Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern (Count Munster in the chair), 6 p.m.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Just published,

FROM CAPE COAST TO COOMASSIE,

ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE OF THE ASHANTEE WAR, WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,

FROM SKETCHES BY THE SPECIAL ARTIST OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

AND A SKETCH MAP OF THE COUNTRY.

This publication consists of Three Sheets of Super-fine Paper, the size of the "Illustrated London News," and a Two-Page Engraving, The Burning of Coomassie, inclosed in a handsome Wrapper, adorned with a suitable design.

Price ONE SHILLING; by Post, 1s. 3d.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 9 a.m.	Maximum, read at 3 p.m.	Force.	Direction.		
March 25	30.270	43.7	37.5	68	0-10	36.3	53.9	NE. ESE.	159	000	0.00
26	30.291	40.8	35.7	84	5	30.8	54.0	ESE. SW.	174	000	0.00
27	29.978	49.9	38.3	67	6	31.3	61.0	SW. SW.	271	020	0.00
28	30.048	48.8	38.0	60	5	31.3	56.7	WSW. SW.	608	000	0.00
29	29.815	52.0	38.0	58	10	45.8	57.0	WSW. SW.	596	060	0.00
30	29.941	49.0	34.2	58	4	46.1	55.0	WSW. W. SW.	531	045	0.00
31	29.957	49.0	43.0	79	8	48.2	55.7	SW. W.	464	000	0.00
1	30.031	47.4	35.0	65	8	39.3	56.0	WSW. W.	541	000	0.00
2	29.992	51.7	43.6	90	10	47.0	56.3	SW.	800	144	0.00
3	29.952	47.4	37.1	70	7	47.9	52.8	SW. WSW.	401	170	0.00
4	29.961	42.8	39.0	88	10	34.6	47.0	SSW. SW.	304	320	0.00
5	29.930	44.4	34.8	71	10	40.2	53.8	SW. W. WSW.	190	005	0.00
6	29.918	43.9	36.5	77	4	34.0	54.9	SW. WNW.	166	005	0.00
7	29.960	46.2	35.8	70	5	36.3	56.3	WNW. WSW.	202	000	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

MARCH 25 TO MARCH 31.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.425	30.373	30.045	29.835	29.921	29.893	29.921	29.921	29.921	29.921	29.921
Temperature of Air	44.7	41.1	53.7	48.6	56.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1
Temperature of Evaporation	41.0	38.0	47.1	43.0	50.3	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

APRIL 1 TO APRIL 7.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.081	29.654	29.814	29.475	29.505	29.751	29.751	29.751	29.751	29.751	29.751
Temperature of Air	50.6	53.5	50.1	44.2	48.9	47.1	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.9
Temperature of Evaporation	48.6	50.1	43.9	42.2	42.6	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	W.	SW.	SW.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9 48	10 37	11 15	11 50	12 17	12 42	1 5
10 37	11 15	11 50	12 17	12 42	1 5	2 1
11 15	11 50	12 17	12 42	1 5	2 1	2 10
12 17	12 42	1 5	2 1	2 10	2 50	3 10

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening, the New Comedy, *QUEEN MAB*.—Messrs. Buckstone, Chappell, Keast, Howe, Fennell, & Co. with the New Musical Extravaganza, *LOVE'S PARADISE*.—Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss F. Wright, Miss Fanny Wynne.

LYCEUM—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, the New Drama, PHILIP.—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. John Clayton, H. B. Conway, J. Carter, Miss Virginia Francis, Miss G. Faneuil, Miss St. Ange, and Miss Isabel Salomon. Scenery by Messrs. Craven and E. Cuthbert. After which, at 10.30, *A HUSBAND IN CLOVER*.—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Proceeds, at 7.30, by the *DUMB BELL*.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Montague. With the New Musical Extravaganza, *"Philip,"* Saturday next, April 12. Doors open at 1.30, commence at 2.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
Spirits and Loyd. Sole Proprietors.—On SATURDAY, and Every Evening, at 8, *AN AMERICAN FAD*, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 9.45, an original Musical Absurdity, entitled *NORMANDY PIPPINS*. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Second Week and great success of *HEARTS DELIGHT*, by Andrew Halliday. Mr. H. J. Montague's Company from the Globe Theatre, including Mr. S. Emery, J. J. Gower, Mr. H. J. Montague, with Miss Helen Barry and original Artists. MONDAY, APRIL 13, and Every Evening at 7.15.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The New and Original Musical Bouffonade produced by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

On Easter Monday, entitled *LE CHOEUR DES CUISINIERES*, has proved one of the most successful by this company for several years past; the lively melodies composed by the most popular Composer of the present day (Charles Lecocq), allied to the sparkling libretto, written by Henry & Leigh, are certain to achieve a popularity as great as that by *"La Fille de Madame Angot."* This delightful and piquant Moroccan will be repeated every Night, at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHOEUR DES CUISINIERES.
In English will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT
for a Short London Season at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, on MONDAY, APRIL 20, at Eight.—*AGES AGO*, a New Musical Sketch; and *CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME*. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—TWENTY-THIRD SEASON, 1874. Conductors, Dr. Wylde and Herr Gull. FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 19, at Three o'clock, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, when Sir Julius Benedict's New Symphony in G minor will be performed for the first time in London. Vocalists, Mdlle. Martimon and Mdlle. Scialchi. Pianists, Mdlle. Marie Krebs. The Subscription is for EIGHT GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, of which four will take place on Saturday mornings and four on Wednesday evenings. Subscription Tickets (Transferable)—Solo Stalls, £2 2s.; Front Box, Balcony, £1 11s.; 6d.; Area Stalls or Balcony, Reserved, £1 1s.; Single Tickets—Solo Stalls, 10s.; 6d.; Balcony, Front Row, 7s.; Area Stalls and Balcony, Reserved, 5s.; Balcony, Unreserved, 2s. 6d.; Area and Gallery, 1s. At Austin's, Chappell's, the usual Agents; and at Henry Klein and Co.'s, 6, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—Thirtieth Season.—TUESDAY, APRIL 21, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Quarter past Three.—Quartet in C. Mozart; Sonata, D. Minor, Weber; Solo for Violin; Quintet, E. flat, Schumann. Pianoforte Solo. Executants—Guido Papini, from Florence (first time in England); with Wilsner, Walsingham, Lacerre, and Oscar Beringer (first time). Single Tickets, at Local, Craner's, and Austin's, 7s. 6d. each. Programmes gratis. Any order of tickets to be rectified at the Hall, day of concert. The free admissions, as usual, will be forwarded by post. J. ELLA, Director, 9, Victoria-square.

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ROUND THE WORLD WITH W. SIMPSON: being PICTURES from the Four Quarters of the Globe, by a SPECIAL ARTIST. RULINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Open from Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Important Drawings, A STAMPEDE and THE STRAITS OF BALLACHULSH, are now on EXHIBITION at PILGERRAM and LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1, King-street, St. James's, from Ten to Five. Admission on presentation of address card.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 20, 8, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

The quiet of the Easter holidays has not been entirely undisturbed. Spain has uttered a cry which breaks in upon the otherwise peaceful condition of Europe. The Carlist war in that country approaches its crisis. Until lately it excited but little apprehension. It was rather of the nature of a local outbreak than of a national struggle. It resembled in its character those border feuds which, two or three centuries ago, preyed upon the peace of society in Northumberland and Cumberland; or more correctly, perhaps, the civil strife stirred up in the northern parts of England during the last century by the appearance of a pretender to the throne. Of late, however, the Carlists of Spain have obtained such successes in the Basque Provinces as to excite serious misgivings in Madrid itself. The defeat of General Moriones in his attempt to dislodge the forces of the Carlists from the entrenched position they occupied in the vicinity of Bilbao gave a new aspect to the civil war. Thenceforth it assumed the importance of a national contest. Marshal Serrano, the *de facto* President of the Republic, recognised at once the necessity of employing the whole resources of the country, under his own personal direction, in crushing the dynastic enterprise which for many months past has sought to establish a permanent footing in the north-west of Spain. Even his efforts, however, have as yet been unavailing. At the time of our present writing he has not succeeded, with all the organised force of the nation at his command, in dislodging the foe. Four days' severe fighting have, indeed, proved that his means of offence are superior to those which are within reach of his Carlist antagonists, and that probably, though at very considerable cost, he may gain a decided advantage over them. But it is clear that the war has arrived at a critical stage. The superiority of Marshal Serrano in military strength is nearly equalled by the impregnability of the entrenched position occupied by the Carlists; and, although the chances of the latter would seem to the outside world to be ultimately inferior to those of their assailants, no one who is fairly acquainted with all the conditions of the strife would feel warranted in confidently predicting how it will terminate.

The sacrifice of life in this severe and protracted struggle is quite lamentable enough. What makes it still more so, however, is the remote prospect that exists of the issue, whatever it may be, being made subservient to the welfare of the country. Serrano is nominally acting in the name and on the behalf of the Spanish people. He is the President of the Republic. It is quite possible that he has the good of his country at heart; but he is none the less a usurper of the position which he holds. It may be that his usurpation can be justified, but it can hardly be denied that it is a misfortune. He can wield, for the present, the forces of the Spanish people. He may eventually subdue and disperse the followers of Don Carlos; but it can hardly be said of him that he represents the mind or will of Spain. When he has triumphed over every external foe it will still be doubtful what position he will assume, what form of government he will favour, what institutions he will maintain, what policy he will prosecute. Unfortunately, government in Spain has left the track of legality, and no one can safely predict the course which it will take in future. It may have been forced to do so, if only to avoid a more unhappy alternative; but, whatever may have been the cause, the fact itself can only be regarded in the light of a national calamity. It has made the future uncertain. It has thrown a mist over the prospects of the nation; and unquestionably, whether Serrano succeed or fail in carrying the lines at Somorrostro, Spain will be doomed to look forward with doubt and apprehension.

On the other hand, a Carlist success would settle nothing. The cause contended for by the party, although dynastic in its pretension, is exclusively local in the source of its strength. The larger part of Spain, and certainly the most influential part, is utterly devoid of political sympathy with the Pretender. He represents principles which have long since become obsolete, even in the Peninsula. Could he march upon and take possession of Madrid he would yet be as a stranger to his fellow-countrymen and subjects. The system which he symbolises is at least half a century behind the age. Public opinion is not very advanced in Spain, but it is too far forward to sit down under Carlism. What might suit a few northern provinces would be wholly distasteful to the rest of the nation. A Legitimist Throne, therefore, would be no guarantee of stability. Peoples, no less than individuals, require some adaptation of their state, political and

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—TO-DAY at Three, To-Night at Eight.—Messrs. M. and C. have inaugurated their Second Year in the *EGYPTIAN HALL*, with an Entirely New and Original ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Light and Dark Séances, in which the most extraordinary manifestations are produced, thoroughly exposing and completely outdoing the illusions ascribed by Spiritualistic humbugs to supernatural aid. Admission, 5s., 2s., and 1s. Tickets may be obtained at the Box-Office, from Ten till Five; and of all Agents. The Séances will be conducted twice daily, at Three and Eight.—W. Morton, Manager.

social, to the nature and quality of the convictions they hold. One cannot, therefore, but mourn over the fruitless contest which is being waged in the neighbourhood of Bilbao. Nothing good can come of it. No living principles are involved in the issue. One can hardly say that any real national interest is at stake. It is an episode, stained with blood and full of suffering; but it can only affect the national destinies of Spain very indirectly—and, as far as human foresight can judge, rather for evil than for good.

It is some consolation to reflect that such calamities as are now under notice disturb society in the Peninsula to no great depth beneath the surface. Probably, throughout the larger proportion of Spain, the Carlist war excites not much more painful interest than it does in this country. No doubt it interferes in more ways than one with the ordinary prosperity of the Spanish people, and no doubt it will be a blessing for them when the local and dynastic strife is brought to an end. To a certain extent, it deprives commercial enterprise of that confidence which is the prime condition of its activity and success. It hampers the movements of trade and industry. It diverts into unproductive channels the energies of the population. It keeps alive a political excitement which is incompatible with social tranquillity, and it fosters indirect mischiefs of almost every conceivable kind. But a great nation like Spain must not be regarded as though its main interests were involved in the pending struggle. We should commit a great mistake were we to look upon the fate of the Peninsula as if it were poised upon the issue of the contest between Republicans and Carlists. We can only regret that it has occasioned, and must still occasion, so much fruitless bloodshed. But we can hardly entertain an expectation that the Civil War in Spain, for so it must be called, end how it may, will lay a basis for the permanent tranquillity and progress of the country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Osborne on Good Friday. The Rev. George Prothero officiated. On Easter Day her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. William Gray officiated. On Monday Lord Harris, the Hon. Sydney Herbert, and the Hon. Alexander Yorke arrived at Osborne. Tuesday was the twenty-first anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold. The band of the 102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers) played upon the terrace during the Queen's luncheon, under the direction of M. Lutschitz. Her Majesty's dinner-party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mary Pitt, Lord Harris, the Hon. Sydney Herbert, Major-General Ponsonby, and Mr. Collins. The ladies and gentlemen of the household in waiting had the honour of joining the Royal family in the drawing-room in the evening, when Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. W. G. Cousins, and M. Ludwig Straus played and sang. The birthday was commemorated at Windsor with the usual honours. Lord Harris and the Hon. Sydney Herbert left Osborne on the following day. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Frances Drummond have succeeded Lady Churchill and the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Major-General Ponsonby and Mr. Campbell of Islay have succeeded Colonel Gardiner and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Equerry and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Friday, May 1. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at this Levée, it being collar day.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom on Wednesday, May 6, at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 30.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their elder children and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended Divine service on Good Friday at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., officiated. On Saturday last the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. On Easter Day the Prince and Princess, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz attended Divine service at Sandringham church, which was appropriately decorated with choice flowers from the Royal conservatories. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. On Monday the Mayor of King's Lynn and the Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Master of the King's Lynn Grammar School, had an audience with the Prince, when his Royal Highness presented a gold medal to Harcourt Leeper, a pupil of the Lynn Grammar School, the successful competitor for the Prince of Wales's annual prize. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, proceeded to Ely for the purpose of inspecting the cathedral. The Royal party afterwards returned to Sandringham House. The Prince and Princess, with their guests, have taken daily drives around the neighbourhood of Sandringham.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh attended Divine service, on Good Friday, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Sunday the Duke and Duchess were present at the organ performance in the Royal Albert Hall. Their Royal Highnesses have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to a ball at the Mansion House on the 29th inst.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne have taken up their residence at Dornden, the estate recently purchased by his Lordship at Tunbridge Wells.

The Marquis of Conyngham has arrived at his residence in Hamilton-place from Slane Castle, in the county of Meath.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have returned to their residence in St. James's-square from Fairhill.

The coming of age of Earl Grosvenor, the eldest son of the Duke of Westminster, will be celebrated at Cliveden, near Maidenhead, on the 18th inst., with great rejoicings.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., at his Lordship's residence, Cromwell Houses, on Wednesday next (the first day of Easter Term), at twelve.

THE REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

The review by her Majesty the Queen, in Windsor Park on Monday week, of the troops lately commanded by Sir Garnet Wolseley in the campaign against the Ashantees, is the subject of four or five Illustrations. Although but a small force was assembled upon this interesting occasion, numbering about 1600 men, there was a peculiar significance in their meeting the Queen here, as a reward for their toils and perils in Western Africa. It was not like a mere holiday pageant, such as the more brilliant display of military pomp last Midsummer before the Shah. These three brave regiments of the British Army, with the detachments of Artillery and Engineers, had been doing real hard work for the service of the British Empire. They had come home, from a laborious and dangerous enterprise in the worst climate upon earth, to receive due thanks for their fidelity, and praise for the fortitude by which a complete success had been happily won. The Queen herself had desired to see them as early as possible, and to give them a token of her gracious approbation. Everyone among the thousands of spectators felt himself a partaker in this general feeling of public congratulation.

The ground at first chosen for this review was in the Home Park, which did not seem large enough. A change was therefore made to the Great Park, where the ground finally taken was a large open space half way down the Long Walk, between the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride. The carriages of spectators were ranged along the east side of Queen Anne's Ride, looking towards the Long Walk. Near the south end of this line was the Royal standard, with the saluting-point where the Queen would sit in her carriage while the troops marched past. On each side of the Queen's place were inclosed compartments for members of the two Houses of Parliament and of the Royal household, for the newspaper reporters, and for the Eton schoolboys. The 2nd Life Guards, the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), and the first battalion of Grenadier Guards kept the ground, assisted by a force both of the Metropolitan police and the Windsor police. At the saluting-point stood a guard of honour of the Grenadiers.

About noon the troops began to arrive, some from Portsmouth, some from Shorncliffe, from Winchester, and from Woolwich. As they arrived they had to march by Castle-hill and through High-street, which were adorned with flags and lined with an enthusiastic crowd, to their respective stations in the park. The Rifle Brigade, second battalion, under Colonel Warren, from Winchester, was the first to arrive. They were met at the railway station by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, wearing his uniform as their Colonel. In their rear as they marched into the park was led Major Glyn's chestnut pony, almost the only horse that accompanied the Ashantee expedition. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd Regiment), under Colonel the Hon. Savage Mostyn, were the next to arrive, from Shorncliffe, leading with them the beautiful white goat lately given to replace their former pet animal, which died on the Gold Coast. The Black Watch (42nd Highlanders), from Portsmouth, were not more than ten minutes behind the Fusiliers; close upon their heels came the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Army Service Corps; and then the troops were all told. When they were in line the troops stood in the following order from the right:—Officers of the Control and Special Service, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 42nd Highlanders, with about one hundred men of the 79th who volunteered into the expedition, and the Rifle Brigade—some 1600 in all. It was some time before the Queen and the other members of the Royal family arrived; and by that time the rain clouds had drifted away, the sun shone, and blue sky had appeared.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley rode a white Arab. Among his staff were Brigadier Sir Archibald Alison, Colonel Greaves, chief of the staff; Major Baker, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Brackenbury, assistant military secretary; Captain Butler and Captain Russell, deputy assistant adjutants-general; Surgeon-Major Mackinnon, C.B., the principal medical officer to the expedition; and, not to mention several others, Lord Gifford, wearing his scarlet uniform as a lieutenant of the 24th Regiment.

It was nearly two o'clock when the 2nd Life Guards, who formed the escort of the Royal party, were seen coming down the Long Walk. The bugle sounded, the officers fell into their places, the crowd of spectators became silent and attentive, as the Royal carriages drove on to the review-ground. Her Majesty was in a carriage drawn by four white horses, and preceded by two outriders on white horses. With her were the Princesses of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian. In the second carriage were Princesses Louise and Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Lady Churchill. The procession was led by the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Then came the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, both in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, the Duke of Edinburgh, in the uniform of the Hon. Artillery Company, and Prince Christian. After the Royal carriages came the Master of the Horse and junior members of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, the escort bringing up the rear.

Her Majesty was heartily cheered as she drew up to the saluting-point, when the band played "God Save the Queen" and a general salute was given. The stay at this point was short. Sir Garnet Wolseley was called up, and, after a few words with him, the Royal carriages started for the right of the line, Sir Garnet riding by her Majesty. The Royal carriages passed slowly along the line, returning in the interval between the first and second line, and then returned to the saluting-point. A change was now made in the disposition of the troops. The Highlanders kept their position on one side of a square, while the 23rd and Rifle Brigade marched round and formed the other two sides. In the centre of this all the dismounted officers formed up, and when all was in readiness her Majesty's carriage drew into the square.

The Queen here spoke to Sir Garnet Wolseley, thanked him for his services, and handed to him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. She also thanked Sir Archibald Alison, who has lost one of his arms, and the other was temporarily disabled. He was, therefore, unable to sit a horse, but stood in front of his brigade, with a mounted aide-de-camp at each side. The officers of the Staff were then introduced to her Majesty, who presented Lord Gifford with the Victoria Cross; and it was announced that another Victoria Cross would be bestowed upon Sergeant Samuel M'Gaw, of the 42nd, who is at present upon the sick-list. Her Majesty requested the Commander-in-Chief to convey her thanks to all the troops who had taken part in the expedition. The Queen then drove back to the saluting-point, and the march past commenced. The bands of the three regiments and the special service officers took up their positions opposite to her Majesty.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff first passed the saluting-point, followed by Sir Archibald Alison, commanding the brigade. Then came the company of Artillery and the Engineers. They were followed by the Welsh Fusiliers, who were warmly greeted as they passed. The same cordial reception was given to the 42nd and to the volunteers from the 79th. The Rifles followed, and were also well received. The rear

was brought up by the men of the Army Service Corps and the Army Hospital Corps. The march-past over, the regiments again drew up in line, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, taking up his position with his Staff, in their front, took off his hat and called for three cheers for the Queen. These were given as heartily as they had been when he called for them in the market-place of Coomassie on Feb. 4. Her Majesty now prepared to leave the ground. The Royal salute was given, and, amidst the hearty cheers of the spectators, she drove off the ground.

The troops at once followed, and marched to some large marquees, where a substantial meal was provided for each man by the kindness of her Majesty. When the meal was concluded they again fell in, and marched through the town to the railway station.

After the review, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and some other officers of the Ashantee expedition, had the honour of dining with her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Prince Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge dined with them; but the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh returned to London.

It is announced that her Majesty will review at Osborne all the sailors and marines who served on the Gold Coast, from June 1 of last year, during the late Ashantee war.

SKETCHES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The ordinary street sights in the modern capital of Russia have many peculiar features differing from those of other European cities. The carriages, but more especially the sledges used in winter, or sleighs as they are called in America, must be noticed by a foreign visitor. The Russian driver, the *istvoschik*, of such a conveyance in town or country, is not only skilful but willing to serve his passenger's convenience or caprice, by doing all he knows with the best speed of his horse, in obedience to the cry of "Shivai! shivai!"—that is to say, "Faster! faster!" which is frequently heard from the gentleman sitting muffled in the cloak and cap of furs. Rapid locomotion is the delight of the Russian as of the American citizen, for each lives in a big country, and has wide spaces to get over. Our Artist, who was at St. Petersburg the other day, gives us, in the page of his sketches engraved, an example of the genteel private sleigh, drawn by two horses, and one of the tradesman's one-horse equipage in which John Gilpin takes his wife out for a holiday airing. On the other hand, we observe in the sledge-trucks and barrows, used by town porters for the carriage of luggage and merchandise, a less expeditious and business-like style than we are accustomed to see in London. The organ-grinder and the knife-grinder are familiar enough as audible to our ears, though with some visible difference to our eyes; and the chiffonier, or dustman and rag-collector, is a necessary agent of city and household good order. We are reminded of the Russian Church and Dean Stanley's fraternal greeting to that religious communion by the figures of a monk and a nun. Should any reader wish for minute and authentic information, we refer him or her to a book just published by Messrs. Rivington, "Sketches of the Rites and Customs of the Greco-Russian Church," by H. C. Romanoff, a series of tales and essays, edited by Miss Yonge. The ecclesiastical, as well as the social, aspects of Russia present much that is worthy of study.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The public will be pleased to hear that the Home Secretary has caused an intimation to be conveyed to the family of the late Dr. Livingstone to the effect that all suitable arrangements will be made, at the public charge, for the conveyance of the remains of the traveller from Southampton to London, and for their subsequent interment in Westminster Abbey.

It was resolved at a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society that the remains of Dr. Livingstone should lie in state for a week in the Council-room. The funeral arrangements are left in the hands of the relatives, and the day of interment in Westminster Abbey will be settled as soon as Dean Stanley returns to town. The arrival of the body at Southampton will probably take place on Sunday next, and no time will be lost in transferring it to London.

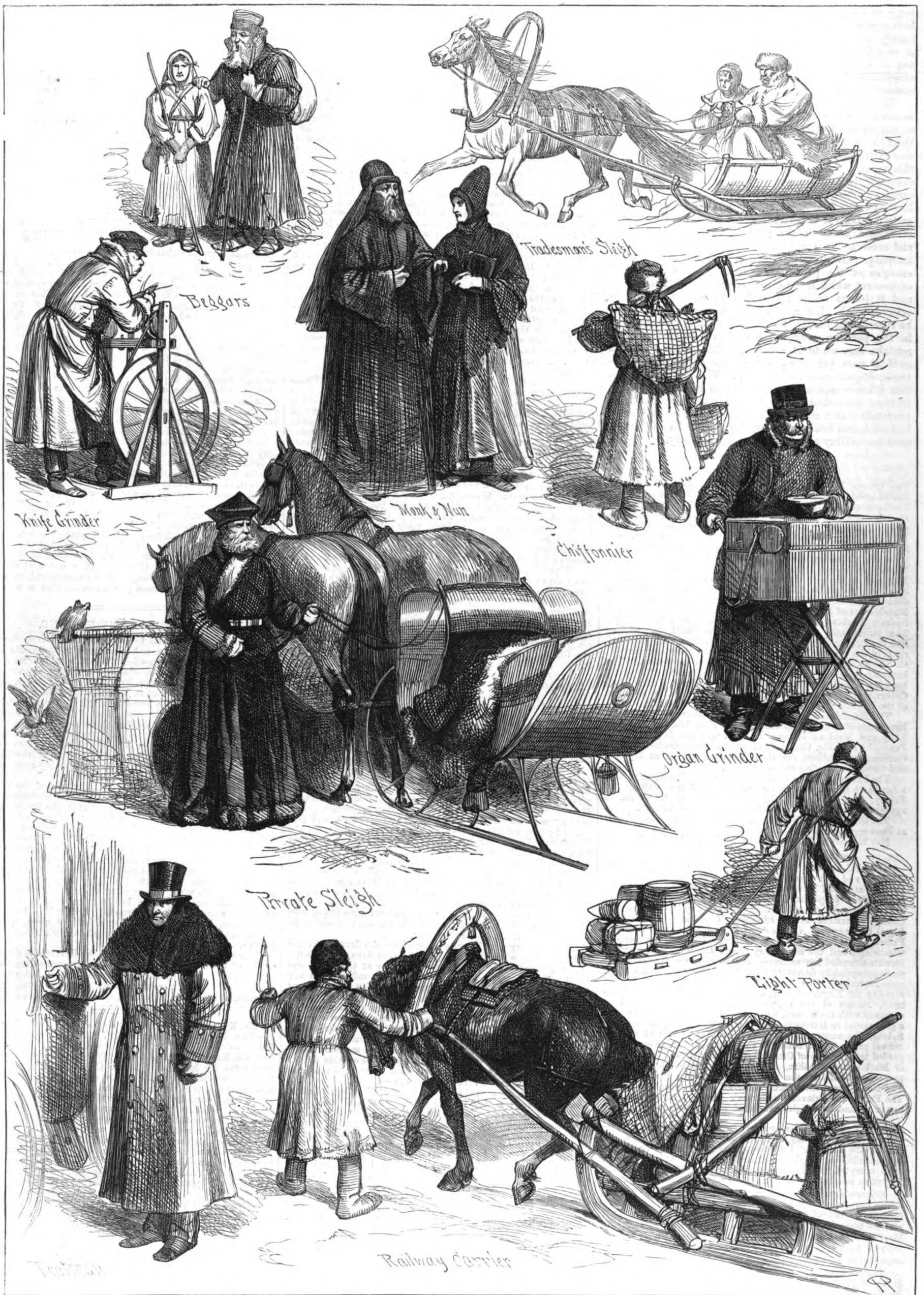
The secretary of the American Geographical Society has sent a telegram to Mr. Clements R. Markham, asking the exact hour and day of the funeral, in order that the event may be celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic simultaneously.

Among Dr. Livingstone's papers were found a great many letters, bearing the dates of 1869-70-71, addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and others, which had never been sent to these gentlemen. There were also found the Doctor's favourite gold-banded cap and Mr. Stanley's card.

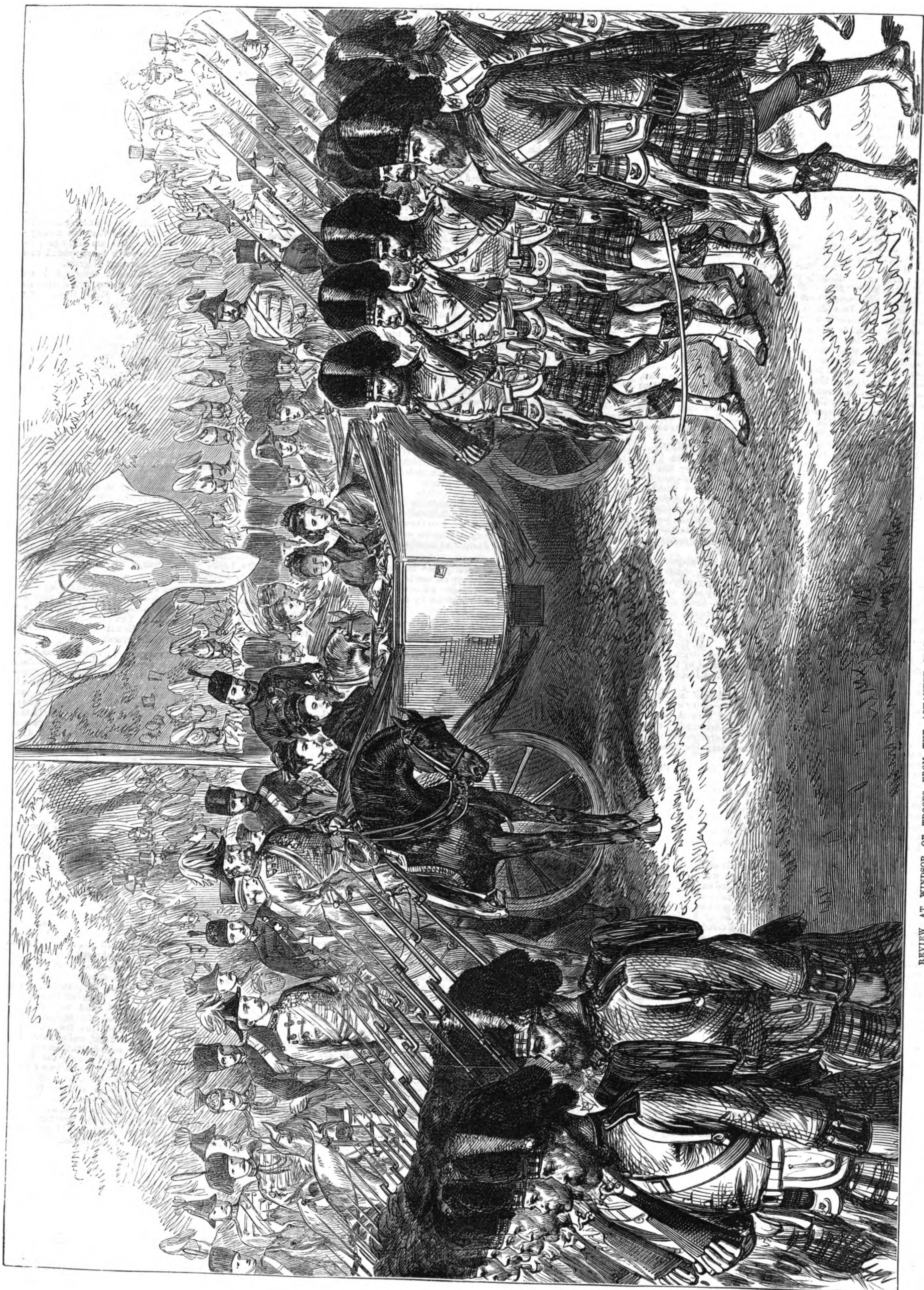
Mr. Markham has received a letter from Captain Brine to the effect that, when the remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived at Gogo, Lieutenant Murphy had to resort to a stratagem, or the body would never have reached England. Taking out the corpse, he made it look like a bale of cloth, and sent the coffin back, and was allowed to proceed with the precious burden.

Rumours that the expedition led by Lieutenant Grandy in search of Dr. Livingstone had broken down are authoritatively contradicted. It appears that some of the followers had deserted; but the march was still being resolutely pushed forward, in ignorance, of course, that Livingstone was dead.

Mr. Kirk was on Wednesday elected member for Louth, the numbers being—For Mr. Kirk, 997; for Mr. Molloy, 507.—Renfrewshire election trial in the Court of Session has ended in favour of Colonel Mure. The judicial scrutiny showed 1990 votes for him and 1889 for Colonel Campbell.—Lord Ormisdale has had some nice points of ballot law submitted to him in the inquiry relative to the Wigton Burghs election, which Mr. Young lost by a couple of votes. In course of the scrutiny it was found that several votes had been thrown aside because they wanted the official stamp. One which had been admitted by the returning officer was objected to for having the cross outside the square, and another for having it on the left side of the voting-paper instead of on the right. Lord Ormisdale reserved his decision.—The Kidderminster election petition, which had been fixed for hearing before Baron Bramwell on Tuesday next, has been withdrawn by the petitioners, so that Mr. Albert Grant remains in undisturbed possession of his seat.—The petition against the return of Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Pennington for the borough of Stockport has also been withdrawn.—Mr. Alfred Smee, who has several times contested Rochester on Conservative principles, was presented last week with a testimonial from that city. The Mayor presided.—Mr. James Hunter, of Glenapp, who contested Glasgow at the last election in the Conservative interest, has been presented, in the name of the Conservatives of Glasgow, with a silver salver, and his wife with a diamond bracelet.—The return of nine Conservative members for the divisions and boroughs of Suffolk at the last general election was celebrated on Wednesday night by a banquet at Ipswich.



SKETCHES IN ST. PETERSBURG.



REVIEW AT WINDSOR OF TROOPS FROM THE ASSHANTER WAR: THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS MARCHING PAST THE QUEEN.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 9.

There is a general dearth of news this week. The fussy Versailles legislators are enjoying their Easter holidays, and the so-called Permanent Committee appointed to watch over their interests and the nation's destinies has held as yet but one meeting, and that a mere formal sitting of five minutes' duration. The spring session of the General Councils, for which all parties are waiting to foment political agitation in the departments, will open, however, in the course of a few days, and very shortly the electors of the Nièvre will be called upon to choose a deputy, in place of General Ducrot, who, it will be recollected, resigned his seat at the close of last year.

The Cabinet appears to be very much pre-occupied as to what line of policy it will be preferable to pursue when the so-called Constitutional laws come on for discussion after the recess; and the *Débats*, which is becoming more and more Ministerialist every day, is now advocating the union of the Left and Right Centres, the former to receive two or three portfolios as the price of its support. The anticipated effect of this proposition has been to frighten most of the organs of the extreme Right beyond measure, and they are calling upon their deputies to rally round the Government and prevent the introduction of any Republican element into the Cabinet. A few black sheep, who refuse to be controlled, and are continually prophesying the establishment of the Monarchy for "next week," maintain, on the contrary, in the *Gazette de France*, that the Septennat is on its death-bed, that the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues will never again be able to rally a majority, and that the first act of the Chamber when it meets next month will be to place Henri V. upon the throne. This has called forth an announcement published anonymously, but evidently emanating from the Minister of the Interior, to the effect that the Government is resolved not to tolerate the false allegations circulated, not merely by the French but also by the foreign press, apropos of Marshal MacMahon's powers, and of the intentions of his Cabinet—a hint that home journals may expect suppression and interdiction from the public way should they dare to speak slightly of the present rulers of France, and that seizure at the frontier awaits such foreign newspapers as choose to follow that evil example.

M. Thiers has received this week a deputation of the French residents in Japan, which had made the journey from Yokohama to Paris expressly with the view of presenting the late President with an address and a superb *garniture de cheminée*, designed and executed by Japanese artists. After thanking them profusely, M. Thiers remarked that France continues to manifest every day her preference for a Republican form of government, and added that he felt convinced that the popular cause would eventually triumph. A gold medal has been presented to M. Thiers by delegates from the French residents in Peru.

M. Boulé, the first of Marshal MacMahon's Ministers of the Interior, died suddenly, in Paris, on Sunday last, at the age of forty-eight. The deceased was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, and owed his notoriety as a writer to his studies on the Cæsars, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* towards the close of the Second Empire, in which he openly compared Napoleon III. to the Emperors Domitian and Caligula. He failed completely as a politician. M. Boulé's funeral yesterday was numerously attended. All the deputies in Paris, including the members of the Left, were present. The President of the Republic was represented by the Prince de Berghes St. Winock, an aide-de-camp. The Duc de Broglie made a speech at the grave.

It will be recollected that, towards the close of last autumn, a series of murders were committed in the vicinity of Limours and Rambouillet, followed by the suicide of a rural postman, in whose letter-bag was found a missive denouncing several inhabitants of neighbouring villages as the perpetrators of these crimes. We now learn that, after detaining the accused in prison for over two months, the police authorities have convinced themselves of their innocence and set them at liberty.

The celebrated Bauffremont affair, which has been before the French tribunals for seven years, is now terminated, the Paris Court of Appeal having finally pronounced a judicial separation between the Prince de Bauffremont and his wife, and condemned the former, whom it finds guilty of all the charges of misconduct brought against him, in the costs.

SPAIN.

Nothing definite is known of the result of the hard fighting in the neighbourhood of Bilbao. There was an armistice of three days last week to remove the wounded and bury the dead. By telegram from Jean de Luz we are informed that Marshal Serrano has reopened his fire on the key position of the Carlists at San Pedro de Abanto, and that it is being feebly answered by the Carlists; but local opinion is divided as to the cause, which may be either strategical reasons or scarcity of ammunition. This renewed attack was not expected to have much result while the prevailing rough weather hindered the co-operation of the squadron. The Carlists are meanwhile strengthening their line of defence, which covers the road from Portugalete to Bilbao. The Carabiniers of Catalonia have, with a few exceptions, been sent to reinforce the Army of the North.

Great agitation is said to prevail in Tarragona owing to the demands of the coopers, who are on strike. The town is still blockaded on the land side by the Carlists, and many people are leaving by sea.

Santa Cruz, the Carlist curé, has undergone a trial by the French authorities at Bayonne, and been acquitted on the charges laid against him. A pre-existing municipal order for his expulsion from French territory will, however, be enforced.

From Cuba the announcement is made that General Concha has been installed as Captain-General at Havannah. General Concha has proclaimed his intention to exercise a vigorous policy. He invokes all Spaniards to rally round him. As an inducement to the planters, he states that the slavery question is to be postponed.

PORTUGAL.

The last sitting of the present Cortes was held yesterday week. The date of the next elections is not fixed.

The Portuguese newspapers attach great importance to the approaching exhibition of samples of Portuguese wines in London, and they express hopes that the British Government will aid the importation of these wines and those of Spain in competition with the wines of France.

GERMANY.

May 3 is the date appointed for the arrival of the Czar in Berlin. He will be accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff and three of the Imperial Grand Dukes.

The Emperor William and the Empress Augusta were present at the dinner given by the British Ambassador, Lord Odo Russell, at Berlin on Monday.

Herr von Forkenbeck, President of the Reichstag, has had

an audience of the Emperor, in which he gave assurances to his Majesty confirming the expectations entertained that the question of the Army Bill would be settled without conflict between the majority and the Government. The President believed that the Reichstag would vote a peace effective of 384,000 men in a form acceptable to the Government. A meeting was held at Cologne, on Tuesday, at which an address was adopted declaring that it would be a national calamity if the Parliament and the Government failed to come to an understanding on the Military Bill, and urging the former to make advances to the latter so as to remove the painful uncertainty weighing on the country.

It is stated by the *National Gazette* of Berlin that Prince Bismarck is increasing in strength, though he still spends most of the day in bed. Prince Bismarck has replied as follows to the congratulatory telegram sent to him by the King of Bavaria on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his birthday:—"Your Majesty's kind wishes and gracious remembrance of this day have given me much happiness. Will your august Majesty kindly accept my respectful thanks? I hope that, by God's help, I may soon be restored to my task, for the accomplishment of which your Majesty's goodwill and confidence will be indispensable." Replying to a resolution adopted at a Hamburg meeting of electors for the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck has thanked them for their confidence, and has said that the conviction expressed in the first commercial city of Germany in favour of maintaining on a permanent footing an army able to protect the labours of peace will find an echo in the country.

We learn from Strasburg that the Municipal Council of that city has been dissolved by Imperial decree, and that its powers will be exercised by the Director of the Police.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is stated at Vienna that this year's Austrian Red Book will not contain any of the correspondence which has passed between Count Andrassy and the Roman Curia with respect to the Austrian Church Bills. The Pope's letter to the Austrian Emperor will also be withheld, but Count Andrassy will offer explanations to the Delegations. When the Church Bills have been adopted by the Upper House of the Reichsrath they will be immediately submitted for the Emperor's sanction.

DENMARK.

The King's birthday (on Wednesday) was very loyally observed at Copenhagen, and the attendance at the Royal levée was unusually large.

Countess Danner, morganatic wife of the late King, was buried on Wednesday week, in presence of an immense crowd.

The Parliamentary Session adjourned on Wednesday week, having passed the estimates for the current year. It postponed the Government proposal for increasing the salaries of the Civil Service.

SWEDEN.

An end has been made to the Ministerial crisis. The King has accepted the resignation of the Minister of Justice, Herr von Adlercreutz, and has appointed him Governor of the province of Malmö. Herr Bredberg, Councillor of State, will carry on the duties of Minister of Justice *ad interim*.

RUSSIA.

A treaty of commerce and navigation between France and Russia was signed at St. Petersburg on the 1st inst.

The Government will, according to a *Times* telegram, shortly begin to work the coal-fields of Saghalin by convicts.

AMERICA.

Speeches of a most friendly character were exchanged by President Grant and M. Bartholdi, the new French Minister, on the official reception of the latter on Tuesday.

The Senate has passed a resolution requesting the President to intercede with England for the release of the Fenian prisoner Condon.

At the close of the debate on the Financial Bill in the Senate warnings were uttered by the Republican members against the inflation of the currency. Numerous appeals are being made in the country urging the President to veto the bill. A vigorous protest against the bill has been made by the Governor and Legislature of New York State.

Democracy has triumphed in Connecticut, having carried the governorship and a majority in the State Legislature sufficient to send a new Democratic representative to the Senate.

An immense mass meeting of Germans was held in New York on Tuesday, and a resolution passed protesting against the mismanagement of the emigration commission.

CANADA.

The New York papers publish the following full report of the speech of the Governor-General of Canada in opening the Dominion Parliament:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—I have convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by its recent dissolution. Your attention will be invited during the present Session to measures having reference to the representation of the people in Parliament, embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain and in most other countries enjoying constitutional government, of taking votes by ballot, and to the establishment of a general court of appeal. Measures will also be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to controverted elections, militia, and insolvency. The enactment of 1872 respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway having failed to secure the prosecution of this great enterprise, you will be called upon to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia. A report of the chief engineer will be laid before you, showing what progress was made during the past year in surveys connected with the proposed line. The destruction of the railway offices by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans, and papers, the possession of which would have made the report more complete. Canal and harbour improvements are being vigorously prosecuted, with a view to ensure adequate accommodation for the rapidly-growing trade of the country. The report of the chief engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted for your consideration. With the progress already made in the construction of the inter-colonial railway, another year will be required to complete it; a report indicating its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and a measure will be introduced to vest in the department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The question of compensation due to the Dominion for fishery privileges conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington has given rise to a renewal of negotiations tending to widen the reciprocal trade relations with that country. At the instance of my Government, the Imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at Washington, and have associated with him for this purpose a Canadian Commissioner.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—The accounts of the last financial year will be laid before you, as well as a statement of receipts and expenditures of the present year, at the earliest practicable period. I regret to state that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency. Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—The combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Government to promote immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population. Notwithstanding the commercial depression which, through exceptional causes, has prevailed to some extent during the past year, it is satisfactory to know that the general prosperity will not thereby be seriously affected. I do not doubt but that, as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people, and a still larger accession to our numbers. I trust that your deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

INDIA.

A telegram, dated April 4, from the Viceroy states that the weather during the fortnight has been singularly favourable; that the rain has done much good; and that, owing to the earliness of the spring harvest, people have been enabled to prepare the ground for the later crops. Except in Tirhoot, the condition of the people is said to be "decidedly good and hopeful." The total number of deaths from starvation is given as thirteen. It is feared, however, that a certain number of old people and children have succumbed, or will succumb, to privation besides these. When deaths occur on the relief works it is impossible to say whether they are due wholly or in part to starvation. The mortality from all causes on the roads in Tirhoot, meanwhile, is said to be singularly small. When the spring harvest, which now occupies certain districts, is over, it is expected that there will be a large addition to the number of people on the works.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Tuesday from Motharee, says:—"The outbreak of distress in Rannugger has been mastered. I consider that Motharee will be ensured against serious disaster if exertions continue as at present. There is bad news from Mudhobunee. 250,000 persons (a third of the total population) are on the relief works."

Reuter's telegraphic news, of Wednesday's date, from Calcutta is that rain has fallen in Northern Bengal with beneficial effect; that charitable organisation is working efficiently throughout Tirhoot and Chumparum; and that the arrangements to meet the distress in other districts are likewise proceeding well. The Durbhanga Railway will be completed this month, thus greatly facilitating the transport of grain.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Wednesday that the Hattie planters reckon 500 deaths as having occurred from disease and hunger. Relief is checking the mortality. Hailstorms have grievously damaged the indigo crop at Maldah. The tea manufacture in Cachar exceeds last year's production.

Important administrative changes have taken place at Calcutta, Sir George Campbell's health having compelled him to send in his resignation. Sir Richard Temple will at once succeed him. In the North-Western Provinces Sir John Strachey takes the place of Sir William Muir.

Indian news is this week diversified by the announcement of a discovery of coal at Darjeeling. A considerable quantity has been raised by the discoverers.

A telegram from Berne announces that the extradition treaty between Great Britain and Switzerland has been signed.

A Reuter's telegram from Adelaide, April 8, states that 2500 copper-miners have struck there in consequence of a reduction in wages.

Further particulars of the escape of M. Rochefort and his companions are telegraphed from Sydney. While on a fishing excursion they boarded a barque, and were stowed away in the hold until the vessel was clear of the land.

From Capetown we learn that alluvial gold has been found in the Bokkwell district, and that the Government has appointed a Commission to make the necessary inquiries. Hope Town, on the banks of the Orange River, has been nearly washed away by a great flood.

A telegram from Melbourne announces that the King of the Fiji Islands has ceded his sovereignty to England, and that Mr. Layard, the British Consul, has accepted the cession, subject to the approval of the Government. The Fiji exchequer is said to be insolvent, and an interim Administration has been formed pending the decision of the British Government.

The following is a list of the ships and number of emigrants sent to New Zealand by the agent-general for that colony during the month ending March 31, 1874:—The Buckinghamshire, for Otago, with 496 souls; James Wishart, Auckland, 283; Queen of Nations, Auckland, 347; Waikato, Wellington, 368; Northampton, Canterbury, 393; Halcione, Hawke's Bay, 337; Dunedin (from Glasgow), Canterbury, 495; Hindostan, Otago, 844; Caroline (from Queenstown), Otago, 359; Peerless (from Tinnaru), Canterbury, 260; Stonehouse, Canterbury, 430; Carlsburn (from Glasgow), Otago, 310. Total: 4413 souls.

The resignation of Mr. Addison, chairman of the Preston Quarter Sessions, was officially announced on Wednesday.

The Hall Barn Park Estate, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, comprising a mansion and about 3012 acres, has been disposed of by private contract to Mr. Allen Morrison.

According to a statement issued by order of the House of Commons on Thursday, the income derived from the Greenwich Hospital estates in the year ended March 31, 1873, amounted to £172,440, and the expenditure to £154,274, including £139,891 paid to the Consolidated Fund. The capital amounted to £3,230,376.

A soirée was held, on Tuesday, at the rooms of the Liverpool Art Club, Signall-street, to open an exhibition which comprises about 700 valuable and curious specimens of goldsmiths' work from various parts of the world. Although only about two years and a half have elapsed since Mr. P. H. Rathbone and other gentlemen established this club, yet it has done immense service in the way of art-education.

The roll of the Lords for this first Session of the twenty-first Parliament of the United Kingdom shows that the House consists of four Princes of the Blood—viz., the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cumberland (described as the King of Hanover), and the Duke of Cambridge—2 Archbishops, 23 Dukes, 32 Marquises, 169 Earls, 37 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, and 195 Barons. This enumeration is according to their real titles, and not according to the title by which they hold their seats in Parliament. The Duke of Argyll, for instance, is counted among the Dukes, though he sits in Parliament only by virtue of being Baron Sundridge. The total number of peers of the realm is 482, there being one vacancy caused by the death of Lord Blayney, representative peer for Ireland. Seven years ago the total number was but 463, and it was only 478 at this time last year. The new creations shown by the roll for this Session are these:—Edward Viscount Cardwell; Lord Enfield, summoned as Baron Strafford in the lifetime of his father, the Earl of Strafford; the Earl of Breadalbane and the Earl of Normanton, created Barons of the United Kingdom; R. A. Shafto (Adair), created Baron Waveney; Henry Austin (Bruce), Baron Aberdare; E. Granville George, Baron Lanerton; James, Baron Moncrieff; John Duke, Baron Coleridge; William (Monseil), Baron Emly; Chichester Samuel (Fortescue), Baron Carlingford; Thomas Francis (Fremantle), Baron Cottesloe; Edmund, Baron Hammond; John Somerset (Pakington), Baron Hampton; and John (Wilson-Patten), Lord Wimmarleigh, the junior peer. Two names appear this Session high on the roll of barons in virtue of dignities some years since called out of abeyance, and now devolved upon male heirs—Edward Southwell, Baron de Clifford, and Charles Edward Hastings, Baron Botreaux, the third and the seventh on the list of barons.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Clint, L., to be Vicar of Lingen, Preteign.
 Fuller, M. J., Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Brighton.
 Hales, G., Rural Dean of the Northern Division of Richmond Diocese.
 Harvey, F. M., Rector of Bolnhurst, Bedford.
 Hayman, W. E., Vicar of Tudeley, Kent.
 Hodgson, O. A., Vicar of Alton; Rector of East Stoke.
 Robinson, Hugh G., Preacher at the Magdalen Hospital.
 Robinson, T., Curate of Sprothorough, near Doncaster.
 Rynd, J. W., Rector of Beckingham, Lincolnshire.
 Thompson, F., Vicar of Llanlluchalarn; Vicar of Chirk.
 Utterson, F., Vicar of Seale, Surrey.
 Walters, T., Vicar of Llanfyllid, Glamorganshire.
 Bradley, R. H. A., Rector of St. Peter's, Regent-square.
 Crofts, J. D. Macbride, Chaplain of Bonn-on-the-Rhine.
 Kershaw, J. A., Head Master and Chaplain of the London Orphan Asylum.
 Pelley, J. Laine, Perpetual Curate of St. George of Colegate, Norwich.
 Parr, Thomas, Vicar of Hales with Heckingham, Norfolk.
 Platten, Thomas Edward, Vicar of St. George's, Brentford.
 Richardson, John, Perpetual Curate of Camden Church, Camberwell.
 Row, Charles A., Prebendary of Harleston, in St. Paul's Cathedral.
 Sherlock, T. D., Vicar of Ingleton.
 Vowler, S. N., Chaplain to the Union Workhouse of Great Yarmouth.

The Rev. James Carr, Master of Sherburn Hospital, died on Sunday, within a few days of his eightieth year.

A new church, the gift of Mr. Bass, M.P., was consecrated at Burton-on-Trent, on Tuesday, by the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, the parsonage-house, schools, and endowments have involved an outlay of about £50,000.

The special evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey will begin next Sunday. The following are the preachers for the current month:—April 12, the Dean; April 19, the Rev. Harry Jones, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East; April 26, the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Rector of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park.

A handsome west window has been fixed in the parish church at Folkestone to the memory of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was a native of Folkestone. The window is the gift of members of the medical profession of the United Kingdom, and has cost about £600. Mr. C. E. Kempe, of Beaumont-street, was the artist.

New schools in connection with St. Alban's Church, Holborn, which have been erected, at a cost of £4500, upon a site worth about £2000—presented by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie—were opened on Wednesday. The new building is in Baldwin's-gardens, and is calculated to accommodate 160 boys and the same number of girls.

Worcester was on Wednesday given up to rejoicing and festivities in honour of the reopening of the cathedral, after undergoing complete restoration and ornate embellishment at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott. The building has been under the control of architects and others for twenty years, and £100,000 has been spent on it. The result is pronounced satisfactory in the extreme. Two opening services were held at eleven a.m. and seven p.m., at which some 500 clergy attended, filling the choir, while the nave, aisles, and transepts were crowded with the select of the laity, admission being by ticket. The Bishop of Worcester preached in the morning, and the Bishop of Derry in the evening. The Mayor gave breakfast to the Corporation and the Freemasons of the province, and the Dean and Chapter entertained many distinguished visitors at the College Hall between the two services.

The Bishop of Chester has issued a pastoral, in which he urges the completion of the restoration of the cathedral as worthy of a combined effort throughout the diocese. He says: "We have now entered on the sixth year of this work, which, having been long acknowledged as obligatory and even necessary, was happily commenced at midsummer, 1863. In the interval much heavy work, to an extent far beyond what in the first instance was thought likely to be requisite, has been satisfactorily accomplished. All the foundations eastward from the transept have been underpinned. The fourth side of the cloisters has been replaced, in order to enable the north aisle of the nave to sustain stone groining. The outer roof of the entire length—nave, choir, and Lady chapel—has been entirely reconstructed; a very important operation, the results of which ordinary observers may find it hard to appreciate. The nave has been greatly embellished, as well as substantially repaired, by a most satisfactory vaulted ceiling of wood, the only material which the walls of the clerestory would bear. The proposed improvements in the interior of the choir and in the transepts, together with several minor restorations, must be expected to occupy at least three years; and, in addition to the £55,000, of which £50,000 have been already expended, £20,000 will be required."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Encomia, or Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, will be held this year on Wednesday, June 17.

A choral demyship at Magdalen has been awarded to Mr. Charles Lawrence Hawkins, commoner of St. John's.

The following have been elected to open classical scholarships of Pembroke:—Tanner, from Harrow School, and Milford and Podmore, from Haileybury College. One of the scholarships is of the annual value of £80, and the other two of £72, and each are tenable for five years from matriculation.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following are the results of the open competition for scholarships:—Pembroke: F. J. Lewis, Marlborough School, £70 per annum; Houghton, City of London School, £60 per annum; Drew, Sherborne School, £40 per annum. Clare: Mathematical scholarships have been awarded to H. M. Richardson, Winchester College, and E. A. Carver, Dulwich College. The classical and natural science scholarships were not awarded. St. Peter's: Frith, Royal School, Inniskillen; Moline, Bristol Grammar School; Pardoe, Shrewsbury School; Taylor, Christ's Hospital. The scholarships are of the value of £60 per annum each.

The sizarships offered by St. John's for success in the local examinations have been awarded to H. C. Pinsent, Amersham Hall School, for success in pure and applied mathematics; and to A. T. S. Goodrick, Great Yarmouth Grammar School, for success in Latin and Greek. The Hatherston Scholarship for Staffordshire candidates has been awarded to A. L. Falkin, Wolverhampton Grammar School. Proxime accessit—A. W. Ready. The Rustat Scholarships offered by Jesus, for sons of clergy of the Church of England, have not been awarded.

At Magdalen, an open scholarship of the value of £60 has been adjudged to W. A. Gill, of Blackheath Proprietary School. Milner Scholarships, each of the value of £75, have been awarded to T. Horsman and W. C. Bolland, both of Leeds Grammar School. The open scholarships of £70 and £50 were not adjudged, there being no candidates of sufficient merit.

The first previous examination under the new rules will take place in the Easter term, commencing on June 5. It will consist of two parts, each embracing four subjects—viz., I. (1.) The Gospel of St. Matthew in the original Greek. (2.) Ovid's Fasti, Books V., VI. (3.) Herodotus, Book VI. (4.) A paper of questions on Latin and Greek grammar, with special re-

ference to the subjects set. II. (1.) Paley's Evidences. (2.) Euclid, Books I., II., III. Definitions 1 to 10 of Book V., and propositions 1 to 19 and A of Book VI. (3.) Arithmetic. (4.) Elementary Algebra. The second examination begins on Dec. 5. These examinations are open to all matriculated students who have previously kept one term, and such may offer themselves for examination either in both parts or in one only. No student will be opposed for either part of the examination unless he shows a competent knowledge of all the subjects of that part. Matriculated students in their first term may present themselves for examination, but will not be held to have passed unless they be approved in both parts and also in the additional examination of candidates for honours. The students who intend to be candidates for honours in any tripos must pass this additional examination as well as both parts of the previous. The subjects of the additional examination are (1) algebra, (2) the elementary parts of trigonometry, (3) elementary mathematics.

The sixteenth annual report of the local examination syndicate has been issued. It shows that the total number of candidates had increased from 2077 (boys and girls) in 1869 to 3550 in 1873. There is a general falling off in the percentage of junior boys who passed last December compared with 1869, the number examined being one third more than in the latter year. The junior girls (whose number was nearly trebled in the five years) about maintain their percentage. The senior boys show a decided improvement; and the senior girls have increased their percentage of passes from 37.4 in 1869 to 63.8 in 1872, the failures being 62.6 in 1869 and only 31.2 in December last. The report concludes with a summary of the reports sent in by the examiners.

The Times' correspondent at Dublin states that the board of Trinity College has prepared a scheme of University reform. It is in the form of resolutions, the first of which proposes to form a new body, to be called "the Academic Council," which is to consist of four senior Fellows, four junior Fellows, four Professors, and four members of the Senate, all to be elected by cumulative voting, with the Provost as permanent chairman. The third resolution vests the appointment of all future Professors in this Academic Council, subject to the approval of the board; or if the two bodies disagree, the Visitors shall decide between them. The fourth resolution vests the general management of the college, except the financial department, in the Academic Council and the board; both bodies to agree before any change is made. The fifth resolution adds two junior Fellows to the board as assessors, but without votes. The constitution of the board is otherwise left unaltered.

In consenting to his nomination as an independent candidate for the rectorship of Glasgow University, Mr. Emerson writes that if elected he would endeavour to meet the wishes of the University in whatever duties might be required of him.

The Newcastle Scholarship at Eton College was given out on Thursday week. A list showing the result is subjoined:—1, Cooke, K.S., scholar; 2, Ritchie, K.S., medalist; 3, Farrer, 4, Browning, K.S., Perry, K.S., and Spring Rice, K.S.; 7, Hollway, K.S.; 8, Bryans, K.S., Collin, K.S., Oliphant, and Kyle, K.S.; 12, Mundy.

The entrance scholarships at Harrow have been awarded as follows:—First, F. W. Pember, from Mr. R. Chignell's school, Dover; second, R. B. Benson, from the Rev. L. Sanderson's, Elstree; third, S. C. Watson, from the same; fourth, J. A. Platt, home tuition; fifth, C. N. Crosse, from the Rev. E. St. John Parry's, Slough; sixth, equal, J. B. Bethune, from the Rev. R. S. Tabor's, Cheam; and T. E. B. Booth, from the Rev. L. Sanderson's. Proxime accessit, F. Dent, from Mr. O. C. Waterfield's, East Sheen.

The principalship of Cheltenham College is vacant by Mr. Jex-Blake's appointment as Head Master of Rugby School, vice Dr. Hayman. It must be held by a clergyman in priest's orders, who must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. The salary is £800 a year, with a capitation grant of £2 on every boy above the first 200. As the present number in the school is 663, this increases the salary to £1726.

The Rev. D. L. Scott, M.A., late scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Head Master of Spalding Grammar School.

THE PEABODY DONATION FUND.

The following is the report of the trustees for the year 1873:—During the past year the trustees have received from Mr. Peabody's executors, in accordance with the terms of his will, the sum of £150,000, so that the whole amount given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody to the trustees is £500,000. To this sum has been added, by receipts from rent and interest, £78,059, making the total fund on Dec. 31 last £578,059. The trustees have expended up to the close of the year, in land and buildings, £300,000—say, £102,000 for land and £198,000 for dwellings. Upwards of £68,000 of this sum is at present unproductive, as two sites are not yet built upon, and the dwellings upon two other sites are not finished. The number of families now in residence at the trustees' buildings is 832, occupying 1875 rooms. The average rent per room is 1s. 10d. per week, and the average weekly earnings of the head of each family is about £1 3s. 1d. Although the cost of labour and building materials is constantly increasing, the trustees have not up to the present time advanced their rents, saving in a few exceptional instances; while at Shadwell, where there is a large number of very poor people, the rents have been reduced, so that the average per room in these dwellings does not exceed 1s. 7d. The rents have also been somewhat lowered at Islington. Since the issue of the report for 1872 the trustees have purchased a site of about four and a half acres near Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, and within a short distance of the Victoria station. Two more blocks, for the accommodation of forty-four families, have been built on the Blackfriars-road estate, which will shortly be opened, while sixteen blocks, for 352 families, are in course of erection on the site near Stamford-street. The dwellings in the Blackfriars-road are so much sought after that the trustees feel confident that the large number of tenements now being built by them on the south side of the river will be easily filled. The trustees had hoped to be able to open six new blocks of buildings at Bermondsey in the month of October last; but, owing to the tardiness of the contractors, they are not yet completed. These blocks will accommodate seventy-two families. The expenditure during the year, for land and buildings, exceeds £33,000, and the income of the two trusts amounts to £12,973. The net income derived from the buildings is about 2½ per cent per annum upon the outlay. It should, however, be stated that, while on the first buildings the income is under 2 per cent, on those lately erected at Blackfriars the return is over 4 per cent.

Sir Robert Phillimore, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, has won the Swiney prize for the best published work on jurisprudence. This is the sixth award.

WORK AND WAGES.

The annual congress of delegates from the co-operative societies of Great Britain and Ireland was opened at Halifax on Monday. Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., delivered the inaugural address, in which he glanced at the successful working of co-operative principles at home and in foreign countries. He expressed his preference for men receiving a share of their employers' profits to the artisans themselves engaging in production. Amongst his suggestions for the development of co-operative principles was one for providing better amusements for the people by the cultivation of music and the drama.

The annual conference of the Miners' Amalgamated Associations began its sittings on Tuesday, at Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Halliday; and the desirability of extending the operations of the union to Cornwall and Devonshire was the subject of a resolution which was passed unanimously. The members have increased by 6969 in the last six months, and now reach 106,368; but the capital of the association has decreased, owing to the necessity of having to support 1000 men continually in connection with the Burnley lock-out and various strikes, and partly owing also to the large sums which have been paid for the defence of the officers of the union at the Manchester Assizes on a charge of conspiracy. On Wednesday Mr. Halliday delivered an address on the present position of affairs, and the future steps that should be taken to benefit the great body of workmen bound up in the mining interests. Mr. and Mrs. Plimsoll were present at the afternoon proceedings, and a cheque for £1000 was handed to the former, as the result of a collection in aid of the Seamen's Defence Fund.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, who has acted as arbitrator between the carpenters and iron shipbuilders on the Tyne, has awarded an advance of 3s.—one half to date from February and the other to be given on June 1.

The engine-minders of North Staffordshire have reconsidered their determination not to accept a reduction of wages.

On Thursday week 1000 miners out of those on strike in South Staffordshire held a meeting, and unanimously determined that they would not accept any reduction, because they considered it would be unjust. Co-operation was strongly advocated, as were also arbitration and conciliation boards. There was a very strong determination on the part of the men to remain out on strike till the masters gave way.

A large meeting of colliers was held on Tuesday night, at Moseley Hall, near Wolverhampton, and the following resolution was passed:—"That, although we detest strikes, yet we cannot in honour consent to the present reduction, but are willing to submit the same to arbitration."

The miners of Notts and Derbyshire had a demonstration in the Nottingham Cattle Market on Monday, and resolutions in support of the Miners' Association were passed.

The Sheffield razor-forgers went on strike on Monday to enforce a demand for an advance of wages.

A meeting of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Colliery Association was held at Cardiff on Tuesday—Mr. R. Fothergill, M.P., in the chair. It was resolved to support the owners of the collieries, if necessary, from the strike fund. The price of coal is falling rapidly, and the question of a reduction of wages at once was considered.

The strike of bricklayers' labourers in Birmingham has put a check to building operations in the town and neighbourhood.

The executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met on Monday, in Leamington. The Newmarket delegate reported that there was no sign of a settlement of the lock-out in the eastern counties; 150 more men were discharged on Saturday night in Suffolk, and altogether nearly 4000 are on the union funds. The consultative committee adopted a resolution declaring the demands of the locked-out labourers moderate and justifiable, and pledging themselves to give them all possible assistance. Tuesday's meeting of the locked-out labourers at Newmarket was largely attended, and Mr. Bailey, of Newcastle, who took the chair, strongly urged the men to leave the neighbourhood if their requests were not complied with.

A meeting of miners' delegates from all districts in Scotland, representing nearly 22,000 men, was held in Glasgow on Monday, to consider whether they should not follow the example of the Maryhill district, the men in which had agreed to accept the reduction of 20 per cent. After a sitting of more than four hours it was agreed by a majority that those who had notice of 20 per cent reduction should go in, and that further reductions should be resisted. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., in addressing those present, said it was a disgrace to the mine-owners of Scotland that they had not met their men at a board of arbitration, as had been done in most parts of England. The miners on strike in the west of Scotland have rejected the counsel of their delegates to submit to a reduction of 20 per cent in wages. So much dissatisfaction prevails among the men that in one district a vote of censure was passed on Mr. Macdonald, M.P., for his action in the matter.

The Scotch miners at Balacava, near Johnstone, have returned to work at 20 per cent reduction. The shale men at Inkmann have also resumed work. The miners of Clackmannanshire are now in every pit working at the masters' reduction of 10 per cent. Coals have been reduced in Alloa and Clackmannan to 12s. per ton, and a further reduction is anticipated.

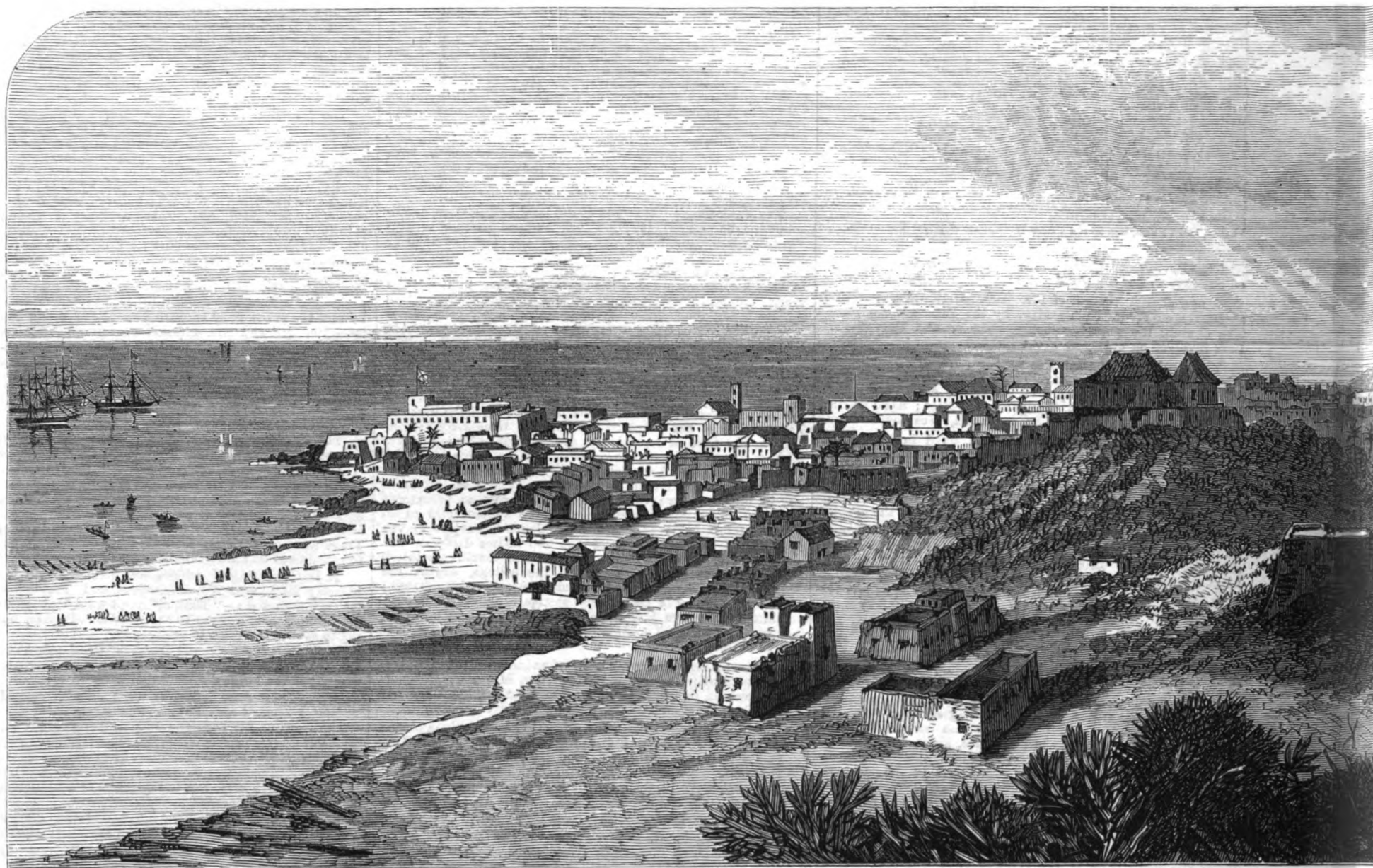
The coal and ironstone masters of Scotland met privately in Glasgow, on Wednesday, and resolved that the furnaces which are damped out, and which comprise three fourths of all in Scotland, shall not meanwhile be blown in. It was further agreed to intimate to the coal and ironstone miners a further reduction of wages, in addition to the 20 per cent already announced.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The navigation of the Danube having been reopened, mails for Constantinople intended for conveyance via Vienna, Basiach, and Varna, will, until further notice, be made up in London twice a week—viz., on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday. Supplementary mails will also be made up on the mornings of every Wednesday and Saturday, on the chance of their reaching Vienna in time. No more mails for Constantinople will be made up for transmission via Trieste, so long as the more direct route via the Danube remains open.

The Post Office of Cape Colony having given notice that packets containing jewellery or other articles of value received in the colony are chargeable with customs' duties, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this regulation known to the public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the post to the Cape of Good Hope are, according to the colonial laws, liable to be detained, and not delivered to the addresses until the customs' duties have been paid.

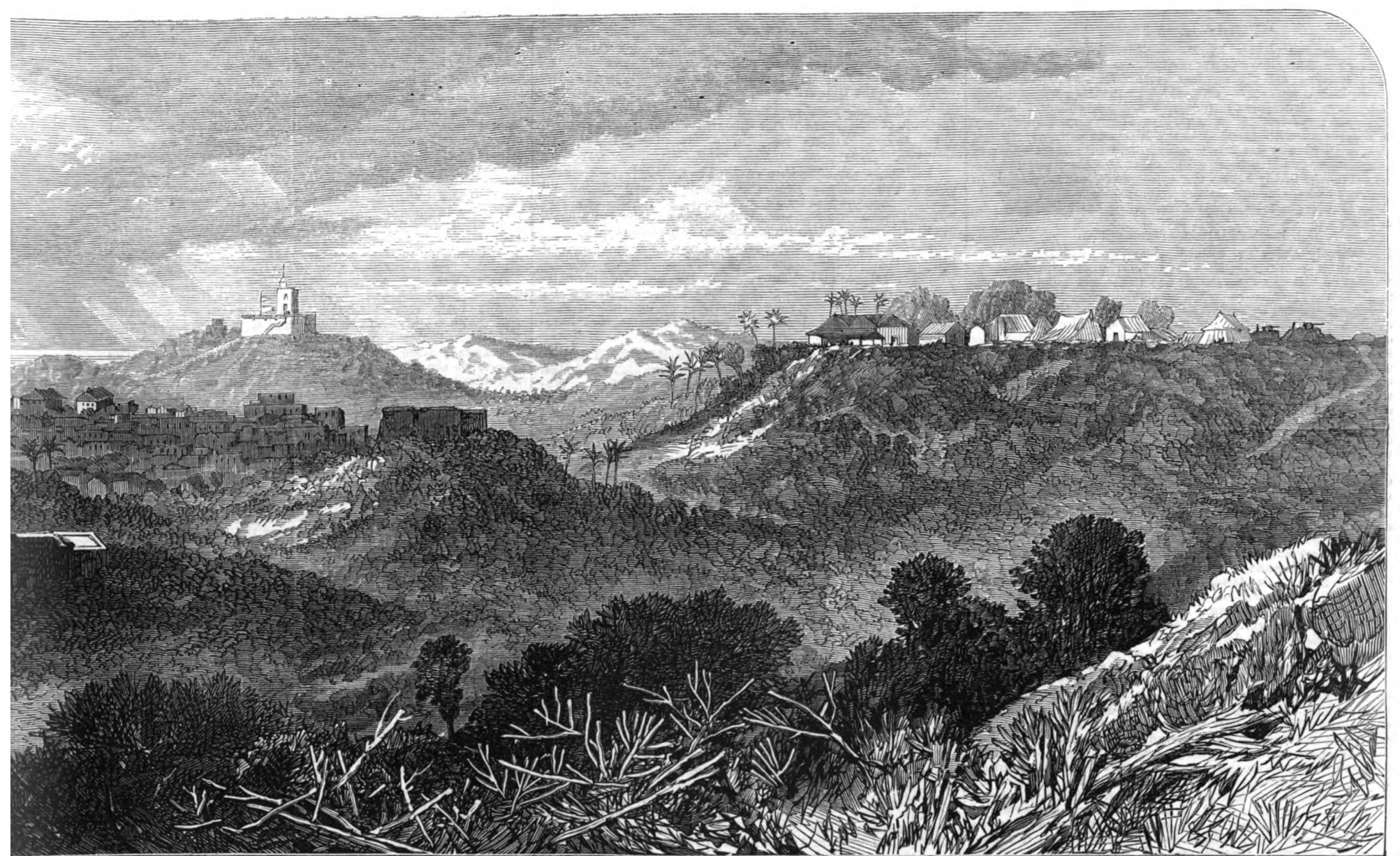
The Goldsmiths' Company have granted £25, and the Dyers' Company five guineas, in aid of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.



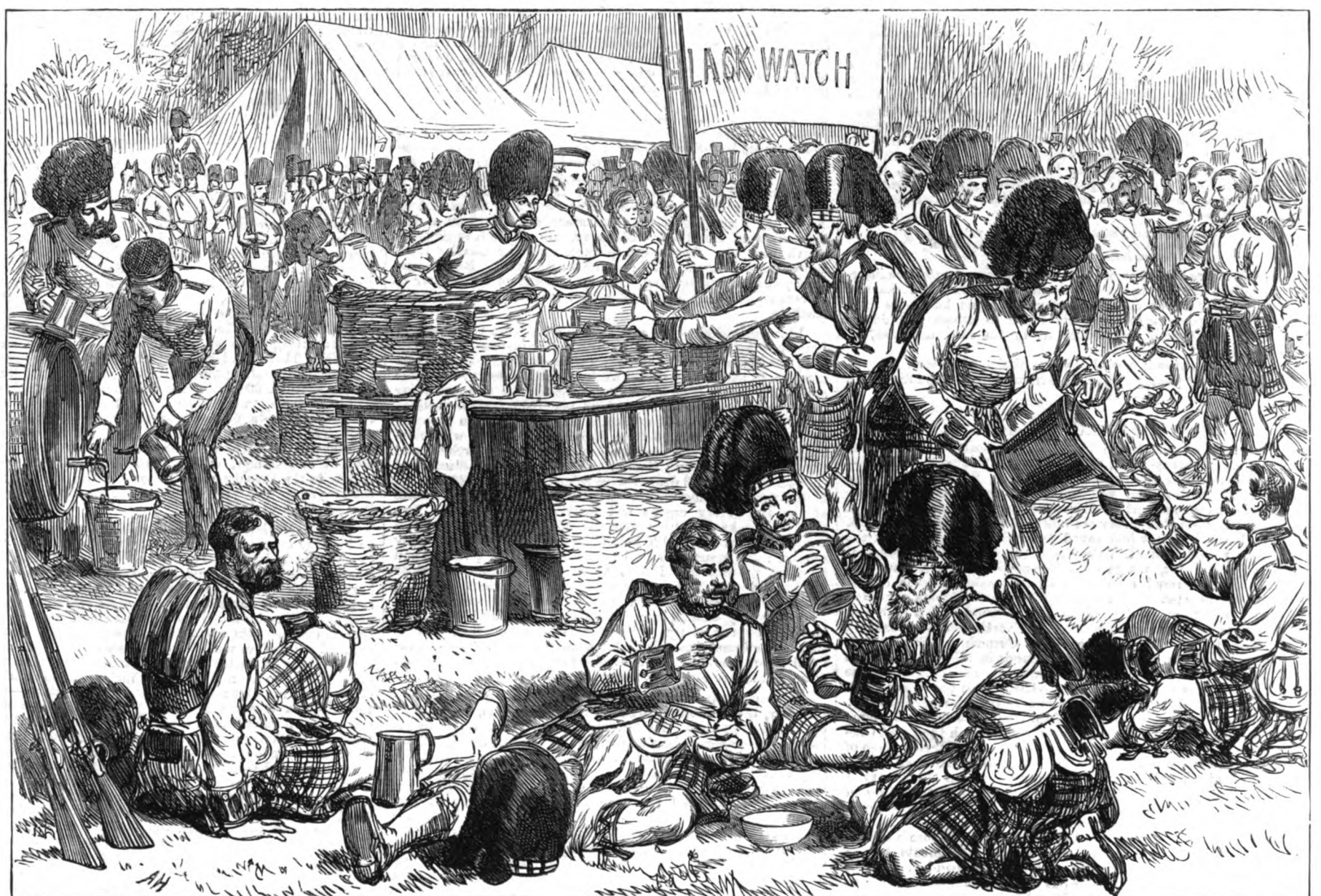
CAPE COAST CASTLE



INVALIDS FROM THE GOLD COAST AT THE WINDSOR REVIEW OF TROOPS.



FROM MACARTHY HILL.



REFRESHMENT OF TROOPS AT THE WINDSOR REVIEW.

The Extra Supplement.

"POLICE VERSO."

In this famous picture, by M. Gérôme, the eminent French painter's extraordinary power of vivid dramatic conception, his great learning, and the not less astonishing artistic skill, precision, and completeness with which he realises his conceptions and presses his learning into service without pedantry, are all displayed to perfection. The picture is built up so scrupulously in accordance with classical authorities and antique remains that, without any dubious hesitation and with little effort of imagination, one may fancy a section of the old Roman Colosseum brought bodily before the eye—one may fancy oneself in the very arena, standing on the trampled, blood-stained sand, close to the gladiatorial slaves butchering their fellow-slaves, or being

Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday.

Immediately above us, ranged along the podium, are the senators or other magnates and their wives or mistresses, "assisting," as in a dress circle; and to the left is the Emperor, in his private box, so to speak, refreshing himself with choice fruits, surrounded by a select suite; while beyond and above we catch a glimpse of the multitudinous spectators of various orders, who occupy the vast *cavea*, and fill the air with the hum and inhuman shouts of eighty thousand voices. What an insight into the true character of the old Roman Empire and its civilisation does not the picture afford! The scene is like some unearthed pandemonium. Happily there is nothing like it in modern civilisation, unless it be that poor parody of the Roman "sports," the Spanish bull-fight. For a parallel to the slaughter of the amphitheatre, which helped to support the tyrant rule of terror of Imperial Rome, we must look to the "Customs" of Ashantee; and on some occasions parts of the Eternal City must have resembled the charnel-house of Coomassie.

The picture we engrave may be regarded as a sequel as well as pendant to that equally famous work by M. Gérôme, where a group of gladiators, marshalled by their "editor," are paying the customary salute to the Emperor. "Ave, Cæsar Imperator, morituri te salutant!" There the conflict was about to commence; here it is terminating. In both the combatants are *retarii* and *secutores*. The *retarius* wears no body-armour, but endeavoured to hamper his antagonist with a net (*rete*, whence his name) and then to close in with his three-pronged fork or *fusina*. If he failed with his net he fled to arrange his net for a new cast. The *secutor*, or pursuer, who took his name from pursuing his adversary, the *retarius*, round the arena, if the latter made an unsuccessful cast with his net, was, as we see, provided with sword and shield, and wore some body-armour. There are many points of dramatic invention in the picture which intensify the horror of the incident depicted and show the brutalising influence of such exhibitions; but upon these we have not space to dwell. It may be observed, however, that two *secutores* have already fallen, slain probably by the *retarius*, who now at length lies at the mercy of the third *secutor*, whose foot is on his throat. But his bravery avails him not: the appeal of his raised hand and extended fingers for mercy is totally disregarded. Everywhere is given the signal for him to be dispatched—i.e., the thumb is turned down, or reversed, "*pollice verso*," whence the title of the picture. Not a single hand is raised in his favour; and, be it observed, the Roman women are foremost in their demonstrative thirst for blood. The utter apathy and indifference of the Imperial party are still more revolting. The Emperor scarcely deigns to turn his head as he carries the fruit towards his lips; that large-limbed, low-browed beauty toys with her necklace, scarcely noticing the tragedy beneath her. Etiquette forbids the condescension of expressing any interest in the life of slave or plebeian; the common spectacles of the arena can yield no interest to such as these—they are surfeited with the sight of blood. A little later, a languid excitement may perhaps be raised, when the arena is filled with wild beasts preying on Christian martyrs.

Objections having been made to the title of this picture, Mr. R. Hill Sandys, in a communication to *Notes and Queries*, points out that there is good authority for the word *verso* in the sense in which M. Gérôme has used it. "Juvenal, in his Third Satire, v. 36, in speaking bitterly of the alternating profusion and meanness of the rich upstarts and contractors of Rome, says—

Munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgi,
Quem libet occidit populariter: inde reversi
Conducunt foras, &c.

And it is manifest that, in whatever way some may have interpreted the passage, the whole force of it—the aggravation of the power of life or death conferred by mean hands—is gone unless the words in question are taken to express the death-signal, the thumb *verso*—that is, in the fatal direction, or downwards."

Our Engraving is copied, by permission of Messrs. Goupil, from the large photograph of M. Gérôme's picture, published by them.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards to the amount of £194 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services rendered during the past month. The Wells life-boat had saved the crew of five men from the schooner *r Marie*, of St. Valéry-en-Caux, which was wrecked at Well East Point, in a gale from the north-east and a heavy sea. The Staton Carew life-boat had brought ashore eleven of the crew of the steamer *Banborough*, of North Shields, stranded at the mouth of the Tees in a gale of wind and a high sea, accompanied by snow showers. The North Deal life-boat had assisted to save the schooner *Eliza Cornish*, of Sunderland, which had driven on the Goodwin Sands in a heavy sea. The Skegness life-boat had also rendered assistance to the distressed sloop *New Eagle*, of Grimsby, and the Girvan life-boat had saved the crew of three men of the schooner *Industry*, of Girvan, wrecked on the bar off that place, a shore-boat having previously failed in an effort to get off through the surf to the rescue of the shipwrecked men. The second service clasp of the institution was voted to Mr. William Taylor, chief officer of her Majesty's Coastguard at Dunne Cove, in the county of Cork, in acknowledgment of his gallant services in putting off in the coastguard gig and assisting to save the crew of seven men of the wrecked brigantine *Harriet William*, of Llanolly. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of £500 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions and legacies to the society were announced. New life-boats had been sent to Storehaven and Fraserburgh, N.B., and Carnsore, Ireland. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club, held on Monday evening, the subject for consideration was "The Farmers' Interest in the New Parliament."

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday it was unanimously resolved that, in the event of the Czar of Russia visiting this country, he be invited to an entertainment at the Guildhall.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours:—Messrs. John Tenniel, Wolf, Oakes, William Simpson, James Hardy, Syer, and Hauston, R.S.A.

Mr. Buckmaster has been engaged to deliver lectures on the objects and working of the National Training School for Cookery, accompanied by illustrations of simple and economic cookery, on Saturday afternoons during the Exhibition season, in the building in which his lectures were given last year.

How soberly Good Friday is observed by Londoners may be imagined (a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes) when one tobacco manufacturer received an order for 2 cwt. of birdseye, done up in half-ounce packets, from the landlord of a suburban place of great resort on holiday occasions. What an amount of beer must have been required to moisten such a consumption of tobacco!

The Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the merits of an application by the Chartered Gas-light and Coke Company for a revision of the scale of illuminating power and the price of gas have made their award. Ordinary gas is to be of a power of not less than sixteen candles, and, from Jan. 1 last, is to be charged at the rate of 5s. per 1000 cubic feet.

It appears from the weekly return of metropolitan pauperism that the total number of paupers last week was 104,933, of whom 36,073 were in workhouses and 68,910 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, this was a decrease of 9661, 11,803, and 30,130 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 543, of whom 375 were men, 124 women, and 44 children under sixteen.

A correspondent of the *Times* complains that those who have charge of the flower-beds in Hyde Park seem, in their summer arrangements, to forget that people have noses as well as eyes. Last year, except a few plants of heliotrope, there was not a single sweet-scented flower in the beds from the Marble Arch to Apsley House. Why should we not have plenty of sweet peas, mignonette, Italian honeysuckle, verbena, wallflowers, lilac, sweetbrier, and Scotch roses?

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, following a time-honoured custom in the city of London on Easter Monday, gave a dinner at the Mansion House, after the delivery before his Lordship, the Sheriffs, and members of the Corporation of the first of the two Spital sermons at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The guests were 220 in number. On Tuesday afternoon, in accordance with annual custom, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received the scholars of Christ's Hospital at the Mansion House. The boys, 726 in all, marched in procession from the school to the Mansion House, with their nurses and beadles, and were first shown into the Egyptian Hall. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, were seated in the saloon, and as the boys marched past they received the usual Easter gifts in the following proportions:—Eighteen Grecians, one guinea each; five probationers, half a guinea each; forty-eight monitors, half a crown each; and 649 of the rank and file, one shilling each. A glass of wine and a bun were also given to each boy.

The fifth annual conference of the National Union of Elementary Teachers has been held this week; and on Tuesday evening, at the close of the second day's proceedings, upwards of 300 members of the conference, embracing teachers from all parts of England and deputations from Scotland and Ireland, dined together in the large room of the Cannon-street Hotel. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. S. Moore, of the British School, Cheltenham, president for the year. He was supported by Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth; Mr. Currie, vice-chairman of the London School Board; past presidents of the union, including Mr. T. Smith, of Marylebone, and Mr. W. Osborne, of York; and Mr. J. H. Devonshire, of London, the elected president of the next year's conference, which is to be held in York. At a meeting of the elementary teachers, held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth presided. Among the speakers were Sir Charles Reed and other members of the London School Board. Resolutions were passed recommending the appointment of a Minister of Education and the selection of school inspectors from trained teachers.

Last week 2086 births and 1349 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 442 and the deaths 400 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 25 and 23 per 1000, further declined last week to 21. The 1349 deaths included 51 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 54 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, 11 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 163 deaths were referred, against 182 and 170 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 649 and 551, further declined last week to 489, and were 126 below the corrected average weekly number: 200 resulted from bronchitis, 159 from phthisis, and 93 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 48 deaths: 38 were the result of negligence or accident, including 16 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 12 from suffocation, including 10 of infants under one year of age. Five cases of infanticide, four of suicide, and one of manslaughter were registered. Four of the deaths from fractures and contusions resulting from negligence or accident were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

Without ceremony of any kind, but in a practical, business-like way, the Exhibition at South Kensington was, on Monday, opened to the public. At ten o'clock the turnstiles were unlocked to commence the clicking that was to last nearly all day as holiday visitors streamed in to push their way through the long winding alleys, galleries, and corridors. First among those who entered was Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., who, with a few of the directors who chanced to be present, comprised all that gave even a semblance of officialism to the beginning of the season of 1874. The present display includes three grand divisions—Fine Arts, Manufactures, and Inventions—which are subdivided into classes, whereof the fine arts have seven; manufactures six; and inventions, one; these classes being separable when necessary into sub-classes. The term "Fine Arts" is used in its most comprehensive sense, and, music excepted, embraces everything from oil paintings and sculpture to carpets, shawls, and lace. In the list of manufactures represented by

machinery, substances, or processes, are lace-making, civil and mechanical engineering, heating by all methods and kinds of fuel, leather, including saddlery and harness, bookbinding, and foreign wines; while the single class of inventions comprehensively takes in new discoveries of every description. The Exhibition will now be open to the public daily at one shilling admission, except on Wednesdays, when the charge will be half a crown.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and numbering of houses within the metropolitan district:—Crab-tree-row and Birdcage-walk, Bethnal-green, to be incorporated under the name of Columbia-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses in the whole line of thoroughfare re-numbered. Park-street, Queen's-square, and Queen's-street, Westminster, to be incorporated under the name of Queen Anne's gate, and the houses re-numbered. The names of Astbury-road and Coll's-road will be given to two new streets to lead out of Queen's-road, Peckham. Phillips-street and Howick-place, Westminster, to be incorporated under the latter name. Amherst-road and Amherst-road East, Hackney, to be incorporated under the former name. The alteration of the name Manor-street, Hatcham, to Friston-street, was objected to by the inhabitants, and the name of Tustin-street will be given to the thoroughfare in question. Gayhurst-road and Grange-road, Hackney, will be incorporated under the latter name. Greenman's-lane, Essex-road, Islington, to be called Greenman-street. The houses in the following places will be re-numbered and the subsidiary names abolished:—Parnell-road, Bow; Warner-road, Camberwell; Addington-road, Bow; Belsize-avenue, Hampstead; Lewisham High-road; Mack's-road, Bermondsey; Quadrant-road, Essex-road, Islington; irregularly-numbered houses in Newington, Islington, Old Bethnal-green-road, Burdett-road, Limehouse, and West India Dock-road.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively June 13 and Aug. 21, 1869, and March 24, 1870, of the Right Hon. Edith Maud Mure Campbell Rawdon Abney Hastings, Countess of Loudon, Baroness Campbell, London, Mauchline, and Terrence, late of Donington Park, Leicestershire, who died Jan. 23 last, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, were proved in London, on the 30th ult., by Frederick Abney Hastings, the husband of the deceased, the sole executor, the personalty being sworn under £4000. The testatrix bequeaths an annuity of £100 to her sister Lady Victoria Mary Louisa Kirwan, for her separate use; an annuity of £70 to Miss Julia Stuart; there are also legacies of jewellery, and a legacy of £50 to her agent. The residue of her property, real and personal, she leaves to her said husband. The will itself is all in the deceased Countess's handwriting; and, after desiring that her funeral may be as quiet as possible, she goes on to say, "I further wish my right hand to be cut off and buried in the park at Donington, at the bend of the hill to the Trent, and a small cross of stone over it, with the motto, 'I hyde my tyme.'"

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin on Feb. 24 last, of the will and codicil of Sir John Kingston James, Bart., who died Jan. 28 last, at No. 9, Cavendish-row, Dublin, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 31st ult., the aggregate of the personal estate of the deceased in England and Ireland being sworn under £30,000. The acting executors are testator's sons Francis Edward James and Charles Henry James, power being reserved to Dame Charlotte Rebecca James, the widow, the other executor, to come in and prove hereafter. The dispositions of the will are in favour of his wife and children.

The will and two codicils, dated April 8, 1867, Nov. 4, 1870, and April 23, 1871, of Dame Emma Septima Bingham, late of Heathfield Lodge, Ringwood, Hants, the widow of Major-General Sir George Ridout Bingham, K.C.B., who died Feb. 3 last, were proved on the 23rd ult. by George Plydell Mansell, the nephew, and Mrs. Emma Georgina Hoare, the niece, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £10,000. Subject to some legacies, the testatrix gives all her real and personal estate to her nephew Arthur Edmund Mansell.

The *Boston (U.S.) Globe* publishes the following abstract of Mr. Sumner's will:—"In September, 1872, just before Mr. Sumner left for Europe, he wrote in his own hand his will. He bequeathed all his papers, manuscripts, and letter-books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis V. Balch, and Edward L. Pierce, as trustees; all his books and autographs to the library of Harvard College; his bronzes to his friends of many years, Henry W. Longfellow and Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He gives to the city of Boston, for the Art-Museum, his pictures and engravings, except the picture of 'The Miracle of the Slave,' which he bequeaths to his friend, Joseph B. Smith, of Boston. To Mrs. Hannah Richmond Jacobs, the only surviving sister of his mother, he gives an annuity of 500 dols. There is a bequest of 2000 dols. to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow, 2000 dols. to the daughters of Dr. Samuel J. Howe, and 2000 dols. to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, 'which,' he says, 'I ask them to accept, in token of gratitude, for the friendship their parents have shown me.' The will directs that the residue of his estate shall be distributed in two moieties—one moiety to his sister, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of San Francisco, California; the other moiety to the President and Fellows of Harvard, in trust, for the benefit of the college library, the income to be applied to the purchase of books.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., in addressing his constituents at Arbroath on Monday evening, remarked that the new Ministry acceded to office at a happy juncture and under auspicious circumstances. As yet no cloud, however small, appeared on the horizon; all the various branches of industry—agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing—were fairly prosperous; pauperism continued steadily to decrease; and year by year the various classes of the community were drawing more together; political antipathies were becoming less violent, and men of all parties vied with each other in endeavouring to lessen or remove evils which were more or less incidental to a high state of civilization. Our relations to the United States—thanks to the Alabama treaty and other just and sensible acts—had entered upon an entirely new phase, and for constant bickering there had been substituted a feeling so friendly that, for the first time since the declaration of American independence, not a word was said against Great Britain at the last Presidential election. Then, on the continent of Europe the territorial arrangements of 1815, made solely in the interests of Kings and petty potentates, had given place to more stable boundary lines, based on nationalities, and dictated, not by the Princes, but by the people. There was a powerful and united Germany, able to protect itself and repress with a firm hand the restless ambition of France. There was also a free Italy, which looked upon this country as its best friend; and therefore, instead of conflicts at home and rumours of war abroad, we might reasonably look forward to the enjoyment of a period free from serious trouble.

NEW BOOKS.

The Russian conquests in Central Asia, which have alarmed British diplomacy for the outer military defences of India in Afghanistan, deserve our careful study. One of the most useful contributions to a more exact knowledge of this important subject is furnished by Captain H. Spalding, F.R.G.S., an accomplished master of the languages and contemporary history of several foreign nations. He has now translated from the Russian what appears rather like a semi-official treatise upon *Khiva and Turkestan*, which seems to have been published about a twelvemonth ago, just before the expedition of General Kaufmann against the Khan of Khiva. Captain Spalding, in the few observations of his brief preface to this very serviceable English version, takes a calm and impartial view of the conduct of the Russian Empire. This he is not prepared either wholly to condemn, or to justify in every act and pretext, with regard to its large territorial annexations within the past twenty-five years. The officially instructed Russian author of the narrative of those transactions here presented has no intention or occasion, writing probably for his own countrymen, to show a moral justification of his Government. It is enough that the Aral, as well as the Caspian, has been made a Russian lake, and the Sir Daria or Sihun, the ancient Jaxartes, has become little else but a Russian river. At the same time, we observe that Samarcand, the famous old commercial city of Turkestan, has been added to the Czar's dominions; while the two khanates of Khokan and Bokhara have been reduced to dependence, and will fall to the same vast empire by speedy reversion. The motive originally pleaded for commencing these forcible extensions of Russian rule was the lawless predatory incursions of the Turcomans, who are described as robbers, kidnappers, and slave-traders by profession. They are said to have been constantly doing harm among the pastoral Kirghiz tribes subject to the Czar, as well as in the Persian provinces of Khorassan and Seistan. There is sufficient evidence, we believe, of these inveterate and intolerable practices; and we also believe that the Mohammedan rulers of Turkestan were never able to check them. But if the Russian conquest of the steppe, with that object, was necessarily supported by the acquisition of military posts on the Sir Daria, it is not so apparent that the overthrow of the Turkish principalities, feeble and ill-ordered as they were, came within the requirements of an equitable policy. The reader may form his own opinion from this book, comparing its statements with those of several other publications, including Professor Vambéry's essays on *Central Asia*, which have recently been published for English perusal. In the work translated by Captain Spalding will be found the best descriptive account yet given of Khiva and its different races of people; while Vambéry has told us more of Bokhara. The character, habits, manners, and condition of the Turkoman race in general, and the physical aspect of the region called Turkestan, where they have dwelt so many ages under native or foreign dynasties, are quite worthy of attention. In the country around Khiva, south of the Aral Lake, a feature of much geographical interest is the river Amou Daria, the Oxus, which formerly had its lower course to the westward, flowing into the Caspian, instead of taking its present northward direction to the Aral. The proposal to restore the old watercourse by clearing out and reopening the dry bed of the river, which is 600 versts, or nearly 530 miles, in length, is said to be free from any great practical difficulties. We find in the singular physical configuration of this region, between the Caspian and the Aral, and farther east to the Pamir table-land, connecting the Hindoo Koosh with the Thian-Shan mountains, a highly interesting subject considered as matter of natural science. Those who prefer anecdotes of the household life and personal behaviour of a strange, half-barbarous Asiatic nation, where the ingrafted religion and morality of Islam found a ruder and harsher native character to grow in, than among the Arabs and Persians, will be equally entertained by reading this volume. The narrative of General Perofski's unsuccessful expedition against Khiva in 1840 will engage the student of military history, and will be a useful preparation for that of General Kaufmann's more effectual campaign last summer. The excellent map of Central and Western Asia prefixed to this volume is alone worth the price of the book, for no such complete and minute delineation of that region can elsewhere be procured, in a convenient form, to meet the wants of English readers. Captain Spalding has done them a substantial service by his English version of a very instructive work.

A deeply interesting, affecting, but at the same time sickening, narrative is brought to its climax and conclusion in the third and fourth volumes of *History of Two Queens*, by William Hepworth Dixon (Hurst and Blackett). The two Queens, it will, no doubt, be remembered, are Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn. When the first two volumes were noticed, due attention was drawn to the reasons—based chiefly upon the fact that many perfectly new and original sources of information had been consulted—why the author was quite justified in re-writing that which, as regards its most prominent features, is a far from unfamiliar portion of English history. Acknowledgment also was made of the pains taken and the elaborate care bestowed upon details, down to a statement of authorities relied upon and an index for the facilitation of reference, in order to arrive as nearly as possible at completeness; and the acknowledgment has to be repeated on the present occasion. Repeated, too, must be some remarks which seemed to be applicable to the style. It is not the true historical style, simple, unaffected, and yet grand, pathetic, tender, and striking, whenever it should be so, merely from spontaneous inspiration derived from the very nature of the facts recorded; it is the studiously and pretentiously ornate style. The writing is, undoubtedly, effective and picturesque; but sometimes, not to say very often, the reader is, for that very cause, liable to be led away by contemplation of the writer's manner from consideration of his matter. A similar blemish, if it be a blemish, for modern taste may decide to the contrary, is observable in the divisions of the volumes and in the headings of the divisions and of the chapters: instead of the sober, straightforward method of history we have the *ad captandum* arts of the three-volume novel. "May-day dream," "a declaration," "the response," "forward!" "sword and block," "stroke and stroke," "agony," and the like, placed at the top of various chapters, savour far more of the tricks whereby the novelist seeks to administer a filip to flagging attention than of the plain indications whereby a grave historian marks his progress from point to point until he reaches the end of his task. However, these are trivial things, worthy enough of passing notice, but utterly unworthy to be dwelt upon when, to set against them, there is a really valuable work of extraordinary interest and, for the most part, exceedingly readable. The sunshine with which the two former volumes concluded does not penetrate far into the two latter, which are lighted up, indeed, by fitful gleams, but, so far as the two poor queens are concerned, are pervaded generally by domestic gloom. The idolized Catherine, when hope after hope of a son has been crushed, is shown sinking to the condition, or, at any rate, the repute, of the "concubine" who must be discarded; and scarcely has she been succeeded in her slippery eminence by Anne Boleyn, when we see the apparition of Jane Seymour

coming to displace the latter. The two doleful tragedies are dramatically handled; and the love-passages between Anne Boleyn and Thomas Wyatt, the poet, are gracefully and pleasantly introduced and dealt with. Those who wish to see Henry VIII. whitewashed in respect of the "two queens" must have recourse to some other historian.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

The *Cornhill* has no very special claim to attention this month beyond an able summary of Livingstone's career by a fellow-traveller, the Rev. H. Rowley, who accompanied the University Mission expedition. Livingstone's habits and character, Mr. Rowley thinks, by no means qualified him to lead a large body of men, or to organise an enterprise on an extensive scale. The writer's personal experience of him, accordingly, was comparatively unfavourable; but this does not impair his estimate of the grandeur, originality, and utility of the renowned traveller's career regarded as a whole. It is amusing to learn that Livingstone felt disappointment at not being knighted. The idea of conferring this particular honour upon a missionary will be new to most people. "Far from the Madding Crowd" is continued in its accustomed vein, and Miss Thackeray treats us to another of her pretty modern versions of fairy tales—"The White Cat"—in which, however, the resemblance to the prototype is less accurate than usual. An essay on Mrs. Browning contains some sound criticism, but omits to refer to those fatal flaws in rhyme and diction which mar her best work so seriously, and will be found, in the long run, to have condemned much to oblivion that might and ought to have been durable.

The contents of *Fraser* are varied and interesting, including an able article on the present conflict between Church and State in Germany, a valuable account of the telegraphic branch of the postal service, and a thoughtful essay by Professor Newman on the efforts of ancient Greece to obtain political unity. Ilkley is the "old Yorkshire village" whose "omniscience," especially as it relates to popular superstitions, is so pleasantly told by Mr. M. D. Conway. A somewhat similar sketch of old-world manners is conveyed in Mr. King's recollections and traditions of old-fashioned Dartmoor parsons. "General" Cluseret's narrative of the ecclesiastical squabbles in Switzerland is extremely dry and tedious, but offers one useful generalisation—"Ultramontanism is in inverse proportion to the fervour of the populations."

The writer of "Alice Lorraine" in *Blackwood* is determined to pique our curiosity to the uttermost; the astrologer's mysterious bequest is actually in his heroine's grasp, but she and we are as yet ignorant of its nature. "Disorder in Dreamland" is founded on the whimsical notion of two dreams dispatched for the admonition of mortals respectively going astray and becoming established in the wrong heads. This curious fancy is worked out with much humour. *Blackwood's* natural exultation at the Conservative victory is tempered by the judicious reflection that "in the new constituencies there is a large mass of unattached voting power which owes no party allegiance," wherefore "we may expect to see the ship of State lurch more readily and thoroughly in time to come than in time past." The naval officer's diary from Ashantee is less valuable as a chronicle of the expedition than as an exhibition of the prevalent feeling of those who participated in it.

Macmillan has one very substantial paper, Mr. Albert Dicey's thoughtful discussion of the proposed reforms of our judicial system, and a number of slight ones, among which "The Philology of Slang" deserves especial mention. The Mendelssohn correspondence is continued, as also the letters from Spain, which comprise an interesting description of Murillo's house. "Castle Daly" is spirited and thoroughly Irish. Mr. Myers's lines on Tenerife are steeped in gorgeous colour, but the artifice of diction is too apparent.

The *Fortnightly* is solid and rather heavy, even its solitary contribution to belles lettres, Mr. Pater's essay on Wordsworth, requiring very close reading. Mr. Morley, in his trenchant attack on "compromise," appears to us to confound two very different things—M. Renan's utterly condemnable conception of truth as the property of an enlightened caste, by whom ignorance is designedly fostered as the suitable condition of the multitude, and the moderation which, while never acquiescing in compromise as a permanent arrangement, is content to accept it provisionally, as a stepping-stone to better things. Without committing himself to a positive opinion, Dr. Maudsley evidently thinks that the intellectual cultivation of women is being carried to a point at which it threatens to become injurious to their physical welfare. The principal impression which we derive from Mr. Colvin's paper on the Indian famine is one of the extreme uncertainty of all data on the subject; and the consequent claim of the Indian Government to indulgence, should it prove to have been in some respects mistaken.

The *Contemporary* is as copious and interesting as usual, although the former epithet is more appropriate than the latter to Mr. R. H. Horne's discussion of his own metrical theories under colour of publishing his correspondence with Mrs. Browning. Archbishop Manning contends that the Ultramontane dogma is as much maintained by Protestants as by Catholics, a dictum to which we shall subscribe when we find Protestants claiming for the Church the right not merely of enunciating propositions in faith and morals, but of "defining the limits of her jurisdiction." Dr. Bastian concludes his appeal to evolutionists to embrace the doctrine of spontaneous generation as a logical deduction from their own principles. Mr. Ralston contributes a graceful paper on "Russian Idylls," with renderings of some very beautiful passages in elegant rhythmical prose. Mr. Haws's marmoset might have been a fitting and seasonable tribute to the late lamented Emanuel Deutsch by dwelling on the grievances of the deceased against the authorities of the British Museum, which seem to have been of the most trivial character. The only one not utterly below the dignity of history is that a "Keepership of Semitic Antiquities" was not specially created in Mr. Deutsch's favour. It would have been necessary to have first created the antiquities, which are, unfortunately, less abundant in Great Russell-street than in Houndsditch.

The best contribution to a good number of *Scribner's Monthly* is a continuation of the beautifully-illustrated series on American topography. Virginia is this time the subject; the account of the resources of the country and of the relations of the white and coloured inhabitants is as encouraging as that lately given of Louisiana was the reverse. Miss Beedy, comparing the health and physical habits of English and American women, acknowledges the superiority of the former in both respects, but considers that they exhibit less power of leaping up against pain and sickness. The back, we must suppose, is adapted to the burden.

The *Transatlantic* offers, as usual, a good selection from various quarters, the most interesting paper being General Sherman's narrative of his fruitless endeavour to suppress the vigilance committee, as commander of the Californian militia, in 1856.

The most interesting contribution to the *Month* is an amusing expeultation with Mr. Capes on his return to the Church of England. The reverend gentleman, it appears, has unadvisedly left "a land flowing with milk and honey" for "a barren and dry land where no water is;" he cannot, therefore, be accused of hankering after the fleshpots of Egypt, at any rate.

In addition to its trio of novels, *Tinsley* has a very interesting notice of the recent edition of Chatterton by Mr. Skeat, who has done much to restore the beauty of the Rowley poems by modernising the spelling, a curious but legitimate inversion of the usual *modus operandi* of antiquarian editors.

The most noticeable paper in *Belgravia* is Mr. Sala's sketch of the caricaturist Gilray.

In *London Society* we remark Mr. Hatton's tribute to the memory of Shirley Brooks; Mr. O'Shaughnessy's Portraits Charmants, with its brilliant Moorish pictures; and Miss Beale's essay on amateurship, with its shrewd observation that the only amateur who, having once made a hit, was ever known to leave off is the "Amateur Casual."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* we have especially to note the continuation of Mr. Francillon's "Olympia," an eloquent though somewhat crude essay on Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound;" an article on the Tichborne trial, lively enough to be interesting after all that has been said on this exhausted topic; and the first of a very promising series of Parliamentary sketches. The writer is mistaken in regarding "Bezonian" as a proper name.

Chief among the multifarious contents of the *Popular Science Review* are articles on gigantic cuttle-fish, the pulse-recorder, the field telegraph, sidelights on the potato disease, air beneath the microscope, and the transmission of sound by the atmosphere; the *Victoria Magazine* prints a full report of the recent discussion on Spiritualism before the Victoria Discussion Society; *Good Words* has a fine tribute to Livingstone by Sir Bartle Frere; and the *Sunday Magazine* a beautiful sonnet signed Caroline North.

The *New Quarterly* assumes fully as peculiar a place among magazines from the style of publication as from the mode of issue. The contributions are nearly all distinguished by sterling merit, while at the same time presenting a decidedly amateurish air. Mr. Latouche's tour in Portugal abounds with interesting information; the editor's essay on Blake, plain and sensible in intention and execution, yet manifests no inconsiderable power of sympathy with the mystical temperament; and Mr. Freke Turner's paper on the wine trade affords abundant proof of a practical acquaintance with the subject.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have now commenced the racing season in earnest, and during the past week something like thirty meetings have taken place in different parts of England. Of course most of these were very insignificant; but one or two demand a passing notice. The repeal of the law against two-year-olds running before May 1 has been signalled by the restoration of the Althorp Park Stakes to the Northampton Meeting, and the fixture proved very successful. Cashmere, the winner of the Brocklesby Stakes, won the chief two-year-old event pretty easily, in spite of her penalty; but, as Slumber gave her 26lb. and a head beating in the Whittlebury Stakes, she is not likely to show to much advantage later in the season, when some of the crack youngsters make their appearance. The Great Northamptonshire Stakes—"great" only in name—brought air to the post, and proved an easy victory for Glensaele (5st. 12lb.), who was the least fancied of the half-dozen runners. Lilian (9st. 3lb.) obtained her old position of third, and will probably win a good race when she has not quite so much weight. In the Trial Stakes Winslow, the best Lord Clifden that has yet run, showed that he retained all his brilliant speed; and Quantock, a greatly-improved colt since last year, won a couple of races for Mr. Pigott. There were two fair days' sport at Durham, the most interesting event being the Lambton Stakes, in which Orgonist extinguished the City and Suburban prospects of the M. s. Hawthorn colt, by giving him 16lb. and an easy beating.

The contest for the Public Schools Racket Challenge Cup was commenced at Prince's Club, Chelsea, on Tuesday last. Two representatives had been chosen from each of the eight schools, and each match was the best of seven games. Harrow (C. W. Middleton-Kemp and F. D. Leyland) and Cheltenham (E. S. Browne and G. C. Pakenham) were the first to enter the lists. Harrow obtained possession of the last challenge cup by winning it three years in succession, and her representatives had not much difficulty in disposing of Cheltenham by four games to one. Wellington (J. W. Dosdale and R. B. Stuart) then beat Haileybury (S. Snow and B. Stephenson) by four games to three, after a hard struggle. Marlborough (F. H. Lee and A. K. Buttworth) beat Eton (Hon. A. Lyttelton and H. E. Whitmore) by four games to two; and Rugby (F. W. Heather and G. F. Vernon) could not win a single game against Winchester (H. B. Holling and H. R. Webb). On Wednesday the first ties were commenced, and, chiefly owing to the fine service of Middleton-Kemp, Harrow beat Marlborough by four games to none. The match between Winchester and Wellington was equally hollow, the former winning four games in succession. The final match between Harrow and Winchester took place on Thursday, when the Harrovians proved successful for the fourth time.

A football-match between picked teams of London and Sheffield was played at Bramhall-lane, Sheffield, on Saturday last, and resulted in the defeat of the visitors by four goals to two. This was the third contest this season between the same clubs, and the Sheffield men have won twice, and made a tie off on the third occasion.

Mr. Arthur Pease, Mayor of Darlington, on Wednesday, laid the foundation-stone of the chapel of a cemetery, which will cost £20,000. The cemetery, which has been presented to the town, is one of the many benefactions of the Messrs. Pease, who are owners of large mining properties in Durham and Cleveland. The gift has chiefly been resolved upon in consequence of a wish of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, the father of the donors, that the working classes should not be compelled to make their interments at such a great distance, entailing heavy costs and inconvenience.

The figure of a man, 230 feet long, traced on the side of Wilming-ton-hill, which attracts so much attention on the South Coast line of railway leading to Hastings, has had its outline completely restored. The figure is of great antiquity; but its date, origin, or purpose cannot be traced. Hitherto the outline has been marked by simply cutting the turf away and exposing the chalk beneath, but it is now shown by the insertion of white bricks in the space, thus preventing the lines from becoming obliterated. The "Long Man," as it is locally termed, is represented as holding a staff in each hand, the distance between them being 119 ft. The Duke of Devonshire, on whose ground the figure is delineated, has greatly assisted the work.



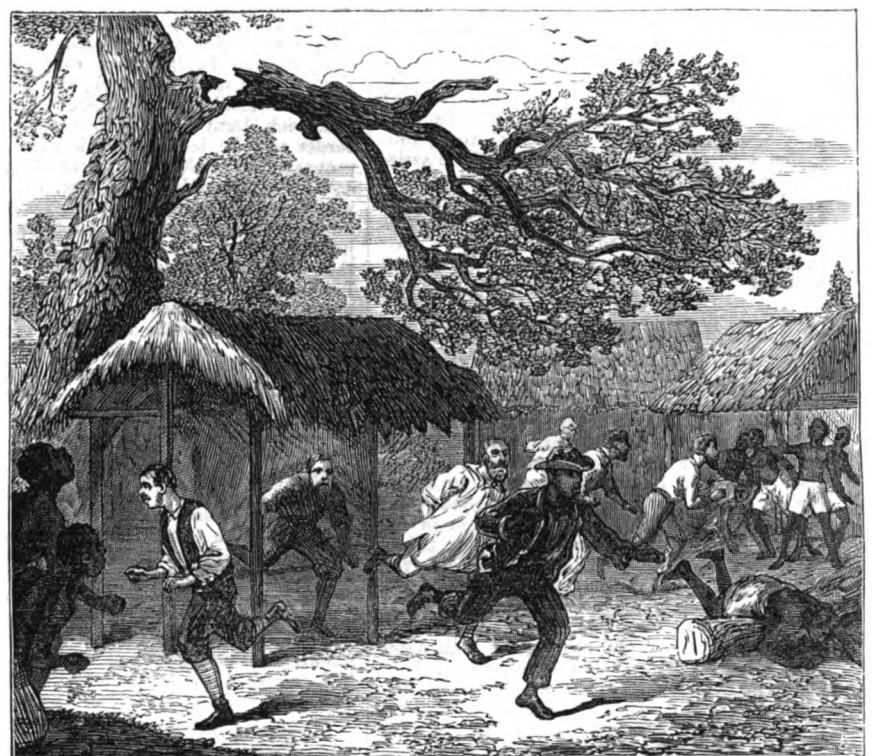
REVIEW AT WINDSOR OF TROOPS FROM THE ASSAULT WAR: THE QUEEN PASSING ALONG THE LINE.



THE LATE SIR W. BODWIN, ASSISTANT JUDGE OF THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.



THE ASHANTEE WAR : MISSIONARY RELEASED FROM ASHANTEE.



FALL OF A TREE IN CAMP.

THE LATE SIR W. BODKIN.

The death of this gentleman, who had retired very lately from the office of Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, has been mentioned in our Journal. He was above eighty years old. His father, Mr. Peter Bodkin, was one of a family long connected with the county of Galway. The late Judge was born in the year 1791, and was educated in London. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn in 1826. During several years he went the Home Circuit, practising largely in criminal matters at the Middlesex, Westminster, and Kentish Sessions, and also at the Central Criminal Court. He held for some years the Recorder'ship of Dover. At the general election in 1841 he was returned to Parliament, in the Conservative interest, as the colleague of Mr. J. Stoddart Douglas, in the representation of Rochester, defeating Lord Melgund (now Earl of Minto) by the narrow majority of two votes. He was defeated at the next general election (in 1847), the two seats for Rochester being gained by Mr. Bernal and Mr. Twisden Hodges. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of Arts, of which he was a vice-president. He wrote a pamphlet, published in 1821, on subjects connected with the administration of the poor-law system. He was a Bench of Gray's Inn and a deputy-lieutenant of Middlesex, and received the honour of knighthood in 1867, some years after taking his seat upon the judicial bench at the Middlesex Sessions House. It will be remembered that Sir William, who suffered from a painful malady, resigned his office some weeks ago, and was succeeded in it by Mr. Edlin, Q.C. Sir William was twice married; first, in 1812, to Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Raymond Poland; secondly, in 1865, to Sarah Constance, daughter of Mr. Joseph Johnson Miles, of Highgate, Middlesex.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

One more view of Cape Coast Castle is presented in our Journal of this week. It is the view from MacCarthy Hill, on the north-east side of the town. This high ground is one of the healthiest places in the neighbourhood. Here was the principal hospital, and the chaplain, the Rev. Stewart Patterson, had his tent pitched here. The flat-topped hill to the right is Connor's Hill, likewise a sanitarium. Fort Victoria and Fort William, upon their respective eminences in the background, are seen in the middle of the view, directly opposite the spectator, looking across the valley. To the left, upon a long ridge sloping down towards the sea, is the town of Cape Coast Castle, in which the most conspicuous buildings are the Wesleyan chapel, the Post Office, and the Episcopalian church. The last-mentioned church was turned into an hospital, and the chaplain used to perform Divine service in the Wesleyan chapel, attended by Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff when at Cape Coast Castle. Farther to the left hand, and close to the sea, is the Castle or Government House, with its batteries and barracks. In the roadstead outside, a mile or mile and a half from shore, lie several of our ships—the Active, under Commodore Hewett, the Druid, the Argus, and the Decoy, a gun-boat; lastly, the troop-ship Sarmatian, which took out to the Gold Coast one of the gallant regiments that were to capture Coomassie. Two of the minor incidents on the inland march of Sir Garnet's little army find their representation in the smaller Engravings, which are, like the view of Cape Coast Castle, from Sketches by our Special Artist. The arrival in camp of a missionary, who had been detained by the Ashantes in captivity, is shown in one scene; this story has been told on a former occasion. The other sketch is that of a night alarm from the breaking down of a bough of the tree above the roof of a hut which sheltered a travelling party. They fled in great dismay, and their rest was disturbed for that night without relief or remedy; but the accident had no more serious consequences. We may here again remind our readers of the publication entitled "From Cape Coast to Coomassie, an Illustrated History of the Ashantee War," in which they will find many of the Engravings from our Special Artist's sketches, collected and reprinted, with the only complete narrative of the late campaign that has yet been written.

JAPANESE DANCING GIRL.

Though female actors do not usually take part in Japanese theatrical performances of the dramatic kind, the exhibition of female dancers is common. Little girls of five or six years were formerly purchased for this trade by the managers of such entertainments, to whom they were sold by their mercenary or needy parents. The manager was bound to teach and train the girls, and to maintain them in his service till they were twenty-five or thirty years of age, when they became free. In the illustration we have engraved, one of these young people is seen practising her steps and gestures with the fan, to the accompaniment of a guitar played by the other girl. This occupation, being fairly profitable and agreeable to the popular taste, is not likely to be discontinued. But, among the legal and social reforms that have taken place in Japan during the last two or three years, we hear of the abolition of the law which used to permit the sale of girls. The Yoshiwaras, or licensed establishments where they were kept, had become places of scandalous license, which had

a baneful influence on domestic life. *Saltare elegantius quam necesse est proba.* They are now broken up, and every girl or woman is free to work for her own livelihood as she chooses. At the same time, marriage is better protected and regulated by the new laws, which are designed to lessen the number of divorces obtained on frivolous pretences.

LAW AND POLICE.

Application for another trial has been made to the Home Secretary in the case of Arthur Orton; and the reply has been that legal grounds for a new hearing must be stated by the prisoner's attorney before the question can be entertained.—The committee appointed by the Benchers of Gray's Inn have notified to Dr. Kenealy that they will, on the 16th proximo, investigate the circumstances connected with his conduct of the defence in the Tichborne trial. He will be examined in *ex-tenso*, and the inquiry will be conducted with closed doors.—At a meeting of the members of the bar of the Oxford Circuit, held at Gloucester, on Thursday week, it was decided to exclude Dr. Kenealy, who is a member of the circuit, from the bar mess.

Damages in the sum of £50, the amount having been laid at £2000, were given by an Ipswich jury to the Rev. Dr. Ashley, Curate of Blakenham, against Mr. Frederick Howard, a farmer, for an assault.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Manchester obtained, on Wednesday, at the Liverpool Assizes, by agreement, a verdict for £6000 damages from Mr. W. Crippin, proprietor of the Bryn Hall Colliery, near Wigan, for the non-delivery of a large quantity of gas coals which the defendant had contracted to supply them with.

Messrs. F. and R. Powell, who formerly carried on in Bristol a large business as ale and porter merchants, on Wednesday brought an action to recover £10,000 damages from the West-of-England and South Wales District Bank. In January, 1872, the plaintiffs had in the bank £200 to meet an account due to a Dublin firm for which they were agents, but this sum was by mistake debited with cheques drawn by another firm of a similar name. When the agent of the Dublin firm presented the plaintiffs' cheque he was told there was no money to meet it, and, as the result, the Dublin agency, worth several hundreds a year, was withdrawn, and within a twelvemonth the plaintiffs were declared insolvent, entirely, as they alleged, through the error committed by the defendants. The jury found for the plaintiffs, damages £200.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, James Lindsey, a law clerk, pleaded guilty to embezzling and stealing money to the amount in all of nearly £2000, belonging to his employers, Messrs. Jones and Arkcoll, solicitors, in Tooley-street, in whose service he had been for over nine years as cashier and accountant. The Recorder sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude. In the Common Serjeant's Court Benjamin Lee, a Post Office telegraph boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining 5s. by false pretences. The prisoner went to the house of Baroness Burdett-Coutts with a pretended telegraphic message, which turned out to be entirely fictitious, and received 5s., the supposed Post Office charge for this message. It was stated that the friends of the prisoner had made arrangement to send him abroad. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour. John Williams, a letter-carrier, pleaded guilty to stealing a post-letter, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Amelia West, aged forty-one, a widow, pleaded guilty to forging two cheques for £43 and £20, and an order for a cheque-book, with intent to defraud the London and Westminster Bank. The prisoner, who was strongly recommended to mercy by the prosecution, and received a good character, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Ample apologies and a tender of pecuniary compensation having been made by Arthur Foster, a Government clerk, arraigned on the charge of feloniously and maliciously wounding Frederick Denyer, hotel proprietor, the Recorder said he felt justified in acceding to the proposal for settling the action, but it was a case for most ample recompense. The prisoner was then allowed to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £500 to come up for judgment if called upon.—On Wednesday the grand jury returned true bills against Carl Lundgren, alias Jean Luis, for perjury and bigamy, and against "Captain" Brown for perjury in connection with the recent Tichborne trial. Later in the day the prisoners were placed at the bar, and, both having pleaded "Not guilty," Mr. Justice Brett directed that the trial should take place on the following day. Mrs. Dowling, who had been committed on a charge of having murdered her infant, was found by the jury in an unfit condition to plead to the indictment, and she will, therefore, be detained during her Majesty's pleasure. The two Frenchmen, Dacosta and Dumas, pleaded guilty to breaking into the house of Mr. Wilkinson, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, and each of them was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. David George Royal was convicted of a murderous outrage upon a young man who had disturbed him in the act of burglary, and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Mr. James Broun, of No. 3, Harcourt-buildings, Temple, who has been disclaimed by various other members of the Bar similarly titled, reappeared, on Thursday week, at Guildhall, charged with an unprovoked assault in Fleet-street. Medical certificates were put

in from Dr. Gibson, of Newgate, stating that he was of unsound mind. Sir Thomas Dakin decided to send him to the union for safe custody, and the prisoner made no objection.

At Bow-street and at Wandsworth Police Courts, on Saturday, two owners of ferocious dogs were summoned for allowing these animals to go at large and unmuzzled. In one case a boy, eleven years of age, and in the other a child of more tender years, had been bitten. In each instance the destruction of the dog was deemed necessary by the magistrate.

For Sunday outrages of the kind for which Islington has long been noted, eight young men were, on Monday, fined each £5, with the alternative of six week's hard labour in the House of Correction. Frederick William Lewis, described as a clerk, has been committed to gaol for fourteen days for annoying women in the street.

At Marylebone, on Tuesday, a carman was fined £4 and costs, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for cruelly beating a horse which was attempting to draw two tons of coal in a coal-wagon over the Chalk Farm-road, which had been newly macadamised.

Henry Mason, a burglar, has been caught in *flagrante delicto* at a house in River-street, Chelsea. He was making off with £150 worth of miscellaneous property, when a person who was sleeping in the house woke up and saw him. He gave chase in his night-dresses, and, a constable having taken up the pursuit, Mr. Mason was safely landed at the station-house. The magistrate remanded him for a week.

On Saturday morning a woman named Newman, the wife of a tradesman carrying on business at Brunswick-place, Hoxton, murdered her infant daughter, wounded her brother, and then made an attempt on her own life. It is believed that Mrs. Newman, who is forty-two years of age, was suddenly seized with a fit of homicidal mania, the result of grief for the death of five of her children within a comparatively short period.

William Jones, clerk, and George Wood, baker, appeared at the Windsor Petty Sessions, on Thursday week, charged with committing a burglary at the house of Mr. Beach, Balmoral Villas, Clarence-road. Jones was further charged with shooting at Police-Constable Hogan, with intent to murder him. Mr. Beach's servant, who had been left in care of the house, said she had gone to the review in Windsor Park, leaving the kitchen window a little open. Mr. John Mellor and Mr. Smith, lay clerks at Eton College, deposed to having seen three men go up to the house door in a suspicious way. They watched them a short time, and at last went up and rang the bell. The burglars looked out for a minute, then fastened the front door and fled by the back. Constable Hogan, who pursued Jones, was fired at four times, but closed with his man and held him till Mr. Mellor came to his assistance. In the struggle Jones's revolver was broken in two. Hogan was not able to appear at court, but, in answer to a message of inquiry from her Majesty, the authorities were able to report that he was recovering rapidly. Both prisoners were remanded.

An angry crowd attacked a butcher's shop at Reading on Saturday. Stones were freely used, and, although several of the rioters were taken into custody, they were rescued by the mob. The chief offenders will, however, be summoned before the magistrates.

The men who were charged with committing a burglary at the counting-house at Nayland Mill, Suffolk, were tried at Ipswich on Monday. There was a further charge against them of shooting with intent to murder, several shots having been fired at the owner of the mill, Mr. Stannard, and his two sons, while they were attempting to arrest the burglars. Two of the prisoners, Johnson and Berry, were convicted of the double offence, and were sentenced to penal servitude for life. A third, Henry Swann, was found guilty of the burglary, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. A fourth, Edgar Swann, was acquitted.

At the Lewes Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, a report was presented showing the results of the system of remunerative prison labour recently introduced into the Sussex County Prison. In this document it was stated that during the nine months it had been in operation the net profit on prisoners' work was £300, and still more favourable results were anticipated.

At Gloucester Assizes, on Wednesday, Mr. Baron Cleasby finished the trials of the prisoners who were indicted for taking part in the election riots at Cinderford, in the Forest of Dean. Five of them were convicted, and sentenced to periods of imprisonment ranging from three to twelve months.

Mr. Harrison, as president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, will give a conversation on May 19, in the west galleries of the International Exhibition, at Kensington.

We are requested to state that the third Amateur Orchestral Society's Concert at the Royal Albert Hall will take place on Saturday, the 25th inst., in lieu of the 11th, as previously announced. This concert is to be given in aid of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors and marines who died during the Ashantee war. It will be under the especial patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. An influential committee is being formed to promote the object for which this concert is to be given.

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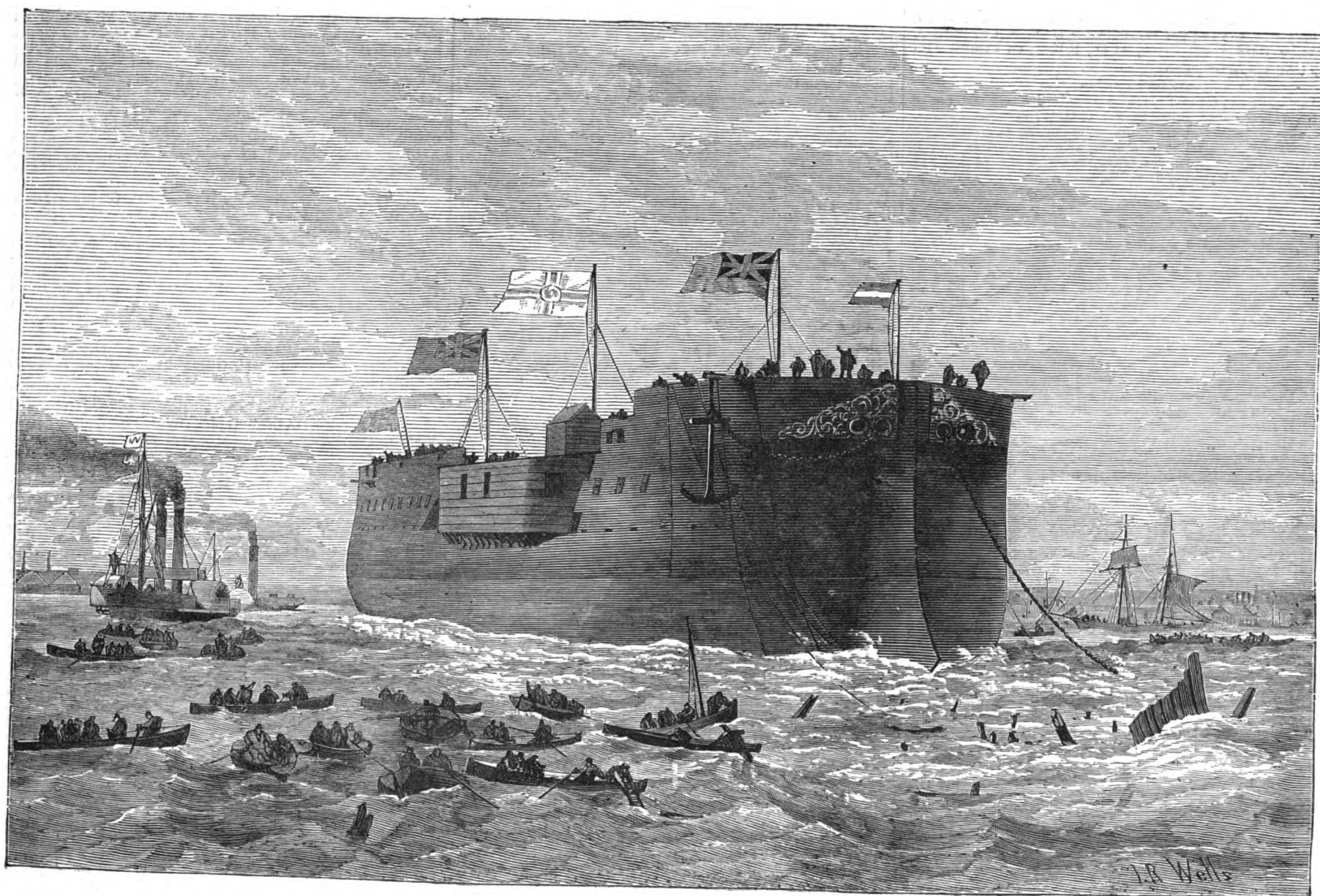
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LAUNCH OF THE GERMAN FRIGATE KAISER AT POPLAR.

THE GERMAN FRIGATE KAISER.

This powerful ship of war, built by Mr. J. D. Samuda, M.P., of the firm of Samuda Brothers, for the Imperial Government of Germany, was launched, on the 19th ult., at the shipbuilders' yard at Poplar. The German Ambassador, Count Munster, with his daughter, Countess Marie Munster, who performed the christening ceremony and cut the ship loose, was present, by the Emperor's special command. The Austrian Ambassador, Count Beust, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, and many persons of distinguished rank or character were among the company, as well as some members of the Admiralty, the Thames Conservancy Board, and the Metropolitan Board of Works and other public corporations. The Kaiser, with a sister ship, the Deutschland, was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, late Chief Constructor for the Admiralty. Her general plan and arrangement are like those of H.M.S. Hercules. The dimensions are—length, 285 ft.; breadth, 62 ft.; depth, 47 ft. 4 in.; burden (old measurement), 5000 tons; displacement, 7600 tons. The hull is protected by an armour belt extending fore and aft from 5 ft. 6 in. below the water-line to the main deck, with an armour-plated battery on main deck fitted to contain eight 22-ton steel breech-loading guns. They are arranged to fire broadside; but the two foremost guns, one on each side, are also adapted for use as bow chasers, and capable of being trained to cross-fire before the vessel; the two after guns can be trained to fire within fifteen degrees of the line of keel. In addition to the eight guns above mentioned, there will be another similar gun of 18 tons weight placed aft, also protected by armour-plates on teak backing, and capable of being trained to an angle of 15 deg. each side the middle line, thus making, with the central battery guns, a complete all-round fire. The thickness of armour plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is 10 in., but elsewhere 8 in., and reduced at the ends of the vessel. The thickness of teak backing is 10 in. to 8 in.; the plating behind the armour is 1½ in. to 1 in. thick. The upper and main decks beams are completely covered with steel plating, the teak decks being laid above the steel plates. The vessel is constructed with an inner bottom, divided into thirty-two water-tight compartments, in addition to the cross bulkheads and water-tight flats, and fitted with the most approved arrangements for pumping, draining, or flooding. The Kaiser will be "ship" rigged, with a full amount of sail-power, so as to be able, as a sailing-vessel, to secure the greatest efficiency when under canvas without the aid of steam. The engines manufactured for the Kaiser, by Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, are a pair of horizontal, direct-acting trunk engines, of the collective nominal power of 1150 horses, but capable of exerting 8000 indicated horse-power, arranged to work expansively, and having surface condensers and superheaters. The speed will be fourteen knots an hour. The Deutschland is to be ready in six months from this time.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor Rutherford's course of six lectures on the Nervous System will begin on Tuesday next; Mr. W. Noel Hartley's course of four lectures on the Atmosphere on Thursday next; and Professor J. R. Seeley's course of three lectures, on Saturday next.

Probable arrangements for the Friday evening meetings after Easter:—April 17, Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., Treasurer R.S., Secretary R.I., on the Composition of Colours by Polarised Light. April 24, Mr. Charles Watkins Merrifield, F.R.S., on Sea Waves. May 1, Professor Rolleston, M.D., F.R.S., on the Early Inhabitants of the North of England. May 8, Mr. Sedley Taylor, M.A., on an Historical Enigma in the Trial of Galileo before the Inquisition. May 15, Mr. C. William Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., on the Steam-Ship Faraday, and her Appliances for Cable-Laying. May 22, Professor W. K. Clifford, on the Education of the People. May 29, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, D.D., F.R.S. June 5, Professor Burdon Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S., on Venus's Fly-Trap (*Dionaea Muscipula*).

At a meeting of the Shoreham board of guardians, one of the relieving officers reported the death, at Hove, of Esther Black, aged seventy, who had for many years been in the receipt of 2s. 6d. weekly as out-relief. She occupied one little room, where, after her death, her will was found, in which she bequeathed £50 to the Sussex County Hospital, and a like sum of £50 to the Brighton Lying-In Institution. The residue of £1900 goes to nephews and nieces. A representative nephew has refunded to the parish the money which his aunt had received.

In Birmingham the number of steel pens made weekly is about 98,000 gross, or 14,112,000 separate pens. Thirty years ago pens were sold wholesale at 5s. per gross; now pens as good, or better, may be had for 1½d. per gross. Gold pens are tipped with iridium, making what are called "diamond points." The iridium for this purpose is found in small grains in platinum, slightly alloyed with the latter metal. In this form it is exceedingly hard, and well adapted for the purpose of the gold-pen maker. The gold for pens is alloyed with silver to about 16-carats fineness, rolled out into thin strips, from which the blanks are struck. The under side of the point is notched by a small circular saw to receive the iridium point, which is selected by the aid of a microscope. A flux of borax and a blowpipe secure it to its place, and the point is then ground on a copper wheel with emery.

All the usual places of public resort in and about London, on Easter Monday, were thronged with holiday makers. Upwards of 48,000 went to the Crystal Palace; nearly 40,000 to the Zoological Society's Gardens; 14,000 to the British Museum; about 30,000 to the South Kensington Museum; and a concert at the Albert Hall was attended by between 7000 and 8000 persons. The metropolitan railway lines were crowded with passengers, and the river steam-boats, the tramways, and the omnibuses were not sufficient to meet the requirements of those who wished to travel by them. The day was, as usual, a great one at Hampstead-heath, Greenwich Park, and other open spaces in the suburbs, and the excursion-trains to the seaside took many thousands away at an early hour in the morning. At the Brighton Aquarium 13,457 persons passed through the turnstiles during the day. The London International Exhibition of 1874 was opened on Monday without any ceremony. The visitors during the day numbered about 14,000.—For volunteers the character of the day was maintained by a sham fight at Wimbledon, being an engagement between two local forces representing Surrey and Middlesex. According to the general idea, the Surrey men formed part of a main army stationed at Croydon, the leader of which hears that two brigades of the Middlesex force are about to form a junction at Richmond Park. To prevent this he pushes forward his advance guard on Wimbledon-common, but the enemy drive back his skirmishers and fighting ensues along the whole line. The plan seems to have been executed with reasonable success, and few litches occurred either in the commissariat or the handling of the troops on the field. The Middlesex force was commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Surrey men by Colonel Stedman, C.B.

Archæology of the Month.

Archæology has lost an accomplished supporter by the death of Mr. Albert Way, to whom we owe the organisation of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, under conditions of the highest success. Upon his estate of Wotton Manor Mr. Way formed a considerable collection of objects of art and virtue, in which he took great delight. He possessed an almost encyclopædic acquaintance with archæology.

In recently digging for gravel, at a depth of 18 in., on the irrigation farm at Beddington, have been discovered the remains of a Roman warrior, who had evidently been buried in his armour, together with some arms. Some time previously the remains of a Roman villa were found in the same neighbourhood, and a quantity of coins, Roman and British, between Croydon and Norwood. In the above locality have been found distinct traces of "hut circles" in the fields south-east of Woodcote and near Wallington Manor House, and it is supposed that the Roman town of Noviomagus occupied the southern portion of the parish. The Roman villa was found between Beddington-lane and Hackbridge station, or very nearly in the direct line from Woodcote to Streatham. The evidence from the coins would give a Roman occupation of the locality from A.D. 258 to A.D. 375. According to ancient evidence, a number of Roman roads converged in this neighbourhood, proving it to be an important position during the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. The investigation of this find has been referred to the Surrey Archæological Society.

A work which Bishop Russell declared, fifty years ago, to be wanting to fill a literary gap is on the eve of publication by Messrs. Virtue and Co. It is "The Ancient Church of Scotland;" a history of all the cathedral, conventual, and collegiate churches, and the hospitals; with lists of bishops, monastic superiors, and capitular clergy, illustrations and ground-plans, by Mr. Mackenzie Walcott. There are chapters on Scottish archæology, and legends of the olden time.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, March 12, the Rev. W. Egerton, Rector of Whitchurch, Salop, described the alleged discovery in that church of the body of the great Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed, at Chastillon, in the year 1453, in the sixtieth year of his age. The skull bore traces of having been cleft with a blow of a battle-axe, and each bone was wrapped up carefully in cerecloth, which would seem to corroborate Leland's statement that the body was originally buried in France, and was afterwards brought over by his grandson, Sir G. Talbot, and interred in the old church (which fell down in 1713) at Whitchurch, Salop, in accordance with the desire expressed in the Earl's will, made at Portsmouth, in 1453. Mr. C. K. Watson (secretary of the Society of Antiquaries) gave a résumé of the statements made in contemporary chronicles respecting the manner of Talbot's death. From these it appears that he was shot in the thigh by a ball, which killed the horse on which he was riding. The horse fell upon him, and he was then dispatched, not with circumstances of barbarity, by the French "archers," who hastened to the spot. Of these bones the author of "The First Part of Henry the Sixth" writes as follows:—

*East. Hew them to pieces! hark these bones asunder,
Whose life was England's glory, Gallia's wonder!
Chor. Oh, no; forbear! For that which
During his life we have fled,
Let us not wrong it dead!*

Sir E. Smirke has read to the Archæological Institute some remarks "On the Probable Use of a Falchion" in the case of the descent of the manor of Auckland to the Bishops of Durham. They had reference to the curved sword, inscribed "Edwardus Nices Anglice," lately brought to the notice of the Institute by Mr. Earwaker. Mr. W. J. B. Smith has also exhibited a Spanish falchion of the sixteenth century, with 8 guard, pommel, and terminations of guard in form of birds' heads, blade inscribed IVAN . MARTINES . EN TOLEDO . IN . TE . DOMINE . ESPERAVI; also two other specimens of falchions of special make, German and English; also a small poniard, with bayonet-shaped blade of silver; the pommel and guard also of silver—the former in the shape of a human skull, the latter that of two thigh-bones crossed, probably Italian, late sixteenth century.

Archdeacon Trollope has lately presented from the Associated Architectural Societies a complete series of their reports and papers to the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth Palace. The proceedings contain valuable architectural and archæological descriptions of churches in the counties of York, Lincoln, Worcester, Leicester, &c.

Mr. Andrew Macallum writes from Korosco, Nubia, that "at the south side of the great Temple of Aboo Simbel he found the entrance of a painted chamber, rock cut, and measuring 21 ft. 2½ in. by 14 ft. 8 in., and 12 ft. high to the spring of the arch, elaborately sculptured, and painted in the best style of the best period of Egyptian art, bearing the portraits of Ramesses the Great and his cartouches, and in a high state of preservation. In a staircase were discovered the bones of a woman and child, with two small cinerary urns, doubtless a subsequent interment. "Whether the painted chamber (says Mr. Macallum) is the inner sanctuary of a small temple or part of a tomb, or only a speos, like the well-known grotto at Ibrim, will be a question for future excavators to determine."

On the shores of the Sea of Marmora (says the *Academy*) has just been discovered a portion of a marble column, ornamented with figures of men and horses, and believed to have formed part of the Arcadius column, which remained standing more than 200 years after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and was not destroyed till towards the close of the seventeenth century. The entire surface, from the base to the capital, was sculptured with bas-reliefs of the victims of Theodosius the Great, and the interior contained a winding staircase which gave access to the summit.

Mr. T. Layton has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a very remarkable Roman sword, found in the Thames, with a portion of the bronze covering of the sheath richly decorated with repoussé work; among the decorations was the popular representation of the fable of Romulus and Remus. The rest of the plaque was filled with foliage and flowers, birds, butterflies, and rabbits. This sword recalled the so-called sword of Tiberius in the British Museum, and a sword found at Wiesbaden and figured in Lindenschmidt.

Mr. Glendinning, of Exeter, recently found at Bideford, at the root of a tree, a number of valuable coins, which were all in a good state of preservation, and proved to belong to the Roman period of domination in Great Britain, and also to different Roman Emperors of the time. Several of them are sestertii of the Emperors Diocletian and Constantius, ranging from the middle to the latter part of the third century of the Christian era. Others are denarii of Domitian and Severus Alexander, having, in addition to the inscriptions, various emblems, such as the sacrificial altar, the legend "Princeps Juventutis," and figures of Liberty and Concord.

The *Italie* of Rome reports a number of archæological discoveries recently made in the different quarters where building is going on.

Dr. Hirschfeld has been charged by the Prussian Government with an exploration of Asia Minor for the discovery of inscriptions, objects of art, and antiquities.

Dr. Schliemann has lately made excavations at Mycenæ, the ancient capital of Agamemnon. He has examined the Acropolis in thirty-four different places, and by digging shafts on the first and second terraces he reached the rock at a depth of 20 ft. to 12 ft. He discovered red pottery with splendidly-painted ornamentation, two stone axes, one flint arrow, and a number of idols. Five of them represent Hera, the tutelary goddess of Argos. A number of small cows were found in red terra cotta, but as yet no Hera with a cow's head.

The beautiful collection of china formed by Lady Frances Russell has just been sold. There were numerous groups and figures of "Chelsea" and "Bow." Among the latter were four figures representing the "Seasons," which sold for £46; a pair of Chelsea vases, £45; a pair of figures (a sailor and his sweetheart), £46; a group of the "Musical Party," £52; four "Derby" figures of the "Seasons," £52; and a figure of Sir John Falstaff, from the same factory, £35. Among the examples of old "Worcester," a teapot sold for £20, and a pair of oblong baskets, £27 10s. An old "Dresden" cabaret, £30; and a pair of old Dresden vases, £98. A small Sèvres cup and saucer, with panels painted with subjects after Fraudenburg, £78. The collection realised £2250 14s.

FINE ARTS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PICTURE GALLERIES.

The International Exhibition of 1874 opened on Monday last, but, as we write, is still incomplete in the fine-arts and some other departments. As before, the French are behind-hand, the arrangement of their collection having hardly commenced. The show of works intended to represent certain deceased English artists is also not completed. We shall, therefore, postpone a more detailed notice of both these sections till a future occasion. As regards the loan collection of works by deceased artists, which is situate in the north-western gallery, we may, however, offer a few particulars. The deceased oil-painters that have been selected for representation are Sir David Wilkie (by whom there are at present forty-one examples, including sketches), John Constable (twenty-three examples), David Roberts (forty-nine), and Augustus Egg (twenty-five). Then there are drawings, generally of architectural subjects, by Samuel Prout, J. S. Cotman, J. Coney, C. Wild, A. Pugin, F. Mackenzie, and J. M. W. Turner. These architectural painters have been selected because architecture is one of the great divisions in the ten years' cycle of art and industry illustrated in the present Exhibition. None of the painters named is represented in a widely-comprehensive or in anything near a complete manner. The two or three drawings by Turner are, in particular, ridiculously inadequate to convey any idea of him as a painter of architecture, particularly in his early period. The examples of Wilkie, Constable, Roberts, and Egg are, however, numerous and important, and this portion of the exhibition will, doubtless, prove highly attractive. The Wilkie series is enriched by several pictures from the Royal collection, and a rare opportunity is afforded for studying the master in his early realistic and better style, and in his later more conventional manner. To the former period—i.e., before his journey to Italy and Spain, in 1825—belong "The Village Recruit," "Blind-Man's Buff," "The Letter of Introduction," and "The Penny Wedding." Among the best pictures of his later period here are "The Maid of Saragossa," "The Guerilla's Departure," "The Guerilla's Return," and "Columbus in the Convent of La Rabida."

The works by (with a few exceptions) living English painters in the adjoining gallery have this year diminished in number and deteriorated in quality in a most remarkable manner. As we anticipated, this attempt to form another large annual exhibition of current English art, in addition to those already existing, is, for various reasons, the weak part of the present international scheme. Of about two hundred English oil paintings in this gallery there is hardly a dozen, including those previously exhibited, to which we should care to call a foreign critic's attention as average samples of our school; and the water-colour drawings are even more insignificant. Among the better works are "A Storm in Harvest" (530), by J. Linnell, sen., with a grand but exaggerated effect of rolling cumuli; "Poet's Retreat" (537), by T. Danby; a powerful illustration of "Dora" (641), by J. Burr, exhibited at the Academy, and engraved by us a few years back; "The Making of the New Forest" (662), by R. Burchett; and "The Sand Road" (519), by Mr. Redgrave—a little picture in the artist's early and best manner. We may also mention as fairly good or promising the oil paintings by C. Bauerle, E. Gill, T. O. Hume, W. Barclay, and H. Moore.

The southernmost of the western galleries contains a collection of foreign pictures, chiefly Bavarian, which seems to have been selected with some care and respect for the British public. If there are no works of a high order, there are few hopelessly bad, and a fair average of respectable workmanship is maintained, though the fault prevalent in German art of black, opaque shadows is occasionally apparent. As works of mark here we may name "Difference of Opinion" (1090), by A. Holmberg; "The Poacher" (1098), by F. Meyer-Wismar; "The Postman on the Chiemsee" (1100), by Prof. K. Kaupp; "The Last Meeting between Louis XVI. and his Family" (1119), by E. Meisel; "A Jury"—tasting wine—(1126), and "In the Parson's Cellar" (1128), by R. S. Zimmermann; "Art and Patronage" (1191), a picture with monkeys, by H. Schumann; "Roman Chariot-Race in the Time of the Emperor Domitian" (1224), a large, elaborate, and extremely spirited picture of a scene in the arena of the Roman amphitheatre, by Prof. A. Wagner; "Italian Concert" (1237), a picture aiming at Titianesque colour, by R. Kuppelmayr, together with numerous Alpine and other landscapes of considerable merit.

The Belgian school, which occupies the same eastern gallery as last year and some wall space farther south, is more numerous than well represented. Several of the leading painters of the school are absent, and the contributions generally are far less important than those exhibited in 1871. A large proportion of the pictures can but damage the reputation of the school. In '71 Belgian art was comparatively little known in this country, and the Belgian painters won a legitimate success. But, the novelty having worn off, impartial criticism soon finds that mannerism and self-repetition are quite as common in this as in other schools. Indeed, the sound Belgian system of teaching the technique of painting rather favours pictorial manufacture of a given pattern. What, for instance, but the merest system of picture manufacture *en gros* could account for the numberless panels and canvases by Verboeckhoven and other popular Belgian painters all marked by the closest family likeness possible, which have stocked all parts of Europe and America? Moreover, the technical system of the school inclines to the materialistic or to the artificial in colour, especially in the followers of Leys. Then, again, the average Belgian artist has no advantage over the British in general culture. Not only is Belgian art materialistic, sometimes to the point of grossness technically considered, but the conception is almost invariably of a bourgeois character. Elevated invention, learning, refined sentiment, delicacy of treatment, taste,

grace, playfulness, fancy, are comparatively unknown in the Belgian school. On the other hand, we find among the best men manliness, honesty, and individuality unsurpassed.

Among the most ambitious works are the historical subjects by Soubre—"A Noble Family (Gueux) before the Council of Blood" (1554) and "Catherine of Arragon and Cardinal Wolsey" (1514); Vanden Bussche's "Last of the Romans" (2203) and "Marguerite Drowning her Infant" (1690), and "A Biblical Discussion in the Sixteenth Century" (1659), by E. Vanderhaegen. By M. Slingeneer, the painter of the "Christian Martyr in the Reign of Diocletian," which we engraved from the '62 International, there is a picture of a Tunisian mother with her boy (1656), painted in a large style. M. Wauters, whose "Mary of Burgundy before the Echevins" we also engraved, has a female head powerfully painted and rich in tone. "The Emigrant's Return," by Portals, is utterly unworthy of the artist's reputation—see the formless head of the baby. Mr. C. Hermans is an artist of promise; his large picture of the interior of an hospital has very fine qualities of tone. For unaffected sincerity in sentiment and fidelity to humble life there is nothing better than the "Dutch Interior—Sunday Afternoon" (1568), by H. Bource. Attention is also recommended to the "Rosamond" (1524) and "Cinderella" (1706), by Van Lierus; the charming groups of children with flowers by J. Verhas; the Spanish subjects by Adolphe Dillens; and the figure-pictures by De Block, C. Webb, A. Serrure, T. Gérard, A. Robert, Dell'Acqua, and Mdlle. Vanden Broeck, together with the works, more or less in the manner of Leys, by Lagye, the brothers De Vriendt, Cleynens, and W. Linnig. In landscape the honours will be carried off by De Schampheleer, with his autumnal scene on the Amstel (1560), and the still finer view on the Meuse (1640), with a stormy sky; and by Van Luppen, with two views, possessing a rare combination of vigour, and feeling in the neighbourhood of the Ardennes (Nos. 1552 and 1697). There are also excellent landscapes by Coosemans, Roelofs, A. Wust, Heymans, T. Verheyden, Gabriel, and J. Jacobs. Among the specimens of animal-painting two brilliant little studies of cows and donkeys by De Haas, pictures of cattle by Plumot, of horses by Verwee, and of dogs by De Prater and Madame Ronner, will find admirers. The architectural department is well represented by large views of Rome and Naples by Boissuet, and of Heidelberg by Stroobant; whilst still-life is ably depicted by De Noter, Verhoeven-Ball, and Vanden Bosch.

The adjoining rooms contain pictures from Holland, Scandinavia, Germany, Austria, and Italy. Several of them deserve attention, and some of those from Italy possess special quality of ideality in form, subtle observation, or beauty of execution, characteristic of the nascent schools of that ancient home of art. Among the latter we may name, besides several good landscapes, "A Game at Morra" (2141), by P. C. Gilardi; "On the Beach" (2146), by L. Steyffani; "The Love Letter" (2161), by A. Pietrasanta; "An Opportune Moment" (2162), by Cav. L. Bianchi; "Will He Return?" (2177), by Cav. B. Giuliano; and "The Kiss" (2194), a girl kissing a painting of the Saviour beside a lighted taper, by L. Serra: a gem of effect, colour, and finish.

One of the east galleries contains paintings and drawings from various parts of the world by officers of the Army and Navy. Many of these are both interesting and clever; but they scarcely come within our critical province.

In the lower galleries of the Albert Hall there are on the east side a fine collection of engravings, generally recent; and on the west side a collection of photographs. In the specimens of fine-art pottery, glass-painting, enamels, &c., there are some designs commendable for taste in drawing and colour, but we have not space to particularise.

The sculpture we must reserve for future notice.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

This exhibition does not, like some of its predecessors, break new ground in any comparatively unknown direction of Continental art; yet it is, we think, the most variously representative, and, on the whole, the choicest display, which Mr. Wallis has provided for public gratification and cultivation. The enterprise required to glean such a collection from the various schools of Europe is most creditable, and English artists may be strongly recommended to keep themselves informed at this gallery of what their foreign brethren are achieving in every branch of art.

Two pictures by Meissonnier renew our wonder at the hardly-approached and never-surpassed perfectness of the painter's workmanship. In "The Guard Room" (63) we see a party of soldiers in costumes of the seventeenth century, two of their number playing cards, several others looking on. Of the two players it is not difficult to foresee that the gaily-dressed younger officer will prove the victim. He is timid and serious, his antagonist confident and radiant; all the spectators enter into the fun; and every figure is instinct with character and expression. The other picture (60) is on a larger, or rather a less minute, scale than usual. It represents a sort of French George Morland painting for a cabaret sign a figure of a jolly Bacchus astride a wine-barrel. The proprietor (in costume of the Directory) has lounged into the back yard which constitutes the artist's studio to examine the work, and plants himself before it with the lofty air of a connoisseur; the artist turns towards him, grinning with the satisfaction with which he hopes to infect his patron. Remarkable as are the drawing and characterisation of this picture, it is not happy, comparatively speaking, in colour; the browns are decidedly monotonous, and Meissonnier's technical completeness appears to be more marvellous when displayed within the customary microscopic dimensions.

Another picture remarkable for disciplined thoroughness of execution generally, which also possesses character and some humour, is "Rent Day" (50), by E. Berne-Bellecour. The scene is the interior of a stately hall, portions being evidently studied from the gallery at Knoke, where the artist painted, while residing in England during the Franco-German war. The gouty landlord sits at his breakfast-table; a young woman, encouraged by her mother, advances timidly towards him with a petition. The steward receives the rents at a side-table, and several tenants wait at the end of the gallery. The magnificent chimney-piece of coloured marbles and other parts of the picture are exquisitely painted, but the whole is not correspondingly finished. Bouguereau's consummate drawing and modelling, his smoothness of texture and melting gradations—obtained, however, by sacrificing the richness obtainable with impasto and the suggestive charm which may be given by "looser" handling—are exemplified in "The Sleep of Childhood" (156). In the same category may be placed the pretty but conventional head called "Pastorella" (82), by Merle; and the refined and graceful, but rather affected and waxen, picture of two ladies at a "Jewel Cabinet" (155), by F. Verhas. Thinness of painting, and the consequent absence of the full virtue and quality of oil pigments, together with occasional insensibility to harmony of colouring, may be alleged against the works of M. Gérôme, and are more perceptible when his intense conception, inventiveness, and learning are not brought into full play—as in the single figure called "Botzaris" (44),

where the tiles of the walls, with their cold-coloured patterns, are discordant against the crimson robes, richly-ornamented arms, and swarthy skin of the figure. The charm of a freer style, with, however, ample exactitude in essentials, is apparent in E. Fromentin's picture (68) of a caravan among the green fields of maize which have sprung up after the subsidence of the periodical Nile inundation; and still more conspicuously in "African Camp Followers" (19), a party of sturdy, active, carrier negroes, which recalls some of our Special Artist's sketches from Cape Coast and Ashantee. M. Fromentin has a worthy follower in A. Pasini, as witness the "Gateway of the Alhambra" (72) and other works. For sober truthfulness and solid broad execution we commend the visitor to examples of Jules Breton and his pupil, P. Billet. By the former there is a half-length of a Bretonne, in her Sunday and fête-day finery, holding a taper that has just blown out, "Going to Mass" (139). She is comely and picturesque, but there is a superstitious fervour in her expression that is quite painful to behold. Billet's picture of girls stooping to cut grass is sincere in its sentiment of humble pathos, and the tender colours are beautifully harmonised by the mist, though the grey hues have crept too near the foreground.

Art, happily, is many-sided; and a peculiar and lovely phase of it, within the limits of the artist's aim, is illustrated in A. Stevens's "Idle Hour" (12)—a girl reclining on a couch. There is no grace, beauty, or feeling in form, and hardly any meaning in this picture; yet the delicious qualities of tone and colour evoked out of an unpromising arrangement of neutral tints and greens will yield a rich treat to artist eyes: colour here is everything, as in a Japanese decoration. Mr. de Yonghe's "Pretty Reflections" (20) would make an elegant boudoir decoration, but it has not the artistic value of the preceding. M. Hébert's "Madonna" (8)—a dreamy-eyed, malaria-stricken Italian woman, with her child—is a rich piece of colouring; but we must protest against the introduction, in our day, of actually gilt and embossed nimbi in the Byzantine manner. Simple mention must suffice of Schreyer's "Wal-lachian Carrier" (122); Leloir's "Beating to Arms" (17), groups of trumpeters and soldiers in gorgeous Maximilian costumes; E. Muraton's "Vases and Musical Instruments" (213), a superb piece of still-life painting; and generally good, if not fully representative, examples of the French landscape-painters, deceased and living—Troyon, T. Rousseau, Diaz, J. Dupré, Jacque, and Corot.

It may be inferred from the preceding names that the strength of the exhibition resides, more perhaps than on any former occasion, in the pictures of the French school; and Mr. Wallis could go to no better source for representing almost every department of art. There is, however, also a sprinkling of works by the Belgian, Dutch, German, and Italian, or Romano-Spanish schools. We hardly know whether the Hungarian painter, Cernak, would be claimed by the French or the Belgian school; he has studied in both, though, we believe, mostly in Paris. There is a reduction here of his large and remarkably fine picture, "Episode of the War in Montenegro, 1862" (18), which was lately exhibited at the Paris and Antwerp salons.

The influence of the Spanish painters, Fortuny and Madrazo, upon artists of different nationalities who together recently formed a school at Rome, since comparatively scattered, is exemplified in the works of Boldini, Ribera, Capobianchi, Vibert (who, we believe, we are justified in including), and others. These painters seek primarily for splendour of colour and brilliancy of handling. The purest colours, but in small, balanced quantities, are profusely scattered about their pictures with dazzling, though frequently artificial, effect. They likewise practise a calculated dash in their brushwork, often the more surprising and captivating for being found in works of a very diminutive scale, yet not seldom leaving an impression of too obtrusive cleverness. So much ability, natural and acquired, was enlisted in the new school that it at first carried the world of art by storm. Already, however, there seems to be a reaction against the tricks and artifices of the school, which are only too easy of imitation. Boldini, one of the most skilful of this group of painters, has a tiny picture of a girl lying "Eanuyée" (57) on a couch, which has the merits and faults of the school in a high degree; as will be seen on comparing the delicate fairy-like painting of the upper portion with the harsh, staring rug beneath, to say nothing of the voluptuous feeling. In two small, open-air subjects, with female figures in purer taste (Nos. 46 and 62), the artist is altogether delightful; it would be difficult to praise too highly the truthful brilliancy of the daylight effects. "Chez le Cordonnier" (36), by Capobianchi—two ladies, dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, trying on the daintiest of high-heeled satin shoes; and R. Ribera's grimly droll string of Italian acrobats trudging through the snow (33), are other very skilful pictures of the same class.

The Spanish painter Roybet is more robust, with something of the power of the old Spanish masters combined with a stronger relish for colour: see "An Official Messenger" (97). Vibert's "Le Schisme" (178), a cardinal and the head of a monastic order seated, in high dudgeon, back to back beside a table that certainly was not spread for a fast-day, is as humorous as it is admirably painted. "Spanish Wedding" (164), by the same, where bride and bridegroom are starting dos-à-dos on horseback, amidst the congratulations of a multitude of friends, evinces close observation, and is bright but rather hard in colour.

"Catechising" (100), a scene in a rural Bavarian church, is scarcely worthy of the reputation of the great German master Vautier, though the children's faces evince his keen discrimination of character. A picture (75), by Knaus, of a little girl embroidering, with her arm round the neck of her chubby brother, is charming, though likewise not an important example of this eminent German artist. The Dutch painter Israels is far more acceptable in his pathetic subjects than in bright-toned pictures, such as "The Fisherman's Family" (158) paddling by the seashore. Nor is Clays's painting of the sea in motion, in No. 49, at all to be compared with his "calm" marine pieces. There are, besides, several small pictures of merit, chiefly landscape; but we must conclude our notice with mention of "The Port of Waxholm, near Stockholm" (148), by A. Wahlberg, a large moonlight view, very daring in its strong contrasts and its "loaded" painting of the lights in the sky and on the rippling sea. It is impossible to deny the painter's power, and for us it is equally impossible to accept some of his effects, particularly in the ruddy brown hues of the clouds; yet there are other passages of great truth and impressiveness.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The exhibition of this society contains, as usual, a wearisome mass of common-place productions, or performances by men who have certainly mistaken their vocation in supposing that they had any calling for art, together with a sparse sprinkling of works evincing love of nature and workman-like qualities, though none of them reach a very high degree of excellence either in conception or execution. By way of courteous recognition of the society Sir Francis Grant, Sir John Gilbert, and

Mr. Redgrave contribute a single canvas each, but they are small works of minor importance.

Whatever merit may be discovered in the exhibition is almost confined to the landscape. The production of a good figure picture demands acquaintance with pictorial principles and considerable training in draughtsmanship. But landscape of the realistic topographic order prevalent here is within the reach of men possessed of ordinary powers of observation and industry, though deficient in the scholarly culture required in landscape, as well as in figure-painting when of more ideal generalised character, and when made the vehicle of human sentiment. There is, however, hardly a single landscape in these rooms which addresses itself primarily to the feelings and the aesthetic sense, using the locality depicted merely as a theme. But our landscape-painters generally have still to learn this higher function of their art, so commonly appreciated by French landscapists. One of the soundest pieces of work, though the routine of the means to the end is not sufficiently concealed, is Mr. G. Cole's "Luncheon in the Harvest-Field" (126). Mr. Syer's "Dunstanborough" (174), with a rough sea, is effective, but too conventional to be impressive. There is much more freshness of observation in several landscapes by Mr. Peel, but the colouring might be warmer and more agreeable. Mr. Gosling's "Cornfield" (185) has a telling general effect, seen at a distance, but nearer its paintiness is obvious. Mr. H. Moore, one of the ablest of the members, has a coast scene, "Setting Night Nets between Tides" (10), with a faint glow of light after sundown lingering on the edges of and behind grey clouds, which is true and unvulgar. A pretty rustic scene, probably up the Thames, named "The Swing" (448), by J. Aumonier, is remarkable here for its generally refined treatment and light graceful handling. A twilight subject (46), by A. Ludovici (46), is appropriately tender, though rather mannered in treatment. There is merit, too, in an evening scene, with sheep and figures (421), by E. N. Downard. Admitting their rather sketchy slightness and the too great fondness for a key of grey, there is nothing here so vividly true to the aspect of nature under effects of sunlight sometimes diffused by mist, or grey daylight veiled by watery clouds, as the small seacoast studies of the brothers W. L. and C. W. Wyllie. They are all noteworthy, but we may specially commend "Early Morning—Sheep" (178), by the former, and "Baiting the Lines" (354), by the latter. Mr. Hemy is not up to the mark of previous works in the marine piece, "Over the Bar" (586); the water is too opaque, making due allowance for the influence of the sandy shallow bottom. Among other landscape, marine, or animal subjects rather above the average, though sometimes betraying self-repetition and mannerism, occasionally at second hand, are "Port Madoc, North Wales" (91), by H. Dawson, jun.; "Dordrecht on the Meuse" (105), by E. Hayes; "Barden Towers, Wharfedale" (379), by J. P. Pettit; "Cornish Headland—Stormy Moonrise" (328), by G. F. Teniawood; and contributions by A. Clint, S. R. Percy, the Williams family, J. T. Lucas, C. S. Walters, J. S. Noble, H. H. Coudery, and T. Earl.

In turning to the figure-pictures we must honestly say, thankless as is the duty, that we find nothing deserving of very warm, unqualified praise. Draughtsmanship of the feeblest, garish colour, obtrusive vulgarity or artificial taste, ignorance of the principles of design, composition, chiaroscuro, and pictorial "keeping" meet the eye at every turn. The root of the evil is unquestionably that scarcely any untravelled English painters receive the thorough training attainable in most Continental schools. Habitual exhibitors in these rooms seem to be constantly painting down to a lower standard, or the advance elsewhere makes one more exigent. Names once in repute—such as those of Messrs. Baxter, Cobbett, Hill, W. and V. Bromley—are now attached to mere vapid artificiality, to the veriest commonplace manufacture, to clumsy inaptitude, or to dramatic and poetical subjects treated in a way that is really beneath criticism. The fancy and sense of colour of Mr. A. J. Woolmer are not to be disputed; yet how much more valuable would his kaleidoscopic vagaries be if they had a little more reference to that natural truth which is the only sound basis for art or poetry! All we can say is that the following are above rather than below the average level of merit in Suffolk-street:—"Julian Peveril and Alice Bridgforth in the Painted Chamber" (81), by T. Roberts; "Hark! hark! the lark," &c. (422), by J. C. Waite; two cottage subjects by H. King; "Music Hath Charms" (201), by A. F. Patten; "Alone" (411), by C. S. Lidderdale; "Old Stories Retold" (251), by J. Hayllar; and contributions by W. M. Wyllie, P. Levin, R. Buckner, the brothers Holmes, E. G. Girardot, A. W. Bayes, J. Ritchie, and Miss A. E. Manly—"Julia" (520), a study of a head, which, in virtue of its delicate modelling and sweet expression, deserves a much better place.

In the rooms for water colours are a few drawings of some merit and promise, but not of importance sufficient to demand individual notice.

Two important drawings in black and white by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur are on view at Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre's, King-street, St. James's, preparatory to their being engraved. In the one, "The Straits of Ballachulish," cattle are swimming and wading through the water, accompanied by drovers in boats. In the other, "The Stamped," a herd of terrified Highland cattle are in full career; some, in their mad flight, trample on sheep.

The fourth autumn exhibition of pictures, under the auspices of the Liverpool Corporation, is to open about Sept. 1 next. We are requested to make this announcement because an impression is abroad that the usual exhibition in the Free Library and Museum building would be discontinued till the completion of the new art-gallery.

The celebrated painter Wilhelm von Kaulbach, who held the post of director of the Royal Academy at Munich, died there on Tuesday evening from an attack of cholera. The deceased artist was born on Oct. 15, 1805.

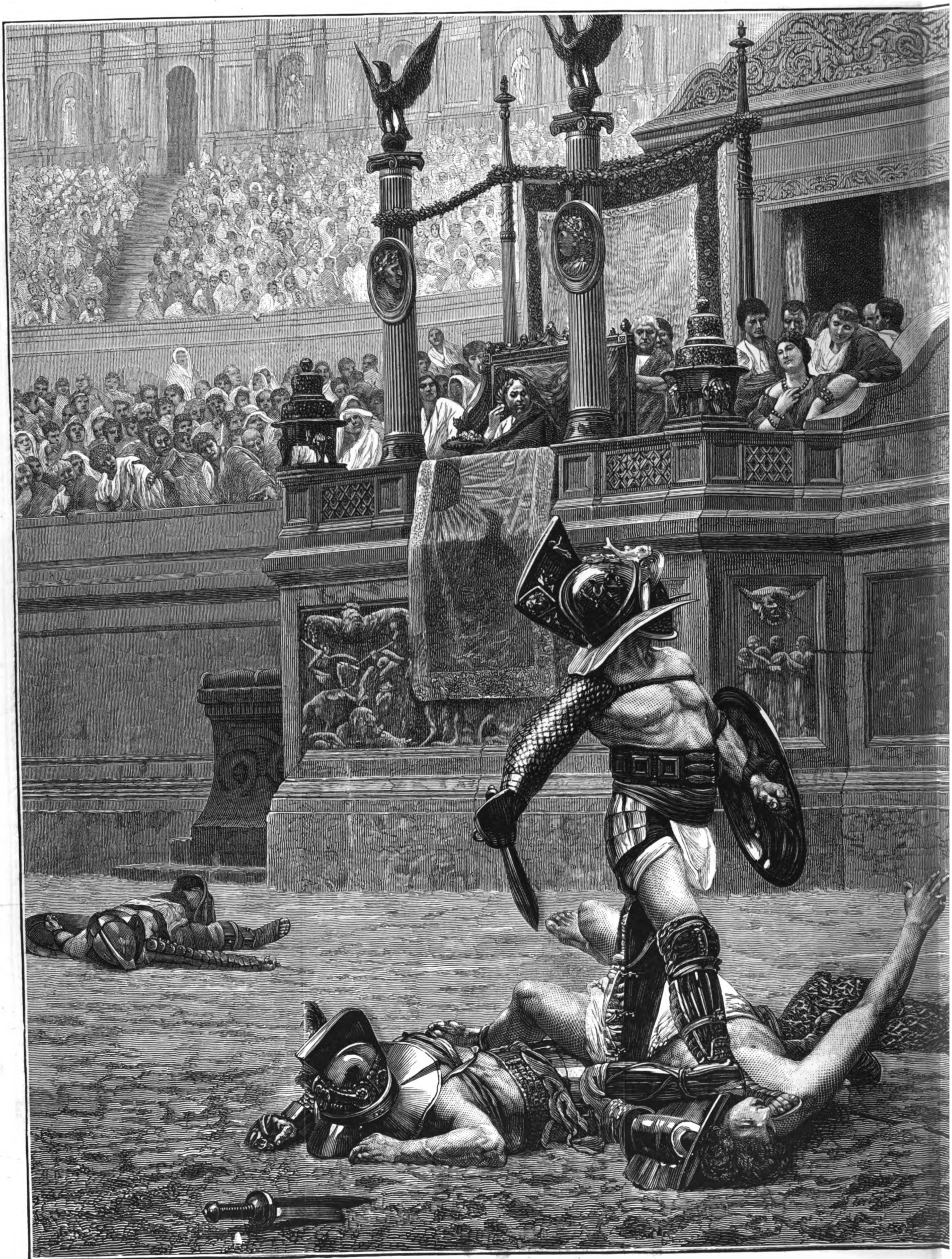
According to an account recently issued, the Stock transferred and paid to the Commissioners of Annuities within the year ended Jan. 5 last amounted to £203,543.

Several children were returning, on Tuesday week, from school at Tatham, ten miles from Lancaster, when they were caught in a hailstorm. Two of them—John Paisley Smith, aged thirteen years, son of a farmer, and Joseph Foster—took shelter under an oak-tree. The tree was struck by lightning, and stripped of a considerable portion of its bark and branches. Smith was killed on the spot. His companion was knocked down, but was not injured.

Lord Derby has sent a letter to the county magistrates resigning his position as Chairman of the Kirkdale Quarter Sessions, on account of his engagements as Foreign Secretary. Mr. Cross, M.P., has resigned the post of Deputy Chairman on account of his official engagements. At the County Quarter Sessions at Nottingham, on Monday, Lord Belper tendered his resignation as Chairman, on account of advanced age, and Mr. Hildyard, M.P., was appointed his Lordship's successor.

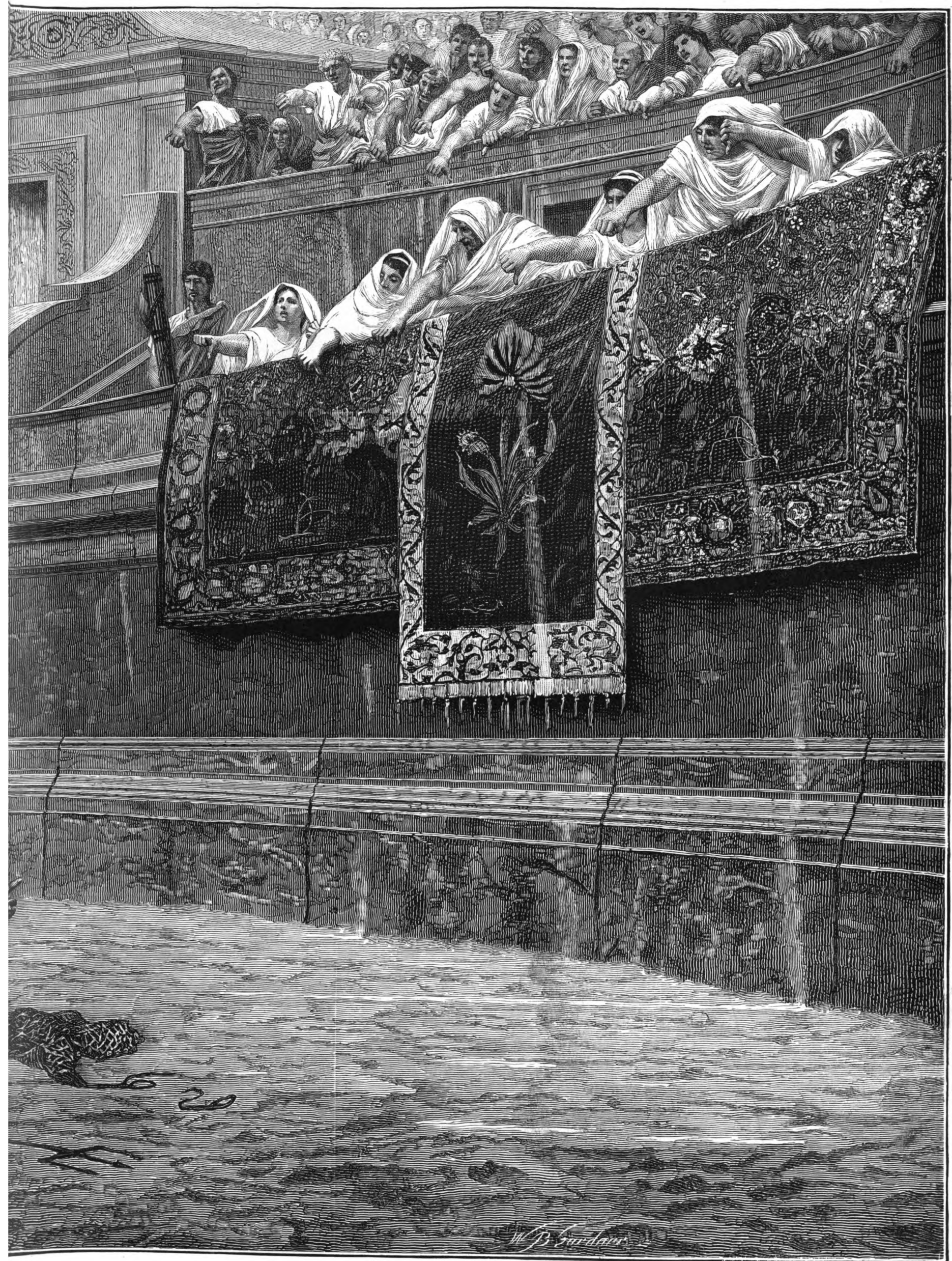


THE DISTRESS IN PARIS: DISTRIBUTION OF BEDDING TO THE POOR.



THE GLADIATORS:

BY M. C.



“POLICE VERSO.”

GEROME.



THE LATE MR. THOMAS MORSON, CHEMIST.

An eminent scientific and practical chemist, the late Mr. Thomas Newborn Robert Morson, died the other day at his house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged seventy-five. He was born at Stratford-le-Bow, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in Fleet Market; but the study of chemical science, in which he had the companionship of Faraday to assist and to improve his early efforts, proved more attractive to Morson than the medical profession. In the establishment of M. Planche, a pharmacien at Paris, he acquired a high degree of knowledge and skill. On his return to London he succeeded to a business as chemist and druggist in Farringdon-street, where he carried on, with his ordinary trade, experimental researches and inventions of different useful kinds. The first sulphate of quinine made in England and the first morphia were produced in Mr. Morson's laboratory. He was also the inventor of a medicine called "pepsine," designed to aid the nutritive processes for the assimilation of food in cases of diseased spleen and other disorders of the digestive organs. From Farringdon-street he removed, after his marriage, to Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, and some time later established a manufactory in Hornsey.

road. He was a leading member of the Pharmaceutical Society, holding the office of vice-president during four years, and that of president during two or three other years: till 1870 he was a member of the Council. He enjoyed the personal acquaintance and esteem of many distinguished men of science in France and Germany, as well as in this country.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Claudet, of Regent-street.

THE NEW HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY.

The circumstances under which the head mastership of Rugby School became vacant, by the dismissal of the Rev. Dr. Hayman, on account of the quarrel between him and the assistant masters, have been discussed in a court of law. The Rev. Thomas William Jex-Blake, D.D., Principal of Cheltenham College, who has been chosen by the Governing Body of Rugby Head Master of that school, in the place of Dr. Hayman, is one of the family of Mr. Thomas Jex-Blake, J.P., of Swanton Abbott, Norfolk, and was born in the year 1832. Another of the same family is Miss Sophia Jex-Blake, who has taken a leading part in promoting the higher education of women. He entered Rugby School, in 1844, as a pupil of the late Bishop of Calcutta. From Rugby he was, in 1851, elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, where the present Dean of Westminster was tutor. Mr. Jex-Blake took his Bachelor's degree in 1855, obtaining a first class in classical honours, having previously gained the same place in the "Moderation Lists." He was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Queen's College, but vacated it, by his marriage, in 1857. He was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop (Wilberforce) of Oxford, in 1856, and admitted into Priest's orders by the Bishop of Winchester in the following year. He held an assistant mastership at Rugby, succeeding Mr. Bradley, the present Master of University College, Oxford, under Dr. Temple, for several years previous to his appointment, in 1868, to the Headship of Cheltenham College. Among the printed testimonials in favour of Dr. Jex-Blake, which number almost a hundred, are those given by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of Winchester, the Deans of Westminster, Durham, and Norwich; the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; the Master of Trinity, Cambridge; the Master of Balliol; the Head Masters of Eton, Winchester, and Marlborough; Principal Shairp, the Rev. Canon Barry, Professor Rawlinson, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Childers, Mr. T. Hughes, and other persons of influence or note.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. G. Tod, of Cheltenham.

THE REV. DR. JEX-BLAKE,
HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL.

selves (Mr. Henry Neville and Miss Ada Cavendish), looked in each other's embrace, to the disgust of Lord Charles Spencer (Mr. W. H. Vernon), the satisfaction of Lady Betty Noel (Miss Fowler), and the surprise of all parties. A more complete situation cannot be conceived. The picture tells its own story, and requires no explanation. The play itself is of high merit, and will command the stage for many months to come.

SCENE FROM "CLANCARTY,"

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

It is seldom that the climax of a new play can be presented in a pictorial illustration. The drama of "Clancarty," however—one of the cleverest pieces of stage construction that even Mr. Tom Taylor has given to the modern stage—is so skilfully arranged that all the early incidents of its conduct to the striking situation of the third act, in the bedchamber of Lady Clancarty, when she and her lord have that "meeting and parting" on which the final interest of the action depends. The situation, moreover, has the advantage of bringing all the principal characters, together. Prominent in the scene, and forming its central group, we have the unhappy couple them-

THE DISTRESS IN PARIS.

Reference has been made, on several occasions, to the distress that has prevailed more severely than usual in the city of Paris during the past winter. It was the effect of a stagnation of trade, depriving many poor people of their ordinary employment and wages, together with high prices of food, fuel, and other commodities needful for the daily support of life, in the hard season of the year. Among the charitable agencies and institutions for the relief of suffering families, at this trying time, was that of a



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY, "CLANCARTY," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

fund benevolently provided to redeem from the Mont de Piété, and the branch pawning establishments, the articles of bedding, and sometimes of clothing, which had been pledged by their owners for small sums of money. The fund began with a gift by M. Debrousse, under the patronage of Madame la Maréchale de MacMahon, Duchess of Magenta, wife of the President of the French Government. Our illustration shows the scene at the branch office in the Rue Servan, Quartier de la Roquette. The recovery and redistribution of these goods was a rather interesting business operation. The profits of the Mont de Piété go to maintain the Paris hospitals, so that the city poor get the benefit, one way or another, of their payments at the rate of ten per cent, for interest on the money lent them during a year and a day. There are reckoned to be 105,400 persons relieved by the established Paris charities, with very little begging. The list of special beneficent institutions includes those for the care of the sick and wounded, having 8500 beds, almshouses or hospices, orphan schools, blind schools, deaf and dumb schools, lunatic and idiot asylums. The hospitals are endowed by means of a tax on theatrical entertainments, and a grant by the municipality of Paris.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The performances of last week following that of the opening night (Tuesday) consisted of "Crispino e la Comare" on the Thursday, and a repetition of "La Traviata"—with the second appearance of Mdlle. Heilbron—on Saturday. In the work first named Mdlle. Marimon (formerly of Her Majesty's Opera) made her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera-House, and her lively acting and graceful singing in the character of Annetta ensured her favourable reception. Of Ricci's light and vivacious music to the farcical libretto of "Crispino e la Comare" we have before spoken—on the occasion of its representation by the Italian Opera Buffa Company at the Lyceum Theatre in 1871. The work was first produced in this country at the Royal Italian Opera-House in 1866, and gained acceptance chiefly by the charm of Madame Adelina Patti's performance as Annetta, and the humour of Ronconi as the cobbler, her husband. It argues no small merit, therefore, in Mdlle. Marimon to have gained the favour of her new audience in a part with such associations surrounding it. Among the several successful points in her representation were the scene with Crispino at the close of the first act, and the delivery of the characteristic Venetian ballad, "La Fritola." Signor Ciampi, who replaced Signor Ronconi in the repetition of the opera in 1867, again gave great force to the broad comic humour of Crispino; and Signor Tagliafico was, also as before, a very effective representative of Mirabolano; Signor Capponi having again appeared as the other doctor, Fabrizio—the trio for these characters and Crispino (in the third act) creating the same effect as formerly, involving a necessary repetition of the latter portion. In the small tenor part of Contino Signor Sabater made his first appearance, and was well received. The cast was completed by Mdlle. Corsi, as La Comare, Signor Rossi, as Bartolo, and Signor Fallar, as Don Asdrubale.

This week's performances began, on Tuesday, with "La Figlia del Reggimento," in which Mdlle. Marimon made her second appearance here, and repeated one of those graceful performances of which we have formerly spoken during her engagement at Her Majesty's Opera. As Maria this lady again sang and acted with refinement and vivacity, having been especially successful in the "Rataplan" duet; the canzone, "Ciascun lo dice;" the tender aria, "Convien partir;" the sing-song lesson trio, and the final bravura. Signor Ciampi was the same hearty representative of Sergeant Sulpizio as formerly, and Signor Bettini was again the lover Tonio, the subordinate characters having been filled by Mdlle. Anese and Signori Fallar, Ragner, and Rossi. Signor Vianesi conducted.

The operas announced for the remaining nights of this week were—a repetition of "Crispino e la Comare," for Thursday; "L'Africaine" on Friday; and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" on Saturday, with the début of Signor Blume-Dorini as Almaviva.

The attractive concerts given in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House—including the co-operation of the principal artistes of the establishment—will be resumed for the season on April 25.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Mdlle. Lodi's second appearance—more than once postponed on account of her continued indisposition—took place on Saturday, and has materially enhanced the good impression which she made on her début as Aminta in "La Sonnambula." In her performance as Gilda, in "Rigoletto," she displayed much dramatic power, especially in the duet with her father (Rigoletto) in the first act, and in the still greater scene with the despairing Jester, when traced by him to the palace of the Duke. In Gilda's aria, "Caro nome," Mdlle. Lodi's brilliant and facile vocalisation called forth enthusiastic applause and an encore. Signor Galassi, as Rigoletto, acted and sang with much force and earnestness, especially in the great scene with the Jester's daughter, already referred to. Other portions of the cast were as on former occasions, including Signor Naudin as the Duke, and Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Maddalena, the small part of Sparafucile having been filled by Signor Costa, the recent débutant already spoken of. Sir Michael Costa has conducted the performances, as usual.

For this week four operas were announced—"Il Trovatore" on Monday, "La Sonnambula" on Tuesday (repetitions), "Marta" on Thursday, and "La Favorita" on Saturday.

Music, as usual, forms an important feature in the proceedings of the Easter week. On Monday, in association with the opening of the International Exhibition, a grand military and vocal concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall in the afternoon; both our Italian opera establishments have entered on their full career; the sixth and last concert of the second season of the British Orchestral Society took place on Thursday; the Sacred Harmonic Society were to perform "Judas Maccabæus" on Friday; and to-night (Saturday) the fifth and last of M. Gounod's concerts is to take place; so that there has been abundance of music of various kinds for the entertainment of holiday audiences.

The Wagner Society's closing concert of the series is postponed from April 10 to May 13.

The Good Friday sacred concert at the Crystal Palace was heard by over thirty thousand people. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington gained her accustomed encore by her brilliant rendering of "Let the bright Seraphim;" and Mr. Vernon Rigby was the tenor in place of Mr. Sims Reeves, whose illness, we regret to learn, continues. The most noticeable features of the concert were the deeply impressive singing of "O, Rest in the Lord," by Miss Antoinette Sterling, whose powerful contralto voice was instinct with true religious feeling; and the fervour with which Mr. Santley sang Gounod's ringing song from "Nazareth," "Though poor be the chamber."

Although there was no novelty at last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert, the selection was one of strong and substantial interest. Brahms's beautiful "Schicksalsspiel" ("Song of

Destiny"), for orchestra and chorus, was repeated, in consequence of the impression which it produced on its performance at the Crystal Palace concert of March 21, when it was first heard in this country, as noticed by us. Last Saturday's programme included Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), which was effectively given by band and chorus, with Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Katharine Poyntz, and Mr. Vernon Rigby as solo vocalists. Sir W. S. Bennett's "Fantasia-Overture," entitled "Paradise and the Peri," and miscellaneous vocal pieces, completed the selection.

The programme of general arrangements for the forthcoming triennial Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace has just been issued. As heretofore, there will be four public days, the grand rehearsal on Friday, June 19, comprising many of the principal features of each day's performance, the first of which will consist of "The Messiah," on Monday, June 22, Wednesday being appropriated to a selection of pieces, among which will be several that have not been before given at these festivals, such as choruses from "Saul," "Susanna" and the "Ode to St. Cecilia," the "Utrecht" Jubilate, &c.; besides one of the organ concertos to be performed by Mr. Best, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool. This year's scheme will continue the precedent, long established, of closing the festival on the Friday (June 26), with "Israel in Egypt," the grandest choral climax that can be found even among the works of Handel. The band and chorus will be on the same gigantic scale as formerly (numbering some four thousand executants), the musical arrangements being again carried out through the instrumentality of the Sacred Harmonic Society, their distinguished conductor, Sir Michael Costa, being again the presiding power that shall sway with master hand the multitude of performers. The solos will be sung by some of the most eminent vocalists, whose names will be hereafter specified.

The distinguished vocalist Madame Adelina Patti, who is performing with great success at Vienna, has been appointed, by a Royal decree of the Emperor of Austria, "First Chamber Singer to their Imperial Majesties." The honour is the greater inasmuch as it is a distinction usually reserved for native vocalists.

THEATRES.

GLOBE.

Easter Monday has been here celebrated by the production of a new drama from the pen of Mr. James Albery. It is in three acts, and has evidently been suggested by recent events; in fact, though in the form of a comedy, it is little more than a burlesque on a late celebrated trial. Mr. J. L. Toole appears in it as an eccentric counsel, holding his first brief, and making all manner of mistakes in conducting his case. In the first act we see him at his lodgings, with his wife and two sons, reduced to all manner of expedients for maintaining appearances. The scene is divided into two or three compartments, so that the audience may note the series of dodges resorted to for the concealment of extreme poverty. The wife (Miss T. Lavis) is about to cut up the barrister's gown for a coat for her eldest boy, not expecting that her husband will want it professionally, when a chance turns up in his favour, and he is retained by the Hon. Miss Kencutrie, sister to the late Lord Kencutrie, to conduct her case against a claimant, who assumes to be the present representative of the title. The situation, such as it is, is sustained by a profusion of humorous dialogue, of which Mr. Toole, of course, makes the most. But the fun culminates in the trial scene, where pictures are exhibited for proof of identity, and all manner of irrelevant questions are put by Hammond Coote (Mr. J. L. Toole) to the witnesses, and all manner of blunders are committed by the Lord Chief Justice (Mr. Arthur Cecil), and every kind of absurdity indulged in by the opponent counsel. At length the incompetent Coote is thoroughly roused to the importance of the situation; for the course of the evidence leads to the conclusion that he himself is the missing lord. And now matters are all changed at home; but Mrs. Coote has to be prepared for the sudden happy reverse of fortune, and to be induced to consent to the marriage of her daughter with a young surgeon, which is done through the medium of her son, who is dressed in his father's gown and wig and pleads the case for the lovers. Such is the sportive vein in which this three-act trifle is conceived. It is entitled "Wig and Gown," and will probably serve Mr. Toole's purpose in the provinces. The actor is fulfilling a farewell engagement at this theatre, designed for the occupancy of a few weeks only, previous to his departure for America. The new drama was followed by the farce of "Ici On Parle Français," in which Mr. Toole sustained the part of Spriggins with his usual vigour.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

The smaller theatres of the metropolis, having raised a reputation on the production of new pieces, have discovered that they can relieve themselves of the expense by recasting our standard comedies, rearranging the scenes, and supplying the situations with new business. Among these Sheridan's masterpiece has been found especially available. The management of Mrs. Bancroft's theatre has, accordingly, seen the advantage of following in the wake of these revivals, and accomplishing one of its own, which, for care and inventiveness, should excel all previous efforts. "The School for Scandal" was revived in this spirit, on Saturday, with well-deserved success. The whole of the plot has been digested into four set scenes, and the ordinary traditions of the stage substituted by new directions, forming new groups, and producing new, and in some cases accidental, effects, besides affording opportunity for illustrating the manners of the time to which the action is related. The design is thoroughly carried out, and, with the aid of costly costumes, is made singularly effective. The company have distributed the parts among themselves with judgment, and sustain them with great ability. Relieved from following stage traditions, they take their own views of both action and dialogue, and aim at novelty, if not originality, in the conception and presentment of character and conduct. The scenery, too, is of the choicest, and painted and set with perfect good taste and talent. Mrs. Bancroft gives a new version of Lady Teazle, Mr. Hare another of Sir Peter, Mr. Coghlan a striking one of Charles Surface, and Mr. Bancroft a rather conventional one of Joseph. Mr. Lin Rayne, as Sir Benjamin Backbite, could not be other than good; and Mr. Collette's Sir Onver was respectable. As Crabtree Mr. A. Wood was excellent; Mrs. Leigh Murray as Mrs. Candour and Miss B. Wilton as Maria are both worthy of commendation. Mr. Murkby was careful a Trip, and Mr. Herbert equally so as Careless. Miss Fanny Josephs as Lady Sneerwell deserves a line to herself. An air of politeness and gentility pervades all the characters, having the immediate effect of making them too much alike, but necessitating a subtlety of delineation which kindles the hidden powers of the actor. The success of revivals like this constitutes, indeed, the triumph of the actor, and makes him for a while independent of the modern author.

HOLBORN.

A new piece by Mr. H. J. Byron, in five acts, entitled "The Thumbcrew," has been produced by Messrs. Walter Joyce and W. R. Field, in the interest of Mr. John S. Clarke.

This remarkable performer is charged with the task of realising the character of Phineas Pettiephogge, a country attorney, whose name sufficiently describes his identity. Mr. Clarke exaggerates his peculiarities to any extent, and ascribes to them such variety that his resources for promoting laughter appear to be almost infinite. Though in five acts, the work is a melodrama, and, indeed, even partakes of the quality of extravagance; so that there is no end to the fun, all derived from well-known incidents and situations, here caricatured with a freedom of style which stands for no repairs. Mr. Clarke is well supported by Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Edith Lynd, and Messrs. J. Wainwright, John Nelson, and J. G. Graham. There is much in the character that reminds us of Micawber—nevertheless, there are shades of difference. Of course there is, as in other new pieces, a claimant, who in this gets possession of the estate, and to keep it attempts a murder, which Pettiephogge escapes—a ghastly incident, which is painted in all its horrors, but to which a ludicrous turn is given that affords to Mrs. Clarke the final triumph. The drama, though in five acts, is remarkably brief. Each act concludes with a tableau, ingeniously contrived and effectively executed.

STRAND.

A pastoral drama, under the title of "May; or Dolly's Delusion," adds another to the stage successes of Mr. Reece, and provides Miss Ada Swanborough with a part which affords her ample opportunity for exhibiting her peculiar talent. The story is sufficiently simple. There are three suitors (represented by Messrs. Terry, Odell, and Cox) who are rivals for the lady's hand, and compete with spirit for the coveted prize. The most is made of these slender materials alike by the playwright and the players.

COURT.

A little piece of some merit was produced on Monday, entitled "Second Thoughts;" but there is a want of motive for the action which diminished the interest; it is, besides, rather too lengthy, and requires much trimming and pruning. It was, however, excellently acted by Miss Litton, Mrs. Clifford Cooper, and Mr. E. Bruce; and to their efforts its success must be attributed. It was preceded by the new play of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," and Morton's farce of "The Thumping Legacy," in which Mr. Hill assumed the part originally filled by Mr. Keeley, and continually elicited the uproarious merriment of the audience.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The season at the Holborn having closed, Messrs. Valnay and Pitru-n, to whose perseverance the frequenters of the French plays are deeply indebted for the entertainment supplied by them under adverse circumstances, have removed to the Princess's, and began their spring season on Monday with M. Sardou's amusing comedy, "Nos Bons Villagesois," in which Mdlle. Kelley and M. Gouget made their first appearances. The managers have an excellent stock company. It comprises Didier, Schey, Paul Legrand, and Leprevost, whose talents are all well displayed in the performance. We may add that many of the intended plays have, with a few emendations, received the approval of the authorities; and that during the season some of the most attractive of the Parisian actresses will be engaged.

We are requested to state that the successful opera of "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be withdrawn in a few days from the boards of the Opéra Comique, in order to the production of the celebrated opéra bouffe of "Genevieve de Brabant," Miss Emily Soldene appearing in her original character of Drogan. Mr. Charles Morton's season will terminate on May 30, when his opéra-bouffe company intend visiting the provinces.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

A special performance took place, on Monday, in the grand hall of the St. James's, Piccadilly, consisting of an entirely new musical entertainment. There were several ballads sung then for the first time:—"The Cold White Snow," by Mr. Horace Norman; "Little Birdie, sing your sweetest," by Mr. Sydney Herbert; and "I'm a man who leads a wretched life," by Mr. Walter Howard. All these and others were delightfully interpreted. There is no falling off in the attractions which, in the negro melodies, still survive for the delight of those who are enamoured of the union of music and sentiment which the sable minstrels so skilfully provide for the amusement of their numerous patrons.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The Easter carnival has crowded this ample edifice with multitudes of pleasure-hunters, who have been greatly gratified with the amusements provided. These are so multifarious that they are indescribable. They comprehend a vast fair, with peepshows and hobby-horses, and a circus in which star artistes exhibit their various and wonderful feats. It is, of course, impossible to enter into detail, nothing but an actual visit can properly supply.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A special programme has been prepared for the holidays at this place of combined amusement and instruction. The pantomime theatre exhibits Mr. H. J. Byron's "Robinson Crusoe," accompanied with some capital scenery and appropriate music. The company have also purchased the Wurtemberg collection of stuffed birds and animals, which is now added to the other treasures of the palace. To monkeys and guinea-pigs, even, Herr Ploucquet has given that one touch of human nature which makes the whole world kin in a Darwinian sense, as all will acknowledge, after enjoying the humorous attitudes struck by the guinea-pigs skating and the monkey whist-party, to say nothing of the numerous other irresistibly comic figures. This notable exhibition of German ingenuity comprises some hundred groups of birds and beasts, cunningly arranged, in the most lifelike manner, to represent hunting and other scenes, as well as the droll representation of human foibles and vanities above alluded to. The Crystal Palace Aquarium has an interesting novelty in the shape of a fine group of living corals, recently brought from the Mediterranean.

A large new graving-dock at Greenock, which has been in course of construction since 1870, was opened last week. The site cost £80,000, and the making of the dock cost £16,000.

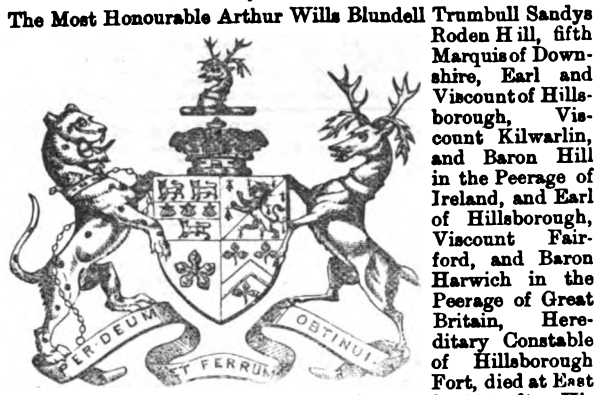
In the account of the Mercantile Marine Fund for the year 1873, recently issued, the expenditure for the year in life-boats, apparatus for saving life, and gratuities for saving lives amounted to £6605.

The new railway bills before Parliament represent a nominal capital of over £50,000,000. There are fifty-eight bills promoted by new companies, and 107 by existing companies. The former contemplate an expenditure of £16,000,000, and the latter of £35,000,000.

The Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt give notice that £374,122 13s. 6d., being one fourth part of the surplus in the year ended Dec. 31 last, will be applied in the quarter ending June 30, 1874, towards the reduction of the National Debt.

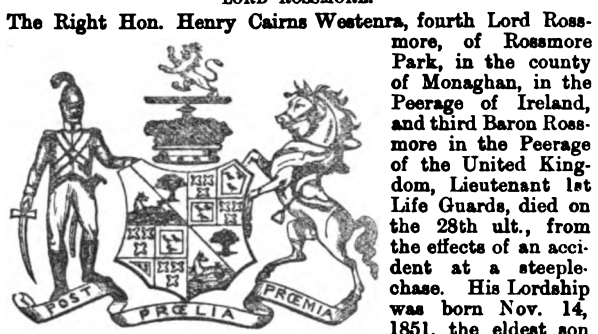
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.



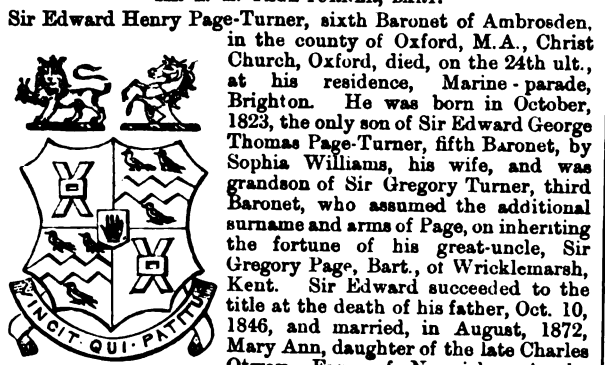
The Most Honourable Arthur Wills Blundell Trumbull Sandys Roden Hill, fifth Marquis of Downshire, Earl and Viscount of Hillsborough, Viscount Kilwarlin, and Baron Hill in the Peerage of Ireland, and Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Fairford, and Baron Harwich in the Peerage of Great Britain, Hereditary Constable of Hillsborough Fort, died at East Hampstead Park, his seat in Berkshire, on the 31st ult. His Lordship was born Dec. 24, 1844, the elder son of Arthur, fourth Marquis of Downshire, K.P., by Caroline Frances, his wife, eldest daughter of Field Marshal Stapleton, first Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. He entered the 1st Life Guards in 1866, and retired from the Army in 1868. On April 18 of that year he acted as Esquire to his father at the installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick, and on Aug. 6 following succeeded to the family honours. He married, July 26, 1870, Georgiana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Balfour, Esq., of Balbirnie, in the county of Fife, by Lady Georgiana, his wife, daughter of John Frederick, Earl of Cawdor, and leaves one only child, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, now sixth Marquis of Downshire, born July 2, 1871. The noble family of Hill of Hillsborough, founded by Sir Moyses Hill, a distinguished military officer in Ireland under the Earl of Essex, in 1573, possesses great estates in the sister kingdom. Wills, Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and one of the leaders of the Administration rendered so unpopular by the American War, was created Marquis of Downshire in 1789.

LORD ROSSMORE.



The Right Hon. Henry Cairns Westenra, fourth Lord Rossmore, of Rossmore Park, in the county of Monaghan, in the Peerage of Ireland, and third Baron Rossmore in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lieutenant 1st Life Guards, died on the 28th ult., from the effects of an accident at a steeplechase. His Lordship was born Nov. 14, 1851, the eldest son of Henry Robert, third Lord Rossmore, by his second wife, Josephine Julia Helen, second daughter of Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Farrinry, in the county of Tipperary. He received his education at Eton, and entered the Army in 1869. He had previously inherited the peerage at the death of his father, Dec. 1, 1860. Dying unmarried, he is succeeded by his next brother, Derrick Warner William, 9th Lancers, now Lord Rossmore, born Feb. 7, 1853. The title was originally conferred on General Robert Cuninghame, with limitation, in default of issue, on the heirs male of his wife's sisters, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Westenra, successively. The only son of Mrs. Jones having died unmarried, the barony of Rossmore eventually devolved on Warner William Westenra, the grandfather of the young nobleman whose sad death we record.

SIR E. H. PAGE-TURNER, BART.



Sir Edward Henry Page-Turner, sixth Baronet of Ambrosden, in the county of Oxford, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, died, on the 24th ult., at his residence, Marine-parade, Brighton. He was born in October, 1823, the only son of Sir Edward George Thomas Page-Turner, fifth Baronet, by Sophia Williams, his wife, and was grandson of Sir Gregory Turner, third Baronet, who assumed the additional surname and arms of Page, on inheriting the fortune of his great-uncle, Sir Gregory Page, Bart., of Wricklemarsh, Kent. Sir Edward succeeded to the title at the death of his father, Oct. 10, 1846, and married, in August, 1872, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Charles Otway, Esq., of Norwich. As he leaves no issue, the baronetcy—conferred, in 1733, on Edward Turner, Esq., then Chairman of the Court of Directors, H.E.I. Company—passes to the present Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, fourth Baronet, of Canons Ashby, who is heir male of Sir John Turner, younger brother of Sir Gregory Turner, third Baronet, of Ambrosden, already mentioned. This Sir John Turner, having married Elizabeth Dryden, granddaughter of Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart., brother of John Dryden, the poet, assumed the surname and arms of Dryden, and was created a Baronet in 1795. Sir Henry Dryden now becomes entitled to a second baronetcy, giving precedence of 1733.

The annual festival of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution—at which Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., is to preside—will be held, on the 29th inst., at the Criterion.

On Monday the foundation-stone was laid of a new lecture-hall in connection with St. John's United Presbyterian Church, Devonshire-road, Forest-hill. The site of the new hall has been presented by Mr. F. J. Horniman, and the hall is being built from the designs of Mr. Vickers, who acts as honorary architect.

The people who make Good Friday a holiday were a good deal interrupted in their pleasure-seeking by heavy rains and the prevalence of a cold and rather boisterous wind. The numbers who resorted to the various suburban places of amusement were therefore smaller than usual. Nearly 33,000 persons, however, were at the Crystal Palace. A singular custom was observed in the London Docks by the Portuguese and South American sailors belonging to vessels lying there. It consisted of flogging and otherwise contemptuously treating an effigy representing Judas Iscariot, the false apostle. There were large congregations at several of the Established and Roman Catholic churches.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the Illustrated London News," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. L. R. Jun., of Holway.—The examiners rejected it as "too easy."

G. D. P. of Alexandria.—The key move of the position as now given appears to be B to Q Kt 5th; but if this is correct, the mate is extremely simple. 2 Your problems are all too easy.

B. S. Lzov, Hall Green.—The solutions of our Chess Problems are always published a few days after the appearance of the Problems, as you could not fail seeing had you looked for them.

Problems received, with thanks, from W. Grimshaw—F. d. B., of Deventer—Dr. Gold, of Vienna—Victor Gorgias—H. Mayer.

J., Plymouth.—The German "Handbuch" of chess, lately published, is the fifth edition, considerably augmented, of the work originally produced by Von Bilguer and Von Heydebrandt der Lasa.

D. Clarke, Barnoul, Siberia.—Your game and problems shall be reported on in our next.

R. P. G.—Declined, with thanks.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 1870 has been received, since the publication of our first list of solvers, from D. D. G. H. V.—Sunnyside—B. A.—Thomas Charlton—Chess King—Henri—Volau Vent—Samson—P. F.—Quidung—L. B. D.—Sigus—D. A.—Dublin Phon—L. B. D.—Peterkin—S. S.—W. K. W.—Philis—Barrow Hedges—Myra—Rob Roy—Camden Park—S. W.—Fire Away—D. C. L.—Ebony—Kibosh—R. A.—Felix—O. E.—Lubin—E. G. F.—Antony—Silas—T. P. C.—G. M. A.—F. G. S.—Arnold—T. V. E.—Leander—H. K. O.—N. P.—A. B. C.—Kemp—S. N. D.—Mulla—F. R. S.—Cantab—Eugenio Cunas—Lisa Scott—Yells—A. B.—Mentor and Telenachus—Eugene—F. M.—Collins—M. A.—Transome—P. R. O.—R. N. M.—Willie—Fergus—Men—N. S.—Stumpy—H. D. E.—W. B.—Carfax—Pangloss—R. B. Q. E. D.—Clivia—T. C. D.—V. O.—O. H. L.—R. J.—G. E. T.—Captain M. of Dublin—Cora—H. H.—B. O. R. Ist. 16th Regiment—Andrew—Trivet—B. C. R.—W. J.—F. H. P.—Bailey—Omicon—W. S. D.—Kapo—Fidelo—Muscat—Larry—H. C.—W. R. G.—Pescoro.

*We are asked to state that the game between Mr. Thorold and Mr. Moseley, published in our last Number, was one of eight games played simultaneously by Mr. Thorold.

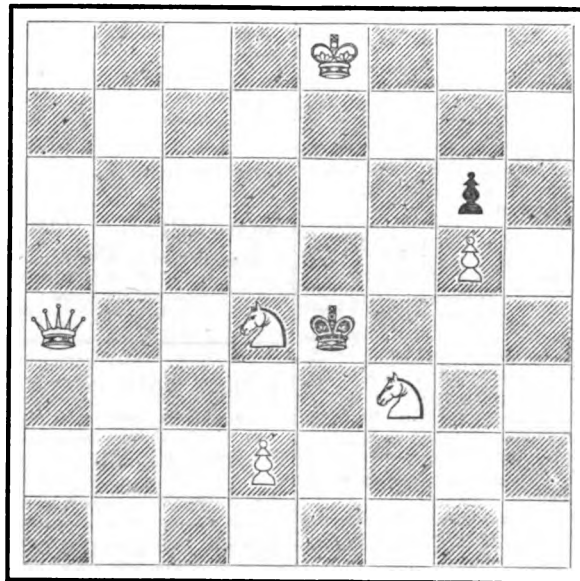
PROBLEM No. 1571.

The composer of this problem writes to express regret that he inadvertently omitted to place a Black Pawn on Black's Q R 3rd square. The omission of this Pawn affords White an opportunity of giving mate by first playing his Kt to Q 6th, which is not the *modus operandi* intended. We withhold the true solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 1572.

By Dr. GOLD, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH.

The following are the three Games played by the captains of the teams, Messrs. PARRATT (Oxford) and DE SOYRES (Cambridge).

(Sicilian Opening.)

GAME I.

WHITE (Mr. De S.) BLACK (Mr. P.)

1. P to K 4th P to Q B 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 3rd

3. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K R 3rd

4. P takes P P takes P

5. Kt takes P Kt to Q B 3rd

6. B to K 3rd B to Q Kt 5th

7. B to Q 3rd K Kt to K 2nd

8. Castles B takes Kt

9. P takes B Castles

10. P to K B 4th P to K B 3rd

This look less efficient than P to Q 4th.

11. R to K B 3rd P to Q 4th

12. R to K Kt 3rd P to K B 3rd

13. P to K 5th P to K B 2nd

14. Q to K R 5th R to K B 2nd

15. K to R sq

I was shown afterwards that Mr. de Soyres would have done better by playing his Kt to

WHITE (Mr. De S.) BLACK (Mr. P.)

16. P takes Kt Kt takes Kt

17. K R to Kt 5th R to K Kt 3rd

18. Q to K R 4th P to Q Kt 4th

19. Q R to K Kt sq B to Q Kt 2nd

20. P to K Kt 4th Q R to K B sq

21. P takes P

Has White any better move?

21. K takes P

22. B takes Kt R takes B

23. R takes R Kt takes R

24. Q to K B 6th R takes R (ch)

25. K takes R Q to Kt 2nd (ch)

26. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q

Drawn game.

GAME II.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Parratt.) BLACK (Mr. de Soyres.)

1. P to Q 4th P to K B 4th

2. P to K Kt 3rd P to K B 3rd

3. B to K Kt 2nd P to Q 4th

4. Q to K B 2nd P to K 3rd

5. B to K 5th P to Q B 4th

6. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

7. P to K B 4th P to Q Kt 3rd

8. Kt to K B 3rd B to K 2nd

9. Q Kt to Q 2nd Castles

10. Castles Kt to K Kt 5th

11. R to K sq Kt to K 6th

An excellent position for the Kt had he been enabled to maintain it; but, being unsupported, he can use of little service.

WHITE (Mr. Parratt.) BLACK (Mr. de Soyres.)

12. Q to Q B sq B to Q R 3rd

13. Kt to K B sq Kt takes B

14. K takes Kt R to Q B sq

15. Q to K 3rd P to K R 3rd

16. P to K R 4th Q to K sq

17. P to K R 3rd Q to K Kt 3rd

18. Q Kt to Q 2nd K R to Q sq

19. Q R to Q B sq P to K B sq

20. K to R 2nd P to K B 4th

21. R to K Kt sq P to K R 4th

22. R P takes B K takes Kt

23. Q takes Kt Q to Q 3rd

24. P to K 3rd Q takes Q

25. Q P takes Q B to K 7th.

and the game was declared a drawn battle.

GAME III.

(Hampe's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. de S.) BLACK (Mr. P.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to K B 4th B to Q Kt 5th

4. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd

5. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd

6. P to Q 3rd P to K R 3rd

7. Castles B to Q B 4th (ch)

8. K to R sq Castles

9. Kt to Q R 4th R P to Kt 4th

10. Kt takes B R P takes Kt

11. P takes P P takes P

The time for con luding the tourney having arrived when Black made this move, the position was submitted to the umpire, who adjudged the game to be White's. It is right to say that Mr. Parratt's play throughout these games is far below his real strength, owing to an almost total want of practice for some months.

WHITE (Mr. de S.) BLACK (Mr. P.)

12. B to Q 2nd B to K Kt 5th

13. Q to K sq Kt to K R 2nd

14. Kt to K R 4th B to K R 4th

15. Kt to K B 5th

Mr. de Soyres has now a winning superiority of position.

15. Kt to K 2nd

16. Q to K Kt 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd

17. R to K B 2nd Kt to K Kt 4th

18. Q R to K B sq K to R 2nd

MATCH BETWEEN THE BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK CLUB AND THE CHELMSFORD CLUB.

BURY.				CHELMSFORD.			
Mr.	1st	2nd	3rd	Mr.	1st	2nd	3rd
Gains.	Gains.	Gains.	Gains.	Gains.	Gains.	Gains.	Gains.
Mr. R. Craeke	1	1	1	Mr. W. S. Pavitt	1	1	1
Mr. F. W. Clarke	1	1	1	Mr. A. Nicholas	1	1	1
Mr. G. W. Richardson	1	1	1	Mr. C. Copland	1	1	1
Mr. F. Ford	1	1	1	Mr. T. D. Nicholas	1	1	1
Mr. Walton Burrell	1	1	1	Mr. Dixon	1	1	1
Mr. E. C. Thomas	1	1	1	Mr. G. Hasler	1	1	1
Total	6	6	6	Total	6	6	6

The third game between Mr. Craeke and Mr. Pavitt was left unfinished for want of time.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Notwithstanding the opposition offered to the introduction of the monitor system of ironclads into our navy, the conviction has at length become both general and irresistible that it is upon that class of vessels we must chiefly rely in the event of a naval war. Eight years ago we advocated the employment of monitors with side armour 18 in. thick, backed by 4 ft. of oak, with a single turret 24 in. thick, and two 20-inch wrought-iron guns; and although the time would come, we said, when even these proportions would be inadequate, such a vessel, we maintained, would be efficient for at least ten years. Instead of adopting this intelligible method of procedure, the Admiralty has gone on building vessels which were always in arrear of the penetrating power of the best existing gun, and we have now a whole museum of antiquities in the way of ships, from the Warrior, with its 4½-inch plates; the Agincourt, with its 5½-inch; the Bellerophon, with its 6-inch; the Monarch, with its 7-inch; the Hercules and Sultan, with their 8-inch; to the Thunderer and Devastation, with their 12-inch and 14-inch, all of which are penetrable by existing guns, and all of which fail, consequently, to fulfil the first function of armourclads, which is to keep shot out. The Admiralty has certainly squandered an enormous sum of money in the construction of useless vessels—a fault which would have been avoided if they had called to their councils the author of the monitor system; and this course, we are able to say, was open to their adoption. In the new monitor Inflexible a considerable step will be made both in the thickness of the armour and the weight of the guns. It is stated that this vessel is to have two turrets 18 in. thick, with two 80-ton guns in each, and that the side armour is to be composed of two 12-in. plates, with an intermediate thickness of wood. The fault we have to find with this structure is that there are two turrets instead of one, for the monitor system is essentially a system of concentration, which is only another name for strength. It is clear, moreover, that an 18-in. turret without wood backing is weaker than a 24-in. side with wood backing, and the strength of any structure is only the strength of its weakest part. Still, the Inflexible, with all her faults, would have been a great step in advance if that step had been taken eight or even six years ago. It is now inadequate.

A cupola furnace for melting metals is shown at the Manchester Exhibition, which effects a considerable saving in fuel by the use of a double row of tuyeres, of which the upper row carries air to burn the carbonic oxide generated by the ascent through the fuel of the products of combustion generated by the lower row. From this furnace, which is called Voisin's furnace, no flame proceeds, the combustible gases being burnt within the cupola itself.

The pigmies alluded to by Homer and other classical poets as inhabiting the interior of Africa, and as being attacked and giving battle to cranes, there is now some reason to believe were not a pure poetical invention, as the German traveller, Schweinfurth, has found that races of stunted growth do actually exist in the region of the Albert Nyanza, and he believes these people to be the descendants of the pigmies referred to by tradition. Du Chailu is believed to be the only other traveller who has come in contact with this people, the average stature of which, he says, is about 4 ft. 7 in.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, held during the past month, a very able lecture was delivered by Professor Dewar "On Dissociation." The first important step in the elucidation of the nature and laws of dissociation as opposed to combination was the discovery by Grove that water was decomposed at a lower temperature than that produced by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen; and it was inferred that by heating steam to the temperature of 2000 deg. C. it would be separated into oxygen and hydrogen. Deville's experiments on the instability of compounds at high temperatures proved that the decomposition of carbonic anhydride, carbonic oxide, water, &c., took place at a certain high temperature, and as the temperature was lowered that combination again occurred. It is found that there is a definite relation between the amount of decomposition and the temperature; or, in other words, that the tension of dissociation is a function of the temperature. It is also found that mechanical rarefaction increases dissociation, while mechanical compression diminishes it.

In a report recently received from Captain Biddulph, commanding the advanced party of the Yarkund Embassy, mention is made of the value of sheep as baggage animals in passing over the rugged and elevated region which had to be traversed on the route. In these districts sheep are habitually used as beasts of burden. The Tartars usually make them carry a load of 32 lb., and march seven or eight miles a day. The greatest difficulty they had to contend against on the road to Yarkund was in crossing the streams, where the water which hung about the fleece froze and added to the weight, besides which the articles carried were sometimes damaged. The load on each animal was secured by breast and breech ropes, and, sinking into the wool, was not liable to shift. One man managed the flock. A great part of the route was over rough and stony ground, some of it at an elevation of nearly 20,000 ft. But only one sheep broke down.

An interesting paper by Sir J. Lubbock, on the Habits of Bees and Wasps, has during the past month been read before the Linnean Society. Huber, in his Natural History of Ants, says that wasps are acquainted with the mode of imparting information to their companions, and that, when a single wasp finds a store of honey or sugar, it returns in a short time with a hundred companions. But Sir J. Lubbock does not find this statement to be verified by experiment. He found that single bees who had discovered a store of honey passed to and from the hive on an average five times in the hour; but they did not bring other bees with them. The same rule he found to hold good in the case of wasps. He also came to the conclusion that neither wasps nor bees could hear at all; but he believed they could distinguish colours.

The Channel tunnel has been discussed during the past month at the Society of Arts, a paper on the subject having been read by Mr. Hawes, followed by a discussion in which Sir J. Hawkshaw and others took part. Mr. Hawes stated that by the machine invented by Mr. Brunton for boring through chalk or other soft strata, the operation of forming the tunnel would not be very formidable, the rate of progress attained at Snodland, near Maidstone, where the machine was tried, having been a yard per hour. At this rate a driftway 7 ft. 9 in. diameter might be driven below the Channel in two years, and the tunnel, it was reckoned, could be completed in five or six years, at a cost of eight or ten millions sterling, on which Mr. Hawes reckoned there would be a return of about 7½ per cent. No doubt, a tunnel with a railway through it will be made some day. The question is whether, seeing that the traffic between France and England has hitherto been so little developed, we are yet ripe for so great an experiment, and whether an improved boat traffic should not be established first, so that the traffic may be gradually nursed up to the point that would justify an expenditure of ten millions on a tunnel. The tunnels under the Thames have not been very profitable speculations.

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By Post, 6d.



"NINA."—FROM A PICTURE BY A. BONIFAZI.

spontaneous liberality. None of us, in the face of the dire horror which threatens Bengal, can reasonably presume that his individual efforts will be superfluous. Want calls aloud to us from beyond the boundary within which official aid must needs be confined, and where the voice of want makes itself distinctly heard English sympathy and help are not wont to be withheld.

There is, however, an additional plea for prompt liberality on the part of the English people, which we are confident will have great force. When the cotton dearth suddenly smote the manufacturing industry of Lancashire, India was among the foremost to come to the rescue. Her princes, her landowners, her merchants, and her people acted at once on the generous impulse which the greatness of the calamity stirred in their hearts. They sent over contributions amounting to no less than two hundred thousand pounds. Out of their poverty their liberality abounded. Can we do less? The national wealth of England immensely exceeds, in the aggregate, that of India. There is no real want of interest in the well-being of our swarthy fellow-subjects among the people of these isles. It needed only that the exact state of facts should be made known to them by competent authority. The West, we surmise, will not allow itself to be outdone by the East in a matter of charitable help. We take pride, as Mr. Fawcett intimated, in the glory of our extended Empire, we exult in the possession of our Eastern Dependency. Our relations to it infer commensurate responsibilities. We boast of our civilisation, of our Christianity. Let us remember, however, and yield to the force of the old French maxim, "*Noblesse oblige*." We are bound for our own sakes, for the sake of our profession, our character, and our honour, to reach forth with promptitude and decision a helping hand towards our famished brethren. The case, however, as we have already said, is one which needs only to be stated; and at the meeting at the Mansion House, on Tuesday last, this was done with clearness and force. Its own weight will be its best argument.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. William Gray officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, attended by Lady Frances Baillie and Captain Ramsay, arrived at Osborne, on Monday, on a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses embarked from Portsmouth Harbour on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., Royal salutes being fired from the ships of war and the batteries as the *Alberta* steamed out into the Solent for Osborne. The Duke and Duchess were met, upon landing at East Cowes, by Prince Leopold, and the Queen received their Royal Highnesses at the entrance-hall, upon their arrival at Osborne. Tuesday was the seventeenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Beatrice. The day was observed at Portsmouth and at Windsor with the customary honours. The band of the Royal Marine Artillery played upon the terrace at Osborne during her Majesty's luncheon. The Prince of Leiningen joined the Royal family at luncheon. Mr. Hallé played upon the piano in the evening before the Queen and the Royal family. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present. The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and the other members of the Royal family at Osborne, has driven to Ryde and other places in the island and has walked out daily in the grounds of Osborne. Captain Glover and Captain Sartorius, on their return from the Gold Coast, dined with the Queen, leaving Osborne the following day.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, continue at Sandringham House. The Prince and Princess and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., officiated. The Prince has presented £50 to the Hunstanton Convalescent Home, which was established as a thank-offering for the recovery of his Royal Highness from his illness. The Prince, during his recent visit to Russia, having been present at a trotting-match at Moscow, has forwarded, through the Grand Equerry of the Czar, a large silver vase adorned with two horses' heads, and bearing the inscription "The Prince of Wales to the Society of the Trotting-Races of Moscow." The Prince has consented to preside at the eighteenth anniversary festival of the Royal Medical College, on Wednesday next, at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness will also preside at the anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain, on Monday, the 27th inst., at Willis's Rooms.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present at the marriage of Captain Haig, R.E., Equerry to his Royal Highness, and the Hon. Frances Charlotte Harris, on Thursday week, at Throley church, and afterwards at the wedding breakfast, at Belmont, near Faversham, the residence of Lord Harris, brother of the bride. On the following day the Duke presided at a general meeting of the Amateur Orchestral Society, at the Royal Albert Hall, when a complete set of Beethoven's works was presented to his Royal Highness by the members of the orchestra. His Royal Highness presided, on Monday, at a meeting of the committee of management of the National Training School for Music, at the Royal Albert Hall. The Duke will lay the foundation-stone of a new orphan school and female orphan home, in connection with the Royal Seamen and Marines, at Portsmouth, on Monday next.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne were present at the wedding breakfast given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at Argyll Lodge, Kensington, on Tuesday, upon the marriage of Lord Walter Campbell to Miss Milns. The bride and bridegroom afterwards left for Dornden, the seat of the Marquis of Lorne at Tunbridge Wells.

Prince Arthur, who is serving with the first battalion Rifle brigade at Aldershot, will shortly join the 7th Hussars at Maidstone.

The Duchess of Teck was confined of a son, on Tuesday, at Kensington Palace. Dr. Farre and Mr. Merriman were in attendance. The Duchess is progressing favourably and the infant Prince is well.

The Extra Supplement.

"KNIGHTS GOING TO BATTLE."

In the picture by Sir John Gilbert, A.R.A., which was exhibited last year by the Society of Painters in Water Colours, we see the chivalrous van-leaders of a mediæval army, such as is described in some of the historical romances of Sir Walter Scott—

With all their banners bravely spread,
And all their armour flashing high.

A very brilliant and lively spectacle, no doubt, of the "pomp and circumstance" of old-fashioned warfare! The young Prince or Lord who commands this party, choosing himself to bear the standard as he approaches the ranks of his foes, has disdained the usual protection of the steel casque or morion, such as is worn by his comrades riding on each side. His head is covered with a simple velvet cap; but, with this exception, he is clad in a complete suit of plate armour, and is no doubt quite ready to take in hand either lance, or mace or battle-axe, or sword, for the actual combat now about to begin. The horses, we should think, are likely to suffer worse than the Knights in the coming fray; but when a fully armoured cavalier was once dismounted he could not be expected to fight with much agility on foot. His victorious antagonist, on the other hand, might find it more difficult to pierce him in a vital part of the body than the Roman gladiator when a prostrate competitor in the arena was condemned to death by the "pollice verso." For this reason, to save time and trouble in the field, and to make a certain pecuniary gain of the achievements of martial prowess, it was customary to admit each overthrown and captive knight to ransom. As for the poor unarmoured yeomen and peasants, who carried their spears, bills, and bows in the train of these gallant gentlemen, they were left to the common chances of slaughter. It was just the same, as we learn from Homer's *Iliad*, with the Greek and Trojan soldiery following those aristocratic heroes of antiquity who wore brazen armour like that of Sir Walter's English and Scottish knights. What seems rather odd, but Mr. Gladstone is perhaps able to justify it, the famous Achilles had the finest suit of armour, Vulcan's patent manufacture, though he was invulnerable, all but one heel, from the mystic effect of a bath in the Styx. If Sir Garnet Wolseley, or any other modern commander in war, had gone into battle with a twofold protection for his precious body, while the private soldiers of his army marched with no such defence—what should we say of the hero in that case? Some might call him a bully and coward.

THE VOLUNTEER FIELD DAY.

The Easter Monday display of field manoeuvres on Wimbledon-common by 12,000 men of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, with some of the Guards, Royal Artillery, and Carabiniers of the regular Army, was a holiday entertainment for nearly 100,000 London people. As a military performance it was less remarkable, since the crowd of spectators rather interfered with the manifest execution of a tactical plan. But, like the Derby Day at Epsom or the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race on the Thames, it was a great occasion of popular interest; and our two pages of Sketches represent a variety of the scenes and incidents which attended this exhibition of volunteer soldiery.

The forces collected were divided into a Northern and a Southern army—the former supposed to belong to Middlesex, the latter to Surrey. The first was commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the second by Colonel Stephenson, C.B., of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

The Northern Army, assembled in Hyde Park, for Middlesex, consisted of four brigades, under command respectively of Colonel Lord Truro (4th Middlesex), Colonel Shipley, Colonel Hyde Page, and Colonel Hepburn (Scots Fusilier Guards). The first brigade was composed of the Uxbridge division Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry, the 1st London Artillery Volunteers, and the 2nd and 7th Administrative Battalions, 4th, 9th, and 18th Middlesex Rifles. The second brigade comprised the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers, 40th, 46th, and 49th Middlesex Rifles, 1st Administrative Battalion, and 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles. The third brigade included the F battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, with four guns, the London division Middlesex Yeomanry, and the 15th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, and 38th Middlesex Rifles. The fourth brigade was formed of the 26th, 36th, 37th, and 39th Middlesex Rifles. Attached to the Northern Army were a squadron of the 1st Life Guards and one of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Southern Army (that of Surrey), commanded by Colonel Stephenson, was in three brigades, under Lord Bury, Colonel Rich, C.B., and Colonel Lane Fox. The first brigade of this force was made up of the 2nd, 1st, 11th, 20th, 21st, and 29th Middlesex Rifles. In the second brigade were the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 1st London Engineers, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd London Rifles. The remaining brigade consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Administrative Battalions, 2nd, 7th, and 19th Surrey Rifles, and 5th Essex Rifles. The 5th Middlesex, City of London, and Surrey brigades composed part of this force, to which were attached a squadron of Carabiniers and two batteries of the Royal Artillery.

The staff of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the Northern Army, was composed of Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel Blundell, Captain the Hon. G. Villiers; Lieut.-Colonel H. Brown, M.P., 1st Lancashire Artillery; Major Blundell, 3rd Hussars; Captain the Hon. E. Boscawen, Coldstream Guards; Captain the Hon. R. Campbell, Coldstream Guards; Captain A. Van de Weyer, Grenadier Guards.

Colonel Stephenson's staff was composed of Lieut.-Colonel Lord W. Seymour, Coldstream Guards; Major P. D. Vigers, 19th Regiment; Lieutenant A. Cyprian Knollys, Scots Fusilier Guards; Captain H. G. McGregor, 29th Foot; Captain H. W. Hummel, 11th Middlesex Rifles.

The umpire staff were Colonel M. Bruce, Grenadier Guards; Colonel G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., Grenadier Guards; Colonel the Hon. P. R. B. Fielding, C.B., Coldstream Guards; Colonel the Hon. W. H. A. Fielding, Coldstream Guards; Colonel G. Hyde Page, commanding 47th Sub-District; Lieut.-Colonel Woolsey, R.A.

The general idea of the operations may be briefly described. The Northern Army was supposed to march from the north and west parts of Middlesex against the Southern Army, imagined to be occupying Croydon. In order to prevent the junction of the western with the northern forces of the enemy the commander of the Southern Army detached, to occupy the Wimbledon position, three brigades of infantry with artillery, who, if possible, were to advance to Richmond Park and to watch the bridges over the Thames between Hammersmith and Kingston. At ten a.m., by which hour the Southern Army was supposed to, and actually did, arrive at the Wimbledon position, the first brigade of the Northern Army, having crossed the Thames at Richmond, had advanced to East Sheen; the fourth brigade, forming the advanced guard of the main body, was to halt on

Barnes-common after crossing Hammersmith Bridge; while the second and third brigades were supposed to be on the march to cross the same bridge. In accordance with this idea, the operations were to begin by the Northern Army driving the Southern force out of Richmond Park.

Colonel Stephenson, with the Southern or Surrey Army, took up a position extending from Caesar's Camp on the south of Wimbledon-common to beyond the windmill on the north. His first line at the outset was in advance of the line of butts, with strong outposts, supports, and reserves thrown forward to the edge of Baveley Brook, a streamlet which, running in the valley between the Wimbledon plateau and the high ground of Combe Wood and Richmond Park, crosses the Kingston-road in Putney Bottom, thence running north, parallel to the side of Richmond Park, cuts through a corner of the enclosure by Roehampton Gate, and flows past Mortlake into the Thames at Barnes Elms. It was only at two points that a direct attack could be made, and these, therefore, were strongly guarded. The flanks of the position were assailable on the left from south of Combe Wood, which formed a screen to hide the intentions of an enemy, and on the right by an attack coming directly from the north through Roehampton, and reaching the plateau behind the ravine in front of the running-deer butt, and far in rear of the position held by the Southern army.

The Northern or Middlesex Army, numbering 7000, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, marched from Hyde Park and over Hammersmith Bridge, and across Barnes-common, arriving in Richmond Park about noon. It was then determined that the Middlesex army should attack the main position of the Surrey Army, which was at the Old Intrenchment, commanding both the descent from Richmond Park and a length of Kingston road, from Kingston Hill on the south-west to Putney Bottom on the north-east. The attack commenced by the advance from the Robin Hood Gate of the first and fourth brigades, under cover of the fire of the Hon. Artillery Company's battery, which was got into an excellent position on the slopes between the park and Combe Wood. The enemy lost no time in replying to the four 6-pounders of the Hon. Artillery Company; but skirmishers were thrown out from the 2nd and 7th Administrative Battalions of the Middlesex Rifles, from the 4th, 9th, and 18th Middlesex Rifles, all in the first brigade, and from the 26th, 36th, 37th, and 39th, in the second brigade. Those skirmishing parties crept down the descent and across the road; but they were opposed by a continuous rifle fire. So it went on till half-past three, when an attack was made upon the centre of the line, resulting in a sharp fusillade. Just then several fires were blazing away at different parts of the common, the furze having been ignited, and immense pillars of smoke rolled over the combatants, partially obscuring some and altogether concealing others. The battle had now been going on for nearly three hours. An important position on the left had been lost by the Southern force, while the Horse Guards and the Life Guards had succeeded in turning the right of Colonel Stephenson's line, and the Inns of Court Volunteer Corps were pressing forward with irresistible energy. The fact was that Prince Edward had advanced from Richmond Park by the Robin Hood Gate; that the Household Cavalry had turned the flank of the Surrey force, cutting off one squadron of the Carabiniers; and that the Inns of Court Volunteers, with whom were brigaded the London Scottish and others, had taken the Southern force in flank. The 3rd London changed their front and opened fire upon the enemy, but unavailingly. At four o'clock the flanking operation on the right appeared to be completed; still the battle was anything but over on the left of Colonel Stephenson's line, where there was a rattling fusillade going on. This lasted perhaps ten minutes longer; then it died away, and the battle of Wimbledon was over.

The scenes presented by the engraved sketches, in different parts of the field and the roads approaching it, during several hours of the day, before and after the sham-fight, as well as in the midst of its exciting turmoil, are such as need scarcely be explained to our readers. Those who have ever witnessed an exhibition of mimic warfare in the neighbourhood of London are quite familiar with these amusing minor incidents of a field-day hereabouts.

"NINA."

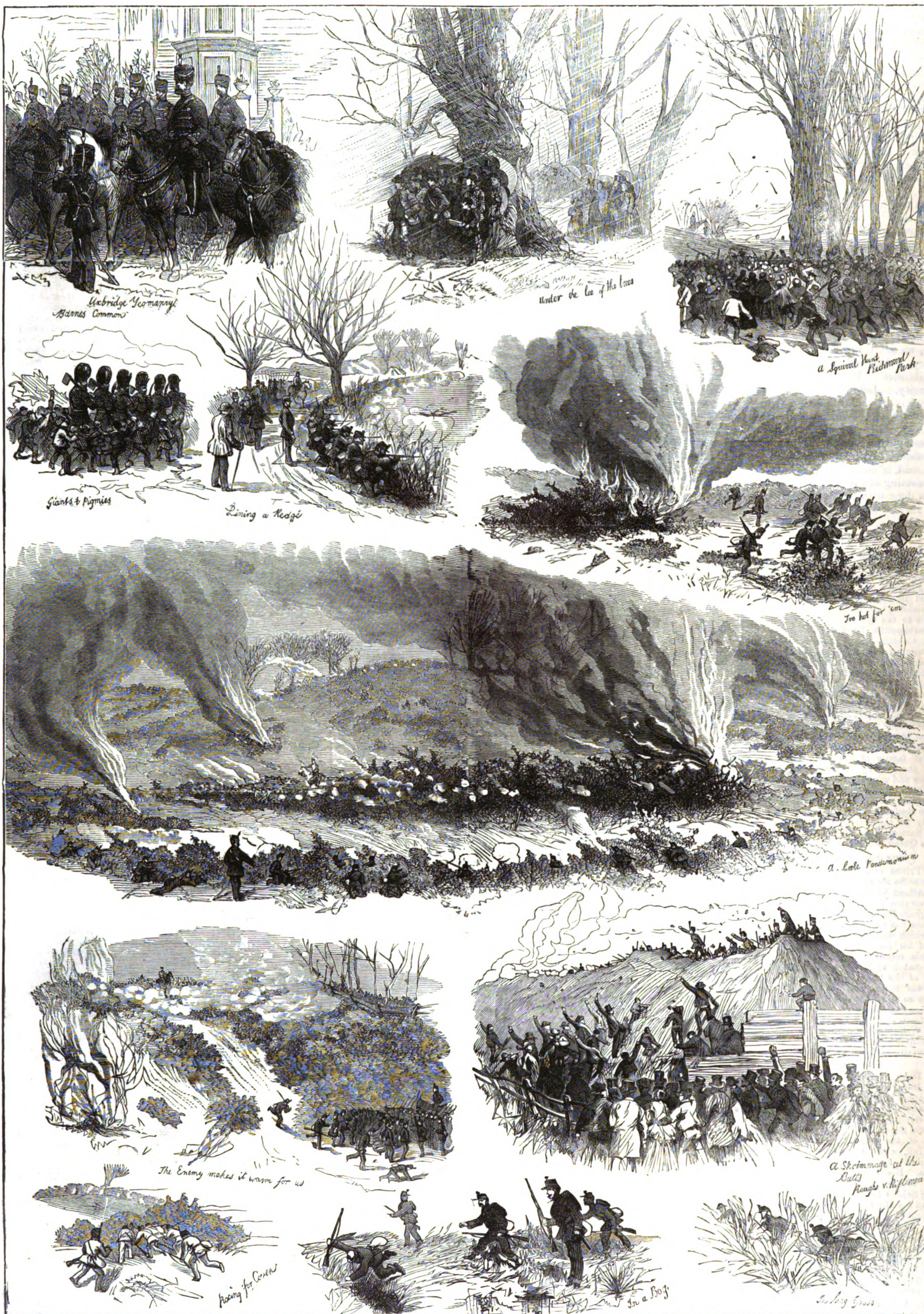
During two or three years past our attention has been occasionally arrested, both at home and abroad (out of Italy), by pictures, no larger than our Engraving, of little Italian boys and girls by a Roman painter bearing the name of the old Venetian master, Bonifazi. The merits of these works are their great, though unpretending, fidelity to the characteristics of the small folk depicted, their naïveté of expression, their delicacy of modelling, and the feeling for the picturesque shown in the bits of national costume introduced within the restricted limits of bust portraiture. The little ones of Signor A. Bonifazi are not the ideal cherubs of many non-Italian painters—they are the true children of the Roman populace or peasantry. "Nina," whose portrait we engrave, is a sample of her sisters. You might meet just such a little girl anywhere about the streets of Rome or out on the Campagna, except where the malaria is more than ordinarily poisonous, for there both children and adults betray its baneful influence in their fever-worn features, sallow complexion, and wistful look of pain. Yet there is nothing of the conventional Italian about our Nina. She has not a "Roman nose;" she has not even the "low Italian brow." Her nationality might possibly not be suspected, save for her unkempt hair and dark lustrous eyes veiled by black lashes, not to be matched for length and thickness out of Italy. Those who know the Romans best will, however, recognise a familiar type. In the picture, moreover, the colours and trimmings of her dress, as well as her collar, would proclaim her origin; whilst her necklace and earrings suggest that fondness for trinkets and personal ornaments which the very poorest of Italian women contrive to indulge.

A new Corn Exchange at Bedford was opened, on Wednesday, by the Duke of Bedford.

The Royal Albert Edward Infirmary and Dispensary at Wigan was publicly opened, on Thursday week, by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

The Royal Agricultural Society's visit to Taunton in 1875 is practically decided upon. A deputation viewed the capital site in Galmington-fields yesterday week and met the local committee, which has now obtained promises of support amounting to about £3300.

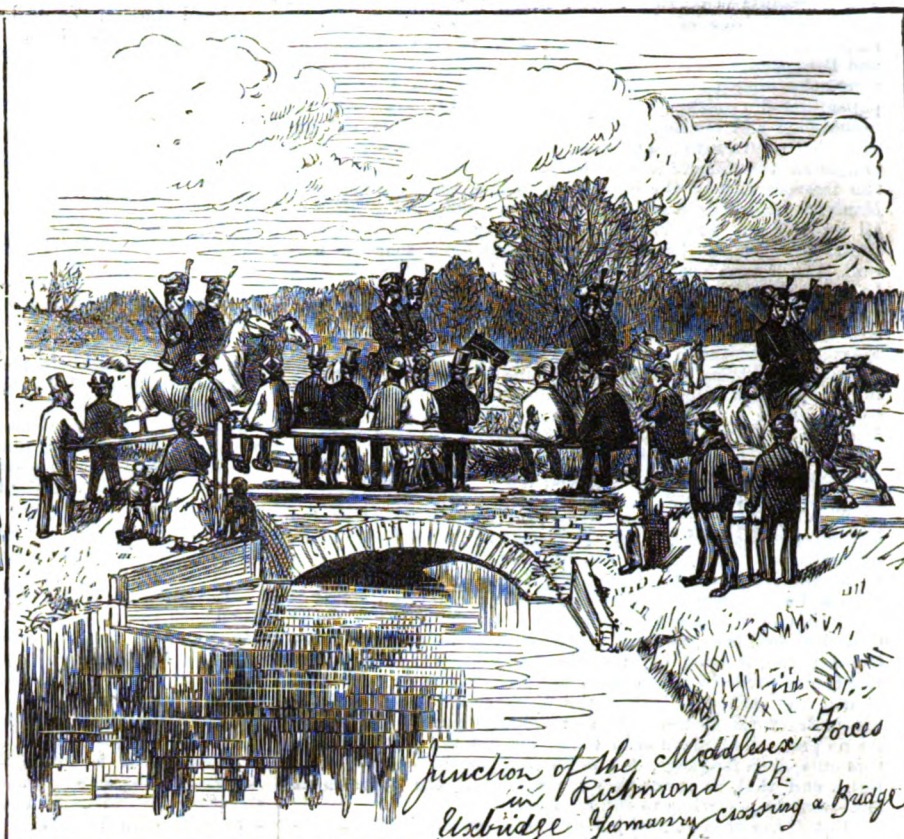
The Astley Colliery, at Dukinfield, near Manchester, has been visited by a calamity of terrible magnitude. Though of great depth and extent, the mine has been noted for its freedom from gas, and naked lights have been authorised as perfectly safe; but by the disturbance consequent on a fall of roof a large accumulation of the noxious vapour was liberated, and an explosion ensued which has caused a deplorable loss of life. The total number of the killed is supposed to be about fifty.



SKETCHES AT THE VOLUNTEER SHAM-FIGHT ON EASTER MONDAY.



Early Arrivals
East Sheen



Junction of the Middlesex Forces
in Richmond P.R.
Uxbridge Germany crossing a Bridge



Richmond Park.
Feeding the "Lions"



Waiting for
the Attack



Opening Fire.



Over

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 16.

The Septennat is making a final effort, through the Duc de Broglie's Minister of Justice, to cause its authority to be respected. Since the commencement of the recess the Legitimist and Bonapartist journals have been unusually active in organising, the ones the Monarchy, the others the Empire—on paper—and speaking most contemptuously of Marshal MacMahon and his advisers. M. Emile Ollivier has inaugurated his return into the political arena by an extremely violent article in the *Liberté* advocating a plebiscite and denying the irrevocability of the Septennat, which the ex-Napoleonic Minister maintains would imply the Assembly's abdication of all its rights. The *Union*, also—the Count de Chambord's confidential organ—has been busy proclaiming that the presentation of the so-called constitutional bills by the Ministry to the Committee of Thirty releases the majority from its engagements with the Cabinet, and reinvests it with full liberty of action with regard to the maintenance of Marshal MacMahon's powers. The Government has responded to these attacks by a couple of *communiqués* warning the journals in question that they are exposing themselves to repressive measures, and by a circular addressed by the Minister of Justice to the public prosecutors inviting them to take immediate proceedings against any newspaper contesting the powers conferred by the National Assembly for seven years upon the Duc de Magenta.

This circular appears to have enraged the Royalist organs beyond measure, and the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues are informed that the whole of the Right of the Assembly agrees with the *Union* and the *Gazette de France* in considering the proposed organisation of the Septennat as violating the law of Nov. 19, and that it will unanimously vote against the proposed Constitutional laws, and will spare no pains to overthrow the Cabinet and, if need be, the Marshal himself. In fact, the Legitimist press promises us a veritable revolution for next month, and openly challenges the Minister of Justice to have his instructions to the public prosecutors carried into effect. As no proceedings have been taken against the journals using this outspoken language, one must presume them to be in the right, and that, as far as they are concerned, the Government is absolutely powerless to enforce respect.

But if the Monarchical journals enjoy exemption from prosecution, the crusade against the Republican press continues with unabated vigour. During the past week alone one newspaper, the *Progrès de la Somme*, has been suppressed; another, the *Réforme* of Toulouse, has been suspended for three months; while the sale of four others has been interdicted on the public way. Occasionally, however, this Governmental persecution of the press meets with a well-merited rebuff, as in the instance of the *Avenir National*, a well-known Radical organ, which was recently suppressed by the Governor of Paris. The proprietors immediately brought it out under the title of *La Ville de Paris*; but, legal proceedings being taken against them, they were condemned by the Tribunal of First Instance and by the Appeal Court successively to cease publishing their journal. Eventually, however, the case came before the Cour de Cassation, and the supreme legal tribunal has decided that the publication of the *Ville de Paris* is perfectly legal, and has, moreover, condemned the Government to pay the costs of all three actions. This unexpected decision has caused no little sensation; the public prosecutor, who pleaded for the Ministry, has resigned his post, and so great, it is said, was the commotion in the Cabinet that a Ministerial crisis was with difficulty warded off.

The spring session of the Councils-General has begun, and, according to all accounts, it will be brief and comparatively unimportant. It is possible there will be no session at all in Corsica, where Prince Napoleon is President of the Council, as only twenty-one out of sixty-two members attended the inaugural sitting, rendering it impossible to transact any business. It seems that the greater number of the absentees were Bonapartists, who stayed away to signify their displeasure at the Prince's conduct in relation to the Empress and the Prince Imperial. At Marseilles the President's inaugural address was followed by conflicting shouts of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la République!" in the public tribunes, whereupon the Council unanimously decided to have the spectators expelled, and continued its sitting with closed doors.

Considerable sensation has been caused in Republican circles in consequence of General Chanzy having placed Algeria in a state of siege. The General had always passed for a Republican, and at one epoch was President of the Left Centre group in the Assembly. M. Crémieux, deputy for Algiers, has written him a lengthy letter with reference to the measure he has taken—due, it would appear, to a scurrilous Radical paper having abused the municipality, but to which the General has as yet given no reply.

There has been another great financial crash this week. M. Clement Duvernois, editor of the *Ordre*, and Minister of Commerce and Agriculture for a brief period under the falling Empire, has been arrested, together with two other well-known French speculators, MM. Wolff and Frankel, on various charges of fraud in connection with their administration of the so-called Territorial Bank of Spain.

SPAIN.

There has been no resumption of hostilities between Carlists and Republicans in the north. Rough weather has interfered with telegraphic communications, and rendered military operations all but impossible. Marshal Serrano has telegraphed to the Government at Madrid announcing that, up to the 10th inst., operations in the north were rendered impracticable on account of the rain and stormy weather. On the 8th inst. fifty cannon had been placed in position before Abanto. On Monday Admiral Topete went to Madrid by special train, and was immediately afterwards present at a Cabinet Council. Since that time the Admiral has been in frequent conference with Ministers, previous to returning to his headquarters with the Army of the North. General Concha's plan of operations against the Carlists, submitted to Marshal Serrano, and by him rejected, is understood to have been in effect a march of 20,000 picked men into Navarre by way of Logrono, leaving the Marshal with the rest of the Army of the North in its positions before San Pedro de Abanto.

A Carlist band under Palacios has been surprised at Composines, in Catalonia, by the volunteers of Mora and Delvo.

ITALY.

The Senate has adopted all the clauses of the Currency Bill without amendment, and the Chamber of Deputies has begun the discussion of the financial bills.

Lady Herbert of Lea has presented the Pope with £3600, collected among poor young girls in Great Britain.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William paid a long visit, on Thursday week, to Prince Bismarck, who, on the occasion of his birthday, has received a congratulatory letter from the King of Bavaria.

The Prince is again able to devote part of his time to business, but he is prohibited to leave his room for the present. Prince Bismarck publishes, in the official gazette, a letter thanking the numerous correspondents in all parts of the empire and abroad who sent him messages of sympathy and goodwill during his recent illness.

Field Marshal Wrangel celebrated his ninetieth birthday on Monday last. The German Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and Princes Karl and Alexander congratulated him in person. The Marshal is said to be in perfect health.

In the German Reichstag, on Monday, Herr von Bennigsen's compromise on the Army Bill was adopted amid general rejoicing. It accepts the Government standard of 401,659 as a peace effective, but limits the vote to seven years. The Minister of War made an explanatory statement, the gist of which was that the Government relied on the experience of the next seven years to prove that the peace effective now proposed was permanently necessary. This official acceptance of the compromise was enthusiastically cheered. In Tuesday's sitting the discussion on the bill was brought to a conclusion, Herr von Bennigsen's amendment being adopted by a large majority. Field Marshal Count von Moltke spoke energetically for the maintenance of a powerful Germany as the best guarantee for peace. In presence of the shouts which had been raised for revenge, it was necessary, he said, to keep the hand on the sword. The majority for the Government upon the eighth clause of the bill was 78, in a House of 371 members, one of whom abstained from voting.

Archbishop Ledochowski has been deprived of his see by the Ecclesiastical Court of Berlin. There is no appeal against this sentence. The Archbishop was not present at the trial.

The German Government is fitting out a small expedition at Kiel for the purpose of deep-sea exploration.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Monday, the first of the Ecclesiastical Bills was met by an Ultramontane amendment to proceed with the order of the day; but this was rejected by 77 votes against 43. When the bill went into Committee the archbishop and bishops quitted the House. There were few amendments proposed in Committee, and most of them were rejected. The bill passed substantially in its original form.

Conciliation is to be the motto of the Vatican towards Austria. The new Nuncio, Mgr. Jacobini, has received instructions to deal with the Ecclesiastical Bill so as to avoid a rupture with Vienna.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor's absence from St. Petersburg will extend over more than two months.

The Ministry of Finance has allowed another 10,000 roubles for the proposed expedition along the Amoo Darya, for the purpose of having a scientific naturalist attached to it.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives has passed, by 140 votes against 102, the Finance Bill, which the Senate had adopted, fixing at 400,000,000 dols. each the greenback and the National Bank currencies. The Free Banking Bill, which provides that the reserve to be kept in hand by the National Banks shall at all times be regulated according to the amount of their deposits, has also been passed.

The Judiciary Committee has decided in favour of paying the insurance companies out of the Geneva award the premiums upon the vessels destroyed by the Confederates.

It is proposed to admit a new State to the Union. A bill for the admission as a State of New Mexico, which has been a Territory since shortly after its acquisition, more than twenty years ago, has been reported by the House Committee on Territories. The vote of the Committee was six in favour of and one against the bill.

Survivors of the French Transatlantic Company's steamer Europe, to the number of 379 persons in all, passengers and crew, were landed on Monday at New York, by the Greece.

CANADA.

The Finance Minister made his statement on Wednesday in the Dominion House of Commons. He estimates the deficit for the coming year at £3,000,000. He proposes a small tax on iron, tea, coffee, and ship-building materials; an addition to the customs and excise duties on spirits, wines, tobacco, and cigars; an increase of 5 per cent upon silks, watches, and jewellery, of 12-3 per cent on some other goods; and a small addition to the tax on high-class sugars.

AUSTRALIA.

The result of the second batch of elections to the Victorian Parliament is favourable to the Government. The quarter's revenue of Victoria amounts to upwards of £1,000,000.

Rocheport and his companions were to leave Melbourne on Friday last, for England, by the Californian mail.

According to the estimate of the *New York Chronicle*, only 8,800,000 acres will be placed under cotton for the next crop. This is 1,000,000 acres less than last year.

Presumably through the influence of England, a stop has been put to the Peruvian coolie trade. A plenipotentiary has been accredited to Peru from Buenos Ayres on a special and confidential mission.

Princess Mary, only daughter of Prince Charles of Roumania, died of scarlet fever on the 9th inst.; and the death is announced of the Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, a member of the Prussian Chamber of Lords.

Dr. Featherston, the Agent-General for New Zealand, has received the following telegram from the Hon. Donald McLean, C.M.G., Minister for Native Affairs in the colony:—"On leaving Auckland I received a telegram from Te Wheoro, the Waikato chief, stating that the King people desired to meet the Governor, and wished me to fix the time." The chief significance of this telegram arises from the fact that Te Wheoro has for years held the position of Prime Minister or chief adviser to the Maori King, and has personally a strong political influence among the tribes of the interior.

The ship Derbyshire, 1165 tons register, Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts, 110, Fenchurch-street, London, sailed from Gravesend on the 3rd inst., bound for Brisbane, Queensland. The Derbyshire is the 133rd vessel which has sailed under the land-order system of emigration, and under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government Office, 32, Charing-cross. She carries 428 souls, divided into assisted, remittance, and free passengers, and consisting of 232 members of families, 126 single men, and 70 single females.—On Tuesday the Sussex (emigrant-ship), bound for New Zealand, set sail from the West India Docks, having on board about 400 emigrants, including agricultural labourers and mechanics.—The Hereford and the St. James have started from the East India Docks. These ships contain respectively about 400 and 500 emigrants, including agricultural labourers, mechanics, and others. The Hereford, commanded by Captain Gardner, is bound for Canterbury, New Zealand. The St. James, commanded by Captain Dunbar, is bound for Brisbane.

Twenty-one lives have been lost by an explosion on board the Polar expedition steamer *Tigress*, at Newfoundland.

The Australian papers announce the death of Mr. Charles Young, the comedian, which occurred on Jan. 24, at his residence in Sydney.

A large Liverpool vessel, the *Glad Tidings*, was driven ashore on Tuesday near Tralee, and all on board except one sailor were drowned.

It is telegraphed from Penang that the Dutch have opened to trade several pepper ports on the west coast of Sumatra, the States between Troemen and Waylah having recognised the sovereignty of the Netherlands.

Disturbances have occurred at Geneva, owing to the strikes in that city. Some stonemasons endeavoured to prevent others from working, and a fight ensued, in which five men were hurt. More than fifty were arrested, only one of whom was a native.

Judge Fox, Judge of the Eleventh District of Arkansas, recently committed Mr. Aldridge, a lawyer, to gaol for contempt of court. He was imprisoned for ten days, and on liberation he armed himself with a gun, and went in search of the Judge. Meeting him in the street, Aldridge exclaimed, "Now, Judge Fox," and fired. The Judge fell dead. This is the second Judge who has been assassinated in Arkansas within the last six months.

According to advices received in Constantinople from Alexandria, M. de Lesseps has informed the Khedive that he cannot carry on the Suez Canal subject to the conditions of the International Tonnage Commission, and that he shall therefore dismiss the pilots, extinguish the lights, and virtually close the canal. Owing, however, to the representations of the Khedive, it is not thought likely that M. de Lesseps will put his threat into execution.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

We have received for publication the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated April 11:—"No material change in prices or general situation since telegram of 4th. Lieutenant-Governor states greatest difficulties still confined to Tirhoot district, from which recent accounts are favourable. Commissioner telegraphs from Northern Tirhoot:—'Nothing like starvation is apparent. Village relief in hands of head men. Working number on Bahayra-road, 26,000 only; on Mudhoobunee works, 200,000. Employing native officers in disciplining mobs of labourers. Public health good. Native traders increasing imports. Water supply everywhere deficient. Village after village searched for hungry people. Mudhoobunee, Murajah, Durbungah circles all formed. Can honestly say famine well in hand.' Lieutenant-Governor reports local transport, as a whole, extremely efficient. Durbungah railway will probably be completed to-morrow or next day. Four fresh starvation deaths reported—Tirhoot three, Monghyr one—making total 17 cases."

The *Standard* publishes the following special telegram from Calcutta, with the date of Tuesday:—"In Tirhoot, which is the blackest district, the markets are still tolerably supplied. Hidden hoards of grain have been discovered. Eight hundred thousand maunds of Government rice are already in store. There are nearly half a million of labourers on the relief works. A temporary railway has been opened to Durbungah. Most of the reported deaths from starvation are considered doubtful."

In a comprehensive despatch, dated Calcutta, March 20, Lord Northbrook vindicates his general policy with regard to the Indian famine. He shows that it was intended to interfere as little as possible with private trade; that the chief measures on which the Government relied were the relief works and the distribution of food; but that secondary measures had also been resorted to, including the remission of land revenue, the reduction of railway freights, and advances for the purchase of grain. The despatch sets forth the anticipations that have been formed of prospective distress, and the comparative scope of the precautions already adopted. It concludes with a brief account of the actual condition of the people.

A meeting of the executive committee appointed at the Mansion House to raise funds for the relief of the famine in Bengal was held on Monday afternoon at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Vine, the honorary secretary, read the report of the proceedings at the previous meeting, and he also stated that the amount subscribed down to the present time was about £80,000. The Lord Mayor stated that, in addition to this sum amounts had been collected at Manchester and Liverpool which would raise the total sum received through this committee in round numbers to £100,000. A letter was read from Mr. Schaleh, the chairman of the Calcutta committee, which stated that to the present time that committee had received £150,000, the whole of which had been expended in the relief of the suffering inhabitants. Their operations had been confined to supplying assistance to the different local committees, the Government having undertaken the duty of providing for the general distress and the prevention of actual starvation. The Lord Mayor informed the committee that Leeds, Huddersfield, Salford, and other towns had been subscribing most liberally.

A public meeting of persons taking an interest in the people of India, and in the condition of the inhabitants of the distressed districts, was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding. A letter was read from Lord Northbrook, in which he said it was impossible to doubt that, over an above all that Government could do, an ample field would be found for the beneficial employment of large private subscriptions, for this was found to be the case in the somewhat similar circumstance of the Irish famine. The moral and political advantage which was derived from the substantial expression of sympathy in England with distress in India was very great, and the exertions of the Mansion House committee would be widely appreciated by her Majesty's Indian subjects. The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that widespread and severe distress existed in India, and appealing to the people of this country to use all the exertions in their power to relieve it. Lord Lawrence, in seconding the resolution, feared that the sufferings of the people would be still greater than they now appeared to be, especially with the aged and the young; and considering the magnitude and extraordinary character of the calamity he expressed regret that Parliament had not made a grant to alleviate so much distress. Amongst the subsequent speakers were Sir Charles Trevelyan, Professor Fawcett, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The number of emigrants from the Mersey last month was 6068; a decrease of 7343 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The foundation-stone of the Western Counties Idiot Asylum, at Starcross, was laid, on Thursday week, by Lady Anna Maria Courtenay.

THE CHURCH.

On Easter Thursday, at St. Paul's temporary church, Clerkenwell, the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, the Incumbent, baptised 144 children and adults. The parents, witnesses, and children (270 in all, and all poor people) were kindly entertained by a lady whose name has not been made public.

Mr. T. W. Tatton, of Wytthenshaw, laid the cornerstone of the new parish church of St. Wilfrid, at Northenden, on Saturday. The Rector (the Ven. Archdeacon Johnson) will meet the cost of the chancel, Mr. T. W. Tatton that of the north and south aisles, and the parishioners the remainder.

The series of services in celebration of the reopening of Worcester Cathedral after its complete restoration closed on Tuesday, with a festival of church choirs of the diocese, at which about 1500 choristers assisted. There were two services, and Lord Dudley entertained the choir at dinner.

Among other churches reopened during the Easter week may be mentioned St. John's, Boxmoor, by the Bishop of Rochester; West Clendon, Surrey, by the Bishop of Winchester—where the pulpit of Caen stone, and the altar furniture, are gifts of Lady Cranley and others; and Annesley, Notts, the historical seat of the Chaworth-Musters family, by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.

The Rev. John Cullen, Curate of Bottesford, Leicestershire, has been presented by Earl Manvers to the living of Radcliffe-on-Trent. On the occasion of Mr. Cullen leaving Bottesford for Radcliffe he received the following testimonials:—A beautiful clock and an illuminated address, handsomely framed, from the parishioners; a handsome walnut inlaid davenport writing-table from the Rector; a silver inkstand from the churchwardens; several volumes from members of the congregation, and a coffee-pot from the school-children.

Three windows, executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, have been placed in the south aisle of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, in memory of the late Rev. J. G. Wrench, who was for nine years Curate of the parish and for nine months Vicar of St. James's, Clapton. Mr. Wrench died, very suddenly, on June 11 last; and, although nearly £200 had been given him as a testimonial by his old parishioners when he left Bishopsgate, a few loving friends, chiefly unconnected with the parish, have thus further testified to their appreciation of his character and worth.

The Bishop of Lichfield, on Easter Wednesday, consecrated the parish church of Harborne, which, although it was restored only eight years ago, at a cost of £3500, has now had the south wall rebuilt, the floor of the chancel paved with the best Minton tiles, a new wrought-iron pulpit, a new brass lectern, a new altar and sedilia placed in it, while the organ has been enlarged, the heating and gas arrangements improved, and other improvements made. Some beautiful stained-glass windows have likewise been given, especially one in memory of the late celebrated water-colour painter, Mr. David Cox.

Acting on the advice of Mr. Justice Keating, Bishop Temple has pronounced against the reredos in Exeter Cathedral. The plea of the Dean and Chapter, that they were independent of the Bishop in these matters, was refuted by demonstration that the bishopric and the cathedral had co-existed for a couple of centuries before the deanery. As to the legality of the reredos, it was decided that the figures it contained were images, though only in alto relievo, and that, as embodying images, the reredos was illegal. The Bishop intimated that he would grant a faculty for any beautification of the cathedral conformable to law.

The Vicar of Richmond has communicated to the select vestry the Bishop of Winchester's reply to his letter asking advice about the removal of the boundary wall between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the cemetery. He adds that, in accordance with his Lordship's decision, he will willingly order the removal of the wall as soon as it has been decided by the Home Secretary that the ground adjoining the workhouse may be legally used for interments. An inspector from the Home Office visited the cemetery on Wednesday, and informed the board that he could not recommend the Home Secretary to sanction the use of the site as a burial-ground.

The Bishop of Manchester presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the members of the Manchester Diocesan Board of Education, and expressed his regret that the income of the board from all sources was quite inadequate to the discharge of its duties efficiently. A resolution was passed regretting the resolution to which the council have felt compelled to come to refuse any more applications for building grants from the general fund until its annual income reaches £2500, and urging upon the Churchmen of the diocese the importance of establishing a supplementary special fund in order to enable the board to meet pressing appeals for help.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford Mr. John Cook Wilson, B.A., late Scholar of Balliol, was on Friday week elected Fellow of Oriel. Mr. Wilson, who was educated at Derby Grammar School, obtained a first class in mathematics at Moderations in Michaelmas Term, 1869, and a first class in classics at Moderations in Trinity Term, 1870; a first class in the Final Mathematical School in Trinity Term, 1871; and a first class in the Final Classical School in Michaelmas Term, 1872. He obtained the Chancellor's Prize for a Latin essay in 1873.

At Cambridge the inauguration of the Bachelors of Arts or Laws who were admitted to the title of Bachelors-Designate during the academical year 1873-4 was held on Saturday in the senate-house.—The authorities of Trinity have submitted to the Queen in Council draught statutes which will, when approved by her Majesty, affect some material alterations in the present tenure of Fellowships, the principal alteration limiting non-resident Fellowships to five years from the M.A. degree, instead of seven years, as now existing. There will also be a provision giving powers for Fellows to marry. These statutes have been unanimously approved by the college, but, as they will chiefly deal with subjects on which a recommendation may be expected from the Universities Commission to apply equally to all the colleges in the University, the late Government intimated that they would not be prepared to advise her Majesty until the report of the Commissioners had been published, and this understanding has been acted upon by the present Government. The *Guardian* says that there is good reason for believing that the report of the Universities Commission will be made public during the present month.—A scholarship of £30 a year at Queen's has been awarded to Lewis Faraker, King William's College, Isle of Man.

Dr. Brunner, the Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin, has resigned his appointment.—It is stated, on the best authority in collegiate circles, that the propositions for the reorganisation of Dublin University, recently published, had no official character, but were merely suggestions, confidentially circulated among the Fellows with a view to eliciting opinion.

Mr. Leonard Lyell has been appointed to the new chair of science at the University College of Wales. Mr. Lyell

graduated with honours in three subjects at the University of London, and has had considerable experience as a field-geologist under the personal direction of his uncle, Sir Charles Lyell.

The Rev. Frederick Sparks, M.A., Chaplain, Mathematical Lecturer and Scholar of Worcester, Oxford, has been appointed Mathematical Master of St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford.

Hubert Loury, a pupil at the College School, Stratford-on-Avon, since its first opening in January, 1872, has been elected to the head entrance scholarship at Westminster School.

On Wednesday two scholarships at Uppingham School, of £50 each, open to candidates under seventeen years of age, were adjudged to C. C. Harrison and V. A. Boyle. J. E. Powell and J. C. Pyne were bracketed next in order, followed by A. H. Leary and P. L. Jones-Bateman. Two scholarships of £50 each, open to candidates under fourteen years of age, were adjudged to Murton and C. G. Bayne. Two, of £30 each, were adjudged to E. Power and King. T. W. Osborn and Patchell were mentioned with credit.

Her Majesty has subscribed £50 and the Princess of Wales £25 towards the fund which is being raised in connection with Queen's College, London.

The Thame Grammar School, founded by Lord Williams of Thame, in the sixteenth century, has at length received the official attention of the Endowed School Commissioners and the Committee of Council on Education, who have approved of a scheme for its future management.

Lord Wrottesley yesterday week laid the memorial-stone of a new grammar school at Wolverhampton, intended to supersede the present inconvenient building in John-street. The school was founded in 1515 by Sir Stephen Jenkins, a merchant tailor of London. It contains 220 boys. The new one is intended to accommodate 300 boys, and the cost is estimated at £17,500. Towards this the trustees have raised £10,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress's receptions at the Mansion House were resumed on Tuesday, and will continue every Tuesday (with the exception of the 28th inst.) until further notice.

Mr. George James White Winzar was on Thursday elected sword-bearer to the City Corporation, in the place of the late Mr. J. A. Beddome.

On Thursday the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts held a conversation, by the permission of the Council on Education, at the South Kensington Museum.

The anniversary festival of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was held, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The chairman urged the claims of the institution, and £2200 were promised.

The freedom and livery of the Turners' Company have been presented to Dr. John Phillips, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and a former president of the British Association, in recognition of his introduction into architecture of the materials which constitute the rocks of England.

The summer term of the Working Men's College, in Great Ormond-street, was inaugurated, on Monday night, by a meeting under the presidency of the Principal, Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., at which Professor Goldwin Smith gave a brief account of his Transatlantic experience and a history of Cornell University.

A deputation, on Tuesday, waited upon Mr. Selater-Booth, and urged upon the Local Government Board the importance of adopting more efficient means for dealing with fires in the metropolis. The right hon. gentleman fully recognised the importance of the subject, and promised to do all in his power to meet the views of those by whom he had been addressed.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 102,239, of whom 35,595 were in workhouses and 66,614 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures showed a decrease of 8242, 3112, and 31,208 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 789, of whom 518 were men, 215 women, and 56 children under sixteen.

The sixty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held, on Wednesday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Count Münster, the German Ambassador, in the chair. The secretary announced that the donations amounted to £3381, the following being among the items included:—Her Majesty, £100; the Emperor of Germany, £100; the Emperor of Austria, £100; Count Münster, £25; the Goldsmiths' Company, £100; and the Grocers' Company, £100.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, at 8, Adelphi-terrace, when a paper on the Principles of Modern Pantheistic and Atheistic Philosophy, as exemplified in the last works of Strauss, Mill, and others, was read by the Rev. Prebendary C. A. Row, M.A. Before the discussion which ensued commenced, a short paper on the subject by Professor Challis was read, as also communications from several other members.

The Earl of Harrowby has written a letter to the *Times* suggesting that the provision of an abundance of seats on the Thames Embankment would be an inducement for families to seek for recreation in the open air, and would thus tend somewhat to mitigate the evil of the crowded and unhealthy habitations of the poorer population of the metropolis. The editor observes that one of the wants of the Embankment is being supplied through the liberality of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.

Mr. Norton has this year renewed his appeal for an increase in the salaries paid to our metropolitan magistrates. The appeal comes with singular force and grace from the quarter whence it is issued, as Mr. Norton, having filled the office of a magistrate in London for a long period of years with high distinction, is entitled to speak with authority on the duties and responsibilities of that important office, while, having himself retired from the bench, he has no personal interest whatever in the reform he advocates.

Exceptionally high tides have been too prevalent to be pleasant this year. And now it seems we are threatened with still another of these unwelcome visits. It has been predicted that a very high tide will visit the Thames to-day (Saturday), and already a deal of anxiety and consternation seems to have seized upon the dwellers on the river banks, who have a dismal recollection of the ruin which the overflow of waters has caused within the last few weeks. The Metropolitan Board of Works have instructed their district engineers to report upon the damage done during the recent high tides.

The 116th anniversary festival of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, was held, on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. James Spicer, J.P. Upwards of 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. During the evening the chairman took occasion to regret the absence of Mr. Joseph H. Soul, the secretary of the school, who was then suffering from severe indisposition. Mr. Soul had been present at the annual festival for thirty-four years, and

his illness was felt to be an occasion for sincere regret. Mr. J. Finch (assistant secretary) announced lists of subscriptions to a total of upwards of £2000 collected during the evening.

New Board schools in Henry-street, Hampstead-road, were opened on Thursday week; and on the following day the opening of a large and commodious school in Mansfield-place, Kentish Town, took place under the presidency of Sir Charles Reed, M.P., chairman of the London School Board. The Grove-road Board school, which is situated in a pleasant green valley about half a mile distant from the Forest-hill station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, took place on Saturday, under the auspices of Sir Charles Reed. On Monday evening Sir C. Reed opened a new set of Board schools in the eastern part of Battersea; and Mr. E. H. Crurie, the vice-chairman of the board, presided at the opening of new schools of an extensive character in Gloucester-street, Commercial-road.

Any opinion of Sir Sydney Waterlow on the subject of improved dwellings for the poor deserves consideration. In a letter published in the *Times* he declares that the hands of private enterprise are tied by the impossibility of securing suitable sites. Plenty of money is forthcoming, but improved homes for the working classes are not built, because capitalists cannot obtain possession of the fever dens constituting our narrow courts and alleys. Sir Sydney suggests that some metropolitan body should be empowered to purchase by compulsion all houses declared to be unfit for human habitation, as well as adjacent property, in order to form suitable sites and approaches. In regard to the financial side of the question, Sir Sydney admits the ground-rent obtained might not generally cover the cost of improvements, but believes the loss would be small if capital was raised by the issue of Metropolitan Three-and-a-Half per Cent Consols. He estimates this eventual loss could be covered by a farthing rate on the metropolitan assessment, which would be more than compensated by decreased expenditure for medical relief to the poor.

Last week 2420 births and 1387 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 68 and the deaths 288 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three preceding weeks had been 25, 23, and 21 per 1000, was again last week 21. The deaths included 36 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 55 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, 10 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. Of the fatal cases of fever, 2 were certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the three previous weeks had been 649, 551, and 489, were last week 499, being 82 below the corrected average weekly number; 191 resulted from phthisis, 167 from bronchitis, and 104 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 46 deaths; 40 were the result of negligence or accident, including 15 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, and 12, including 9 of infants under one year of age, from suffocation. Four cases of suicide and 1 of infanticide were registered. A woman died on the 25th ult., at Bow, through blood poisoning from the scratch of a cat. Four of the deaths from fractures and contusions resulting from negligence or accident were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

A paper was read, on Wednesday, at the Society of Arts, by Mr. W. Simpson, on Symbolism in Oriental Ornament—Mr. Hyde Clarke in the chair. Mr. Simpson began by remarking that symbolism began at an early age of humanity, but not till civilisation had made some advance. The Oriental was at all periods a religious man, and his literature and his art were all devoted to his faith. The lotus was early applied by the Egyptians, the Buddhists, and the Brahmins. It was a symbol, in the Brahminical form, of the female power of the universe. The lotus became the throne of Buddha, and its petals might be seen on the base of every icon of that deity. He had examined, when in India, the celebrated sandalwood gates of Somnauth, but he came to the conclusion that they were not the real gates at all. The art upon them was Mohammedan, not Hindoo, and it was proved that they were made of deodar pine, not sandalwood. Mr. Simpson then referred to the trisul or trident, the crescent, the cross, or letter T as Eastern symbols, the symbolism of words and sentences, such as "abracadabra," triangles, circles, and other forms. He also alluded to the symbolism of colours, which formed an important part of the subject. The Temples of Chaldea were painted upon a system of symbolism which referred to the seven planets, and in India each god was painted a colour with reference to his attributes. The Hindoo might be called the Pantheistic style, for their multitudes of gods led to a prolific mass of images and symbols. The tendency of our ornamental art in the present day was in this direction. Several gentlemen having spoken, Mr. Simpson replied, and a vote of thanks was given to him.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning the Malwa, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone on board, was signalled from Hurst Castle, and about eight o'clock she arrived in Southampton Water. The body was landed amid every sign of respect from the shipping in the docks and from the local authorities, and, escorted by a procession, was conveyed to the railway station, the shops along the route being partially closed. The church bells rang muffled peals and minute-guns were fired. A special train was supplied by the London and South-Western Railway Company; and the remains, which were accompanied by the relatives and friends of the deceased traveller, were brought to London.

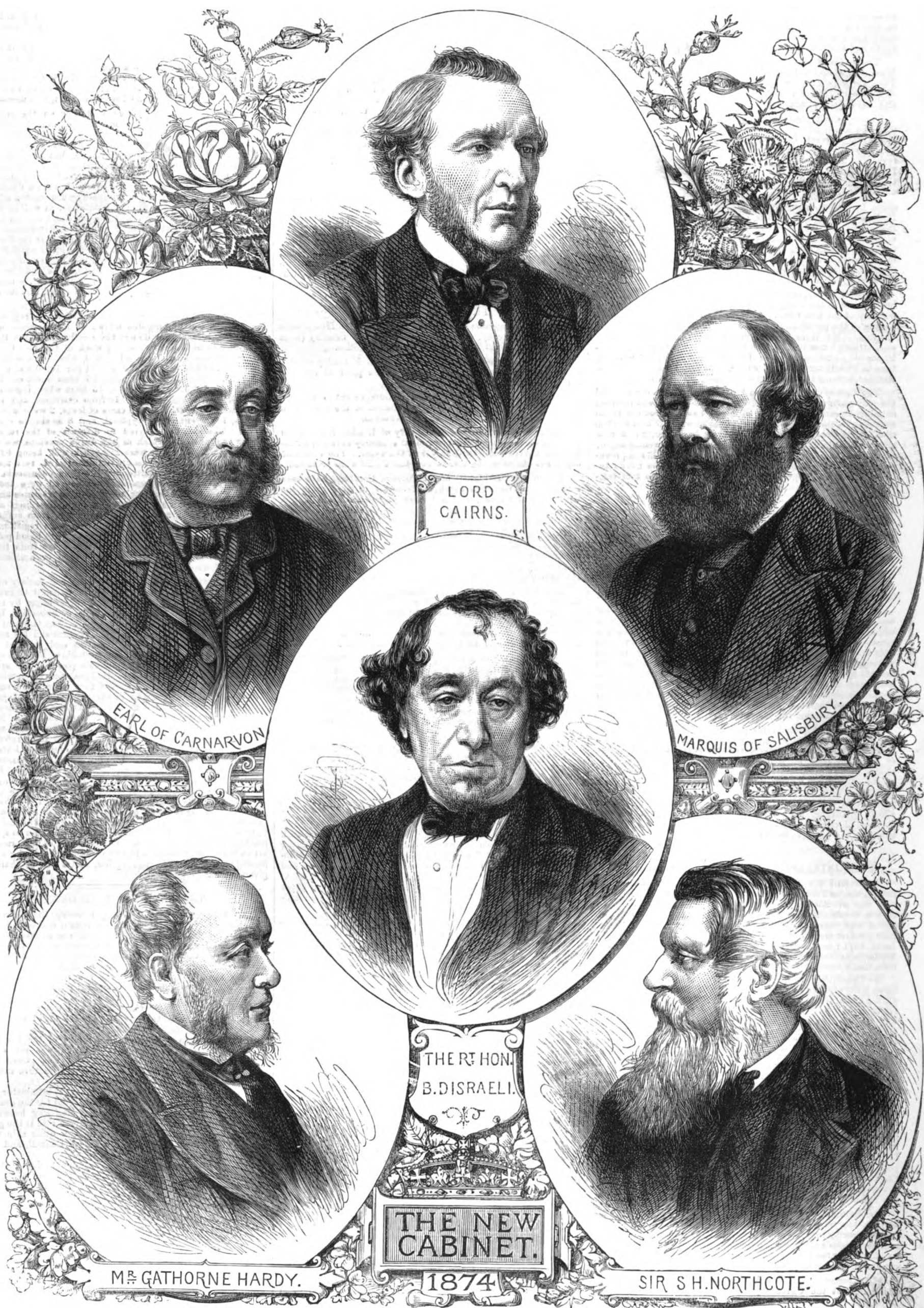
The body was received at the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, where an examination was made by Sir William Fergusson. The identification was placed beyond doubt, the left arm still showing traces of a fracture caused by the bite of a lion more than thirty years ago.

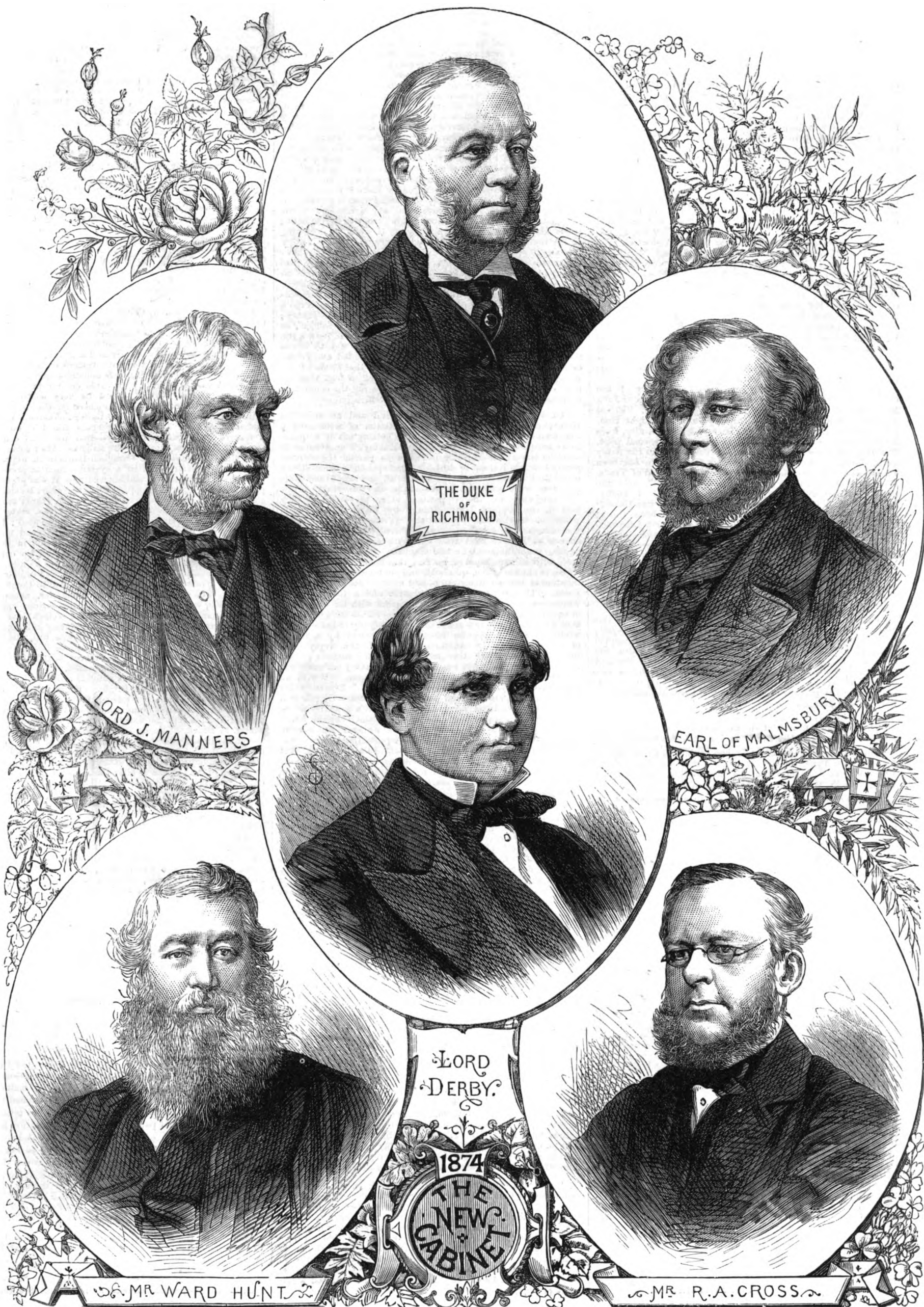
The preparations for the funeral in Westminster Abbey were begun on Tuesday. The spot selected for the grave is in the central line of the nave, exactly half-way between the western doors and the choir. On the north side is the grave of the Countess of Clanricarde, and on the other side that of Thomas Thompson. Close by are Major Rennell, and Telford and Stephenson, the engineers.

The funeral will be celebrated at one to-day (Saturday). The public will be admitted by the west door of the nave and by Poets'-corner to the south transept, and the doors will be open at 12.30.

At a public meeting held in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, it was resolved to erect a national statue in memory of Dr. Livingstone.

It appears that Dr. Livingstone's family are left in actual distress through his death, and a public subscription on their behalf is proposed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Bartle Frere, and others. Money may be paid to Messrs. Ransome, Bouverie, and Co., and at the London and Westminster Bank, to the credit of the "Livingstone Testimonial Fund."





THE NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

The Portraits which occupy two pages of this week's Number are those of the twelve noblemen and gentlemen holding office as her Majesty's Ministers in the new Conservative Government.

The First Lord of the Treasury is the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P. for Buckinghamshire, a memoir of whom lately appeared in this Journal, with a separate portrait. He is, of course, the leader and most responsible person of the Ministry, and the foremost Parliamentary champion of the Conservative party. Mr. Disraeli is sixty-eight years of age; he was Prime Minister once before, in 1868. On the opposite page a corresponding central place is allotted to the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is equally well known to his countrymen, having held the same office under Mr. Disraeli once before, besides those of Secretary for the Colonies and for India, and having sat many years in the House of Commons as Lord Stanley. He is forty-seven years of age, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, in 1863.

The portraits surrounding that of the Prime Minister are those of Lord Cairns, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and Sir Stafford Northcote. The first named is Lord Chancellor, as he was in a former Conservative Ministry. He was born in 1819, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and is an eminent lawyer; he formerly represented Belfast. Lord Carnarvon is the Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, who was born in June, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded the late Earl, his father, in 1849. He holds, for the second time, the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Taubot Gascoigne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, is forty-four years of age, and was educated at Eton and Oxford; he is now again reappointed Secretary of State for India. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, now Secretary of State for the War Department, was Home Secretary five or six years ago. He is in the sixtieth year of his age, and is M.P. for Oxford University. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., M.P. for North Devon, who was born in 1818, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone thirty years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was President of the Board of Trade. Sir Stafford has himself held that office, and has also been Minister for India.

The Duke of Richmond, K.G., Lord President of the Council; the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General; the Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, M.P., Home Secretary; and the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, have their portraits, with that of Lord Derby, on the second page. The Duke is fifty-six years of age, and has served in the Army as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief. He has been President of the Poor-Law Board and of the Board of Trade. The Earl of Malmesbury, who was born in 1807, held the office of Foreign Secretary under the late Earl of Derby, in 1859. Lord John Manners, younger son of the late Duke of Rutland, was born in 1818, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is M.P. for North Leicestershire, and has thrice been in office as First Commissioner of Works. Mr. Cross, M.P. for South-West Lancashire, is from the neighbourhood of Preston. He is fifty years of age, was educated at Rugby and Trinity, Cambridge, and has been a banker and a practising barrister. Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P. for North Northamptonshire, is son of a country clergyman, was born in 1825, and was bred at Eton and Oxford. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868.

The photographers of the portraits copied for our Engravings are the following:—That of Mr. Disraeli is by Mayall; Lord Derby, Elliott and Fry; Lord Cairns, the Stereoscopic Company; Lord Carnarvon and Lord Salisbury, also the Stereoscopic Company; Mr. Gathorne Hardy and Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, Lord John Manners, and Ward Hunt are likewise from the Stereoscopic Company's photographs. The portrait of Mr. Assheton Cross is from one by Barraud and Jerrard.

The Sheffield firm of Osborne and Co., whose principal member is Master Cutler this year, has failed for £85,000.

The foundation-stone of an orphan asylum to be erected at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at a cost of £10,000, by Mr. Hilton-Phillipson, as a memorial of his late mother, was laid last week. Sir W. G. Armstrong took part in the ceremony.

Details of the enrolment of troops in all branches of the Army and reserve forces during the year which ended in November last are given in a War Office return which was issued on Saturday.

The *Glasgow Herald* states that Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., the miners' secretary, has purchased the beautifully-situated estate of Welhall, in the vicinity of Hamilton, which was recently occupied by Mr. Graham, commissioner to the Duke of Hamilton.

The *Daily News* understands that the Premier has recommended to the Queen for a pension of £100 on the Civil List Mrs. C. L. Basevi, the mother of Captain Basevi, who lost his life on the Thibet frontier of India whilst engaged in exploring the mountain passes, and pursuing other scientific inquiries.

The Earl of Zetland was on Thursday week, at York, installed as Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. After the ceremony there was a Masonic procession and a special service in the minister. In the evening there was a dinner.

The fourth general synod of the Protestant Church of Ireland was opened, in Dublin, on Thursday week, his Grace the Primate presiding. He stated that very important delicate questions would be brought before the synod, and a question on which there was great difference of opinion would be also discussed. He hoped the proceedings would be conducted in a proper manner. Petitions for the revision of the Book of Common Prayer were handed in, and three petitions against the revision were also handed in.

A movement resembling, in a modified form, the women's whisky war in America began in Dundee on Monday, when a deputation of between sixty and seventy ladies—most of them being the wives of clergymen, merchants, and leading citizens generally—waited upon the magistrates to urge the necessity of a reduction of public-houses in the burgh. They submitted a petition, signed by 8303 women of all grades. The magistrates were requested not to grant any new licenses, to withdraw those the holders of which had been convicted, to grant no transfer, and to permit no plurality of certificates in the name of one person. Four members of the deputation—Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Steel, and Miss Smith—addressing the magistrates, pointed to the misery the liquor traffic involved. They hoped the revenue of the country would not be regarded in any action that might be taken, and suggested that it would be better to give publicans pensions rather than allow them to continue their nefarious trade. The magistrates promised to give the statement their best attention.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The new part of the House of Commons is following the old section into the traditional grooves in which that assembly has been accustomed to move. For instance, it has always happened that on the first evening of meeting after the Easter recess there was a thin House, and a prevailing languor, and so it was on Monday last. A slight filip was given to attention when Lord Robert Montagu, in those loud and sonorous tones and vehement manner which mostly characterise him, gave notice that he should put a crucial interrogation to the Prime Minister in regard to his ideas of coercive policy in Ireland, basing himself on some remarks made by Mr. Disraeli in his recent electioneering speeches. Then the House, so to speak, subsided into a discussion on army organisation, originated by Major Beaumont, who, drawing in voice and languid in manner, was very sweeping in his proposals for reforms. As of course, foremost in the chorus of jeremiads which ensued was Colonel North, who passionately appealed to everything sacred to bear him out that we had no army whatsoever. The chant of pessimism was taken up by General Shute, the new member for Brighton, who intimated that he intended to be soldier-like in his observations, which resolve he carried out by adopting that bluntness of speech and demeanour which is conventionally supposed to make a man appear soldier-like; while as for his matter, it was, so to speak, regimental, and fearfully deprecatory of the condition of things military. As a proved military administrator, Sir George had a right to be oracular, but he, too, was dependent; while Major Dickson, with a voice, as it were, in mourning and a funeral aspect, creaked over our "phantom" army like a military raven. Why Mr. Butler-Johnstone should have intervened in this discussion is not very evident, except that perhaps he had recently been reading a magazine article on military organisation. At any rate, he was smart and pointed, and gave due cadence to his little epigrams. In the performance of the part of War Secretary Mr. Hardy has achieved a success. Whereas he used to be breezy, he is now cheery; and was so candid, so fair to his predecessors in his office; so well informed on points of detail, and so anxious to reduce the pessimism of the debate to the lowest point, if not to infuse into it the element of optimism, that he carried everything before him; and, what is more, carried the whole of the Army Estimates through in that one sitting, a feat that has not been executed with either of the votes for the combatant services since the régime of Lord Palmerston.

On the next evening there was a full and an animated House, called together by the expectation of witnessing a specimen of Mr. Disraeli's dexterity in getting out of a quasi-awkward position. For Lord Robert Montagu's question as to whether the Prime Minister intended to pursue the coercive policy towards Ireland of which he had spoken in such strong terms to his constituents was imminent, and the Home-Rule members were gathered in a clump on the seats below the gangway, on the Opposition side, prepared, as they proved, to support Lord Robert by their cheers, even when he was most flippant and pertinacious, and even was decreed to be disorderly. There was, however, deep silence as Lord Robert read out, with a sort of wicked emphasis, the indictment he had framed. Slowly Mr. Disraeli rose, with an expression on his face that only he can assume, which is at once grave, quizzical, and contemptuous; the combination is beyond description, and must be seen to be understood. Then, with great deliberation and a tone of voice which is curiously contrived to correspond with the expression of countenance, he proceeded to indicate, rather than to assert, that a Prime Minister was not to be held rigidly responsible for words used in a popular meeting of electors by a leader of Opposition. The rhetorical skill of the reply was in full keeping with the peculiar tone and manner; and the effect was just what was designed, for every sentence was followed by laughter—not senseless and vague, but with an admixture of sympathy and approval in it. Evidently hit hard, Lord Robert Montagu bounced, and petulantly put still more crucial questions until Mr. Newdegate's sense of justice overcame his supposed dislike to Mr. Disraeli and he indignantly appealed to the Chair to know whether this sort of disorder, which the House was loudly protesting against, was to be tolerated. The Speaker decided, like an oracle, that Lord Robert had a right to put as many questions as he liked, and that the Prime Minister was entitled to give answers solely according to his pleasure and judgment; and so ended this episode.

Since Parliament has met Mr. Bass has taken up a lodgment on the front Opposition bench; and there is no reason why he should not, for it is always empty of those ex-Ministers for whose use it is reserved. He had a good vantage ground, therefore, when he came to move his bill which would have prevented county-court Judges from imprisoning debtors for sums less than five pounds. He was very earnest and elaborate in his advocacy of his measure, though it was palpable that he was firing into cotton-bags—that is, that he was addressing a very adverse House. It was proved by Mr. Lopes that a lawyer may have some capacity for romance even when he is dealing with a legal subject, for nothing could be more assured than his attempts to show that there was no imprisonment for debt, and that, although the bodies of debtors were to be found in great numbers in gaols, the whole thing was a mere fiction, known as committal for contempt of court. Having been converted from an opponent to a supporter of the bill, of course Sir Henry James, like all converts, was more energetic and eager in his advocacy for it than even its originators. Probably Mr. Holker was insensibly influenced by a desire to give a taste of the qualities that are in him, and in a manner to justify his claims to the Solicitor-Generalship, for, though at first he was somewhat heavy, he warmed up, and even gave out flashes of dry humour, which his political friends about him made the most of by laughing with all their might. The debut of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, the new member for Plymouth, was quite a success. He was, as might have been expected, business-like and practical, and, besides, he was fluent of speech and easy of demeanour.

It seems that the Government intend to utilise their young members; at any rate, Mr. James Lowther has been allowed to deliver himself from the Treasury bench, in the same manner that he used to do as a private member below the gangway, and to display the power of sarcasm, repartee, and caustic humour, which he possesses in no ordinary degree.

It was in a speech of tremendous length, in which he said as much about what he was not going to do, and practically answered all the deputations that have waited on him, the Chancellor of the Exchequer propounded his Budget on Thursday. Having a surplus of six millions, he applied the greater part of it to reduction of debt, relief of local taxation, a penny in the pound off the income tax, and the abolition of the sugar duties and the tax on horses. He had got up his lesson with great care, and made his statement with fluency, on the whole, though he suffered some slight checks; and he obtained a fair share of applause.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House assembled on Tuesday, after the Easter recess, and had a short sitting, in the course of which the Duke of Argyll intimated that he should, on the 24th inst., make a statement with regard to the Indian famine. The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill was read the third time and passed; and a letter from Sir Garnet Wolseley, acknowledging the vote of thanks of the House to the Ashantee army, was read.

On Thursday the Duke of Richmond brought up a message from her Majesty, which was read by the Lord Chancellor. It stated that her Majesty, being desirous to confer upon Major-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley some signal mark of her Royal favour in recognition of his eminent services in connection with the Ashantee expedition, recommended to the House of Lords to concur in enabling her Majesty to grant to Sir G. J. Wolseley the sum of £25,000. The Duke of Richmond gave notice that he would next day move that the House do take her Majesty's message into consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On reassembling last Monday, after the Easter recess, the House plunged into a debate upon Army reorganisation. The Army Estimates stood at the head of the business paper, but before going into Committee of Supply some time was occupied by a preliminary discussion occasioned by a motion made by Major Beaumont. It was to the effect that the reserves of the country should be formed of men who have been passed through the ranks of the regular army; and in support of it Major Beaumont, after discussing the German and French system of reserves, sketched out a plan, involving the abolition of the militia, by which he argued that we might maintain an army of 280,000, of whom 180,000 would be available for foreign or colonial service, with a saving of a million and a quarter. In the course of the discussion which followed, Colonel North sharply attacked Lord Cardwell's military policy, declaring that it was leaving us with no Army at all, and that the short-service system was a total failure; General Shute also condemned the short-service system as applied to the cavalry and artillery, and made some practical suggestions for the improvement of recruiting. Mr. O'Reilly argued against Major Beaumont's scheme, which he contended was utterly impracticable on our present scale of recruiting, and if adopted would be very costly. Sir H. Wilmot and Major Dickson commented on the unsatisfactory state of the recruiting; and Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who maintained that Lord Cardwell's scheme for the creation of a reserve force had failed, advocated universal compulsory service for at least a year in the militia. After some remarks from Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman deprecated a precipitate interference with a system which at present must be described as tentative, and showed how it was premature to pronounce any opinion at present on the short-service system and its effect on the reserve force. Mr. Hardy said a few words in reply, assuring the House that the state of the recruiting was not so bad as had been represented; that the quality of the recruits, on the whole, was as good now as in recent years; and that the great mass of men in the Army were between twenty and thirty-two. As for the connection between the reserves and the militia, that was a question open for future consideration. After this Major Beaumont withdrew his motion, and the House went into Committee of Supply. The whole of the Army Estimates, amounting to £14,455,300, were agreed to without any serious opposition, and the Chairman, before half-past nine o'clock, was directed to report progress. Subsequently the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the East India Annuity Funds Bill, the Offences Against the Person Bill, and the Infanticide Bill were read the second time; and the Loan to School Boards Bill and the Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill were passed.

Amongst a rather numerous batch of members who took the oaths, on Tuesday, was Mr. Bright. There was a full attendance and some animation during the preliminary business. Lord H. Lennox (First Commissioner of Works) informed Mr. Cowper-Temple that the new buildings at the National Gallery would, he hoped, be finished and opened for the reception of the public in one year from this time, and that when completed they would suffice for housing the whole national collection of pictures, including those now at the South Kensington Museum. A motion of Mr. Eyton to alter the assessment of the land tax did not obtain a second, and fell through. The second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, which would abolish committal by county courts for sums under £5, was discussed and rejected by a large majority. The Local Government Provisional Orders Bill was passed through Committee.

The first two hours and a half of Wednesday's sitting were devoted to a discussion on the motion for the second reading of Sir J. Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill, by which it is proposed to establish a Commission, to be called the National Monuments Commission, invested with compulsory powers to acquire certain ancient and national monuments—British, Celtic, Roman, and Saxon—named in the schedule of the bill, with a view to their preservation. It was negatived by 147 to 94. The Betting Bill, the object of which is to abolish the betting-houses now carried on with impunity in Scotland, was read the second time, as were the Married Women's Property Act Amendment Bill (which provides that the husband should be liable for debts contracted by his wife prior to her coverture to the extent only of the property derived from the wife by reason of the marriage) and the Game Birds (Ireland) Bill.

The House having, on Thursday, resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make his annual financial statement, at five o'clock, in a very full House. He said he would not detain the House, but at once give the revenue and expenditure of the year just past. The right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Lowe) had last year estimated the expenditure for the past year at £75,071,000, including the whole of the Alabama claims; but the real expenditure had been £76,466,500, or an excess over the amount estimated of £1,156,000. A great part of this extra expenditure had been incurred on account of the outbreak of the Ashantee war, which reached £800,000; but he was happy to say that he believed that £70,000 or £80,000 more would cover the whole cost of the campaign. The amount voted for Army purchase had not been all absorbed, and therefore there had been a slight saving on that head. The estimated revenue had been £73,762,000, but the actual revenue had been £77,335,657, or an excess of receipts over expenditure of £3,573,657. It had been thought by many that the expectations of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had been too sanguine, but there had been an increase in customs receipts of £736,000, in excise of £1,435,000, and in stamps of about £500,000. The main feature of the year was the increase in customs and excise, which showed that there was a large increase in the amount of spirits consumed, which showed at least that the consuming

power of the people was unimpaired. He would now turn to the estimated expenditure for the year 1874-5, which would be £72,503,000, as compared with the grants made last year of £76,627,000, grants which included both the expenses of the Alabama claims and the Ashantee war. The principal items of expenditure were, interest of debt £26,700,000; Consolidated Fund charges, £1,590,000; army, £14,585,000; navy, £10,180,000; Post Office expenditure, £2,882,000; and collection of revenue, £2694, which, with other smaller sums, made up the total he had named. He now turned to the revenue which was to meet this expenditure. It had been stated by the late Prime Minister that the surplus revenue would equal £5,000,000, and upon coming into office he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) found that those calculations had been made by the officers of the department, and were a reasonable basis for the judgment formed. That was in January, and the announcement had had an effect upon the markets which had naturally checked the consumption of certain articles. The revenue had for that reason not reached the amount anticipated at the end of March, but the result of the calculations of the officers now was that they expected as large, if not a larger, increase than that which had been calculated upon in January. The Government saw no reason why they should distrust the estimates of men so experienced as these officers; and, although they had been told, and it might be true, that there would be checks in our commercial prosperity that there had not been in the past year, still they thought the wisest course would be to take the estimates as they were presented, and found their calculations upon them. The estimates of revenue from different sources for the coming year were as follow:—Customs, £20,740,000; excise, £23,090,000; stamps, £10,880,000; land tax and house duty, £2,360,000; income tax, £5,500,000; post office, £5,300,000; telegraphs, £1,250,000; miscellaneous, £3,500,000; Crown lands, £375,000. The net result was that the estimated revenue for the ensuing year was £77,995,000, compared with an expenditure of £72,503,300—surplus, £5,492,000. In the year 1885, if we continued to go on at the same rate we have been proceeding of late years, he estimated that we shall then have reduced the National Debt to the amount of £120,000,000. The Government thought it right to apply some portion of the surplus to the redemption of the debt. They therefore proposed to create additional terminable annuities, to run out in 1885, to the amount of £440,000, and by this means to extinguish £7,000,000 of the debt in that same year. They next proposed to give their attention to the subject of local taxation. What the people now stood most in need of was an improvement in their dwellings, in their sanitary arrangements, in their education, and in the encouragement of habits of temperance and providence amongst them. These great objects could not be properly carried out without the aid of local authorities and local administration. It was necessary that a complete plan should be prepared to carry out those objects; and, as they could not expect such a plan to be framed in the present year, they felt they ought not to suspend the appropriation of the surplus until such plan was before them. They proposed that a contribution should be made from the Consolidated Fund towards the charge for lunatics. The amount estimated for this purpose was £480,000 annual expenditure. They also proposed to relieve the local expenditure for the police by one half, which would add £600,000 a year to our expenditure. It was proposed to make Government property liable to rating in proportion to its value in any particular locality. This rating would amount, as he estimated, to about £1,110,000. The Government deprecated the precipitate abolition of the income tax; but proposed to remit one penny of that tax. That would involve the loss to the revenue in the whole of £1,840,000 ultimately, or £1,540,000 in the present year. All these propositions would dispose of £2,550,000. As regarded the indirect taxation, the Government proposed to abolish the sugar duties. This would involve £2,000,000 reduction to the revenue; but he thought that the abolition of the duties would give such a stimulus to the trade of the country as in the end to counterbalance any immediate loss to the revenue. The Government proposed to reimpose the duty on plums preserved in sugar. In respect to malt, having now only about £900,000 of the surplus undisposed of, and considering the amount derived from malt as very large, they did not propose to touch that article for the present. The question of dogs' licenses, he thought, might stand over until another year for consideration. In reference to the brewers' licenses, the Government did not mean to interfere with them—at all events, for the present year. As to private brewers, they proposed to divide the penalties into two classes. With regard to the one class connected with mere inadvertence, they proposed to modify the penalties very considerably. They would allow the question of the railway passengers' tax to stand over. Out of about 2,000,000 of horses employed in this country, 864,000 were taxed. About half those horses were employed in trade. It was proposed to abolish the horse duty. That, he believed, would complete the appropriation of his surplus. A discussion then ensued, which resulted in the financial resolutions being agreed to.

A Jewish paper alleges that cremation is not unknown amongst German Jews in London, and states that the council representing the Hebrew congregations at Berlin have resolved to make immediate arrangements for the burning of bodies at one of their cemeteries in that city.

Approval is given by the Chileans to the published reply of their Foreign Minister to a note from the Argentine Confederation affecting the Magellan territory. The Chilean Government is called upon to send an adequate force to Antofagasta, with orders to march if necessary to Caracoles for the protection of Chilean citizens and foreigners generally.

Herr Rohlf, the German explorer in the Libyan desert, has written to Germany, under date "Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, Feb. 22," to say that he has found it impossible to penetrate to Kura. He had sufficient water and provender to last him more than twenty days; but, with the best feeding in the world, his camels would unquestionably have broken down in the ocean of deep and shifting sand through which he would have had to pass. He therefore prudently abandoned the project and turned to the north-west. After fifteen days' march through unbroken Sahara he reached Suah. He is somewhat disappointed at the check he has experienced; but he says "the exploration of the Libyan desert has thus been solved in a negative way: it is an ocean of sand." The first task of the expedition is thus disposed of. The second now engages Herr Rohlf and his companions. It is to ascertain if the theory of the depression of that part of Africa is correct. On a former expedition, passing from Cyrenaica to Ammonium, Herr Rohlf observed an apparent depression, and barometrical observations now instituted bear him out in what he then assumed. Herr Jordan has found the land to be actually thirty metres under the level of the sea. Herr Rohlf proposed to leave Suah on Feb. 26, and, taking his route by Nah el Beharieh, Farafrah, Dachel, Chargeh, and Eneah, to explore the western oases of the desert. He did not expect to reach Eneah before April 5.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Several songs lately issued by Messrs. Chappell and Co. may be safely recommended to drawing-room vocalists. Three by Mr. J. L. Roedel—"Ever thine," "Lilla's Vows," and "The Angel Child"—are each characterised by agreeable and graceful melody and appropriate accompaniments, and all lie within the most moderate compass of voice. Equal praise, for similar reasons, may be accorded to Mr. Berthold Tours's song "Sunshine in the rain." Here, again, the vocal part does not extend beyond the medium range of an ordinary voice of any calibre. The name of Louisa Gray is so well known as that of a composer of successful songs that it will be sufficient to say that in "She waits for me" all her accustomed skill is shown, and, as usual, with small demands on the powers of the executant, vocal or instrumental. Like the songs previously mentioned, this will suit a voice of almost any class, the compass extending but little, and that rarely, beyond an octave. In "Sul Tramonto," "Melodia per Canto con accompagnamento di pianoforte di Filippo, Dr. Filippi," we have an effective piece in the Italian school, requiring a somewhat larger range of voice than the preceding pieces, and specially calculated for a contralto or baritone. "A Bird on the Bough" ("Zwiesung"), by Martin Müller, will suit a mezzo-soprano. It has both English and German words, and the voice part is agreeably contrasted with an animated triplet accompaniment.

Messrs. Chappell have also lately issued some instrumental music of various kinds. In his two pianoforte pieces, "Gavotte" and "Alla Pavan," Mr. Cotford Dick has successfully caught the style as well as the rhythm of those quaint dance forms which were so largely used in the instrumental works of the old composers. In "Lara, Impromptu Mélodique," Mr. George Forbes has produced a very graceful pianoforte piece, in which a pervading "cantilena" is varied by some elegant embroideries, the leading fingering being marked for the advantage of young students, by whom this impromptu may be practised with pleasure and improvement. Messrs. Chappell and Co. have also issued a second book of Mr. G. Forbes's "Original Voluntaries for the Organ or Harmonium," in which are fourteen pieces in various styles, suitable for either instrument, for church or drawing room use; and all written with the skill of a cultivated musician and the practical knowledge of a performer.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have now published nine of the monthly parts of "The Songs of Wales," edited by Mr. John Thomas ("Pencerdd Gwalia"). Part IX. contains fifteen pieces, a few being differently harmonised versions of the same melody. Some are given as vocal solos, some as duets, and others in four-part harmony—all with a pianoforte accompaniment. Many of the fine old Welsh tunes in this work are reprinted from the collections of the late John Parry and George Thomson (now out of print), with additional melodies that have not before appeared in a vocal form. The intrinsic interest of these shilling publications should give them a wide circulation.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have put forth a new issue of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," containing the judicious alterations and compressions made by the composer previous to the recent performance of the work at the Royal Albert Hall. In his setting of the lines from the "Ingoldsby Legends," "There sits a bird on yonder tree," Mr. Arthur Sullivan has produced a tuneful song of the ballad kind, which an ordinary singer may make very effective by means of expression rather than of executive skill. The melody is flowing and agreeable, while being extremely simple, and the accompaniment is within the grasp of the most ordinary pianist. The voice-part scarcely extends beyond an octave, and is calculated for a mezzo-soprano. A contralto or baritone will find in the "Song of the Old Bell," by Odoardo Barri, good opportunity for characteristic expression. The melody is boldly marked and well suited to the sentiment of the text.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have also published a vocal adaptation (by Mr. F. H. Cowen) of the popular "Galatea Waltz," composed by the Duke of Edinburgh, which is here associated with Italian words ("A me vien," &c.), by F. Mottino. Scott's lines, beginning "Love wakes and weeps," have been very pleasantly set by Mr. Frederick Clay, who has produced a capital song, with some good harmonic contrasts and a well-varied accompaniment, and free from any considerable difficulty. The voice part is restricted to the range of an octave. Signor Ardit's "Forosetta," "Vispa son, gentile," is a vocal piece in Tarentella rhythm, with words by Signor Zaffira. There is much genuine Italian impulse in this production, which has been sung in public by Madame Adelina Patti.

Besides the above-named vocal music, Messrs. Cramer and Co. have published various pianoforte pieces, among which may be mentioned some effective arrangements (brilliant without being difficult) by Mr. J. Rummel, of popular operatic subjects—"Les Défaits de Jacotte," "Le Joueur de Flûte," "Une Heure de Royauté," and "Le Pont des Soupçons." In the little pianoforte piece "Une Fête aux Champs" Mr. Rummel has produced a very characteristic reflection of the rustic dance style. "The Village Green," by Mr. Francesco Berger, is of similar character and merit, "Fille de l'Air," by the same, affording a good exercise for reiterated notes and arpeggios. Mr. Marriott's "Showers of Sunshine" contains some good passage-writing both for the right hand and for the left, the practice of which will be beneficial to young students. In his set of "Russian Quadrilles," Mr. Marriott has turned some of the melodies of that country, including the National Hymn, to the purposes of the dance. "Sympathy, Melodie," by R. F. Harvey, is an expressive little piece, somewhat in the northern style, with some fanciful embellishments of the principal theme.

Mr. Arthur Taylor has been presented by the City Library Committee with a testimonial, consisting of a handsome service of plate, in acknowledgment of his services as chairman of the committee during the past year.

A magnificent centrepiece, valued at nearly 200 gs., was presented, on Monday, to Lieutenant-Colonel Pease by the Conservative working men of Hull.—The Conservatives of Birmingham celebrated the victories which were obtained throughout the midland counties at the general election by a grand gathering at the Townhall, yesterday week—the Earl of Dartmouth in the chair.—The Conservatives of Dublin county entertained Colonel Taylor, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the same day, at a dinner in the large concert-hall of the Exhibition Palace. More than 350 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Lord Belmont presided. In the course of the evening Colonel Taylor declared, as a member of the Government, that the Cabinet would avoid all sensational legislation. They would oppose Home Rule by introducing measures calculated to satisfy the Irish people.—The retirement of Mr. Dodson from the representation of East Sussex is a great source of regret to the Liberal party, and at an influential meeting called for the purpose it was resolved to present him with a testimonial, commensurate with the valuable services rendered during the time he was in Parliament.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing which has taken place during the present week has not been particularly good, and needs little remark. At York Lady Glenorchy at last won a race, but she was beaten in the Zetland Stakes by Holy Friar, a promising colt by Hermit—Thursday, who is, we believe, the first Hermit that has yet run, so his success must have been particularly gratifying to Mr. Chaplin. Lily Agnes secured the Knavesmire Plate, though on the following day she suffered her first defeat, as Aragon gave her 10 lb and an easy beating for his year. If this form is correct, all the lamentations that she is not engaged in the Oaks might have been spared, for it is clear that she would have no chance against Miss Toto. A field of twelve came out for the Great Northern Handicap; but as it was won easily by Prodigal (8 st 1 lb), the less that is said of the class of the competitors the better. Matters were about the same at Warwick, where the smart Cashmere added another to her list of victories. Only five ran for the Great Warwickshire Handicap, for which the Infanta colt (7 st 13 lb.) was made a great favourite; but a course of hurdle-jumping seems to have improved Lowlander's (7 st 1 lb.) speed, and he won in a canter by six lengths. The Aldershot Divisional Steeplechases were as successful as most military meetings, and the attendance was very large; still, all true sportsmen will be very glad to get to Newmarket again next week.

Mr. Standish was, on Wednesday, presented at Lyndhurst with a testimonial, consisting of silver plate, on his resigning the mastership of the New Forest hounds. Sir Reginald Graham has undertaken to hunt the country.

The long-talked-of race for the sculling championship of England—the title to which has been in abeyance since the death of Renforth in America—took place on Thursday afternoon, over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. Thames and Tyne were once more pitted against each other, Joseph Henry Sadler representing the former and Robert Bagnall the latter. The race admits of no description; for, though odds of 5 to 4 were freely laid on the northerner, who won the toss, he never had the remotest chance from start to finish. Sadler got away at a tremendous pace, drew his boat clear in the first hundred yards, was fully three lengths ahead at the end of the concrete walk, and shot the Surrey arch of Hammersmith Bridge, in 9 min. 20 sec. from the start, with a lead of fully twice that distance. Bagnall kept hard at work all the time, but got little way on his boat, and seemed quite incapable of spurring; so, though Sadler dropped to 28 strokes per minute and merely paddled, he passed Barnes Bridge sixteen seconds before his opponent, and won with ridiculous ease in 24 min. 5 sec. Sadler was trained by F. Symes, who thoroughly understands him; and, after such a hollow victory, he is likely to be left in undisturbed possession of his title of champion for some time.

The second spring meeting of the London A.C., which was held at Lillie-bridge last Saturday, proved an unusual success. The entries were enormous, and we never saw so large an attendance of spectators at any previous fixture of this club. They were rewarded with a capital afternoon's sport, for, though there was no individual brilliant performance, most of the running was very good, and many of the finishes proved wonderfully close and exciting.

FOOTBALL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Some of the market-places of the Russian capital city, in the hours not devoted to trade, are the daily resort of loungers, who divert themselves with one or another game of play. This is not so likely to be seen in the Gostinnoi Dvor, or Great Market, as in those where the stalls belong to an inferior class of dealers, as in the Apraxin Rinok and the Tchukin Dvor. Here the ordinary business is in miscellaneous secondhand articles, offered for sale chiefly by Jews, whose small booths are erected in rows all over the ground, leaving narrow lanes and a few open spaces. Our Artist lately at St. Petersburg made a sketch in the Tchukin Dvor, which forms one of the illustrations we present of the habits and manners of the Russian populace in towns. These markets are of greater proportionate importance to common life, than in other European cities, which have more regular and well-stocked shops in the streets outside the market-place. Fruit, dried or fresh, flesh-meat, and frozen carcasses or joints in winter, fish cooked in oil, sausages, bread and cheese, tea, quass, vodka, and other drinks, are here sold to regale the appetites of a multitude of customers. Coats, hats, boots, and gowns, which have seen much service, perhaps, in clothing several successive owners, are displayed for the investiture of those willing to put money into such an investment. Household furniture and utensils, tools for men and toys for children, sacred images, pictures, crosses, and tokens of religious feeling, bridal crowns and other tinsel ornaments for young women, are to be found in the Apraxin Rinok. The Tchukin Dvor contains, besides a wonderful medley of Jews' odd merchandise, a large collection of live birds and pet animals. There are nearly five thousand stalls in these two markets, which are adjacent to each other.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the operation of the labour laws has begun its sittings.

In South Staffordshire the strike has received an extension through the turning out of a large number of men at the Kingswinford collieries. They had received notice of a reduction of 6d. per day.

The strike of the colliers in Somerset has terminated in a compromise, by which the question of the proposed reduction of wages is to be referred to arbitration, the masters agreeing to continue the present rate of pay for a fortnight longer, but on the understanding that this concession is not to be taken as a precedent in the future against wages and prices going together, whether up or down.

At the Cyfarthfa Ironworks notices were posted on Saturday to the effect that from the 4th inst. contracts would cease, and that a reduction of 20 per cent in the wages rate would be enforced.

The All-England Iron-Trade Wages Committee agreed, yesterday week, at York, to a drop of 1s. per ton to puddlers and 10 per cent to millmen for three months, and that the wages in the following twelve months be regulated by the terms of the Derby proposal. Meetings were held on Monday at Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, Jarrow, and other places in the north, when it was resolved to accept the proposal of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

At a meeting of the Motherwell malleable ironworkers connected with the Glasgow Iron Company, on Monday, it was resolved to resume work, the question of wages to be settled by the North of England rates.

In consequence of the employers of Wolverhampton having agreed to the demands of the Amalgamated Society of Brass-workers, the dispute between the employers and the employed in that town is at an end.



FOOTBALL IN THE JEWS' MARKET, ST. PETERSBURG.



JEBEL-EL-NUR, REGARDED BY DR. BEKE AS MOUNT SINAI



PHARAOH'S ISLAND (JESIRAT FIRAOU), WITH JEBEL-EL-NUR.

LAW AND POLICE.

The office of Solicitor-General having become vacant by the retirement of Sir John Karslake and the promotion of Sir Richard Bagallay, was offered to Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and M.P. for Norwich; but the *Times* is authorised to state that, after due deliberation, Mr. Huddleston has declined the appointment, on the ground that he prefers the practice of the profession, with the position of an independent supporter of the Government, to undertaking the duties of official life. It is believed that Mr. Holker will be the new Solicitor-General.

The *Scotsman* states that Lord Jerviswoode, who recently resigned his Judicial Office of the Court of Session in favour of Lord Mure, will shortly retire from the Bench.

Mr. Joseph Faviere Elrington, Q.C., LL.D., has been appointed Queen's Advocate of the Irish High Court of Admiralty, vacated by the Right Hon. J. T. Ball.

In the matter of the Hackney election petition, an application was, on Monday, made at Judges' chambers, on behalf of the sitting members, that the petition be taken off the file on the ground that the informality alleged by the petitioners was very slight, and there was no question of general corruption. Mr. Justice Grove refused to entertain the objection; and the hearing of the petition began on Tuesday at the Hackney Townhall. On Thursday Mr. Justice Grove gave judgment, declaring the election void.

Easter Term was opened on Wednesday, when the Lord Chancellor entertained the Judges and Queen's Counsel at his residence, 5, Cromwell-houses, after which the business of the courts of equity and common law was begun in due form.

Mr. Powell, glass merchant, of Harrogate, obtained on Saturday, at the Leeds Assizes, from the North-Eastern Railway Company, £1000 damages for injuries received in a railway accident last November.

An action was brought by Miss Mary Matheson, daughter of a Glasgow merchant, at the Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday week, to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant was Mr. Eccles Shorrocks Eccles, a cotton-broker, of Liverpool, and the damages were laid at £8000. The courtship had lasted only two months, and at the end of that time the defendant wrote to the young lady's father, breaking off the match, his reasons being that she did not take sufficient interest in his pursuits and her disregard for the game of cricket, of which he was passionately fond. The jury awarded £2000 damages.

The April Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Middlesex were opened on Monday with 90 prisoners for trial, 74 of whom are charged with felony and 16 with misdemeanour.

Englebert Charles Balister, aged twenty-nine, described as a jeweller, was tried on Tuesday for stealing, on March 23, two diamond bracelets and other articles of jewellery, of the value of about £700, from the house of Mr. Israel Cohen, of 54, Tavistock square. This was the case in which a servant girl named Moore consented to introduce the prisoner into her master's house, and then communicated with the police, who arrested him as he was leaving the house. The answer to the charge was that the girl's statement was not sufficiently corroborated. The prisoner's employers gave him an excellent character for honesty, stating that, being manufacturing jewellers, a large quantity of valuable property was constantly within his reach, but they had not on any occasion had reason to doubt his honesty. The jury, after a short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner. It was then arranged that a second indictment charging him with a robbery from the same house on March 21 should be proceeded with next sessions. Thomas Huddles, traveller for a firm of provision-dealers in Clerkenwell, pleaded guilty to a series of embezzlements. It was proved that he had retained, either wholly or partially, sums of money paid him by customers of his employers. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Margaret Annie Dellair, thirty-seven years of age, was indicted at the Surrey Sessions, last week, for having obtained money and valuable securities by false pretences, and by means of that which has been known as the Guinea Deposit Swindle. She was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. It was stated in court that her husband is undergoing a term of this punishment for a similar offence.

Both the men accused of perjury at the trial of Arthur Orton were, yesterday week, convicted at the Central Criminal Court; and, on the intimation of Mr. Justice Brett that he should not make the charge of bigamy, if proved against Lundgren, otherwise Luie, a case for cumulative punishment, the counsel for the prosecution said he should not proceed with that part of the indictment. Strong remarks were made by the Judge in reference to the conduct of Lundgren's pretended friends, who, though withdrawing their aid, had not ceased from interference in the trial, but had practically deprived their unfortunate protégé of all defence whatever. The jury retired for twenty minutes before giving their verdict of "Guilty" in this case; but they did not leave the box when asked to decide the guilt or innocence of "Captain" Brown. The two men were placed side by side to receive sentence, which was—Lundgren to seven and Brown to five years' penal servitude. On Saturday George French was found guilty of shooting at Mary

Anne Matthews, his mother-in-law, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Brett to ten years' penal servitude. Collett Kelly was convicted of the charge of feloniously wounding William Henry Davis, with intent to murder him. The prisoner had entertained very strong feelings of animosity towards his brother and his wife, and for threats towards them he had been repeatedly imprisoned. The prosecutor in this case had been employed by the brother to watch his house and protect him and his wife from the prisoner's violence. He was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for the remainder of his life.

On behalf of the late claimant to the Tichborne estates, an application was, on Monday, made to Mr. Justice Lush, at Judges' chambers, for an order on the prosecution to produce the roll of all the proceedings in the late trial, in order that it might be submitted to the defendant's counsel, who were instructed to apply for a new trial and an arrest of judgment at the opening of Easter Term. The motion was refused by the Judge.

Mr. James Hunt, a farmer, of Witney, Oxfordshire, was, on Tuesday, fined, at Guildhall, £20 and £5 5s. costs, or a month's imprisonment, for sending a quantity of diseased meat to the Metropolitan Meat-market for sale. Mr. John Farmer, of Swindon, Wilts, was also fined £20 and £3 3s. costs for a similar offence.

Mr. Webb was fined 6s. and 2s. costs at Worship street, on Tuesday, for not sending his child to an efficient school. The child was a regular attendant at a private school, which, however, was stated to be inefficient; the mistress of the school was not certificated, and the child was badly taught.—There were some prosecutions at this court for the sale of adulterated mustard, and fines of 20s. and costs were inflicted.

Mrs. Easterby, the missing prosecutrix in the money-lending case at Finchley, has reappeared, and, as a consequence, her solicitor, with a number of the Diprose fraternity, stand charged at the Mansion House with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. Several of the prisoners were originally under trial for felony and misdemeanour, arising out of the illegal enforcement of a bill of sale. Mrs. Easterby, though bound over to prosecute, was spirited away, and, after repeated adjournments, the defendants were discharged last October. Mrs. Easterby returned to England in February, and made a full disclosure to Mr. Womerton of what the Hammonds and their accomplices had done with her in the interval. When formal evidence had been taken against them on Monday, the defendants were remanded.

At Marlborough-street Police-Sergeant Brennan, of the X Division, was finally examined, on Thursday week, on the charge of perjury which had been pending against him for several weeks, and was committed for trial, the magistrate consenting to accept bail.

On a charge of forgery, Mr. William Hennessy, secretary to the United Club and Hotel Company, has been finally examined by Mr. Knox, and committed for trial.

A charge of burglary was heard at Westminster, on Monday, in which the prisoner admitted his guilt, saying that he had watched the constable round on his beat, which he knew to be three quarters of an hour in length. He was committed for trial.

For using unjust scales two tradesmen have been fined by Mr. Bridge, the magistrate of Wandsworth Police Court. In one case, a piece of lead had been used to make a small difference against the buyer. The defendant threw the blame on his scale-maker, but a penalty of £5 with costs was inflicted.

Another batch of Islington errand-boys, porters, and shop-lads, charged with Sunday outrages on the pavement of Upper-street, came on Monday before Mr. Cooke, the Clerkewell magistrate, who, observing that the recent heavy sentences for that class of misconduct had been of good effect, fined each of these youths £3, ordering them, in default, to be imprisoned for six weeks, with hard labour.

Milk adulteration seems to be so profitable a business that its followers can afford to brave exposure and to pay fines. On Saturday Edward Itongh, a cow-keeper, of Chatham-road, Wandsworth-common, was called upon by Mr. Ingham, the magistrate, to pay a penalty of £5 and 7s. costs, for having sold milk adulterated with 35 per cent of water.

At the Hull Sessions, yesterday week, five boys belonging to the Humber training-ship were charged with attempting to set her on fire, and two of them were further charged with attempting to scuttle the ship. All the prisoners were found guilty. One was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months, another for twelve months, and the others six months each, and after that they were to be sent for five years to the Stranraer Reformatory.

A Coroner's verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned at Liverpool on Saturday against Thomas Flanagan for causing the death of his aunt, Mary Flanagan.—Maria Burfett, who was sentenced to death at Devises for child murder, has had her punishment reduced to penal servitude for life.

A dinner was given to Mr. Councillor S. Cleaver, in the Masonic Hall, Leicester, on Tuesday evening, in recognition of his services for many years as secretary of the Leicester Licensed Victuallers' Association. Mr. Cleaver was presented with a gold chronometer and chain, a purse of 200 gs., and an address.

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COLONEL SIR J. C. M'LEOD, K.C.B., 42ND HIGHLANDERS.



LANCE-SERGEANT M'GAW, V.C., 42ND HIGHLANDERS.

LIEUTENANT LORD GIFFORD, V.C.

This young English nobleman, who appeared the other day at the review of Sir Garnet Wolseley's little army in Windsor Park, and received from the Queen's own hand the Victoria Cross of Valour, holds a commission in the 24th Regiment of Foot, by exchange from the 83rd. Edric Frederick Gifford, Baron Gifford, of St. Leonards, in the county of Devon, is the third peer of that title. The family is related, we believe, to that of William Gifford, the eminent scholar and critic, who was the first editor of the *Quarterly Review*, before Lockhart and Southey. Robert Gifford, son of a Robert Gifford of Exeter, was born in 1799, and from an attorney's clerk rose to be a great lawyer, Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, and then Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which high judicial place he left for that of Master of the Rolls, with a seat in the House of Lords, in 1824. By his wife, the daughter of a Devonshire country clergyman, this first Lord Gifford had six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Robert Francis Gifford,



LIEUTENANT LORD GIFFORD, V.C., 24TH REGIMENT.

became the second Baron Gifford on the death of his father, in 1826. He married, in 1845, a daughter of Admiral Sir Maurice Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Gloucester, who became Lord Fitzhardinge.

Their eldest son, the present Lord Gifford, was born July 5, 1849, so that he is now twenty-four years of age. He was educated at Harrow. By the death of his father, in May, 1872, he succeeded to the peerage and estates. He is yet unmarried. His seat is Ampney Park, near Cirencester. The heir presumptive to the barony is his brother, Edward Robert Gifford, born in 1853.

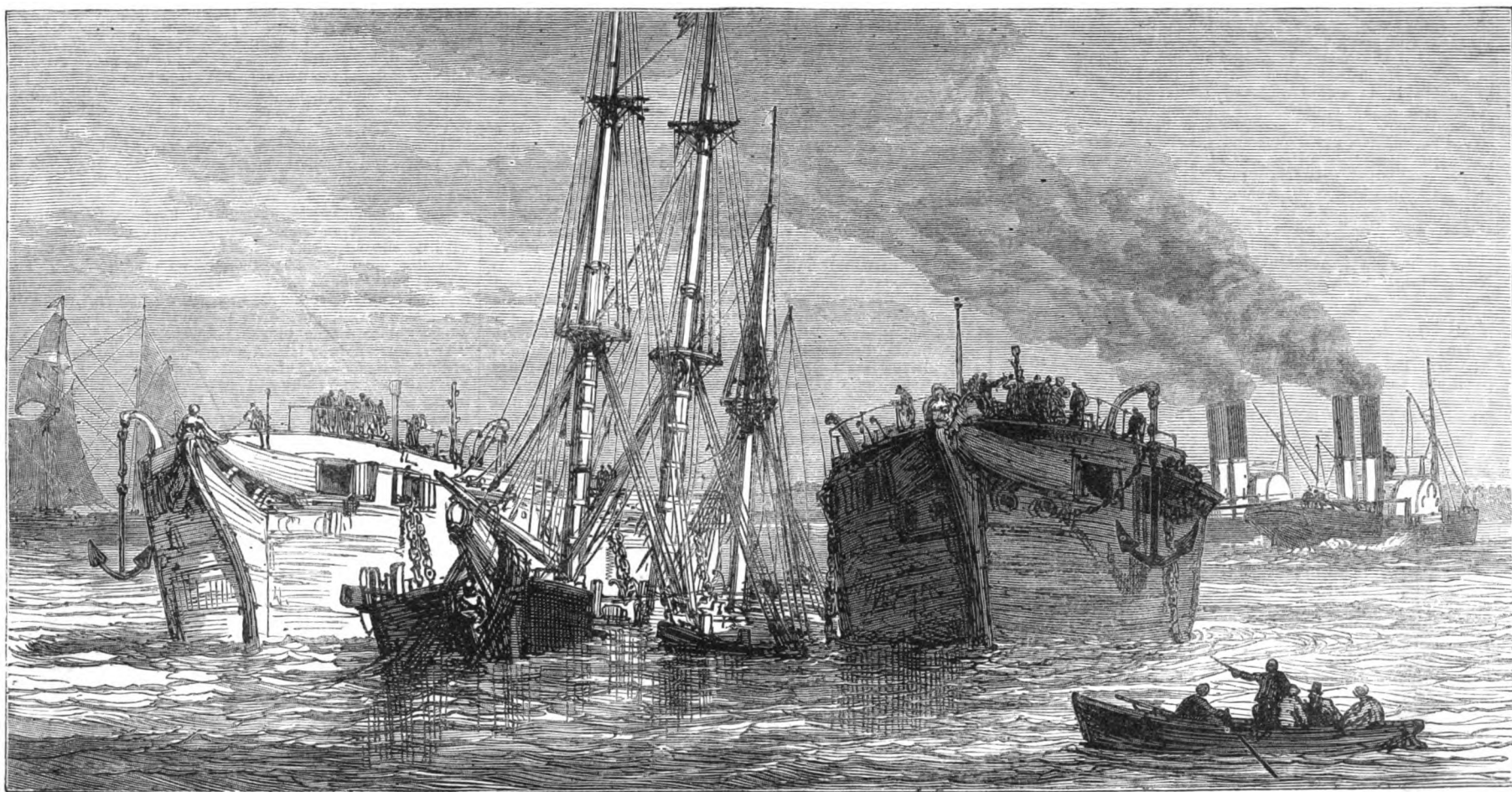
Lord Gifford's gallant behaviour and useful service in the late campaign against the Ashantees will long be remembered to his honour. He accompanied the expedition as a volunteer. Sir Garnet appointed him leader of a party of seventy-five advance scouts or guides, who were Houssas, Opobos, Bonnymer, and other native Africans of the wildest fighting disposition. With this band of strange followers, all enthusiastically attached to their English captain, he daily sallied out of the



BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART., C.B.



THE LATE MAJOR BAIRD, 42ND HIGHLANDERS.



RAISING A SUNKEN INDIAMAN IN THE THAMES, NEAR GRAVESEND.

camp, or preceded the march of the army several days, to explore the country before them. His adventurous exploits have partly been told, and our Special Artist at the General's headquarters more than once sent us illustrations of what Lord Gifford was doing. Not a little of the success of Sir Garnet Wolseley's operations is due to the early and sure knowledge he gained of the enemy's movements and those of hostile or treacherous neighbours, through the frequent communications from Lord Gifford to Colonel Buller, head of the Intelligence Department. It was, of course, a service of more than ordinary personal risk, as the advance scouts, with their daring leader, were sometimes waylaid and shot at by the foe in ambush while penetrating the dense jungle of the tropical forest. More than half the band were killed or wounded; Lord Gifford happily escaped. The reader of our Journal or of the Illustrated Narrative, "From Cape Coast to Coomassie," which we have recently published, will scarcely forget that singular incident, the encounter of Lord Gifford with an Ashantee priest or wizard, on Jan. 17, when he was the first to cross the frontier at the summit of the Adansi Hills.

The Portrait of Lord Gifford is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

SIR JOHN M'LEOD, K.C.B.

Her Majesty has conferred a knighthood upon Colonel John Chetham M'Leod, the commanding officer of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, the "Black Watch," in the Ashantee War, who further commanded, beyond the river Pra, the advanced guard of the army, composed of the company of scouts, Wood's and Russell's native regiments, Rait's Artillery, and the headquarters of the 2nd West India Regiment. He led the expeditions to Duhumassie and Borkumassie, and commanded the left attack at the battle of Amoaful, on Jan. 31, the expedition to Bequa and destruction of that place. The advanced guard in the engagement of Jarbrimba was also commanded by him, and he conducted the skirmishes and ambuscade affairs between Adwabin and the river Dah. It was Colonel M'Leod who commenced the attack at the battle of Ordahsu, with portions of Wood's and Russell's regiments, three companies of the Rifle Brigade, and one 7-pounder gun. He afterwards, with the 42nd Royal Highlanders, a gun, and rocket detachment, forced the position; and, pressing the fugitives with the Highlanders, entered Coomassie the same evening. Colonel M'Leod was then appointed commandant of the place. This gallant officer served throughout the campaign of 1854 and 1855 in the Crimea, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava and the expedition to Kertch and to Yenikale, as well as the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He obtained the medal with three clasps, and was made a Knight of the French Legion of Honour, besides getting the Turkish medal. He served through the campaign of 1857-8 against the mutineers in India, including the actions at Cawnpore on Dec. 6, 1857; at the Serai-ghaut, where he was mentioned in a despatch; at Kala-Nuddy and Shurushabad; and in the siege and fall of Lucknow. He took part there in the assault of the Martinière, that of Banks's Bungalow, and that of the Begum's Kotee, for which he was mentioned in the despatch. He was in the attack on the fort of Roohjra, in the action at Allygunge, and at the capture of Bareilly. For these services he received the medal and clasp and his brevet of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Portrait of Colonel Sir J. C. M'Leod is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART., K.C.B.

This distinguished officer, who has been raised from the Companionship to the Knighthood of the Bath, for his services in the Ashantee War, holds the rank of Colonel in the Army, but acted as Brigadier-General during the late campaign. He is eldest son of the late Sir Archibald Alison, D.C.L., F.R.S., who held the judicial office of Sheriff at Glasgow, and was author of "The History of Europe from the French Revolution," attaining the baronetcy in 1852, as an acknowledgment of his literary toils. The historian and Scottish lawyer was, according to Sir Bernard Burke, eighteenth in direct descent from King Edward I., and a descendant also of King Robert Bruce. His wife, mother of the present Sir Archibald, was a daughter of Colonel Patrick Tytler, and is said to be descended, through the Erskines, from the royal house of Stuart and the ducal house of Lennox. The grandfather of Colonel Sir A. Alison was the Rev. Prebendary Alison, of Shropshire, author of a well-known metaphysical essay on the "Principles of Taste." The present Baronet was born in January, 1826, and entered the Army, as Ensign in the 72nd Highlanders, in 1846. He became Lieutenant in 1849; Captain, 1853; Major, 1856; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1858; and Colonel, 1867. He served, as a Captain in the Crimean War, at the siege of Sebastopol, and in the expedition to Kertch. He received two medals and a clasp and the Turkish medal for his conduct in that war. In the war of the Indian Mutiny Major Alison was Military Secretary to Field Marshal Lord Clyde, and lost his left arm at the siege of Lucknow. This incident is related by General Sir Hope Grant, in his recent narrative of "The Sepoy War." Since 1862 Sir Archibald Alison, who succeeded to the baronetcy in 1867, has held the Staff appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, latterly at Aldershot. He married, in 1855, a daughter of the late Mr. James Black, and has two sons and four daughters. As Brigadier, serving in the late Ashantee War, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, he commanded the front column, composed of the 42nd Highlanders and some of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, at the battle of Amoaful, on Jan. 31. The circumstances of that action are described in our published narrative of the campaign, "From Cape Coast to Coomassie." Sir Archibald was second in command of the forces after the occasion when Colonel J. C. McNeill, C.B., V.C., was disabled by a wound at Elmina.

The Portrait of Sir Archibald Alison is from a photograph by Mr. Irvine, Prince's street, Edinburgh.

THE LATE MAJOR BAIRD.

One of the lamented deaths among the officers of Sir Garnet Wolseley's little army in the Ashantee War is that of Major William Arthur Baird, of the 42nd Highlanders. He died on board the hospital-ship Victor Emmanuel, at Sierra Leone, on the 5th ult., from a disease contracted some time ago, but complicated with other disorders, caused by the West African climate. He had also been weakened by the effects of a wound at the battle of Amoaful, on Jan. 31. Major Baird served in the Crimea from July, 1854, through the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal, with clasp. He served also in the campaign of 1857 and 1858, against the mutineers in India, including the actions of Kudijunge and Shurushabad, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the attack on the fort of Roohjra, the action at Allygunge, and the capture of Bareilly, again receiving a medal, with clasp. "He was buried on shore, at Sierra Leone," says one who knew him, "on the evening of the 6th ult., with all military honours and every mark of respect that could be shown to one whose patience and

fortitude, under much suffering, would alone have won admiration and regard had not the soldier-like fate of an officer, with the distressing circumstance of being far from home and his regiment, ensured the sympathy, regret, and respect of all." The *London Gazette* of March 31 announced that the late Major Baird would have been granted brevet promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel had he survived. He was born in 1839 a younger son of the late Sir David Baird, Bart., and brother of the present Sir David. The distinguished General of this name, an older Sir David Baird, who stormed Seringapatam in 1799, conquered the Cape of Good Hope, and fought beside Sir John Moore at Corunna, was their great-uncle.

The Portrait of Major Baird is from a photograph by Mr. A. Bassano, of Regent-street.

We have much pleasure in engraving also the portrait of a brave non-commissioned officer of the same regiment, Sergeant M'Gaw, on whom her Majesty has bestowed the decoration of the Victoria Cross, at the same time conferred upon Lord Gifford, for acts of valour performed by him in the Ashantee War. The following is the record of this distinction published in the *London Gazette*:—"42nd Regiment, Lance-Sergeant Samuel M'Gaw—For having, at the battle of Amoaful, Jan. 31, 1874, led his section through the bush in the most excellent manner, continuing to do so throughout the whole day, although badly wounded early in the engagement." We observed with regret that this good soldier of the "Black Watch," being still an invalid, was not able to be presented to the Queen, with Lord Gifford, at the Windsor Review.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. Porter, of Perth.

RAISING A SUNKEN SHIP.

Our Illustration shows the method which has been successfully adopted to raise the large East Indiaman accidentally sunk in the Thames, about two miles below Gravesend, on the 17th ult. This ship was going out with a full cargo on her voyage to Bombay, and lay at anchor waiting for the tide, when she was run into by a steamer, and went down in ten minutes, but happily no lives were lost. The agents of the Salvage Association and the officers of the Thames Conservancy Board have since been taking effectual steps to lift her from the bottom, so as to save a valuable property and clear the channel for navigation. Two old naval hulks, those of the corvettes Icarus and Royalist, were lent for the purpose by the Lords of the Admiralty. Divers were employed to pass twelve chains of the largest size beneath the hull of the sunk ship. The two hulks were then placed one on each side, and were chained down at low tide by the chains that lay under the submerged hull. In consequence of this arrangement, when the tide rose, the two floating hulks rising lifted the sunk ship bodily upward. This simple operation is seen in our Engraving. When raised well off the bottom, the vessel, still upheld by her two supporters, was towed into shallow water. There, by the tide again falling, she was left dry and safe, to be lightened of her cargo, and to be repaired or refitted, as need may require.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURE.

STRUCTURE AND ACTION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S., on Tuesday last, began a course of six lectures on the nervous system by giving a brief sketch of its general arrangement in invertebrate and vertebrate animals, and describing the essential elements—nerve-cells and nerve-fibres. The nerve-fibres, like the wires of a telegraph, are concerned in the transmission of a kind of motion from or to a nerve-cell; and the essential conducting part of every nerve appears to consist of extremely slender threads—the nerve-fibrils. These fibrils may be found running singly and uncovered amongst various tissues of the body at the peripheral terminations of some of the nerves. In the ordinary nerve-trunks the fibrils are collected into bundles, and are closed in one or two special coverings or sheaths. After describing various forms of nerve-cells, exhibited in diagrams, the Professor considered the properties which he regarded as peculiar to a nerve in its living state—excitability and electromotivity—that is, a capability of being thrown into action on the application of excitants, and a power of generating electrical currents. He then threw the image of a frog's limb, with its nerve, upon a screen, and showed that the limb remains at rest until it is excited in some way. He then applied a drop of a strong solution of common salt to the end of the nerve, which was still in connection with muscles of the limb, and showed that chemical energy can excite the nerve, and that the excitement or motion set up in the nerve travels along it and is communicated to the muscles. The nerve acts as a stimulant to the muscles and sets up a visible motion in them; but the motion set up by the stimulant in the nerve is invisible. It was also shown that electrical, mechanical, and thermal energy can also excite the nerve-fibres when applied to them directly; but that luminous and sonorous energy can only do so through the intervention of certain peculiar terminal organs in the eye and ear. The excitement of a nerve normally starts from its terminations amid the textures generally, or from the nerve-cell; in other words, the source of the excitement is either peripheral or central. The various peripheral terminal organs in connection with nerves in the eye, ear, nose, tongue, and skin were described, and it was pointed out that these are structures through whose intervention such influences as light, sound, odouriferous particles, and rapid substances affect the nerve-fibrils. These nerve-fibrils, the Professor said, do not, however, always end peripherally in special terminal organs; but throughout many textures they simply form a network, and whether the fibrils terminate in loops or in free ends has not been definitely determined.

On Friday evening next, the 24th inst., Mr. C. Watkins Merrifield, F.R.S., honorary secretary of the Institute of Naval Architects, will give a discourse on Sea Waves.

The *Gazette* announces that Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley has been appointed Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, in succession to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, appointed Military Secretary to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

In his report to her Majesty, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Childers stated last September that the gross income of the duchy had, in a quarter of a century, increased from £29,000 to £59,000. The net payments to her Majesty had contemporaneously risen from £12,000 to £40,000.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an invitation to attend the Liberal banquet at Bodmin on Tuesday, has expressed satisfaction at such signs of energy, and he hopes of prudence, in the party which he serves and leads; but other invitations of the same kind are very numerous, extending over all parts of the country; and, though he rates the claims of Cornwall very high, he is obliged to decline the request.

FINE ARTS.

The Royal Academy is gradually introducing minor, but not unimportant, reforms. This year the "outside" contributors will be informed by letter as to whether the works they have offered for exhibition are accepted or excluded; the artists will not be required to apply to know their fate at the back door of the Academy, as heretofore. A needless humiliation will thus be spared to many, and no scene of unseemly crowding and exposure can occur, such as we have engrained a few years ago. As showing the extent to which this innovation affects the general body of artists, we may remark that as many as about 5400 works have, it is said, been offered for the ensuing exhibition—that is, 400 more than last year. Another change is made, evidently in a spirit of concession. The dado in the Great Room at Burlington House has been lowered considerably, so as probably to admit of hanging near a hundred more small pictures than last year. We regret to learn that the great picture by Mr. F. Goodall, entitled "Rachel and her Flock," intended for the forthcoming Academy exhibition, will not appear, the artist having found that he could not quite complete it to his satisfaction in time. We also hear that Mr. F. Walker's principal picture of the last year (as that of the preceding year) is not completed, in consequence, we are sorry to say, of a return of ill-health. Mr. Poynter sends but one small picture; and other members of the Academic body will exhibit more sparingly than usual.

The annual exhibition of oil paintings at Mr. M'Lean's gallery, Haymarket, comprises 131 pictures, chiefly by foreign artists. Many of the works are of choice quality, if not important examples. The following deserve, however, special mention:—"Die Kaffeestunde" (9), by the eminent German painter Knaut—an old fellow seated beside a stove sipping his coffee, very admirable for character and expression; "Brittany Sheep" (37), by Rosa Bonheur—rather heavy in effect, but otherwise excellent; Nos. 39 and 96, by Oeder; studies or sketches by A. Stevens; pictures of dogs by O. de Penne, and minor specimens of J. Dupré, C. Troyon, J. Breton, L. Yimenez, Israels, T. Sadée, W. Bouguereau, H. Merle, E. Feytaud, E. de Schampheleer, and Corot. Among the English pictures are a rather large landscape by J. Linnell, a landscape by G. Cole, and reductions by Mr. F. Goodall of his "Mater Dolorosa" and "Mater Purissima."

An Institute for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, to which are attached a museum, library, and reading room, is about to be opened to the public at Stirling. The institute has been built by the trustees under the will of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of Glassingall, Perthshire, and Fitzroy-square, London, who left £22,000 for that purpose, as also a collection of pictures, amongst which are two works by the late John Phillip, R.A.

The collection of the engraved works of Sir Edwin Landseer, lately on view at the Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, has been removed to Mr. Graves's, Pall-mall. A new edition of the useful, chronologically-arranged catalogue, compiled by Mr. Graves, jun., is also issued.

We some time back announced the completion by Mr. Willmore of his engraving, for the Art-Union of London, after Mr. Cooke's picture of Dutch fishing-boats ashore, relieved against dark masses of cumulus clouds. This engraving is now in course of distribution to subscribers, and should prove very popular; for it is one of the distinguished engraver's best works, and, especially on account of its being executed in pure line, its production is very creditable to the management of the Art-Union. The delicacy, brilliancy, and fidelity of the plate are alike admirable.

Sir J. Noel Paton's father, Mr. Joseph Paton, a colourist of considerable repute, a zealous antiquarian, and the owner of the finest private museum in Scotland, died on Tuesday, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

The veteran humorist and artist, Mr. George Cruikshank, who amused our fathers in their youth, some fifty or sixty years ago, with the droll creations of his teeming fancy, has just now republished a series of his designs called "Illustrations of Time." This work first appeared on the May-day of 1827, and it shows the costumes and manners of a past age, when George the Fourth was King. Coloured coats, waistcoats, and breeches or trousers were then commonly worn, as it seems, even by men of the middle class; and the women's fashions of sleeves, waists, and skirts, and of headgear, were very different from those of 1874. Some of the actions, too, which are represented here by Mr. Cruikshank, such as the scene in the prize ring and the arrival of a tardy passenger at the inn-door after the stage-coach has started, hardly belong to the present day; still less, we remark, the flogging of negro slaves in a West Indian plantation, or the imprisonment of a spendthrift man of fashion behind the lofty spiked wall of the King's Bench. But the quality of Mr. Cruikshank's fertile vein of happy invention still appears as rich as when it was first opened; and several of these comic things are conceived in his most genuine style. One of the best is that famous illustration of "Term Time," in which a smug lawyer is seen, outside Westminster Hall, handing to plaintiff and defendant each an oyster-shell, or, rather, half the bivalve, with the announcement that the Court has proved it to be "a very fine oyster." The illustrations of "Pudding Time," "Bed Time," and "Holiday Time" are kindly pictures of common family life; and we like also the little bit which bears the motto "Out, out, brief candle!" A ludicrous scene of washerwomen trying to scrub a blackamoor white is called "Time thrown away!" Nothing, however, is more effective, as a dramatic example of a moral truth, than the dying scene of Father Time, who sinks and swoons in his arm-chair, in spite of the frantic efforts and grief of his sons and daughters and servants, now reproaching and bewailing themselves, too late, for their past neglect and abuse of time. This clever artist, indeed, is a faithful moral teacher and honest social reformer. He has been allowed, we are glad to say, a large share of "Time" for his peculiar work, in which no greater genius has yet appeared. Mr. Cruikshank's "Time" has been improved to good profit for the welfare of two generations, if not three, since he began to wield the pencil and the burin or etching-needle. Indeed, we saw a very little girl, the other day, as much delighted with these amusing pictures as her grandmother might have been, at the same age of her life, when they first came out. The present edition—plain, coloured, or on Indian large paper—is published for the artist by Mr. F. Arnold, 86, Fleet-street.

On dit that the number of pictures sent in for the ensuing exhibition of the Paris salon is nearly 7000. The works of sculpture are proportionately fully as numerous.

The plans for the Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool (so named after Mr. Walker, the late Mayor, its munificent donor), have been approved. The site is on the ground east of the Free Library and Museum, in William Brown-street; the frontage of the new building, which is to be 180 ft., will therefore be towards the large open space having St. George's Hall on the west and the large railway hotel on the east. The gallery will

add one more edifice in the classic style to Liverpool, the Corinthian order having been adopted. In the centre of the principal facade there will be a portico, and sculptured embellishments will be distributed in various parts. The ground floor is to consist of two large and two smaller galleries, to be appropriated to sculpture and museum purposes. The main staircase will lead to a large upper hall, lighted from above, intended to be used as a picture gallery; out of which will open two miniature rooms and six galleries of the same dimensions as the sculpture galleries beneath, but more lofty, and having their light entirely from above.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The closing performances of last week—which took place too late for earlier notice—comprised some special features. On the Friday Meyerbeer's posthumous opera, "L'Africaine," brought back Mlle. D'Angeri, as Selika, and M. Maurel, as Nelusko. It was in the same character that the lady made her début at this establishment on the opening night of last season, since when she has gained much in vocal and dramatic power, as evidenced in her subsequent performances of last year, and especially in that now referred to. In the "Slumber Song" of the second act, and still more in the following important scenes with Nelusko and Vasco, the performance of Mlle. D'Angeri was full of earnestness and feeling; her declamatory force having been still further exemplified in the fourth act, when Selika is restored to the splendour of her barbaric court. In the final scene of despair and death, beneath the poisonous influence of the manzanilla-tree, Mlle. D'Angeri also displayed much dramatic feeling.

The good phrasing and artistic style of M. Maurel were effectively apparent in the music of Nelusko, while his acting was especially successful in indicating the fierce impulse of the daring slave without the tendency to melodramatic exaggeration which the character readily admits of. Madame Sinico and Signor Nicolini were the same excellent representatives as heretofore, respectively, of Inez and Vasco di Gama, Signori Baggiolo and Capponi having again appeared as Don Pedro and the Grand Inquisitor. Signor Sabater, the new tenor spoken of last week, was efficient in the small part of Don Alvar; and other characters were, as before, filled by Signori Tagliafico, Raguer, &c.

The scenes of the seizure of the ship by savages; of the Indian Court, with its splendid pageants; and that of the manzanilla-trees, with the gloomy seashore, presented all that well-known elaborate picturesqueness which is peculiar to this theatre.

Saturday brought forward a new tenor—Signor Blume-Dorini—as Almaviva in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Of this gentleman's merits we must await another opportunity for judgment, as his vocal power appeared to be diminished and his execution restrained by the combined influence of nervousness and indisposition. Mlle. Marimon, as Rosina, sang with an effect beyond that of her former representations of the character at her Majesty's Opera, successful as those were. In the cavatina, "Una voce," in the duet (with Figaro), "Dunque io son," and in the waltz-aria introduced in the lesson-scene, Mlle. Marimon proved herself a brilliant executive artist, the last-named piece, with its elaborate bravura passages, having been enthusiastically encored. Signor Cotogni's Figaro and Signor Ciampi's Bartolo were the same meritorious performances as heretofore.

On Monday Mlle. D'Angeri again appeared and gave fresh proof of progress by her powerful performance as Leonora in "La Favorita," the small part of Inez having brought forward Mlle. Cottino, a young débutante, who was favourably received. As heretofore, the capital acting and singing of Signori Nicolini and Cotogni, respectively as Fernando and Alfonso, were important features in the representation of the opera.

On Tuesday "Il Barbiere" was repeated, with the same cast as that noticed above, except that Signor Bettini replaced the new tenor as Almaviva.

For Thursday "Guglielmo Tell" was announced, with the début of Signor Bolis as Arnoldo; on Friday "Les Huguenots" was to be given; and to night (Saturday) Mlle. Smeroschi is to return, in the character of Adina in "L'Elisir d'Amore."

Signor Vianesi has hitherto conducted all the performances.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Two of the four performances of last week remain for present comment—those of Thursday and Saturday. On the occasion first named, Signor Ramini, a new tenor, made his début as Lionello, in Flotow's "Marta," and obtained a deserved success. This gentleman's voice is of light and agreeable quality, his intonation and phrasing are good, and he has the merit (now a rare one) of avoiding excessive use of the "tremolo," which bids fair to supersede the genuine cantabile style. Signor Ramini's delivery of the aria "M'appari" was in excellent taste, and produced so strong an impression that it was encored with enthusiasm.

Mlle. Alwina Valleria, as Lady Enrichetta, sang with much brightness of voice and fluency of execution. Although some of her florid embellishments were a little too ambitious, much of her bravura singing was brilliant and effective, while her unaffected delivery of the romanza "Qui solo vergin" ("The Last Rose of Summer") drew down applause that was only silenced by a repetition of the second verse. Madame Trebelli-Bettini, as Nancy, sang with the same charm of voice and style as on many previous occasions; and Signor Catalani—whose capital singing as Don Pizarro, in "Fidelio," was recently noticed—has taken another step in advance by his performance as Plumketto, the song in praise of beer having been greatly applauded and encored.

"Saturday's performance of "La Favorita" included the début of Signor de Reschi as Alfonso. This new baritone singer has a voice of beautiful and even quality, with an exceptionally high range (reaching to G); he phrases well, especially in cantabile passages; and adds to his vocal qualifications the possession of a good stage presence. Although, we believe, somewhat under the influence of indisposition, he obtained a more than ordinary success, having been encored in the closing movement of his aria in the first act, and greatly applauded in several other instances.

As Baldassare, Signor Giulio Perkins made his first appearance here, and displayed a bass voice of much weight and power. The cast of the opera included the Leonora of Mlle. Titiens, the Fernando of Signor Naudin, and other well-known features.

On Monday "Semiramide" was repeated, and Signor Agnesi resumed the character of Assur, after an absence caused by illness.

On Tuesday "Rigoletto" was given again; with the substitution of Mlle. Risarelli for Mlle. Lodi as Gilda, the last-named lady having been compelled to return to Italy in consequence of severe illness caused by the influence of our climate. Mlle. Risarelli made a genuine impression by her bright vocalisation in the duet with her father, that with her lover, and her aria "Caro nome," in the first act; and by her impassioned earnestness in the subsequent great scene with

Rigoletto in the Duke's palace. She was much and deservedly applauded in each instance. The cast of the opera was otherwise the same as before. Sir Michael Costa conducted the performances referred to.

On Thursday "Fidelio" was to be repeated; and for to-night (Saturday), "Les Huguenots" is promised.

The second season of the British Orchestral Society terminated last week with the sixth concert of the series, the occasion having been rendered special by the attendance of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is president of the society. The programme included a MS. orchestral scherzo in A minor, the first instalment of a new symphony, by Sir Julius Benedict, which it is to be hoped may soon be forthcoming in its entirety, when we shall doubtless have a work of such merit and importance as to render it a worthy successor to the composer's symphony in G minor, of which we spoke in November last. The movement now referred to is full of animation and brightness, and was received with great applause and a call for Sir J. Benedict, who came forward in acknowledgment. A quasi-novelty at the concert was a characteristic fantasia, for orchestra, by the Russian composer Glinka, founded on national airs—a piece of lively and pleasing character. The English public may soon know more of Glinka should Mr. Gye produce his most celebrated opera, "La Vie pour le Czar," during the present season of the Royal Italian Opera, of which there is a strong probability. The other instrumental pieces at the concert referred to were Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," that by Mr. J. F. Barnett to "The Winter's Tale," and Mr. Sullivan's "Overture di Ballo." Mr. Walter Bach gave an artistic performance of Schumann's pianoforte concerto, and vocal pieces were sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Santley.

The last concert but two of the eighteenth season of Saturday afternoon performances at the Crystal Palace took place last week, when the programme was one of solid interest, although devoid of novelty. Mendelssohn's first (published) symphony in C minor—one of the many proofs of his precocious genius, having been produced in his sixteenth year—the overture from the series of three symphonic movements by Schumann, classed as op. 52, and that to Berlioz's opera, "Benvenuto Cellini," were the orchestral pieces. Beethoven's triple concerto for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, was finely played by Mr. Charles Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Signor Piatti; and vocal pieces were contributed by Madame and Herr Noriny and the Swedish Ladies' Quartet. At the concert of to-day (Saturday) a new pianoforte concerto by Herr Grieg is to be played, for the first time in England, by Mr. Dannreuther.

The forty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society is near its close. Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was given yesterday (Friday) week, when the principal vocalists were Madame Sinico, Mrs. Suter, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Santley. The next concert, and last of the series, will take place on May 1, when Sir Michael Costa's "Naaman" will be performed.

This (Saturday) afternoon the first New Philharmonic concert of the twenty-third season is to be given at St. James's Hall, three more afternoon performances being announced in alternation with four evening concerts, the first of which will take place next Wednesday. Some important new works, besides many known classical compositions, are promised during the series—among others, Joachim Raff's third symphony, entitled "Im Walde;" an orchestral "suite" by Lechner; an overture, "Otto, der Schütz," by Rudorff; Carl Reinecke's "Friedens-Overture;" a concert-overture composed expressly for these concerts by Gustav Erlanger, and that produced by Julius Rietz at the Lower Rhine Festival of 1839.

The second concert of the sixty-second season of the Philharmonic Society takes place on Monday next.

That excellent institution the Royal Society of Musicians will celebrate its 136th anniversary festival at Willis's Rooms on April 7, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. The occasion is expected to attract a large attendance, by which, it is to be hoped, substantial addition will be made to the means of a society which conveys such valuable aid to its distressed members, their widows and orphans. The dinner having been postponed from last year, at his Royal Highness's request, the committee are naturally anxious to raise at least double the amount to make up the loss in the income of the society. There are at present sixty-nine claimants entirely supported by the funds of the institution.

At a recent general meeting of the Amateur Orchestral Society, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, a complete set of Beethoven's works was presented to his Royal Highness by the members of the orchestra, together with an expression of their congratulations upon his marriage with her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie. His Royal Highness accepted the present, and thanked the members for their valuable and useful gift, which he highly prized.

On the subject of the National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace, the secretary of that institution has addressed a letter to the daily press in which he says:—"In the interests of the movement embodied in this undertaking, Mr. Willert Beale has advised the directors of the Crystal Palace that the competitions in June next be deferred. Many of the competing choirs have failed to comply with rule 12, according to which their approximate strength should be already declared. They would therefore have been disqualified, although now actively employed in preparation. This, together with the practical difficulty of carrying out two such undertakings as the Handel Festival and the National Music Meetings during the same week, has induced the directors to adopt the course recommended by Mr. Beale. . . . The National Music Meetings will be resumed during the summer of 1875 in their integrity, including the solo and other classes originally opened. The music to be prepared for performance in competition in 1875 will be the same as that selected for the series now postponed. The rules and lists for the meetings in 1875 can be had on application at the Crystal Palace."

Mlle. Marie Belval, daughter of the eminent French basso, M. Belval, has recently attracted much attention by her singing at the Paris Théâtre Italien. This young lady is a *première prix* of the Conservatoire, and her vocal merits and accomplishments have led to her engagement for the opening season of the new French Opera.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENTS.

We have already noticed the leading features of these productions. We now add a further account of certain miscellaneous exhibitions likely to amuse the holiday sightseer.

POLYTECHNIC.

The programme of this institution is varied and abundant, and includes more than one novelty of more than ordinary significance. Professor E. V. Gardner delivers an important lecture on gas, particularly in relation to its economical use. The lecture comprised remarks on artificial light-producers, on Lowe's apparatus, and on Mr. Seeger's patent carburetter; and

the experimental portion of it was highly interesting. We are likewise indebted to Professor Gardner for some information concerning sugar, of which it is well for the public to take note. The Professor treats of the physiology of the sugar-cane and of sugar countries, also of a sugar farm in Jamaica and the native methods of cultivation and manufacture. However, it is impossible to enter into details, which, after all, cannot be fully understood without reference to the experiments and illustrations by which the lecture is copiously elucidated. As to Mr. King's lecture on Acoustic Science, we have reason to be enchanted by the abundance of wonders which he produces in support of his syllabus and the connection which he proves to exist between the phenomena of light and sound. How sound is propagated is one of the most interesting inquiries in the lecture. Apropos of the time, a lecture entertainment, by Mr. B. J. Malden, entitled "The Latest News from Ashantee," gives us many new particulars. The Queer Dream of Sir Walter Raleigh continues to be popular.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

The conjurers of the present day endeavour to do good service to science and philosophy by the exposure of superstitious practices which the so-called spiritualists, who are in reality victims of the grossest materialism, push to an extreme which borders on the absurd. Dr. Lynn at the Egyptian Hall exhibits his mysteries, which, after a fashion, "confound the very faculties of eyes and ears," and sometimes transcend imaginative expectation altogether. It is our ignorance of the cause of the effects produced which creates the wonder; were the arcana revealed we should cease to admire, and most inconveniently anticipate, the results which now stimulate surprise. The marvels of his magic box would no longer astound the apprehension if we once knew how they were done. Dr. Lynn appears, too, to have an instinctive power of understanding all languages. From Hebrew to English, and in all the intermediate lingual stages, he can interpret all learned sentences which the best instructed among his audience are capable of inventing. He has also the power of producing a written paper on which shall be inscribed our secret thought of the moment. But Dr. Lynn is not the only wonder-worker of the Egyptian Hall. Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke share the honours with him, and now enter on their second year. These gentlemen aim directly at exposing spiritualist illusions, and succeed to an unprecedented extent. We are not quite sure that their success is not too great; for their experiments always succeed, which is far from being the case with the illusionists whom they would expose. It may be urged that this is the exact difference between vital and mechanical processes. We give the spiritualists the benefit of the doubt; but there are so many rational grounds of suspicion in the record of their doings, that we dare not assert anything of their manifestations with certainty.

THE MOHAWK MINSTRELS.

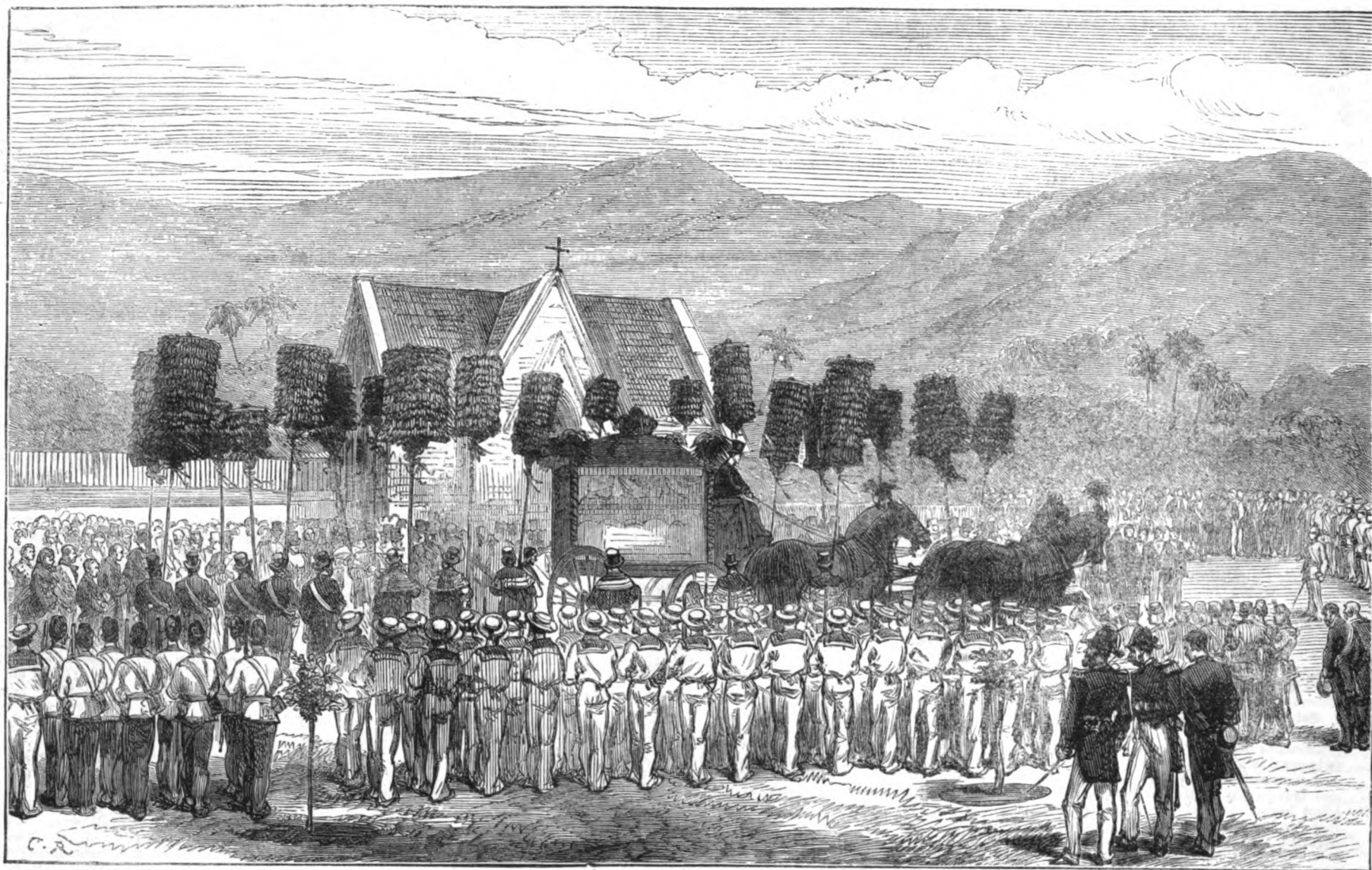
The success of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels naturally excites competition; and the troupe of coloured minstrels above named, under the management of Mr. Thomas, make their appeal to the public at Berners Hall, where they have performed for more than 160 consecutive nights. The room on our visit was crowded. Among those who appeared to be the most popular we may name Messrs. Francis, H. Hunter, Vernon, Sinclair, Oliver, Eustace, and Little Henry.

WOMEN GRINDING CORN.

The ancient and primitive task of reducing cereal grain to flour, with a simple handmill, has in many different ages and countries, during several thousand years of human history, been performed in the same manner by the industrious house-keeping sex. "Two women shall be grinding in one mill." It is so in Bengal, where at this moment, we are sorry to know, they and their families are suffering from the want of corn or rice to be ground for their daily food. It is not long since we gave an illustration of two Fantee women, on the Gold Coast, engaged in the same domestic work. Dr. Livingstone's last letter, published a few days ago, describes the women of the Manyema nation, west of Lake Tanganyika, as using a mill of two stones in this way. Instances might be found, we believe, in almost every part of the world, where the climate and soil permit the cultivation of any kind of grain. The most ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, Chinese, and Indian sculptures bear record of this useful institution. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to find it still extant in Ireland, which a learned lady contends to be the true original "Ur of the Chaldees." The essay referred to is "Ireland, Ur of the Chaldees," by Anna Wilkes (published by Tribner and Co.). Leaving that question to her and other students of remote antiquity, we have only to speak of the quern, or hand-mill, used by Irishwomen of the peasant class to this day. When they want to make a dish of "croudie," or "prapeen," as they call it in Cork, which is merely a stirabout of raw meal and milk, this machine is put in action.

It consists of an upper and an under stone. The upper stone is about twenty-two inches in diameter, and its under surface is considerably concave. The under stone is about an inch narrower, and is convex, so that the two surfaces may coincide, and afford an easy descent for the meal when ground. In the centre of the upper stone is a circular hole, nearly three inches in diameter. Across this stone is set a piece of wood, having a hole in its centre about half an inch deep and the same in width, by means of which the upper stone rests in poise upon a strong peg or pivot in the centre of the lower stone. By the adjustment of little pieces of leather fitted into the hole, in the bar above mentioned, the upper stone can be raised or depressed, so as to make the friction greater or less, as the meal is meant to be coarser or finer. There is an upright handle ten inches long, set firmly in the upper stone, about two inches from the edge. This is the whole machine fitted for work. The corn is generally dried in an iron pot over a slow fire, and kept constantly stirred to prevent its burning. When it arrives at a certain degree of crispness it is taken out to be ground. Two women generally work the quern, one sitting facing the other, so that they have the quern between them. Each in her turn takes hold of the handle, or sometimes both take hold when occasion requires. The two women can grind about ten pounds of clean meal in an hour. Among the Irish the hand mill is called *clough vrone*, or "the stone of sorrow." We remark that the verb *vrone* signifies "to grind," and *clough* is the Irish for stone. The compound *clough vrone* should literally signify "a grinding stone." But perhaps the Irish word *vrone*, for sorrow, has a metaphorical derivation, like the Latin and English word "tribulation," which means just the same. The corn is never shelled before grinding, but the grain and husk are ground together. When ground, the meal is sifted to separate the husk from the part to be used for food. The ordinary way of using is to mix the meal in its raw state with milk and make it into the consistency of stirabout. This mixture is eaten without any accompaniment.

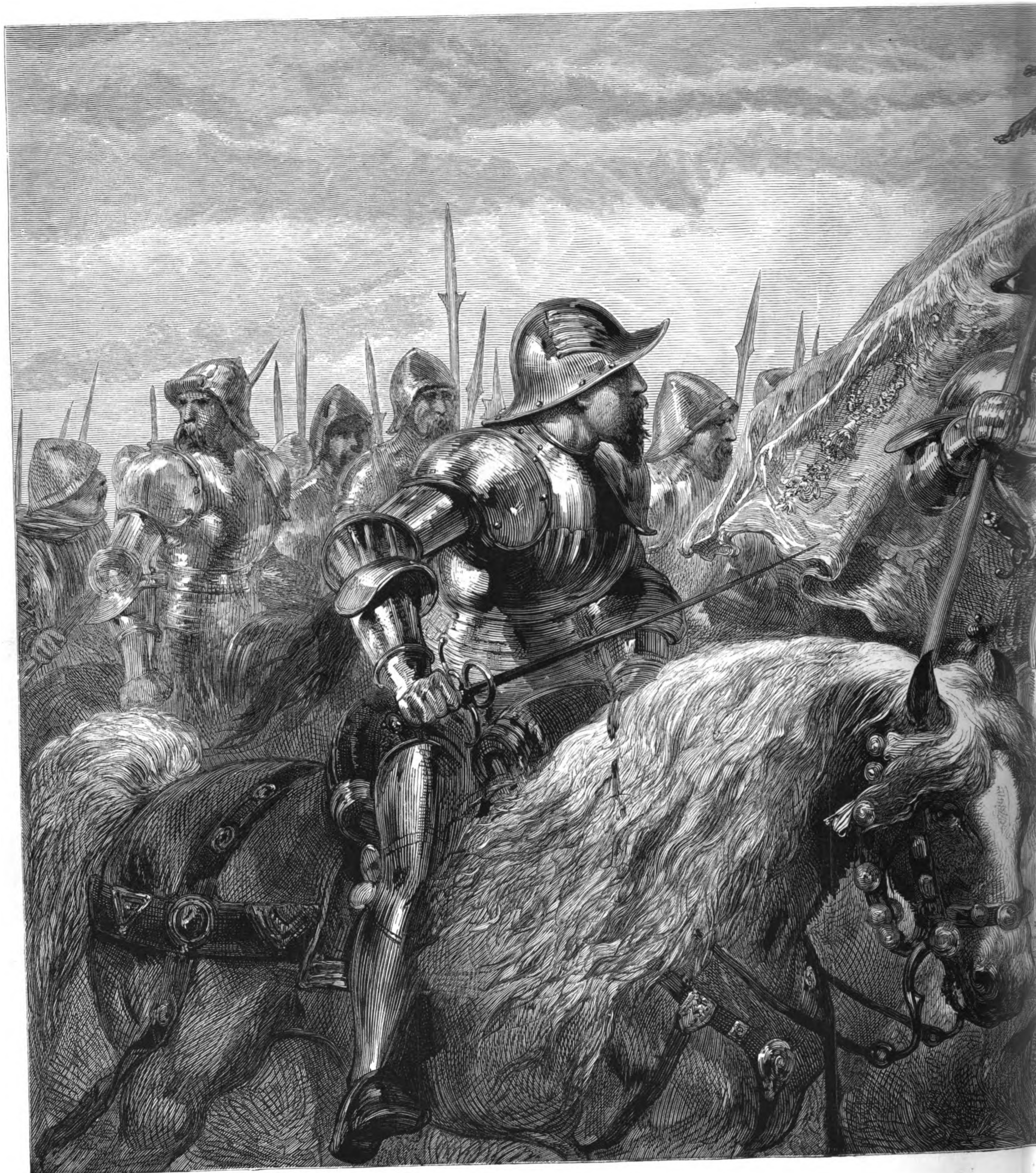
Her Majesty has approved of the West Essex Yeomanry being called the Essex Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.



FUNERAL OF THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

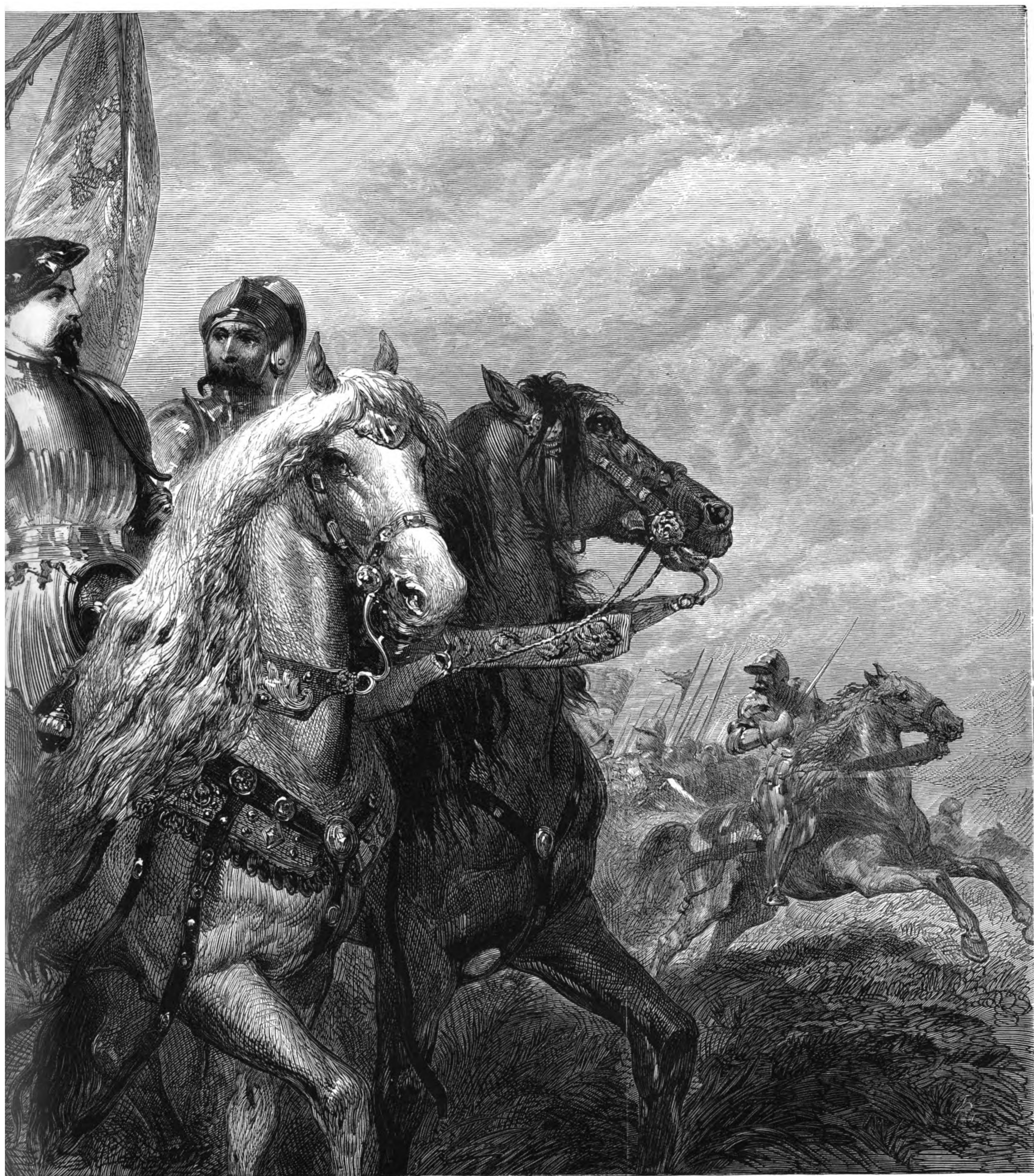


WOMEN GRINDING CORN IN IRELAND.



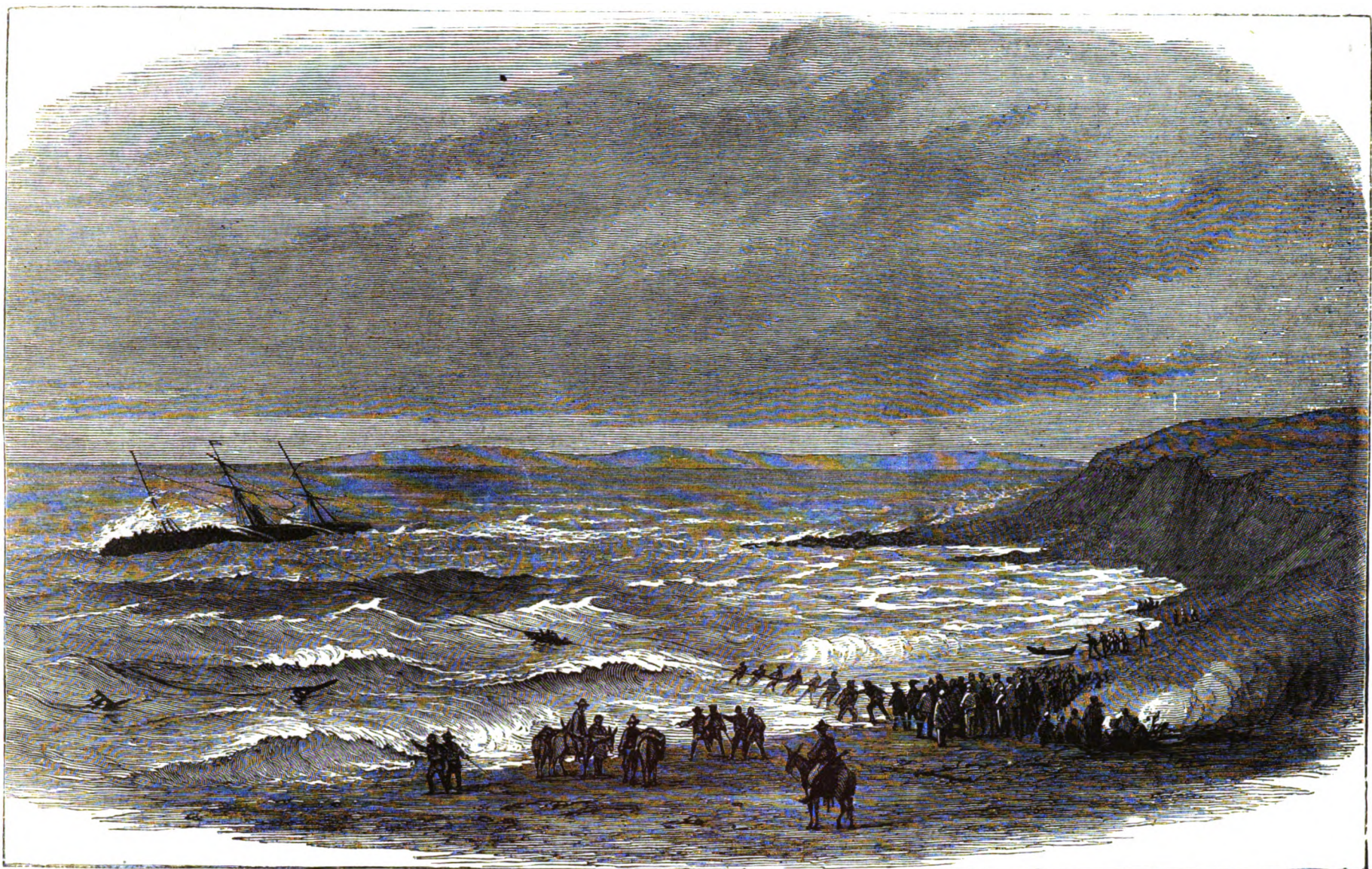
WITH ALL THEIR BANNERS
AND ALL THEIR ARMOUR

PAINTED BY SIR

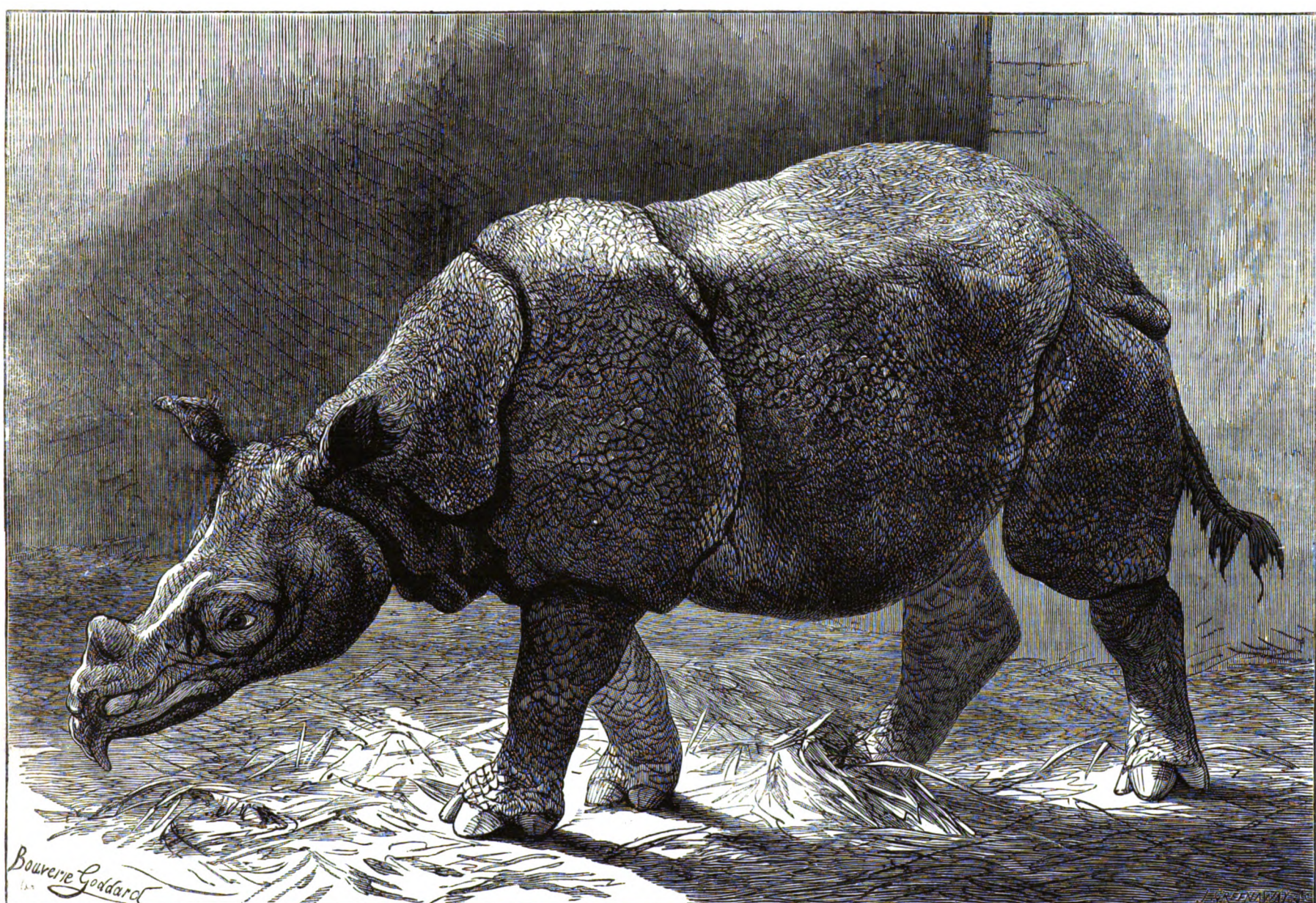


RS BRAVELY SPREAD,
FLASHING HIGH.

JOHN GILBERT



WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH AT CALAPARRA, NEAR GIBRALTAR.



THE NEW RHINOCEROS IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WRECK IN GIBRALTAR BAY.

The screw-steamer Queen Elizabeth, of Glasgow, on her voyage home from Calcutta, was wrecked on the night of Thursday, March 12, at Calaparra, seven miles from Cabrita Point, the western headland of Gibraltar Bay. She had seventy persons on board, crew and passengers, with a valuable cargo of indigo, raw silk, jute, tea, shellac, and other Indian produce. Her course had been through the Red Sea, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean. It is supposed that the look-out man had mistaken the shore lights. About nine o'clock in the evening the ship ran upon a ridge of shingle, 400 yards from shore, with deep water between it and the beach. Her broadside was exposed to a heavy rolling sea. The fires were soon quenched by the water that filled the ship, and all the people were driven on deck. The life-boat alone could be used; it made three trips to shore and landed twenty-five persons in safety. But in the fourth trip, being overcrowded by sailors jumping in, the life-boat was upset. Twenty-three persons were drowned; amongst them were the Rev. Mr. Allardye, his wife and four children, Mrs. Suckling, the purser, the surgeon, and the chief officer of the ship, with three Spanish sailors, who had come off from shore to help the shipwrecked English. Of these twenty-five now remained. They had a line connecting the ship with the shore. It was not till the middle of the next day, the 13th, that the British Consul at Algeiras, Colonel Gordon, C.B. (late of the 75th Regiment), heard of the disaster. He then hastened to the place, sent to Gibraltar for the rocket apparatus, and set men to make a raft of the wooden planks, oars, and cork bolsters that were washed ashore from the wreck. By this raft four men were got ashore, but the connection line was lost, and nothing more could be done for some hours. On the next day (Saturday, the 14th), after much accidental delay, the rocket apparatus of the Control Department at Gibraltar was sent off to the place where its aid was so badly wanted. It did not get there till half past six in the morning of Sunday, the 15th, by a toilsome and difficult night march, with sixteen laden mules, over the rocks and watercourses of the beach. The expedition was commanded by Major Anley, R.A., with Assistant Commissaries Dunstan and Berthon in charge of the apparatus. It was assisted by forty men of the Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Yorke, R.A. By means of the rocket a rope was passed to and fro, with four or five persons each time, until all were landed, including the stewardess and two ayahs, or Hindoo nurses. Fires were lighted, food and coffee were prepared, and dry clothes were given to the poor starved and chilled people, under a shelter made of blankets in a nook of the cliffs. They were afterwards taken to Gibraltar, and everything was done for their relief. Some attempts have since been made to recover part of the ship's cargo.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Zoological Society have lately made an important addition to their living collection in the Regent's Park, in the shape of a new rhinoceros, belonging to the species called by naturalists the Soudanic or Javan rhinoceros. In general appearance this animal, a figure of which we now give, nearly resembles the large Indian rhinoceros, or *Rhinoceros unicornis* of Linnaeus, and, like the latter, has but one horn on its nose. It is, however, readily distinguishable by its smaller size, its long prehensile upper lip, and the different arrangement of the folds of the strong heavy skin which covers the back. The present specimen, which is believed to be the only individual of the species ever brought alive to Europe, was for some time kept in captivity in some tea-gardens at Batavia, in Java. Having been purchased by the agents of some well-known dealers in animals, it was conveyed to this country, and ultimately transferred to the Zoological Society for the sum of £800. The Javan rhinoceros is of the male sex, and, though certainly by no means adult, is believed to have acquired nearly its full stature. It is lodged with its brethren and sisters of the same genus in the elephant-house in the middle garden. There is, we believe, no specimen of this rhinoceros in the British Museum.

The Zoological Society have devoted a large sum of money lately bequeathed to their institution to providing a series of lectures, on Tuesday and Friday evening in summer, in the room where Mr. Wolf's beautiful coloured drawings are, up stairs next to the serpent-house. The first lecture was given last Tuesday, by Dr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S., the able and accomplished secretary to the Zoological Society. He described, rather in the way of a classified catalogue, the collections of vertebrate animals in these gardens. In succeeding lectures he will give a scientific and popular description of the mammals and birds, and probably also the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. Dr. Garrod and Dr. W. B. Carpenter will lecture in May; the latter will treat of the invertebrate animals, more particularly those in the aquarium. Dr. Sclater gave some interesting statistics of feeding the many hundreds of animals under the society's care. He also described the chief foreign zoological collections—that of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and those of Antwerp, Brussels, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, America, and Australia. We are glad to hear that the London Zoological Society intend to build a new and commodious house for the "large cats," the lions, tigers, and leopards.

DR. BEKE'S MOUNT SINAI.

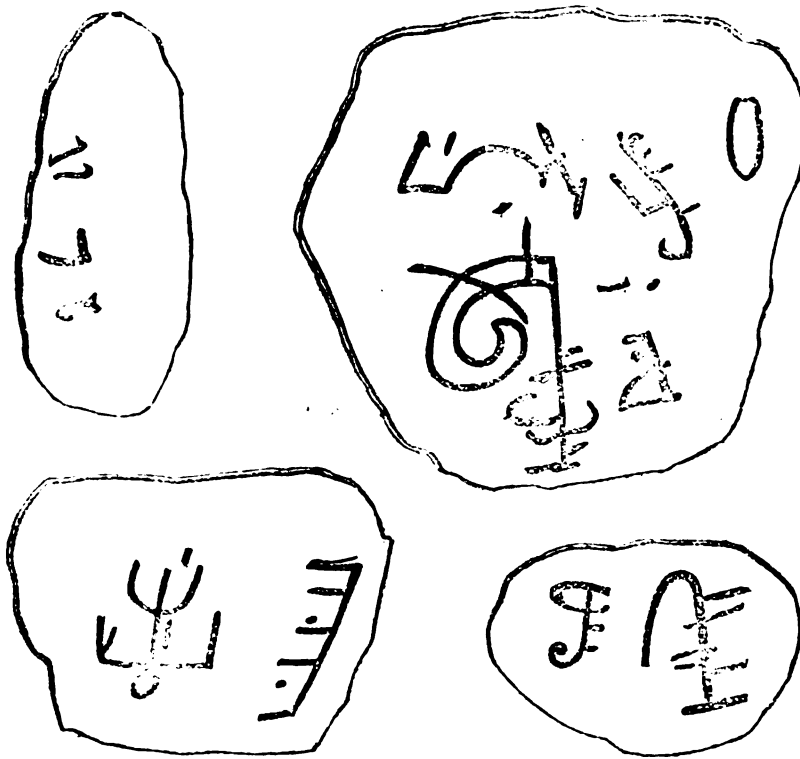
Our readers are probably aware that some controversy has taken place regarding the correctness of the positions generally attributed to Mount Sinai and the other holy places connected with the history of the exodus of the Israelites. It has been commonly believed that the children of Israel crossed the Gulf of Suez in their flight from Egypt, and that the mountain on which the Law was delivered to Moses is one of the peaks of the mountain mass situated within the peninsula between that gulf and the Gulf of Akaba. Yet the well-known traveller in Abyssinia and the Holy Land, Dr. Beke, has long denied the correctness of such conclusions. Paradoxical as his view may appear, it is based on an argument briefly stated. We are told in Scripture that when "Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh" (Exodus ii. 15) he "dwelt in the land of Midian." Now, as every reader of the Bible knows, the land of Midian forms part of the "east country"—that is to say, the country situate to the east of the Jordan. Hence, argues Dr. Beke, it is a fundamental error to place Midian, the "east country"

into which Moses fled, anywhere west of the Jordan, and, yet more, within the peninsula situated far away to the south of the "south country." Again, we read that in their exodus the Children of Israel crossed the *Yam Suph*, or "Red Sea." But we also read that five centuries later Solomon, King of Israel, and Hiram, King of Tyre, sent a fleet to Ophir by way of the *Yam Suph*, or "Red Sea in the land of Edom" (1 Kings ix. 26), which is well known to be the Gulf of Akaba; and Dr. Beke contends that this *Yam Suph* or Red Sea was the same in both cases, and that consequently it was the Gulf of Akaba and not the Gulf of Suez that was crossed by the Israelites; the latter gulf having been as unknown to Moses as it was to Solomon and Hiram.

From these and various other considerations, which would occupy too much time to dwell on here, Dr. Beke came to the conclusion in his work "Origines Biblicæ," published in the year 1834, that Mount Sinai must be situated to the east of the meridian of the Gulf of Akaba and valley of the Jordan, and not to the west of it, where it has universally been placed.

During the forty years that have elapsed since these views were enunciated, the author has only become more firmly attached to them; and towards the end of last year he undertook a journey, in which he was accompanied by Mr. John Milne, F.G.S., into the country lying to the east of the head of the Gulf of Akaba, where he felt firmly convinced he would find the true Mount Sinai. He has found what he considers to answer his expectation. In the evening of Jan. 30 the travellers encamped at the foot of Mount Baghir, one of the loftiest peaks of the mountain-range between the Wady-el-Arabah, the broad valley-plain extending from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, on the west, and the Wady-el-Ittem, along which passes the road to Petra, on the east; which mountain is called *Jebel el Nur*, or the "Mountain of Light," as Dr. Beke thinks, because of the light which appeared on its summit and served as a guide to the Children of Israel in their flight from Mizraim (Egypt).

On the following morning, Mr. Milne ascended this newly-discovered Mount Sinai, which has an elevation of about 5000 ft., and on the summit he found numerous horns and skulls of sheep, with a few bones, it being the custom of the Bedouins,



ANCIENT INSCRIPTION FOUND ON A STONE NEAR DR. BEKE'S MOUNT SINAI.

and also of occasional pilgrims, even from a great distance, to come here to perform their devotions, and to offer sacrifice. One of the most noted of these pilgrims is the famous Mohammedan saint, Sidi Ali ibn Aleim, whose tomb and mosque are at El Haram, near Jaffa. Half-way up the mountain the traveller came to a pile of four large boulders of granite, the material of the mountain, three of them standing up facing the north, and one at the back of the others facing the south, and on all of them are engraved inscriptions, which he copied. The stones, which are much weather-worn, are externally of a dark brown colour, against which the inscriptions make themselves visible from their being of a somewhat lighter colour. The lines of these "Sinaitic inscriptions" are about three quarters of an inch broad, and very shallow, being not more than an eighth of an inch deep. The incised figures are very rude: they can hardly be phonetic, neither is it easy to say what they are intended to represent. By a communication from Dr. Beke, we are enabled to give facsimiles of the copies made of these curious inscriptions. We also present two views of Dr. Beke's Mount Sinai, from sketches by Mr. Milne; the one being taken from the south, at the junction of Wady Amran with Wady-el-Ittem, near the foot of the mountain, in proximity to which junction is a large stone, covered on two sides with an inscription in the Coptic or ancient Arabic character. The other view was taken at a greater distance from the south-west, on the opposite shore of the Gulf of Akaba, or Red Sea, beyond the Jesirat Fira'on, or "Pharaoh's Island." This is a barren rock, with a strongly-fortified Saracenic castle, now in ruins, occupying its entire summit; on which island the dead body of the oppressor of the Children of Israel is said to have been cast ashore after he and his host were drowned in the Red Sea.

The correctness of Dr. Beke's topographical theory must be left to the judgment of scholars. It is stoutly opposed by Major C. W. Wilson and Major H. S. Palmer, the two officers of the Royal Engineers who conducted the ordnance survey of the peninsula between Suez and Akaba; and by the Rev. F. W. Holland, author of some laborious and learned investigations upon this subject. We are not prepared on this occasion to discuss the matter; but our illustrations may be serviceable to those disposed to examine it for themselves.

The school board at Bradford is erecting a series of eight schools, and the first of these was opened on Monday, but without any ceremony. It will accommodate 500 scholars, and has cost £14,000.

KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The island kingdom of Hawaii, commonly called the Sandwich Islands, in the middle of the North Pacific, with its Christian and civilised native population and its Constitutional Government, has been more than once described in our Journal. A portrait of the late reigning Monarch, William Charles Lunalilo, who succeeded Kamehameha V. in December, 1872, was engraved for our pages; and we also gave one of the Dowager Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., when that lady came to England.

His late Majesty, King Lunalilo, who died on Feb. 3 this year, was thirty-nine years of age. He was the son of Charles Kanaina and of a lady named Kekaulohi, belonging to the Royal Hawaiian family. On the death of Kamehameha V., leaving no heir to the throne, Lunalilo was elected King. His character was generous and amiable, and his mental abilities were quite equal to those of an average European. He had received a fair English education, and showed a certain degree of literary talent, with a taste for reading our best poets. The accomplishments and virtues of this Hawaiian Prince were, unhappily, marred by the habit of indulgence in spirituous liquors. The early end of his career, by an attack of consumption, is due to that unfortunate cause. His short reign has been characterised by a desire to follow the advice of trustworthy and judicious Ministers; and he has bequeathed most of his property, reserving a life interest for his aged father, to the endowment of an hospital for the sick and infirm poor.

His successor, elected by the Hawaiian Legislative Assembly on Feb. 12, is King David Kalakaua, son of the late Hon. C. Kapaakea and the High Chieftainess Keohokale, both of kin to the ancient royal family. Kalakaua, who is in the thirty-eighth year of his age, was educated, with his brother and sisters, at the English school of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, and is said to speak and write our language as well as his own. He is an accomplished musician; and his sister, the wife of Governor Dominis, composed both words and music of the Hawaiian National Hymn. The new King has been employed as clerk in the Government offices, and as Secretary to the Privy Council; he has also sat in the Legislative Assembly. His wife is Queen Kapiolani, widow of the late Hon. B. Namakaha, who was uncle to the Queen Dowager Emma.

The election of Kalakaua was vehemently opposed by a faction, who wanted Emma to be made the reigning Sovereign. A formidable mob of rioters assailed the Legislative Assembly, beat and wounded several members, and destroyed the furniture of the building. The Hawaiian Government was obliged to ask the British Consul, Major J. H. Wodehouse, and Mr. H. A. Pierce, the American Minister resident, for the aid of sailors and marines from the ships—H.M.S. Tenedos and the United States vessels the Benicia, Tuscarora, and Portsmouth—lying in the harbour of Honolulu. By their assistance the riot was soon quelled, without loss of life; and it is hoped that King Kalakaua may have a long, peaceful, and prosperous reign. His younger brother, Prince Leleiohoku, is acknowledged heir presumptive, as the King, though married twelve years since, has no children.

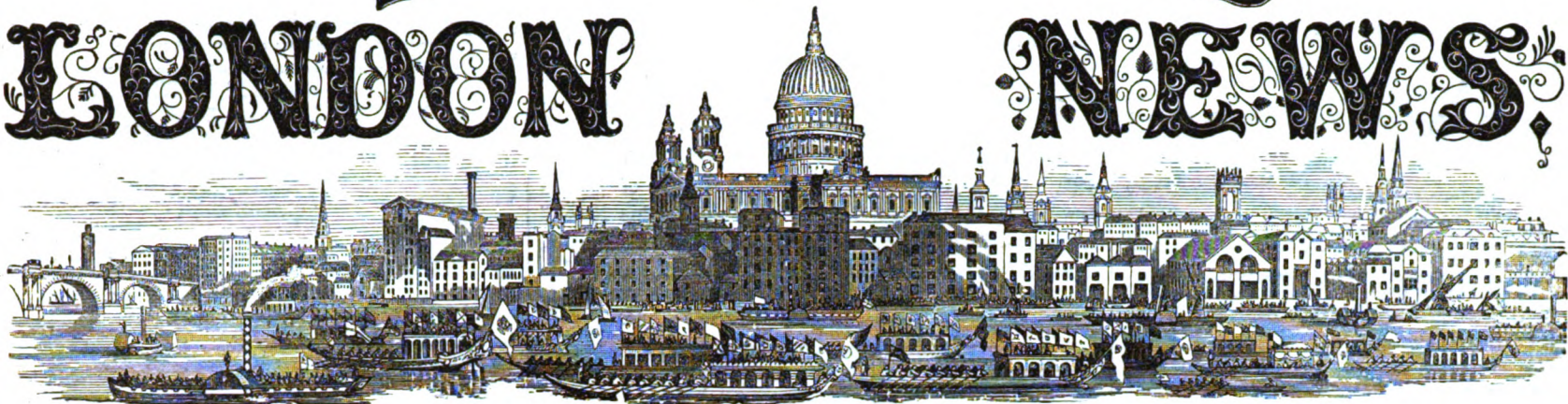
The funeral of King Lunalilo, which took place on Feb. 23, is the subject of a sketch by Sub-Lieutenant H. J. Morgan, of H.M.S. Tenedos, which we have engraved. The body had lain in state at the Iolani Palace. On the day of the funeral the King and Queen, Prince Leleiohoku, Queen Emma, and the chief Ministers, nobles, courtiers, and representatives of foreign nations, were seated around the coffin. This was adorned with silver plates of heraldic and significant designs, bearing the name of the deceased, the dates of his birth and death, and the motto, in his native language, "Righteousness is the life of the land." On the rich black velvet pall lay the crown, hat, and sword of the late King. The choir of Kawahiaha, led by Mr. Atkinson, chanted an opening anthem. This was followed by reading of Scripture and prayer. The Rev. H. H. Parker delivered a sermon or address in Hawaiian, urging with pathetic force the universal topics of religious consolation and admonition.

After the singing of another hymn, the coffin was carried out by twelve stalwart native pall-bearers, down the steps to the hearse, which was in waiting. The hearse, or more properly funeral-car, which was constructed for the occasion, and surmounted with a crown draped with crape, was drawn by four horses, also draped, and in charge of Mr. C. E. Williams. A little in advance of it were ranged the kahili bearers, seventy-two in number, each bearing one of these ancient gaudy emblems of Royalty. These kahilis are all made of feathers, and in size vary from four to six feet in length and twelve to twenty inches in diameter; they include almost every colour, black, white, red, crimson, purple, green, blue, and variegated shades. Some were made from the feathers of peacocks, tropical birds and parrots; others from feathers brought from the guano islands; but the finest were made of the small bright red and yellow feathers of the rare mountain birds of Hawaii. It was a fine sight to see these brilliant plumes borne on lofty poles, and swaying in the breeze, as the procession marched through the streets. Meanwhile, the British and American ships of war above mentioned sent 400 sailors and marines ashore, to do honour to the Royal funeral. The Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, and other lodges joined in the procession. It included the King and Queen, Queen Emma, Prince Leleiohoku, Prince Kanaina, and others of the Royal family; the Bishops and clergy, both of the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Church; the Ministers of State, the Governors of islands and towns, the Judges, the members of the Assembly and other official persons. Having arrived at the Royal mausoleum, a small Gothic building of stone, in Nuuanu Valley, the coffin was there deposited in a vault, while the band played a musical dirge; a hymn was sung, and a prayer was offered, which closed the proceedings. The British Royal Marines and seamen of the Tenedos, with those of the American ships Benicia, Tuscarora, and Portsmouth, formed a guard of honour, and fired a salute before leaving the tomb.

A new exchange was opened at Barrow-in-Furness on Monday. About 150 persons, representing the principal firms in North Lancashire and Cumberland, attended, for whose convenience a special train was provided on the Furness Railway. The ceremony was performed, at one o'clock, by Mr. J. T. Smith, Mayor of Barrow, who delivered an appropriate speech.

George C. Leighton, 193, Strand, aforesaid. - SATURDAY
APRIL 15, 1974

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1809.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS AT SOUTHAMPTON: PROCESSION TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Osborne House, Holland Park, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Duff, Madras Army, of a son.
On the 5th inst., at Amberg, Bavaria, the wife of Carl Baron Podewils (nee Best), of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Trevenen Cottage, Mortlake, Surrey, the wife of Henry Trengrouse, of a daughter.
On the 21st inst., at Acre House, Brixton-rise, the wife of Dr. Albert J. Bernays, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at 13, Leinster-gardens, the wife of George C. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., in the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, M. Catalani, Second Secretary of the Italian Legation, to Mdlle. Cassandra Musurus, third daughter of his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador.
On the 15th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, Lord Randolph H. S. Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, to Miss Jenny Jerome, daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York.
On the 16th inst., at the English Episcopal Church, Hamburg, by the Rev. C. F. Weidemann, M.A., British Chaplain, William Albert, son of Robert Fawcus, of Over Dinsdale Hall, Yorkshire, to Ida, eldest daughter of Henry Fawcus, of Hamburg.
On the 16th inst., at Bank-street, Chapel, Bolton-le-Moors, by the Rev. Jeffery Worthington, James William, son of the late John George Schott, of Manchester, to Annie, daughter of the late John Haslam, J.P., of Gilnow House, Bolton.
On the 18th inst., at St. Mark's, Surbiton, Surrey, by the Rev. Canon Burney, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Smith, the Rev. Samuel Waite Tidswell, M.A., late Curate of the parish, to Katharine Louisa, second surviving daughter of John George Bone, Esq., of Surbiton-hill.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at 10, Connaught-place, Harriet, Countess of Guilford, the wife of John Lettson Elliot, Esq., aged 69 years.
On Feb. 12, at Melbourne, Victoria, George Denchire Garfit, eldest son of the late Rev. Mark Garfit, of Coningsby, Lincolnshire.
On the 16th inst., at Bishopstow, Barnstaple, Miss Louisa Knapp, formerly of Woodford, near Shropstone, and of La Grotte, Isola d'Elba, aged 77.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28.
Third Sunday after Easter.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Francis Hessey; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., uncertain.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. John Trevelick, Minor Canon; 8 p.m., the Rev. William Barker; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. J. Rowell, Rector of St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. Wace.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Loffie, Assistant Chaplain; 7 p.m., the Rev. Joseph Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).
Philosophical Club, anniversary, 6 p.m.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Biddell on Coprolites).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Extracts from the recently received letters of Dr. Livingstone).
Royal Society of Musicians, annual dinner, 7 p.m. (the Prince of Wales in the chair).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Gaseous Compounds of Carbon).
Royal Historical Society (Mr. George Browning on the Art-Revival in Italy).
Royal Academy of Music (beginning of Easter Term).
Bengal Famine Fund (reading by Mr. A. N. Laughton, Hanover-square Rooms, 8 p.m.).
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Rowland Hamilton on Compulsion and other means of Carrying Primary Education to all Classes).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (discussion on the Strategic Importance of our Military Harbours in the Channel).

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.
Epsom Spring Meeting.
Art-Union of London, general meeting, noon.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (Lord Lyttelton in the chair).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Nervous System).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (continued discussion on the Fixed Signals of Railways; Mr. J. M. C. on Peat Fuel Machinery).
Mission to the French in London, annual bazaar, Westbourne Hall (three days).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Howarth on Darwinism).
Society of Arts, African section, 8 p.m. (Colonel J. C. Gawler on the History, Progress, and Prospects of South Africa).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Gardens, lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Slater on the Geographical Distribution of Mammals).
Shrewsbury Dog Show (two days).
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, general meeting in the Trophy Room of St. Paul's Cathedral, at 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.
Zoological Society, anniversary, 1. London Academy of Music, Annual Easter Concert.

London Institution, anniversary, noon; 7 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on the English Poets of the Nineteenth Century).
Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Sparks on Recent Inventions and Applications of Lambeth Stone-ware and Pottery).
Newspapers' Benevolent and Provident Institution, annual festival at the Criterion (Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope in the chair).
New Philharmonic Society, St. George's Hall, 8.30 p.m. (fourth soiree musicale).
Ball at the Mansion House for the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.
Christ's Hospital, Benevolent Society of Blues, jubilee festival dinner, London Tavern (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, biennial dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Bishop of Winchester in the chair).

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.
Lewes Races, Spring Meeting.
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, annual court, London Tavern, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. Noel Hartley on the Atmosphere).
Church of England Scripture Readers' Society, Hanover-square Rooms, anniversary, 2.30 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).
Baptist Missionary Society, anniversary, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, morning meeting, at Grosvenor House, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.
St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. Prince Arthur born, 1850.
Full moon, 4.9 p.m.
British Museum closed for a week.
Levee to be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's, 2 p.m.
King's College: beginning of lecture session.
Royal Institution, annual meeting, 2 p.m., evening meeting, 8 p.m. (Professor Rolleston on the Early Inhabitants of the North of England, 9 p.m.).
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. S. Quilter on Difficulties in Architectural Practice).
Geologists' Association, 3 p.m.
Society of Arts, Indian section, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. G. Kennedy on the Ruins of Cambodia and the Antiquities of Indo-China).
Zoological Gardens, lecture, 5 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Garrod on Vertebrates).
Polo Club, beginning of season at Little-bridge.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Costa's "Naaman").
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the History of English Sounds).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Colonel Valentine Baker on the Military Geography of Central Asia).
British and Foreign Sailors' Society, anniversary, London Tavern, 2 p.m. (the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair).

SATURDAY, MAY 2.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Nervous System).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Seeley on the Age of the French Revolution).
New Philharmonic Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Royal Humane Society, centenary festival, Freemasons' Tavern (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).
Royal Naval Female School Society, anniversary, Royal United Service Institution, 2 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.: English, 7 p.m. (the Dean of Manchester, on Geometry).
Thames Sailing Club, match.

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.			
15	30.024	45.2	41.7	88	0-10	6.42	53.5	NNE.	172	0.10	
16	29.935	49.8	41.5	75	6	42.6	58.3	N. WSW.	213	0.00	
17	30.009	49.1	35.7	63	8	42.7	50.7	WNW.	251	0.00	
18	30.013	54.1	40.4	77	8	42.7	62.4	WSW. WNW.	231	0.00	
19	30.087	54.9	47.6	68	—	46.6	62.4	WSW. SW.	163	0.00	
20	30.038	54.1	44.3	72	2	44.1	60.8	SW. SSW.	107	0.00	
21	29.936	58.6	47.6	69	0	39.7	74.9	SSW.	204	0.00	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.005	29.972	30.064	29.991	30.107	30.087	29.966
Temperature of Air	45.2	49.8	51.3	51.7	57.3	53.0	53.0
Temperature of Evaporation	43.5	43.2	43.2	41.8	51.8	51.7	51.7
Direction of Wind	N.	N.	N.	N.	W.	W.	N.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

Sun's day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 25	11 10	12 00	1 00	2 10	3 20	4 30

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening, the New Comedy, QUEEN MAB—Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Kendal, Howe, Everett; Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale. With the New Mythological Extravaganza, LOVE'S PARADISE—Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss F. Wright, Miss Fanny Wynne.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—Last Performance this Season.—FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 1, Costa's Oratorio NAAMAN. Madame Otto Alvalde, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

ROUND THE WORLD WITH W. SIMPSON. being PICTURES from the Four Quarters of the Globe, by A. SPECIAL ARTIST. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Open from Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

"A Peerage or Westminster Abbey!" was the celebrated saying of Nelson before plunging into the Battle of the Nile. No such aspiration, we may be sure, ever disturbed the simple mind of Dr. Livingstone, whose mortal remains were a week ago consigned to the tomb. Probably, if he had been consulted, he would have preferred to be buried on the banks of one of the many rivers which he has discovered in Central Africa, and among the primitive negro races who, barbarous as they are, revered him as a father, rather than in the historical Abbey, which is the mausoleum of so many British worthies, and of some unworthies. But the public funeral of Saturday last, if not quite in harmony with the antecedents of the great explorer, was a becoming national tribute of respect to a man whose life was one long service to the cause of missionary enterprise, practical philanthropy, and scientific discovery. His name and achievements were a talisman that gathered within the walls of the venerable Abbey a throng of mourners as unique and diverse as was ever collected around an open grave. Amid that distinguished assemblage, besides his immediate relatives, were statesmen who co-operated in realising his philanthropic aims; explorers who had shared with him the perils of the African wilds; missionaries who had made light of suffering and privation in seeking to Christianise the aboriginal races; hunters who had been his close companions in the solitude of the bush; clergymen who, with him, sought to establish a Zambesi mission; Non-conformist ministers and laymen with whom he was identified in the earlier part of his career; and a miscellaneous host of admirers, who represented the general sentiment of the nation. Such demonstrations, if somewhat pompous, can never be untimely or incongruous, for they help to elevate public feeling, to smooth down sectional asperities, and, above all, to fix attention more prominently upon the illustrious dead whose

Lives remind us
We can make our lives sublime.

David Livingstone was pre-eminently a man of this type—one of those almost ideal characters which hardly appear once in a century, and whose greatness is of a kind that is instinctively recognised by the force of sympathy, without the need of analysis or laboured eulogy. The unwavering faith of the Christian missionary, the ardour of the enterprising explorer, and the sagacity of the practical philanthropist are rarely to be found in the same person. But they were harmoniously blended in Dr. Livingstone, combined with a child-like simplicity, an intuitive knowledge of character, a tenacity of purpose that nothing could shake, and a singleness of aim to which circumstances were made inexorably to bend. In electing to be rather the pioneer of Christianity and commerce in Africa than a local missionary, we have evidence of his range of vision, of his carelessness of immediate results, and of his entire conviction that he had a work to do which none else could accomplish. To discover the unknown regions of Central Africa, and solve great geographical problems, was in itself an honourable ambition. With him it was only a means to an end. Dr. Livingstone cared little for such exploits in comparison with his noble aspiration of opening that continent to the light of religion and civilisation, and extirpating the slave trade, which is the main hindrance to that beneficent consummation. This done, or done in part, his life work would be accom-

plished. It was for him to open a pathway through the wilderness, along which others might advance and reap the fruits of his arduous labour.

The career of a man so enthusiastic, single-minded, and irrepressible, while to himself one of life-long hardship and perils, of strenuous effort and constant discouragement, is to all the rest of the world a fascinating romance. The imagination is spell-bound in following Dr. Livingstone from the mission station at Kuruman across the terrible and supposed impassable desert of Kalahari, beyond which the explorer discovered, in regions then represented by a blank on the map of Africa, well-watered lands, a fertile soil, and races hitherto unknown to the outer world; then across Central Africa to Loando, and back again from the western to the eastern coast. Amid these tribes, all barbarous and some savage, he passed unmolested with a body-guard of native adherents—his moral influence, courteous and respectful demeanour, and lack of self-seeking, being his best passport to the confidence of the negro tribes, and these tribes only became troublesome when he came upon the trail of the slave-dealers who had carried fire and sword into these primitive communities.

Dr. Livingstone had already rearranged the map of Africa, and, as it were, discovered a new world. But that was not enough. His weather-beaten frame demanded rest, and the ties of kindred at home were strong; but he must complete his mission. Once again he plunged with his devoted followers into the heart of that continent in a more northerly direction, with a view to solve the grand problem of the sources of the Nile, and for several years was lost to sight. At present the particulars of his last journeys and discoveries are fragmentary; but this lonely traveller, who for years saw no white face till Mr. Stanley tracked him out, was able, by means of a few scraps of information and stirring appeals, so to move the heart of England that the detestable slave trade, which has desolated the country, received its death-blow. Once again Dr. Livingstone was left to his solitude, and at length fell a victim to his exploring zeal, ignorant that the great work was wellnigh accomplished by Sir Bartle Frere, which he had been the means of initiating by means of the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar. It is nearly a year ago that, exhausted with the hardships of travel, he pathetically enjoined his faithful native adherents, "Build me a hut to die in. I am going home"—and there, at Ilala, he slept the sleep of the just. His lifeless body was conveyed during many months of a toilsome and dangerous journey a distance of more than a thousand miles to the coast, by his humble body-guard, one and all liberated slaves—a grander and more touching memento of the great missionary explorer than any tomb which can be raised in his honour in Westminster Abbey. The devoted heroism of his followers was worthy of the chief they served.

The time seems to be near at hand when the vast continent of Africa will have yielded up all her secrets, when the traffic in flesh and blood which has depopulated the negro race will be as much a tradition on the east coast as on the west, and when the highway will be open by which the missionary and trader may obtain access to its fertile plains and highlands to carry the blessings of Christianity, civilisation, and commerce into the remotest districts of the continent. With this grand achievement the name of Livingstone will be ever associated. Though he has had worthy coadjutors in Grant, Speke, Baker, and other explorers, the work of opening Africa is mainly the outcome of his faith, his sagacity, his perseverance, his hardships, and his sufferings. He has, moreover, bequeathed to his countrymen—to the whole world—the legacy of an entire life of self-devotion, single in its aim, perfect in its completeness, and sublime in its grandeur, which will incite to self-sacrifice and enthusiasm as long as the record of his character and labours survives.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley on Thursday week. Her Majesty crossed from Osborne in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., and was received, on landing, by Colonel Evans Gordon and Surgeon-General Balfour. The Queen was conducted through the hospital by the chief officials of the establishment, visiting the various wards in which were located the invalids from the Gold Coast. Her Majesty also paid visits to several invalid officers of other regiments. Doctors Fleming, Bleckley, and Kynsey were presented to the Queen. After leaving Netley, the *Alberta* steamed close round H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel* (hospital-ship), which was at anchor in Southampton Water, when the crew heartily greeted her Majesty. Prince Louis of Battenburg, R.N., and the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived at Osborne and dined with the Queen, leaving the following day. Prince Leopold also left Osborne for London and Oxford. Lieutenant-Colonel Jepson, 102nd (Royal Madras) Fusiliers, commanding the troops at Parkhurst, dined with her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, drove through West Cowes on Saturday last, the streets being profusely decorated in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Cowes Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour, and the Sunday school children, to the number of upwards 1300, were ranged in the town. The band of the 102nd Regiment was also in attendance. Flowers were scattered by ladies from the windows of the houses as the Royal party passed, and the townspeople evinced the utmost enthusiasm in welcoming the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Earl Beauchamp arrived at Osborne and had an audience of the Queen to present a message from the House of Lords. The Right Hon. G. Ward-Hunt and Commander Ramsay dined with her Majesty. The

Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated. The Rev. George Prothero and Mrs. Prothero dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen conferred the Victoria Cross upon Lance-Sergeant Samuel M'Gaw, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), at Osborne. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, K.C.B., commanding the regiment, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stevenson were present. Lieutenant Stevenson was presented to her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Osborne. It was the Queen's intention to have visited Haslar Hospital on Tuesday, but, in consequence of there being some cases of contagious fever in the hospital, her Majesty was advised not to go there. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on Thursday for Claremont House, Esher. On her way thither the Queen inspected, at the Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, the Naval Brigade, which served in the Ashantee campaign. Her Majesty will sojourn at Esher until Monday next, and then return to Windsor Castle, preparatory to receiving the Emperor of Russia. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were represented at the funeral of Lady Phipps by General Sir T. M. Biddulph and General Sir William Knollys.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Lady Abercromby to be one of her Majesty's Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of the Countess of Mayo, resigned. The Queen has also appointed the Countess of Mayo to be an Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been entertaining various guests at Sandringham House, among whom were Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Clanwilliam, and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley. The Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. William Rogers, Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, officiated. The Prince presided at the eighteenth festival of the Royal Benevolent College, held on Monday at Willis's Rooms.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh crossed in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, on Monday, from Osborne to Portsmouth, where the Duke laid the foundation-stone of a school and female orphan home for children of men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. After the ceremony their Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon with Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy at the Admiralty House, and afterwards proceeded to London. The Duke and Duchess and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) were present, on Tuesday, at the Shakespearean tableaux given by Mr. and Mrs. Freake at Cromwell House for the benefit of the National Orphan Home and the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess and Princess Christian visited the School of Art-Needlework, Sloane-street, on Wednesday. The Duke and Duchess and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne went to the Lyceum Theatre in the evening.

Prince Arthur arrived at Maidstone on Saturday last, having been appointed to a captaincy in the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars. His Royal Highness dined with Colonel Hale and the other officers of his regiment. On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at Holy Trinity Church.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Duchess De la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia have arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have returned to Eaton-square from Woburn Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have arrived in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, from Badminton House.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Spencer Churchill have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, from Blenheim.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left Brown's Hotel for Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square from Nice.

The Marchioness of Salisbury held her first reception at the family mansion in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, on Saturday last. Previously to her Ladyship's reception the Marquis and Marchioness entertained a large party at dinner. The Countess of Derby gave her first reception, on Wednesday, at the Foreign Office. Previously to her Ladyship's reception the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Countess gave a banquet. The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his second Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday. The Speaker will hold his levées on the evenings of Saturday, May 2, and Saturday, May 9, at ten o'clock. Full dress.

The Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, has conferred baronetcies on Mr. George Elliot, who represented North Durham in the late Parliament; on Mr. H. W. Peek, M.P. for East Surrey; and on Mr. Philip Rose, who was formerly the agent of the Conservative party, and who has for many years been on terms of intimate personal friendship with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Halsey, M.P., was on Wednesday installed as the P.G.M. of Freemasons of Hertfordshire, in place of Mr. Wm. Stuart, resigned, after thirty years' service. The ceremony was performed at the Shire-hall, Hertford, in a Provincial Grand Lodge, by Mr. John Hervey, G.S. After the ceremony the brethren went in procession to All Saints' Church, where a sermon on Freemasonry was preached to a crowded congregation by the Rev. Lewis Deedes, P.G.C., and a collection, which amounted to £25 8s., was made for the Hertford Infirmary and the District Visiting Society. Having returned to the Shire-hall, and disposed of some Masonic business, the Grand Lodge was entertained at a superb banquet by the Hertford Lodge, No. 403. All the lodges in the province were represented.

The Duke of Abercorn, on Saturday last, made his formal entry into Dublin as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At Kingstown an address of congratulation was presented by the Commissioners of that township; and at Westland-row station his Grace received a congratulatory address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation. The streets from Westland-row to the castle were lined with military and filled with dense crowds, and the reception of the new Lord Lieutenant is described as having been of a very cordial character. A state reception was held, on Monday, at the castle, by the Duke for the purpose of receiving addresses from the Municipal Council and the University of Dublin. His Grace, in reply, expressed an opinion that the circumstances and position of the country were favourable for directing public attention to unexciting but useful measures of social improvement.

The Extra Supplement.

"LE BAC JAPONAIS."

There is a good story, which has been told, but is worth telling again. Three artists were commissioned to paint a camel. The first was an Englishman, the second was a Frenchman, the third was a German. Mr. John Brushby looked into Murray's and Bradshaw's "Guides," then took his passage by the Peninsular and Oriental line to Egypt, and spent four months in a tour of inspection, carefully noting and comparing the features of all the different breeds of camels he could find really existing in the East. Monsieur Napoléon Chic, after a gay convivial déjeûner at the best restaurant on the Boulevards, strolled to the Jardin des Plantes, having a cigar and a *bon mot* alternately between his lips, to discuss with a brother artist the salient points of that particular camel, the very pick and pink of all camels in the universe, which had the honour to figure in the zoological collection of Paris. Herr Kunst-Magister von Grund-Begriff, for his part, having seen live camels in his Wander-Jahre, and many pictorial or sculptured delineations thereof, in his visits to the art-museums of Europe, now shut himself up with a pile of books, ancient and modern, containing descriptions of the camel, its anatomical structure, and its significant part in the history of civilisation. After these studies he would smoke a pound of strong kanaster, and silently "develop the Idea of the Camel out of his Internal Consciousness!" We are told, in the original story, what result was obtained and in what space of time, by each of the three artists. The picture entitled "*Le Bac Japonais*," which we have engraved by permission of Messrs. Goupil and Co. from a photograph of their publication, is the work of a clever French artist, M. Lenoir. It is an elegant design, representing a very attractive performance and an agreeable scene. Our readers, we hope, will enjoy its high artistic merits of conception and execution, without inquiring whether this is really the ordinary mode of conveyance across a river or an inlet of the sea in Japan. We have never yet received from Mr. Wiggins, our correspondent at Yokohama during many years past, or from Mr. Simpson, who visited several Japanese towns and provinces on his way home from the Imperial wedding at Pekin, any sketch of this kind of ferry. But we could well fancy, in the heyday of ingenious festivities at the French capital a few years ago, that there might have been a *Fête Japonaise* in some park or public garden with a piece of water, displaying the superb voyage of a Princess Oho-na-kara-mejitara, the destined bride of the celestial Mikado, drawn by a team of swiftly-swimming Damios, the proudest nobles of the empire, led by the Tycoon himself, across that placid lake. It is a very pretty scene, and we are much obliged to the Artist.

THE LATE BISHOP PATTESON.

The death of the Right Rev. John Coleridge Patteson, Missionary Bishop of the Church of England in the South Sea Islands, by the rash and misguided violence of those he had laboured to save and to bless, was the martyrdom of a Christian hero. Such an example, though at first sight discouraging, is yet, to all who have any faith in moral principle or Divine Providence, a sure pledge of the better life for mankind in future. The natives of the sequestered island, in the Santa Cruz group, where he was killed instantly on landing there, had been exasperated by the cruel outrages inflicted upon them by kidnappers and slave-traders of English race. They did not know that Bishop Patteson had been striving for years to move the British and the Australian Governments to put a stop to those atrocious practices, against which the voice of English social opinion is still raised in vain. The kidnappers had sometimes approached their prey in the disguise of missionary clergymen; so these poor savages, who mistook their truest and boldest friend for one of their dreaded persecutors, met him and killed him on the beach. After that, one would say, the entire suppression of the South Pacific slave trade should be merely a question of the shortest time and the most effective manner. If this were not so to be, let the British Empire and the Church of England shut up shop for shame; they might be expected to do likewise for consistency's sake, if the East African slave trade were ever allowed to revive, after Livingstone's funeral last week. But this question will come up again, with that of the annexation of the Fiji Islands. For Bishop Patteson's life and death, very worthy to be studied, we refer to Miss Yonge's lately-published biographical work. He was a son of the late Sir J. Patteson, one of our Judges, and a cousin of Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice. A monument has lately been put up in Christ Church, Sydney, from the design by Mr. E. T. Blacket, architect, with a recumbent marble figure by Mr. H. Apperley, sculptor, of that city. The cost was defrayed by a subscription, to which Miss Betts and the Rev. P. R. Bailey were the foremost contributors. Here in England a memorial pillar of red brick and stone has been erected by Lord Coleridge to the memory of Bishop Patteson, near the district church which he formerly served. It is at the cross or meeting of four roads in the parish of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, where both the Coleridge and the Patteson families have long resided.

THE HIGH TIDE IN THE THAMES.

The extraordinary rising of the tide, predicted to occur on the Friday night and on the Saturday afternoon of last week, did not amount to a great local disaster. It was checked by a wind from the south-west blowing down the river, and only a little exceeded the height which an ordinary spring tide has reached upon some former occasions. Many of the owners and occupiers of riverside premises, however, in the districts of Bankside, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Nine Elms, and Battersea, had made great preparations to keep out the expected flood, by fixing planks, fronted with layers of clay, and other supposed effectual barriers, across doorways, at the ends of lanes and alleys, and over the cellar gratings. The north-easterly wind, continuing till the Friday afternoon, had really justified the apprehensions so far entertained; but, in the evening of that day, the wind fortunately changed. Still, many families had removed their furniture for safety, and many did not care to go to bed that night. The scene next day on the South Embankment and at the bridges up the river was somewhat unusual, but scarcely alarming. Our Illustration shows the appearance of the rising waters at Battersea Bridge.

Franz Liszt, the pianist, has (according to the *Eastern Budget*) left his whole collection of curiosities, works of art, &c., valued at 400,000*fl.*, to the Hungarian nation. Among the curiosities are Beethoven's American piano, Haydn's and Mozart's harpsichords, and a number of decorations and other articles presented to Liszt by his admirers.



COL. F. W. FESTING, C.B., ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.



CAPT. J. H. GLOVER, R.N., ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS.



THE LATE CAPT. W. H. BLAKE, OF H.M.S. DRUID.



THE KING OF ASHANTEE'S BED.



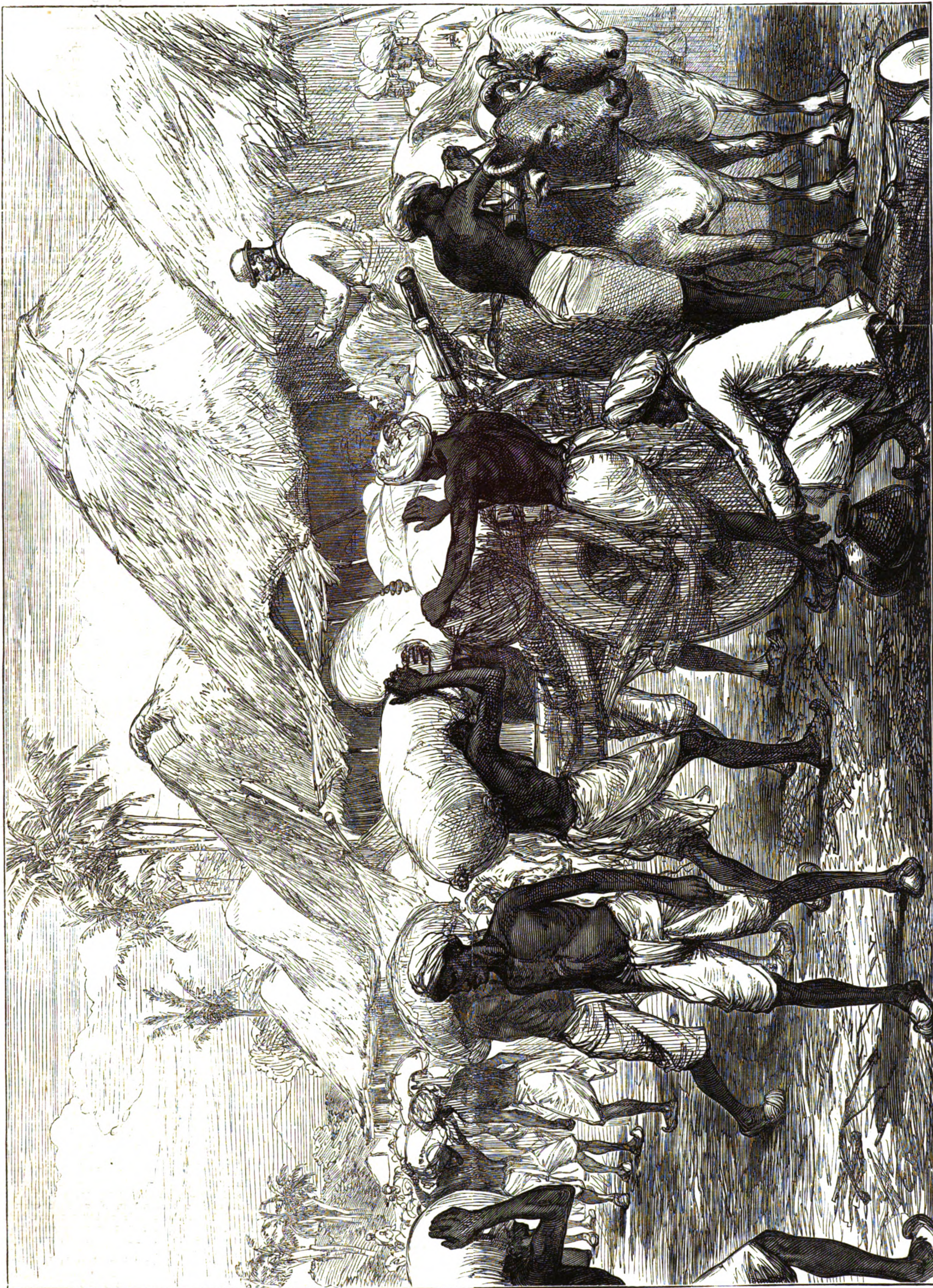
THE QUEEN OF ASHANTEE'S BED.



ALTAR-TOMB OF THE LATE BISHOP PATTESON, CHRIST CHURCH, SYDNEY.



BATTERSEA BRIDGE DURING THE HIGH TIDE OF FRIDAY LAST.



THE FAMINE IN BENGAL: LOADING GRAIN-CARTS NEAR CALCUTTA.

COLONEL FESTING, C.B.

The beginning of our late war on the Gold Coast was in June, last year, when the Ashantee army, led by Amanquatia, had overrun the country under the British Protectorate and threatened Cape Coast Castle. The Administrator, Colonel Harley, having but a thousand fighting men at his disposal, without reckoning the natives, who could not defend themselves, was obliged to limit his earlier operations to holding some fortified positions near the seaport towns. The naval squadron, composed of the Druid corvette, the Argus sloop, and the gun-boats Seagull, Merlin, and Decoy, kept the disaffected villages of the coast from joining the enemy, and lent a few seamen and marines to garrison the forts on shore. But on June 7 arrived from England H.M.S. Barracouta, under command of Captain E. R. Fremantle, with 110 Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery, two mountain guns, 200 rockets, and ammunition stores. Colonel Francis Worgan Festing, R.M.A., came to be in command of the military force, which was further augmented by four companies of the 2nd West India Regiment. There was no time lost in setting the combined military and naval forces in action. The circumstances are fully related in Chapter V. of our Illustrated Narrative of the Ashantee War, lately published under the title, "From Cape Coast to Coomassie." It was most urgent to deprive the Ashantee army, then encamped around Mampon, between Abakrampa and the river Beyah, of its facilities for obtaining warlike stores from Elmina. The natives of the "King's Town" at Elmina, resenting their transfer from the Dutch to the English Government, had become the active, though covert, allies of the Ashantee invader. Some parties of Ashantee warriors had been introduced into the town, while others lurked in the adjacent bush. To put an end to this danger, within nine miles of Cape Coast Castle, it was determined by Colonel Harley that the chiefs of Elmina should be forced to lay down their arms. They refused to obey the summons, and their town was consequently attacked on the next day, which was June 13, by the boats of the squadron, and the troops under Colonel Festing, with the aid of Captain Fremantle. The hostile native quarter of Elmina was destroyed, and the enemy was expelled from that neighbourhood. In recognition of this useful service Colonel Festing has been made a Companion of the Bath. The same honour has been conferred on his naval coadjutor. Colonel Festing was entertained by the Royal Naval Club, at Portsmouth, a fortnight ago.

The Portrait of Colonel Festing is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

CAPTAIN GLOVER, R.N.

The name of this distinguished officer, it will seem to many readers, should rather be written "Captain Glover, C.B." It was resolved by each House of Parliament "that the thanks of this House be given to Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., for the energy, courage, and ability with which, as her Majesty's Special Commissioner to the eastern tribes of the Gold Coast, and with the aid of the gallant officers of the Army and Navy, he led a considerable native force from the River Volta to Coomassie, thereby largely conducing to the success of the main operations under the Major-General Commanding." When Captain Glover, accompanied by Major Goldsworthy and Captain Sartorius, landed at Liverpool on Good Friday, and stayed two days at Manchester, they were received with high honours. Although they were not present at Sir Garnet Wolseley's actual victory over the Ashantees, it is now well understood that the fall of Coomassie, the submission of King Coffee Calcallee, and the immediate return of the British troops to the seacoast, without further risk from the climate at the beginning of the unhealthy season, were partly the result of Captain Glover's separate achievements. He is fairly entitled to a minor share of the credit due to the Commander-in-Chief for the successful result of the whole campaign. Captain Glover is one of a family who have contributed much to the service of their Queen and country. He had two brothers in the Army, Captain Glover and Lieutenant Glover, of the 43rd Regiment, which was engaged in the Maori war of New Zealand ten years ago. They were both killed on the same day, in the fatal attack on the Gate Pah. The circumstances are related by Major-General Alexander, in his book lately published, "Bush-Fighting in New Zealand." The father of the three gallant brothers was chaplain or minister of the English church at Cologne. Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Glover, R.N., had long been employed in special service on the West African Coast, and had latterly held, under the Colonial Office, the appointment of Administrator of Lagos. He had gained a particular ascendancy over the Houssas, the fierce fighting men of the Lower Niger country, whose services it was resolved last autumn to enlist against the Ashantees. For this purpose he received a special commission, subordinate to that of Sir Garnet Wolseley, with instructions to levy whatever native auxiliary forces he could in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast territory, from Accra to Addah, at the mouth of the river Volta, or among the Aquapims, the Aquamos, the Kroboes, and other nations thereabout. A very efficient staff, including Captain Goldsworthy, Commander Larcom, Lieutenant Moore, R.N., and Dr. Rowe, with a large quantity of military stores, a river steam-boat, and four steam-launches, was given to Captain Glover, and he was aided by two vessels of the squadron. He got the kings and chiefs of the native people to muster a large army of fighting men on the banks of the Volta. But when the time came for action they all refused to march against the kingdom of Ashantee. Sir Garnet Wolseley then ordered Captain Glover to take his faithful Houssas and Yorubas, numbering about 1200, and make his way inland, crossing the Prah where he best could, so as to support the main advance on Coomassie. This service was promptly and skilfully performed by Captain Glover, bringing up his guns, rockets, and stores, across a very difficult country, in a manner which few officers of the land service could have surpassed. He entered the Ashantee kingdom as soon as Sir Garnet did, capturing the town of Obogo on Jan. 16, and the important city of Dwabon, less than twenty miles from Coomassie, in time to close its entrance to the defeated King. A few days later his force was tripled or quadrupled by the Akim and Aquapim contingents, rallying under Lieutenant Moore. We presume there can be no doubt that the effect was to bring Coffee Calcallee to submission, and to secure the English troops from predatory attacks on their way back to Prah-su. It is probable that Captain Glover's operations on the Volta may yet be turned to profitable use in opening the inland navigation of West Africa. He has, we remark, been visiting the Earl of Carnarvon at Highclere; and the Secretary for the Colonies may have been inclined to get some information from him with this useful object in view.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. W. E. Debenham, of Regent-street and Haverstock-hill.

The London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road, has received a fourth donation of £1000 from "H. L. T."

THE LATE CAPTAIN BLAKE, R.N.

One of the most valuable lives, among officers of the Army and Navy, lost to the public service and to their private friends by the casualties of the late war on the Gold Coast, was that of Captain William Hans Blake. He had served with merited distinction in all parts of the world. During the Russian War, twenty years ago, he was in the Black Sea and in the Baltic, as mate of the Albion and of the Duke of Wellington. From 1857 to 1859 he was Lieutenant of the Cambrian, employed in the China War. In 1860 he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Niger, and engaged in the Maori War of New Zealand. Here, when in command of a landing party of seamen, Lieutenant Blake received a most dangerous wound. He was shot in the breast; and a post-mortem examination has lately found the ball lying near his heart. For his brave conduct upon this occasion, Lieutenant Blake was rewarded with a life pension and promotion to the rank of Commander. From 1863 to 1865 he was in command of the Aleoto, on the South American station. He subsequently held command of the Mutine, in the Pacific, to 1866, and of the Falcon, on the Australian station, till his promotion to post rank as captain on Sept. 14, 1867. In April of last year Captain Blake was appointed to the command of H.M.S. Druid, on the West African and Cape station. He rendered much assistance to Colonel Harley, Administrator of the Gold Coast, in his preparations for the defence of Cape Coast Castle and Elmina against the Ashantees, before the arrival of the Barracouta in the month of June. With the rest of the naval squadron Captain Blake's ship and the shore parties of men under his command were actively employed in the later operations of the war. He joined the march to Coomassie, in command of the Naval Brigade, with the army of Sir Garnet Wolseley, but after conducting the sailors and marines to Prah-su, without the loss of one man, was himself seized with dysentery, on Jan. 17, and had to give up his charge to Commodore Hewett. Captain Blake was brought down to Cape Coast Castle and placed on board the hospital-ship Victor Emmanuel, but died of exhaustion on the 27th, highly commended and sincerely esteemed. He was succeeded in the command of the Druid by Captain Percy Luxmoore, C.B., second in command of the Naval Brigade.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Mayall, of London and Brighton.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 23.

The brief spring session of the departmental general councils has passed off quietly enough. Nearly the whole of them have entered protests against the obnoxious municipal law which invests the Government with the right of naming the mayors, and several have expressed their disapproval of the proposed restriction of universal suffrage; but except at Marseilles, where the President's inaugural address was followed by a Royalist manifestation, and in Corsica, where the session has been indefinitely postponed, there have been no "incidents" of importance. Prince Napoleon appears to have made a complete fiasco at Ajaccio, having futilely summoned the councillors to attend on three successive occasions, and been most coldly received by the inhabitants. He has signally failed in securing adhesions to the democratic Bonapartist party, of which he issued the manifesto a few months ago, and by his quarrel with the ex-Empress and the Prince Imperial has completely alienated the sympathies of the leading Imperialists.

The Minister of Justice's recent circular in reference to the attacks made by the Monarchical newspapers upon the Septennat is already regarded as obsolete, and the Legitimist and Orleanist organs continue abusing the present Government with unabated animosity. There is no doubt but that the opinions they express are shared by the majority of the Royalist members of the Assembly, as recently published letters from M. Lucien Brun, M. Chesnelong's colleague in last autumn's fusionist intrigues, and M. de la Rochette, the leader of the Legitimist faction known as the "Light Horse," emphatically show. These gentlemen are loud in expressing their disapprobation of the Governmental policy, and patronisingly tell their newspaper friends that they may fearlessly continue their crusade against the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues, who are powerless to enforce obedience to their circulars.

No little sensation has been caused by the intelligence that M. Beulé, the ex-Minister of the Interior, whose sudden death was recently announced, had in reality committed suicide by stabbing himself in the heart with a dagger. His numerous failures as a politician appear to have preyed upon his mind, and his physicians and friends had urgently recommended him to travel. It is not known when he originally formed the design of committing suicide, but the newspapers relate that on meeting an intimate friend a few days previous to his death he told him that he was suffering from palpitation of the heart, and that he felt sure he should be found some morning lying dead in his bed.

General Chanzy has at length replied to M. Crémieux's letter, and has done so in a bantering, ironical manner. He maintains that, although circumstances have compelled him to establish a state of siege in Algeria, he has no intention of disavowing the Republican sentiments he frequently expressed when taking an active part in the debates of the Assembly. M. Crémieux, he says, thought it was possible to ensure the tranquillity and prosperity of Algeria by a simple decree dated from Tours; whereas the organisation of the colony is in reality a task of more than ordinary magnitude. He concludes by promising that the liberal programme he laid before the Superior Council of Algeria a few months ago shall eventually be carried into effect.

A diplomatic incident has been raised apropos of a recent pastoral letter of the Bishop of Nancy, whose diocese includes certain parishes of the now German province of Lorraine. The letter in question contained injunctions to his priests to pray for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and was read and placarded in both the French and German fractions of the bishopric. The German Procureur of Saverne consequently summoned the Bishop to appear before the tribunal of that locality, and, upon his declining to do so, pressed the Court to condemn him, by default, to three months' imprisonment in a fortress. The Judges have, however, reserved their decision. In the mean while the Bishop has arrived in Paris, and a diplomatic correspondence is now going on, we are told, between Duc Decazes and Prince Bismarck with reference to the incident, which is by no means of a nature to improve the friendly relations assumed to exist between Germany and France.

The Paris papers are busy with their comments on the circumstances attending the wrecks of the Europa and the Amérique, and more than one loudly condemn the conduct of the English captains who took possession of the ships as salvage.

SPAIN.

In consequence of an improvement in the weather, the operations before Bilbao have recommenced. Ten thousand

men, under Marshal Concha, have arrived at Santona from Santander. They are to operate by Valmaseda, while Marshal Serrano attacks San Pedro de Abanto. General Ceballos has begun the investment of San Sebastian and Irun. The water supply of the latter town has been cut off, and the inhabitants have received orders to consider themselves prisoners of war. Ingress and egress are prohibited at Irun and San Sebastian.

ITALY.

The Senate has approved all the clauses of the Fisheries Bill. The Chamber of Deputies continues discussing the financial measures.

SWITZERLAND.

The popular vote on the revision of the Federal Constitution was taken on Sunday throughout Switzerland. The revision was adopted by 321,870 votes against 177,800. The Cantons which went in favour of the revised Constitution were Zurich, Berne, Glarus, Saleure, Basle, Schaffhausen, Appenzell (exterior), St. Gallen, Grisons, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Geneva. The Cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Valais, Appenzell (interior), and Lucerne voted against it.

Elections were held at the same time in the Cantons of Berne and Neuchâtel for members of the Grand Councils. In Berne eighty Liberals were elected and seventy Conservatives, and in Neuchâtel eighty-five Liberals and seventeen Conservatives. In the Roman Catholic Canton of the Jura all the Ultramontane candidates were returned by a small majority.

HOLLAND.

At the Hague an official despatch has been received from Achene, of the 17th inst., announcing that on the previous day a strong patrol of Dutch troops came on an entrenched position, 1500 paces south of the Kraton, and retired before the fire of the enemy. A reinforcement was pushed forward, but was repulsed, with a loss of eight killed and fifty-nine wounded.

Three States on the west coast of Sumatra have signed a convention acknowledging the sovereignty of the Netherlands.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Delegations of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet were opened at Pesth on Monday. The former elected Herr Rechbauer president, while in the Hungarian Delegation that post was conferred upon M. Garove. Both presidents, in their inaugural speeches, laid stress upon the necessity for exercising economy, without, however, impairing the military power of the empire. Subsequently Count Andrássy presented the Budget for 1875.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations were received, on Tuesday, by the Emperor at Pesth. The Austrian Delegation, as guests in the Hungarian capital, were received first. Both presidents, in their addresses, spoke of the economical and financial calamities of the past year, which made strict economy a necessity. His Majesty, in his reply, referred to the satisfactory nature of foreign relations, expressed the conviction that new and valuable pledges of peace had been added lately to the old ones, and promised that the maintenance of peace would in future likewise constitute the chief task of his Government.

The second Ecclesiastical Bill, relative to the recognition of religious associations by the State, came on for discussion in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath last week, and was adopted by a large majority. Five members spoke in favour of the measure, and none objected to it in principle.

The official gazette publishes the treaty concluded between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Great Britain for the mutual extradition of criminals.

GERMANY.

In the German Parliament on Monday the Supplementary Budget for 1874 and the Army Bill passed their final reading—the latter by 214 votes against 123; and on Wednesday the Imperial Treasury Notes Bill was read the third time. The next important measures to be considered are the Press and the Ecclesiastical Bills.

The Emperor has conferred the Order of Louise of the First Class upon the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. Baron von Brincken, Councillor of Legation, has left for London, to assume the post of Councillor of the Embassy, hitherto occupied by Herr von Krause.

Gerhard Rohlfs, the German explorer of the Libyan desert, has returned with his party to Cairo.

The Government has dispatched a scientific expedition to make excavations in the East. The expedition is to begin at Tyre, where it is expected relics from the time of the Crusades will be found.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storting has voted for the second time the resolution that the Norwegian Ministers shall henceforth take part in the debates of the Chamber. The Government would consent to this if the Storting would vote some other constitutional changes which the Storting does not desire. If the resolution be voted a third time, it will, according to the Norwegian Constitution, become law without needing the consent of the Government.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the President has vetoed the Financial Bill adding 100,000,000 dols. to the currency. He bases the veto on the ground that the bill increased the paper circulation without providing the means of redemption. The President in his veto message says the fact is undeniable that the bill increases the paper circulation to 100,000,000 dols. This he believes to be a departure from the true principles of finance. He earnestly recommends legislation securing as speedily as practicable a return to specie payments, and refers to repeated Government pledges to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for redemption of United States notes in coin. He recommends that the revenue be increased sufficiently to meet the current expenditure, as a preparatory measure to the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Washburne has been elected senator for Massachusetts, in the room of the late Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Baxter, the Republican Governor of Arkansas, deposed by Mr. Brooks, the Democratic claimant, has proclaimed martial law and surrounded the State House with an armed force. Latest advices received in New York from Little Rock state that the Democratic and Republican factions had exchanged many shots, and that one person had been killed and several wounded. The combatants were separated by the United States troops.

Severe floods have taken place in Louisiana, owing to crevasses in the banks of the Mississippi. But the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the floods are subsiding, relieving New Orleans from danger. The inundation, however, has been (he says) the most extensive ever known. Eleven cotton and fourteen sugar parishes have been submerged, destroying 250,000 acres of cotton, 100,000 of corn, and 500,000 of sugar—probably one sixth of the whole crop.

An unusually promising wheat crop is again announced by the agricultural department of the United States. There is further an increase of eight per cent in the area sown.

The death, at Rome, is announced of Prince Dominico Orsini, the head of the family of that name, aged eighty-four.

From Ottawa we hear that Riel has been expelled by the Canadian Parliament as a fugitive from justice.

We learn from Adelaide that the copper-miners' strike is at an end, the men having come to a settlement with their employers and resumed work.

An agitation against the passport system is being maintained by the Portuguese journals, and an impression seems to prevail in Lisbon that the present system, which is attended by much abuse and inconvenience, will either be abolished or modified.

Bad luck still prevails at the Cape diamond-fields, and stoppages have occurred. Per contra, a new gold-field has been discovered within ninety miles of Capetown, and the first quartz tested yielded four ounces per ton.

During a dense fog in the Channel the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bangalore came into collision with the Prince Rupert, a vessel belonging to St. John, New Brunswick. She stood by for a long time, but could find no trace of the ship. Her own damage was inconsiderable.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

The daily telegrams from Calcutta report increased distress in several districts of Behar, north of the Ganges, but few deaths from actual starvation have yet been reported. There are nearly 1,250,000 persons receiving pay on the public works, and 116,000 others receiving charitable relief. The "circle system," established by Sir Richard Temple, is stated by him to be working in a satisfactory manner. The quantity of grain dispatched by the Government from Calcutta to the afflicted districts of the country was nearly 250,000 tons up to the end of last week. There was a difficulty in getting transport, from disease among the bullocks, and 3000 bullock-carts had been kept waiting ten days. Our illustration of the loading of a train of carts in Bengal, for the conveyance of grain, has some interest in connection with this fact. The Mansion House fund for the relief of the distress in India now amounts to £85,000. A donation of £500 has been sent to the Lord Mayor by the Earl of Derby. The Committee have sent another remittance of £20,000 to Calcutta, making £80,000 already sent from London. It is stated, in a letter from Mr. Scholch, Chairman of the Executive Relief Committee at Calcutta, that the distress will continue in some districts till August, in others till November.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have frequently urged the necessity of a thorough reform and a more liberal policy at Newmarket. For some years past the programmes of the various meetings have been growing weaker and weaker, but happily the first and second days of the Craven meeting are almost without parallel. Six out of the fifteen races were reduced to walks-over, and the remaining nine were contested by forty-seven animals, which is at the rate of about five competitors for each race. On the previous Saturday, at Windsor, Prince Charlie and Tangible ran a race that will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to witness it. The distance was five furlongs, and Tangible, one of the speediest horses in England, received 16lb. for the year. It is probable that no two animals ever came away from the starting-post at such a terrific pace, and, after a grand struggle all the way, Prince Charlie just outtrode his opponent at the finish, and won by a head. He was by no means fit, and well deserves his proud title of "Prince of the T.Y.C.," for he never had his equal at a mile or under. Now, both Prince Charlie and Tangible are trained at Newmarket, yet they had to be sent to a small meeting like Windsor to run this splendid race, as no sufficient inducement was offered at home. The fact is that owners are getting very tired of running for their own money, and so, though there are upwards of a thousand horses in training at Newmarket, the races which close over-night are often declared void for want of entries. We fancy there would soon be a very decided change for the better if the Jockey Club would appoint a clerk of the course of the stamp of Messrs. Verrall, Frail, or Merry, and allow him a fair amount of freedom of action.

The Newmarket Biennial generally produces a fine finish, and this year's race proved no exception to the rule, for the undefeated Miss Toto and Reverberation, against whom his owner laid 100 to 1 in the course of the race, ran a dead-heat. Miss Toto has not grown since last year, and was so deficient in flesh and muscle that she will probably make great improvement as the season advances, and, moreover, Fordham did not see Reverberation, who was running on the other side of the course. Still there were eight horses behind the pair, and we understand that Reverberation is Admiral Rous's Derby "tip." We cannot, however, believe in the victory of an animal that, on his Northampton running, is much inferior to Quantock, and whose breeding, by Thunderbolt—Golden Horn, does not read like staying over a severe mile and a half. George Frederick, whose friends still insist that he is not half fit, finished third; but Aquilo ran so badly that Lord Falkmouth must have abandoned all hope of another Kingcraft coup.

On Tuesday there was an interesting race over the T.Y.C. between Roquesford and Oxonian at level weights, in which the former secured a clever neck victory; and the Newmarket Handicap was the only other event worthy of record. As is usual in this race, a scrimmage took place, by which Royal George (7st. 11lb.) and Tichborne (7st. 9lb.) were the chief sufferers. At the time, however, Lydon (7st. 1lb.) had a clear lead, and eventually won easily by five lengths. Tomahawk (7st. 5lb.) was only fifth, and we should fancy a mile is his best distance. In any case, he did not perform so well as another three-year-old, Conseil (7st. 11lb.), so his Epsom prospects are not very cheerful.

A sale of blood stock took place in Lord Stamford's paddocks at Newmarket on Wednesday. Thirteen lots, the property of the late Mr. Hilton, went at low prices, with the exception of a two-year-old filly by The Rake or Cecrops—Nemesis, which fetched 350 gs. Mr. Fisher bought in Napoleon III. for 950 gs.; Wedmore was sold for 600 gs.; Newry, who was to have been put up, had previously been disposed of to Mr. Charles Groucock for 1500 gs., and the same gentleman had bought Lady Alice for 700 gs.

The annual sports of the Richmond Cricket Club will take place in the Old Deer Park at Richmond to-day (Saturday). The entries number nearly 300, and the first race will be started punctually at half-past one o'clock.

At a banquet which took place in Hull, yesterday week, Colonel Pease, who was the Conservative candidate for that borough at the general election, was presented with a receipt for £4328, the amount of his expenses on that occasion. The gallant Colonel's portrait and a diamond necklace are to be presented to Mrs. Pease.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anchmuty, S. F. F., to be Perpetual Curate of Ascot under Wychwood. Baddeley, J. J.; Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Croydon. Barnes, Edward George; Vicar of Hutton Bonville. Beaufort, William Augustus; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hinckley. Beckles, John Alleyne; Rector of West Chickerell, Dorset. Blair, Alexander; Vicar of Allerton, Bywater. Bowen, William; Rector of Crickhowell, Breconshire. Bury, William, Rector of Haslebeech; Rural Dean of Rothwell. Russell, John William; Vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk. Carus-Wilson, W.; Curate of Hutton; Vicar of Mayland, Maldon. Chamberlain, F. T.; Vicar of Broadhampston. Childs, S. H.; Vicar of Sewerby-cum-Marton and Grindall. Cornford, Nathaniel; Vicar of St. Mark's, Gloucester. Cullen, J.; Vicar of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts. De Romestin, A. H. E.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Freeland, Oxon. Dixon, Gordon Hope; Rector of Compton Greenfield, near Bristol. Evans, John Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Hunstet Moor. Ewing, John Gordon; Vicar of Wolfhamcote, Warwickshire. Fish, James Henry; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Burton-on-Trent. Francis, David; Vicar of Llandydwyd, Cardiganshire. Freeling, George Noel; Rural Dean of the Oxford Deanery. Freshfield, J. M.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's Chapel, St. Marylebone. Gayleard, J.; Incumbent of St. Michael's, Port Royal Mountains, Jamaica. Gepp, H. J.; Vicar of Adderbury, Oxon. Goodwin, Erasmus Harpur; Vicar of East Holme, Dorset. Greeves, Henry; Vicar of Wistow. Harrison, Alban H.; Chaplain to the County Prisons, Maldstone. Harrison, Christopher; Vicar of Langar with Barnston, Notts. Hawkins, C. F.; Vicar of Dunham with Ragnall and Darlton, Notts. Hilton, Henry; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral. Hole, S. Reynolds; Rural Dean of Southwell, Notts. Hone, Evelyn Joseph; Rector of West Allington, Lincolnshire. Hooper, Arthur Henry; Perpetual Curate of Halton, Cheshire. Irvine, Arthur B.; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, West Bromwich. Johnson, A. J.; Rector of Sherford, Norfolk. Johnson, John; Rector of Nailsea. Jones, Thomas; Chaplain of the Cardigan Gaol. Knight, J. G. E.; Curate of Danbury; Vicar of Birstwith, Yorkshire. Langhorne, Thomas; Vicar of Wroxton, Banbury. Lewis, David; Rector of Crinow, Pembrokeshire. Morris, Marmaduke C. F.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for York. Newham, J.; Vicar of Meare, Somersetshire. Nottidge, George Simpson; Vicar of Boughton Aluph, Kent. Parr, Thomas; Vicar of Hales with Heckingham, Norfolk. Parson, John Campbell; Vicar of Christ Church, Forest Side, and Perpetual Curate of Stansted Chapel, Sussex. Price, William; Vicar of Blackbourn, Oxon. Prothero, Edward Douglas; Rector of Turweston, Bucks. Rhind, G. Bruce, Curate of St. Paul's, Manningham, Bradford; Clerical. Traveling Secretary to the Church of England Sunday-School Institute. St. Aubyn, William; Rector of Stoke Talmage, Oxon. Smith, S. L.; Prebendary of Moreton Parva in Hereford Cathedral. Somerset, Boscawen T. G. H.; Rector of Crickhowell. Staufford, Samuel; Vicar of Freston with Butterwick, Lincolnshire. Streetfield, G. S.; Vicar of Trinity, Louth, Lincolnshire. Studholme, Thomas Matthews; Vicar of Turville, Bucks. Sutcliffe, H.; Vicar of Keele; Rural Dean of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Tansie, James Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Gabriel's, Birmingham. Thelwall, S.; Vicar of Westleigh, North Devon. Towne, Lyndhurst Burton; Vicar of East Coatham. Williams, W. R.; Perpetual Curate of Cyffiliog (Gyffiliog), Denbighshire. Worley, J. H.; Chaplain of Bromley College, Kent. Worsfold, John Napper; Perpetual Curate of Haddesley. Yarde, Edward; Rector of Puddington, Devon. Yeld, Charles; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Nottingham. Young, W. E. A.; Chaplain to the Union Workhouse at Shoreham.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have decided to appeal against Mr. Justice Keating's judgment declaring the reredos in Exeter Cathedral to be illegal.

The New Testament company of revisers assembled on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, for their thirty-ninth session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded with the revision of the third chapter of the First Epistle of St. John.

The new school-rooms in connection with the Church of St. Michael and All Angels in Lambeth, Hackney, were formally opened yesterday week. They contain some ingenious arrangements by the Rev. J. B. Podmore for dividing and altering the rooms, and adapting them to various uses. The schools cost £3500, of which £400 remains to be liquidated.

The Bishop of Exeter recently reopened two churches in Cornwall. One is St. Allen's, which is one of the oldest in the county, and which has been restored, at a cost of between £500 and £600, under the auspices of an octogenarian Rector, the Rev. G. Morris. The other is St. Winnow's, upon which £1000 has been spent.

The Bishop of Peterborough consecrated a new church, intended for a memorial of Earl Howe, last week, at Leicester. His Lordship afterwards preached a sermon on the mission of John the Baptist. He also presided at a meeting of the local Church-Building Society, and expressed his thankfulness for the progress the Church has been making in his diocese.

The ancient church of Petersfield, Hants, has been restored, under the direction of Mr. A. Blomfield, at a cost of £6000. A new organ is in course of construction by Messrs. Foster and Andrews, at a cost of £500. A handsome altar-cloth, the gift of Mrs. W. Nicholson, worked by the Sisters of Mercy of East Grinstead, adorns the communion-table, and the same lady has also been at the expense of reseating the church.

Some time past, it being deemed there was a lack of church accommodation in Wood-green, Mr. Alderman Sidney presented a piece of ground facing his residence, situated at Bowes Manor, Wood-green, and also gave a large donation. A handsome edifice, from designs furnished by Sir Gilbert Scott, was speedily erected; and on Tuesday the church was consecrated and dedicated to St. Michael by the Bishop of London.

Last week the Bishop of Lichfield consecrated a new church at Knutton, a mining village in the parish of Wolstanton, Staffordshire. Schools were opened there about a month ago. The church, schools, and an endowment for the clergyman have been liberally provided, at an expense of about £12,000, by Mrs. Stanier, of the Silverdale iron firm of Stanier and Co., and the Rev. Walter Sneyd, Mr. W. F. Gordon, and a few others connected with mines in the neighbourhood.

An appeal is made on behalf of St. Luke's Church, Tiptree, Essex. The congregation, although numerous, is composed almost entirely of rural labourers and small shopkeepers, and sufficient funds cannot be procured to meet the indispensable expenses. It is therefore sought to raise £400, the interest of which, when invested, would be sufficient to cover the annual deficit. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. F. R. Lawrence, Tiptree Rectory, Kelvedon, Essex; or by Mr. J. J. Mechi, Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its monthly meeting, on Monday last, at 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Rev. S. W. Lloyd in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a church at Woolwich (St. Michael and All Angels), Kent; rebuilding the church at Brighton (St. James's); Newington (St. Mary's), Surrey; and Rogate, near Petersfield, Sussex; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bulvan, near Romford, Essex; Homerton (St. Barnabas's), Middlesex; Newnham, Gloucester; and Poplar (St. Matthias's), Middlesex. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards rebuilding the church at Denbigh (St. Mary's), and towards reseating and restoring the church at Holt, near Wrexham, were each increased. Grants were also made from

the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building, &c., school or mission churches at Chadwick End, in the parish of Temple Balsall, Warwick; Clethorp, in the parish of Standish, Gloucester; Everton, St. George, Liverpool; Great Grimsby, St. James; Troedyrhiw, in the parish of Pontyrhun, Glamorgan; and Wolborough, Newton Abbot, Devon. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the church at Knutton, Staffordshire.—A special choral festival service of this society will be held in the nave of Westminster Abbey on the afternoon of May 14.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. J. M. Wilson has resigned the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

The election to the open scholarships at Queen's has ended as follows:—B. E. S. Stocker, from Durham School; M. J. Preston, from Nottingham High School; B. K. Bourdillon, from Haileybury School (classical scholars); H. Blackwell, from King William's College, Isle of Man (mathematical scholar); and F. Harrison, from Manchester School (natural science scholar). The scholarships are of the yearly value of £90, and are tenable for five years. At the same time the Eglesfield Exhibition (value £81 a year, tenable for four years, open to natives of Cumberland or Westmorland) was awarded to Mr. Henry B. Hodgson, from Shrewsbury School. The Hastings Exhibition (value £90 a year, tenable for five years, and open to certain schools in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire), to Messrs. F. M. Wright, from Doncaster School; A. J. Tuckwell, from Leeds School; and W. Pratt, from Bradford School; and the Holme Exhibition (value £45 a year, tenable for five years, and open to natives of Cumberland or Westmorland), to M. G. H. Dixon, from St. Peter's School, York. There were seventy-five candidates.

A stained-glass window, in memory of the Rev. Isaac Williams, formerly a Fellow, has been placed in Trinity chapel.

CAMBRIDGE.

At Downing scholarships of £60 each were, on Tuesday, awarded to A. Hill for proficiency in natural science; F. Marryatt, mathematics; and H. W. Hunting, classics.

Mr. A. L. Francis, M.A., Head Master of Blundell School, Tiverton, has been elected a Fellow of Jesus. Mr. Francis graduated as sixteenth classic in 1870.

Mr. H. T. Bovey, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Queens'. Mr. Bovey was twelfth wrangler in 1873.

The Burney Prize for 1873, for the best English essay on "Christian Prayer considered in relation to the belief that the Almighty governs the World by General Laws," has been adjudged to G. J. Romanes, B.A., Gonville and Caius. The author of the essay bearing the motto, "Here is the finger of God" (R. Browning), is requested to communicate with the Vice-Chancellor.

The following undergraduates have been elected scholars of Trinity:—S. A. Saunderson, R. Booth, T. C. Lewis, F. G. Trimmer, Viscount Ebrington, W. C. A. Ker, A. W. Sunderland, J. P. Postgate, J. F. Main, W. H. Williams, J. H. Poynting, W. G. Michell, E. H. C. Smith, and J. P. Smith. The moral science scholarship was adjudged to H. H. Turner, and the natural science scholarship to Sargent, of University College, London.

The Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board have received applications for the appointment of examiners from the following schools:—Bedford Grammar School, Bishop-Stortford High School, Brighton College, Canterbury King's School, Clifton College, Dulwich College, Eton College, Gloucester College School; Elizabeth College, Guernsey; Victoria College, Jersey; King's College School, City of London School, Liverpool College, Manchester Grammar School, Nottingham High School, Richmond Grammar School, Sherborne School, Stepney Grammar School, Swansea Grammar School, Warminster School, Warrington Grammar School, Wellington College, Westminster School, Weymouth School, Winchester College. Most of the examinations will be held in the last fortnight of June or the last fortnight of July.

The proposals of the board for the reorganisation of the government of Trinity College, Dublin, were yesterday week considered by the junior Fellows. Four of the five proposals were unanimously adopted; the fifth was carried by a majority.

The spring meeting for conferring degrees in connection with the University of Edinburgh took place on Wednesday. The Lord Justice General, as Chancellor of the University, presided. Four clergymen received the degree of Doctor of Divinity—viz., the Rev. Alexander Bonar, Glasgow; the Rev. Jno. Christison, Biggar; the Rev. W. F. Moulton, Richmond; and the Rev. R. H. Story, Roseneath. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. T. Spencer Baynes, Professor of Logic in the University of St. Andrew's; Dr. Jno. Brown, Edinburgh, author of "Keb and his Friends"; Mr. W. G. Dixon, Sheriff of Lanarkshire; Mr. J. A. H. Murray, the well-known philologist; and Professor Reinhold Pauli, of Berlin.

The Guthrie Scholarship in St. Andrew's University has, after examination, been awarded to Mr. J. L. Stuart, Dundee.

On the departure of Dr. Jex Blake from Cheltenham College the prefects presented him with their photographs in a handsome album. A scholarship, value £36, has been founded out of subscriptions raised for a testimonial to him.

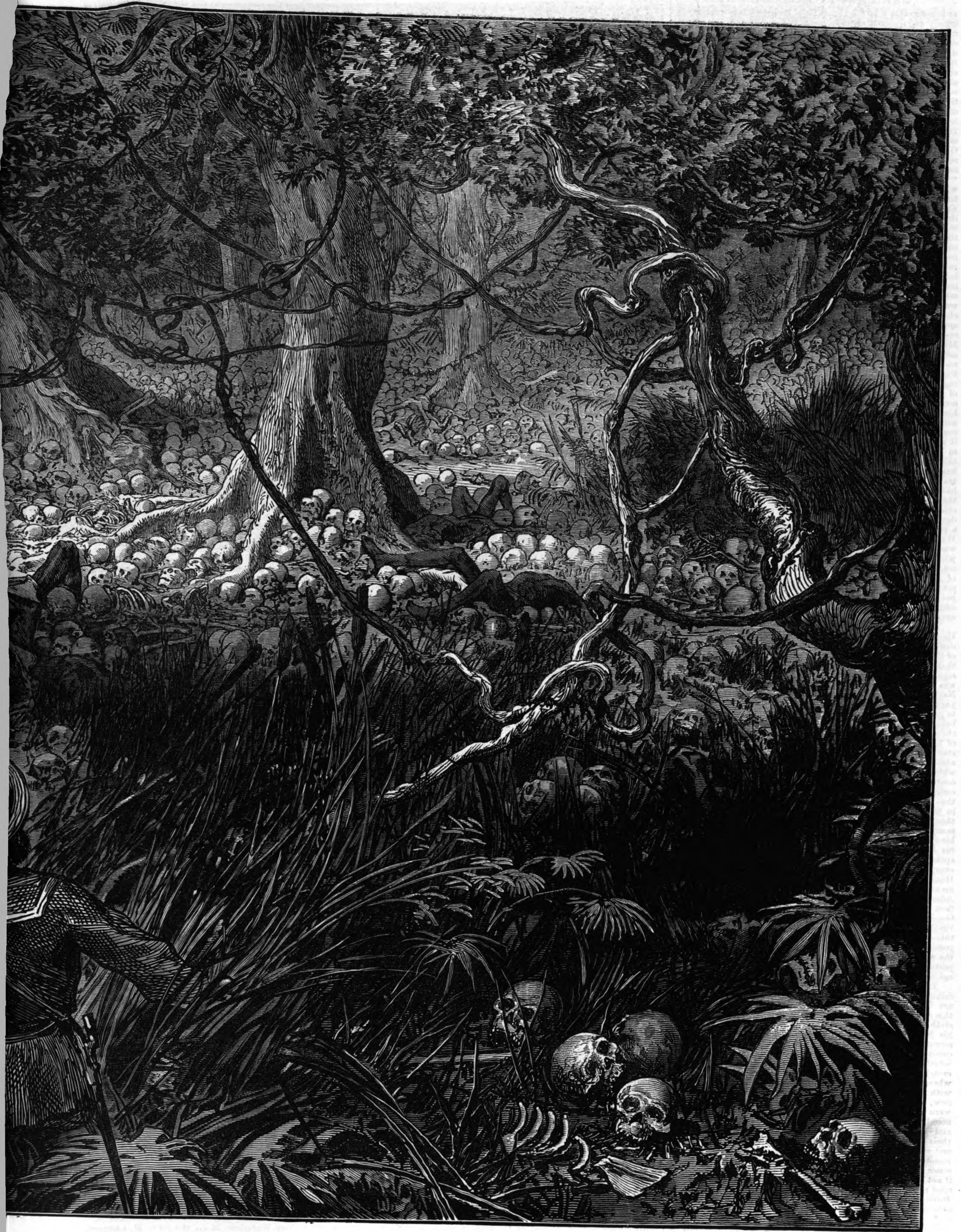
Mr. W. J. R. Pochin, B.A., late scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been appointed to an assistant mastership in the King's School, Bruton.

Mr. J. T. Hibbert, late M.P. for Oldham, presided at a distribution of prizes to students in the evening classes of Owens College, Manchester, on Tuesday night. Principal Greenwood reported that the total number of evening students this session was 889, as compared with 557 in the last session. At the matriculation examinations of the University of London during the academical year eight evening students passed—two in the honours division, three in the first division, and three in the second. Undergraduate exhibitions of £5 each have been awarded to Mr. Alfred Stone, who was seventh, and to Mr. W. E. Powell, who was nineteenth, in honours; and an exhibition of £2 10s. to Mr. E. Law. One evening student took a B.A. degree, passing in the second division. In the competition for the ten Whitworth scholarships in July last two evening-class students were successful—Mr. S. Dixon and Mr. C. Bullock. Mr. Houldsworth, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hibbert, stated that, in addition to Mr. Langworthy's bequest of £10,000 for the establishment of twenty annual scholarships, another sum of £5000 had been placed in their hands, for the benefit of the college, from Mr. Samuel Fielden.

A letter to the *Times* suggests a reform in connection with the goods traffic on railways. The proposal is analogous to that of establishing a "clearing" system for the goods trucks, which now run over an immense amount of waste mileage.



SKETCHES FROM COOMASSIE, BY OUR SPECIAL



AL ARTIST: THE KING'S SLAUGHTERING PLACE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is noticeable that the Home-Rule Irish members preserve a steady and compact attitude, most of them being very assiduous in their attendance in the House, while their commander-in-chief, Mr. Butt, seems, as it were, constantly passing up and down their line of battle, and is always ready when the moment comes to lead them into action. Individual members of the body every now and then come out on their own account, and notably Mr. O'Donnell, who is almost the most recent recruit, having been seated for Galway since the general election. He has had some passages with two of the subordinate officials of the Government, which served to illustrate the careless insolence with which up to a certain point Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had chosen to treat Irish questions and Irish members, and the faculty for smartness of repartee of Lord George Hamilton. It is generally supposed that Home Rule means a Parliament in Ireland; but if so Mr. Butt is pursuing an odd—what some people would call an Irish—that is, a “bull”-like policy. For he has introduced three measures, which are intended to assimilate completely certain institutions in Ireland to some of the same nature in England. On the face of it, this would appear to be drawing more closely together the principles of administration in the two, rather than separating them; but perhaps there is beneath all this a wily, concealed purpose, which will ultimately eventuate in the promotion of Home Rule. The first of these measures was received on the part of the Government by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach with something like disdain, both of language and manner, and he opposed it in that forced, loud tone of voice which he has lately assumed, and which is unnatural to him; and, after a heated discussion, it was rejected by a majority which was Conservatively conclusive. Under the supposition that unequivocal and scornful antagonism would be preserved by the Government, by their representative the Secretary for Ireland, towards all his measures, Mr. Butt, in proposing his second bill, took the aggressive line, and made a passionate speech, proclaiming with vehemence that no Irishman, himself in particular, should with impunity be treated as an inferior creature, or his country as a conquered one, which, by-the-by, it happens to be. He wasted a great deal of patriotic indignation, as the result proved. For it had occurred that, early on that evening, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had been on particularly high ropes with Mr. O'Callaghan, and, being apparently in an acrid state of temper, it was only reasonable to anticipate that he would have opposed the bill, as it were, in a towering passion. Possibly something had come to pass in the interval between his two appearances—something connected with that conciliatory tone which Mr. Disraeli has begun towards the Irish members, and which was illustrated *ad absurdum* by his saying that he should be glad to have three Irishmen as Lords of the Treasury if he could get them; for, lo and behold! Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, with a change of spirit, in tones gentle as those of a sucking dove, accepting, and declaring that if there was a country and a people that he loved (perhaps in the same way that Isaac Walton loved the worm he was impaling on his fish-hook), it was Ireland and the Irish. At once that generous nature which is popularly attributed to their race asserted itself amongst the Irish members, and there was a chorus of effusions of gratitude, and the whole atmosphere was charged with mutual blessings. It was very shocking, but there were some people who were brutal enough to think all this very amusing, and some did not even have the decency to make their laughter covert.

There is to be, after all, a “blazing” question before the House this Session. It has been proved to demonstration by undeniable authority that we have no navy, and the new First Lord of the Admiralty, with emphasis and solemnity, has declared that he will have an overwhelming and efficient one, regardless of the expense. The development of this policy was gradual, and in this wise. On the advent of the Navy Estimates, Admiral Elliot, who is member for a dock-yard borough, and whose main, if not entire, idea is probably to get as many men employed in the Government naval establishments as possible, delivered as long, as dreary, as un-rhetorical, and inconsequent a speech as could well vex the ears of his audience; but, his pounding and floundering notwithstanding, he managed to convey the suggestion that it is absolutely necessary to build more ships, and to repair those which have a crazy existence, to abandon building by private contract, and therefore to fill the dockyards with men. In the course of two speeches, Mr. E. J. Reed, the ex-Constructor of the Navy (who, by the way, speaks exceedingly well, and in the manner that just hits the general taste of the House), though not exactly admitting that all our existing ironclads, for many of which he is responsible, were worthless, was emphatic in his opinion that more money must be spent on the Navy. Then Sir John Hay, in what may be called his most frenzied manner, spoke by the card, giving the names and condition of almost every ship afloat, the result being that he provoked Mr. Ward Hunt to that portentous declaration that, notwithstanding the un-nautical cut of his jib, while he was First Lord of the Admiralty he would not have squadrons of dummies and a fleet upon paper only. The late Admiralty officials, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, were passionate in their own vindication; but their assertions amounted to no more than this—that they had kept the Navy in as efficient a state as was possible for the money they had to spend on it, which is begging the whole question. As has been said, here is a point of departure for a hot controversy, in which parties will be ranged against each other—at least in debate.

The legislative efforts of private members are reduced to a minimum, and Tuesdays and Fridays, and even Wednesdays, are fast becoming Parliamentary half-holidays. The cause of this is not far to seek. With that tact which with him is a sixth sense, Mr. Disraeli, in filling the subordinate offices in his Ministry, selected many of those members of the Conservative party who had proved their capacity for dealing with questions by persistently bringing forward motions or bills, which it was said, profanely, were the embodiments of their crotchets, and he carefully placed them in departments where they could by no possibility come into relation with their pet subjects. Of course they are all silent now, and a number of motions and bills for which they were accountable will be heard of no more. The Liberal members who mounted hobbies were even more numerous, and they rode them unmercifully. But as naturally all their legislative efforts were obnoxious to the Conservatives, and were the cause of many controversial debates on private-member nights, on Wednesdays in particular, in the presence of the Ministerial majority they have undergone eclipse, if not extinction. There were measures which private Liberals used regularly to carry, some through several stages, and some through all their stages in the Commons, but which were strangled while in their infant state in the Lords, and which regularly came up smiling year after year in the Lower House. These have not appeared at all this Session, notable instances being Sir Thomas Chambers's Bill for Legalising Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister and Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burial Bill. Such is the state of private memberdom, especially on

the Opposition side, that the Liberals ought gratefully to appreciate Mr. Disraeli's half-baiting saying—when he was applied to to take up one of the few bills which has been the outcome of Liberal private memberdom—that “it would be only courteous to reserve something for the gentlemen of the Opposition to do.”

It may be interesting to some persons to know that Mr. Macdonald, the working-man member for Stafford, has delivered his maiden speech. It was brief, being only prefatory to moving for some returns connected with accidents in mines, a subject of which he may be presumed to know something. He was very deliberate in his utterance, clear in his statements, and made no attempt at elocutionary flourishes, while his demeanour was at once manly and modest.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, it was resolved, yesterday week, to present a humble address to the Queen in reply to the Royal Message recommending the House to concur in enabling her Majesty to grant Sir G. J. Wolseley the sum of £25,000, and to assure her Majesty that the House will cheerfully concur in enabling such provision to be made.

The Archbishop of Canterbury propounded, on Monday, a bill for the better discipline of the Church—one enabling the episcopal authorities to deal with clergymen who may introduce irregular practices into their services. Lord Carnarvon laid on the table the report of the Fiji Commissioners, and said he had no official information of the cession of the islands, and at present he could give no opinion as to the policy of annexation. The Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill was read the second time.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Peterborough obtained the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the laws relating to patronage, simony, and exchange of benefices in the Church of England. The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read the second time.

On Thursday the Mutiny Bills were read the third time and passed. The Real Property Limitation Bill, the Land Titles and Transfer Bill, the Real Property (Vendors and Purchasers) Bill, and the Local Government Provisional Orders Bill were each read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the course of the preliminary business, yesterday week, it was stated by Mr. Disraeli that M. de Lesseps could not practically close the Suez Canal, as he had threatened, in a moment of irritation. The first motion on going into Supply—one by Mr. B. Cochrane, urging the granting of pensions to the families of deceased civil servants—was soon over, having been disposed of by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then Mr. Brassey made a comprehensive speech on the Royal Naval Reserves, and the other reserves of the Navy, describing them as in a far more satisfactory condition than certain pessimists would allow, and suggesting means for their enlargement and improvement. The policy and administration of the late Admiralty in reference to the reserves was effectively vindicated by Mr. Goschen. Mr. Norwood, who had the next motion, asking that the power of the Unseaworthy Ships Commission should be extended, so as to comprehend the question of the supply of seamen to the mercantile marine, drew a strong picture of the present deterioration of our mercantile sailors; but he added suggestions for remedying the existing state of things. The prevalent opinion as to the deterioration of seamen was adopted by Mr. C. M. Palmer, the member for North Durham. After Sir Charles Adderley had had his official say, the discussion did not last long, and the House went into Committee of Supply. A vote of £657,000 for the expenses of the Army Purchase Commission was agreed to, and afterwards about twenty votes in class 2 (public offices) of the Civil Service Estimates. The remainder of the sitting was occupied chiefly with a discussion on Mr. Butt's bill to assimilate the municipal franchise in Ireland to that in England, which was opposed by Ministers, and defeated by a majority of 37.

On Monday the Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Bills having been read the third time and passed, the state of our dockyards was discussed for some time; a grant of £25,000 was voted, with cheers, to Sir Garnet Wolseley—Mr. Disraeli, in moving the grant, stating that Sir Garnet had, with characteristic modesty, declined a baronetcy and an hereditary income; the usual statement of the Navy Estimates was made by Mr. Ward Hunt, when the condition of the Navy generally was debated; and the East India Annuity Funds Bill was considered in Committee.

A Select Committee was appointed on Tuesday to inquire into the social and sanitary wants of the Forest of Dean; the Betting Bill was passed through Committee; and the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill was read the second time, after a long debate, sustained chiefly by the Irish members.

The Revenue Officers' Disabilities Bill, introduced by Mr. Monk, was, with the sanction of the Government, read the second time on Wednesday. The object of the measure is to relieve revenue officers from the existing prohibition against taking an active part in election proceedings. Mr. Lopes then moved the second reading of the Juries Bill, the principal proposals in which were to extend the area from which juries were summoned by conferring qualifications upon lodgers, and in other ways; to increase the pay of common jurymen from eightpence to five shillings a case; and to confer upon the Judge a limited power to order the trial to proceed in the event of the illness or death of sitting jurymen. The bill, which is substantially the same as that introduced by the late Government in 1872, was, amid a general chorus of approval, ordered to be read the second time. The Attorney-General, replying to observations made during the conversation, intimated that there was a possibility of the adoption of the bill as a Government measure. On this point he would communicate definitively with his colleagues before the House went into Committee on the bill, and in any case promised the hon. member his cordial support. The Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill having been read the second time, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Disraeli said her Majesty's Government have recommended that a mark of distinction be conferred upon Captain Glover in consideration of the services performed in the Ashantee war. On the report of the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Gladstone, in a speech of considerable length, reviewed the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and expressed his approval of them generally. He, however, thought that when the country could afford it the income tax ought to be wholly abolished. At the same time, he thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his proposal to reduce that tax, considering it a step towards entire repeal. He did not quite agree with his right honourable friend's proposal to get rid of the horse duty altogether, believing that it would lead to claims connected with the locomotive interest of the country which it would be difficult to resist, and under the circumstances impossible to satisfy. In conclusion, he paid a brilliant compliment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the statesman-like abilities

which he exhibited in his financial policy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government felt themselves justified in assuming that there would be an increase in the Customs' receipts, considering what had been the progress in years past. The consumption of tobacco would, he thought, be kept up in the ensuing year; and, from what he had seen of the statistics of articles of consumption up to March 31, he believed that there would be a great increase in the imports of bacon, hams, butter, and other articles of food. When he estimated the Customs as likely to produce £400,000 more than they had done last year, he believed the figures were ridiculously low. Turning to Excise, the chief articles which contributed to it were malt and spirits. As to the former, they felt tolerably certain of its increase; and as for spirits, although he estimated an increase of £750,000, still the consumption of spirits had fallen off greatly since 1852. There seemed to be an idea abroad that from what was said by the First Lord of the Admiralty on Monday that his right hon. friend intended to submit a supplementary estimate for ironclads which would take a large sum of money, if it would not entirely absorb the surplus. Now, whilst the Government were determined to put the Navy in a state of efficiency, they did not propose to disturb the financial position of the country; but they would stand by their estimates of the revenue and expenditure. Mr. Goschen, in referring to the statement recently made by Mr. Ward Hunt, said that the whole difference which seemed to frighten some people was a matter of £100,000 in an annual expenditure of £10,000,000. Mr. Joshua Fielden proposed a resolution declaring that the malt tax should be reduced. Mr. Storer seconded the motion. After a prolonged discussion, the amendment was rejected by 244 to 17. The House then went into Committee.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A brilliant conversation was given by the President of the Royal Society, Dr. Hooker, and Fellows of the Royal Society, on Wednesday evening, at their rooms in Burlington House.

A distinguished company assembled, yesterday week, at University College, Gower-street, on the occasion of the annual soirée which was given by the members of the Quekett Microscopical Club.

Mr. Wingfield Malcolm, of Poltalloch, late M.P. for Boston, and Mr. Macrae Moir, have been appointed the hon. secretaries of the Highland Society of London, in lieu of Sir Patrick Colquhoun and Dr. Ramsay of Inveresk, who retire.

The annual spring muster and march-out of the volunteer force of the city of London was held last Saturday, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators, both at the place of parade and along the entire route to Hyde Park.

The Times understands that a Junior Reform Club, formed upon the same political basis as the Reform Club, is about to be established. The entrance fee will be ten guineas, with an annual subscription of six. A limited number of life members will be admitted on payment of one hundred guineas.

About twenty men were at work at the Alexandra Palace, yesterday week, upon a cornice near the central transept, when the cornice gave way, carrying with it a portion of wall and scaffolding. A man who was employed underneath was killed, and eight of those who fell were conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, four suffering from severe injuries.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 3,024,400 lb., which is an increase of 2,184,305 lb. compared with the previous statement. The amount withdrawn from bond on Saturday last was 2,576,333 lb., the requirements for immediate consumption only having been previously taken pending the announcement of the Budget.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, the ancient and now merely honorary offices of “Postman” and “Tubman” were severally conferred on Mr. R. E. Webster and Mr. Anstey, as senior members of the outer Bar—the former holders, Mr. A. Cohen, Q.C., and the Hon. A. Theisger, Q.C., having vacated the posts in question by their acceptance of silk gowns.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, when it was reported that during the year over £2000 had been expended in grants to various institutions. Mr. W. Noel, M.P., in moving the first resolution, affirmed that there was still much juvenile destitution lying beyond the range of the school boards.

Mr. Forsyth, M.P., writes to the Times:—“I find it so generally stated in the newspapers that I declined the office of Solicitor-General on the ground that my seat for Marylebone is not safe, that I think it is only due to the electors of that borough to say that this is an entire mistake. I have perfect confidence that my seat for Marylebone is absolutely safe.” Mr. Forsyth adds that the office was not offered to him.

The Royal Botanic Society held its second spring flower show of the season on Wednesday last, under the most favourable auspices as regards the weather. In that respect—and a fine day is the crowning glory of a flower exhibition—the summer flower show cannot surpass that of Wednesday.

Teaching the dumb to speak was, on Wednesday, shown to be no paradox, Lord Granville taking the chair at an interesting meeting in Fitzroy-square, at which an examination of deaf-mute pupils clearly demonstrated the fact that the motions of the lips can be followed and repeated by 99 out of 100 of the youngest children, who, having been deaf from their birth, are, as an ordinary consequence, dumb.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 101,016, of whom 35,418 were in workhouses and 65,598 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 8532, 12,275, and 32,070 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 796, of whom 512 were men, 227 women, and 57 children under sixteen.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Wednesday night, at the eighteenth festival of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, which was held at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness was supported by the Duke of Teck, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hamilton, and a number of eminent members of the medical profession. The subscriptions received during the evening amounted to £1780, including one hundred guineas from his Royal Highness.

A deputation from the council and special committee on dwellings of the Charity Organisation Society, yesterday week, waited upon the Home Secretary, and brought under his notice the deplorable condition of the dwellings inhabited by a considerable proportion of the working classes in London. Amongst the speakers were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Napier & Ettrick, Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., and Mr C. M. Lamson. Mr. Cross promised that the subject should receive from the Government that attentive consideration which its great importance demanded.

The forty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall closes on Friday next, May 1, when Sir Michael Costa's oratorio, "Naaman," will be performed, under the direction of the composer. The principal vocalists engaged for its representation are Madame Alvsleben, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley.

At a full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, on Monday, at its apartments at 8, Adelphi-terrace, Mr. Edmund W. Gosse, of the British Museum, read a paper on the Ethical Condition of the Early Scandinavian Peoples, in which he illustrated the peculiar features of the civilisation of Scandinavia in Pagan times, and showed in what salient points that civilisation differed from the spontaneous developments of morality in other cultivated heathen races—the Elder or Poetic Edda of Semund Sigfusson being taken as the text.

There were 2542 births and 1339 deaths registered in London last week, the deaths being 304 below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 489 and 499, declined last week to 460, and were 81 below the average; 179 resulted from phthisis, 159 from bronchitis, and 91 from pneumonia. There were 45 deaths from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea. The 45 fatal cases of measles exceeded the average. The 23 deaths referred to fever included 2 certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever.

Vice-Chancellor Hall, on Tuesday, gave judgment in the suit brought by Baroness de Billing, whose marriage with Admiral Carnegie had been dissolved, to recover possession of a sum of £10,000, given to her for her separate use shortly after her marriage to her first husband, but over which he still claimed marital control. The Vice-Chancellor held that the money was the absolute property of Baroness de Billing, and that Admiral Carnegie, in whose name it had been invested, was merely a trustee for her. There would, therefore, be a decree that the sum of £10,000, minus about £220, which had been paid to her, was her absolute property, and Admiral Carnegie must pay to her interest at the rate of 4 per cent on the fund from the time when he ceased to pay dividends.

The School Board for London met on Wednesday, Sir Charles Reed in the chair. Mr. Peek's offer of £500 for the encouragement of religious education in board schools was the subject of a conversation, in which a wish was expressed for the consideration of the question at once. Several members, however, objected to this, and it was stated by the Rev. B. Waugh that a deputation from the London Board of Congregational Ministers desired to express their views upon the subject next Wednesday. An understanding was arrived at that the matter should be discussed on that day. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, the board has resolved to hold the first public examination for scholarships on June 20. There are already six scholarships at the disposal of the board—two established as a memorial of Lord Lawrence, Mr. W. H. Smith's, the Cloth-workers' Company's, one from the Women's Education Union, and another presented by the Duke of Bedford.

Mr. S. Cave, M.P., the Judge Advocate, presided on Wednesday at the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots, which was held at the London Tavern. In proposing the loyal toasts, he referred to the warm interest taken in the charity by the Queen since the laying of the first stone by Prince Albert, to her gift of a watch to an inmate who had copied a drawing with much ability, and to the kindness of the Prince of Wales in attending a bazaar, opening a new wing, and presiding over the festival two years ago. Subsequently giving an interesting account of a visit to the institution, Mr. Cave mentioned the sensible and happy expression which prevails, a striking contrast to the poor idiot described in poetry and seen in the streets, the adoption of the family plan, so successfully applied to lunatics at Gheel, and the trust reposed in the inmates, who handle carpenters' tools and kitchen utensils with a smaller number of accidents than arise from quarrels among an equal number of outsiders. He spoke, also, of the strong religious and moral feeling which is developed, and of the education which is imparted. The chairman urged the necessity of county asylums, and testified to the improbability of a large proportion of idiots, some of whom at Earlwood are of high position, and pay £200 a year, thus benefiting their poorer fellow-creatures. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, announced subscriptions and donations to the amount of £2411, of which £814 was contributed by London bankers.

By the kindness of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, gave a concert at Stafford House on Wednesday afternoon. The occasion was honoured by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Westminster, and many other influential supporters of the cause of the education of the blind. The music, which was instrumental as well as vocal, was given with such skill and ability that it was well worth listening to, even without remembering that the performers were totally blind. The performances of this blind orchestra were not only interesting but most pathetic and touching; and if (says the *Times*) we could make our readers see the band of sightless singers and players as they stood ranked upon the broad staircase of the noble hall of Stafford House, drawing forth sweet music from instruments which they had never seen, and which they held and handled with the peculiar tenderness and fondness with which one might caress some delicate living thing, we do not think it would be long before the £17,000 needed to complete the buildings and furniture of the college were subscribed. After the music was over some of the musicians went through the rooms and galleries of the house in parties of three and four, holding hands like children, and seeming to feel the beauty that was around them while they listened to the explanations given by the person who led them. The offices of the college are at 23, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, and Sir Rutherford Alcock is the honorary treasurer.

Mr. Holker, the Solicitor-General, was, on Thursday, re-elected, unopposed, for Preston.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has reverted to the former plan of two terms per annum.

The Birmingham magistrates, on Tuesday, passed a resolution expressive of their opinion of the salutary operations of the Licensing Act of 1872.

It having been decided to issue Henry-Martini rifles to a number of regiments still armed with the Snider breechloader, orders have been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the Royal Laboratory to manufacture 17,000,000 Henry-Martini cartridges during the current year, instead of 6,000,000, the number previously ordered. More than 200 additional boys will therefore be taken on in the East Laboratory.

NEW BOOKS.

NOVELS.

A story called *John Fenn's Wife*, by Maria Lewis (publisher, S. Tinsley), is fresh and vigorous in conception, and there is much interest in the plot, which we can relish the better as it is compressed into one modest volume. Miss Lewis could not have told the tale more effectively in three volumes. It has the colouring of life, and a brisk movement. The heroine is a lovely and innocent young bride, to whom, soon after her marriage, a bitter secret concerning her parentage, and one likely to be thought a disgrace to the husband she loves, has been cruelly revealed by a gang of base intriguers. We shall not follow their example, or rather fulfil their threat, of making public the fact referred to, because we would rather let our readers find it out for themselves from the book, which is quite worth that small trouble. They need not fear, in this instance, any morbid and deleterious playing with a criminal situation. Both Grace Fenn and her much-injured mother are pure women, and true to duty. Another person has been very wicked, but that was twenty years ago, and he is chastened by remorse on his death-bed. As for John Fenn, his manly character and generous behaviour throughout this distressing affair must be considered almost to deserve the possession of such a charming little wife.

There is reason, unfortunately, to believe that scoundrels who may do themselves the pleasure of reading *Lady Moretown's Daughter*, by Mrs. Eiloart (Henry S. King and Co.), will feel very considerably elated at the fate which befalls a certain young gentleman, for whom something nasty ought decidedly to have been reserved. No conscientious scoundrel could possibly complain that he was not treated as well as he deserved when the poor lady whom he has hounded and brought to the brink of marriage dies suddenly on the very eve of the wedding and leaves him all her large property. It is true that he was defeated in the attempt he afterwards made to run away with another man's wife; but no scoundrel worthy of the name would take that much to heart when he considered that his wealth was still left to him, and that—if so common a saying may be applied to the worshipful company of married women—there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. On the other hand, the noble young man of the story will hardly come up to the standard of his own sex, whatever the fairer sex may think of his behaviour; for he who, in the contest for a lady's hand, tries to promote his own suit by the unmanly process of pleading a rival's bad disposition, would be not unjustly described as a "skunk." Unless, indeed, it be seriously maintained that all is fair in love and war. Nor can the noble young man be entirely acquitted of blame in that he practised deception "all for the best." Married ladies will learn from the story what ill effects may result from giving way to the desire, however natural, of running away from their husbands and children with other gentlemen; for though, in the particular case under consideration, the only alternative suggested is suicide, and though, for this once, all comes pretty right in the end, it is quite clear that the consequences might have been fearful, and that the sins of mothers may be visited upon daughters to a most deplorable extent. The tale is written in a broad, free, vigorous style; and there is many a telling stroke of character-drawing as well as more than one effective situation.

The apparently inexhaustible mine of bigamy is worked, not without effect, in *Too Late*, by Mrs. Newman (Henry S. King and Co.). Who or what is "too late" cannot be stated with perfect confidence; but the words are believed to be intimately connected with the remorse felt by an old lady who, had time and paralysis allowed her to follow the promptings of her better feelings, would have made reparation for the injustice she had perpetrated towards her nephew. That nephew, however, is not likely to find much favour in the eyes of right-minded readers, for, from the moment when he seems to have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire—that is to say, consoled himself for the loss of one young woman below him in position by marrying another young woman of still lower social status—he is treated with a delicate attention to which no qualities of his own can be said to have clearly entitled him, and for which he appears to have been indebted solely to the author's caprice. But this is, no doubt, quite in accordance with one's experience of real life, wherein he whom the ladies delight to honour is so often—unless, indeed, he wear a military or a naval or a clerical uniform, which is, of course, a sufficient and satisfactory explanation—somebody in whom it is difficult for his own sex to "see anything." The character of the girl who, at the end, is visited with so terrible a punishment is, at the beginning, artistically, though not too obviously, foreshadowed, and is never, as the tale proceeds, lost sight of; and admirable are the few sketches given of the petty, spiteful, aggravating way in which lovely woman will sometimes stoop to speak and act.

Double bigamy is the burden of "Ursula's narrative," as told, with all a practised and successful story-teller's command of resources, in the volume entitled *Lady Hester*, by Charlotte M. Yonge (Macmillan and Co.). Of the many thousands who, it is to be presumed, will peruse the narrative, there will be very few, it may be safely predicted, who will not come to the conclusion that, unless you are very anxious indeed to believe that your husband or your wife is dead, you should not trust to the investigations and report of any third party, however conscientious and diligent and credible, but should personally scour land and sea, or, at any rate, take care that advertisements are inserted in all the principal newspapers of all countries, with the addition of the familiar request, "Other newspapers please copy." If these precautions be taken and an intimation be at the same time given that the person sought for "will hear of something to his (or her) advantage," it is long odds that, within a twelvemonth, some trace will be discovered of the missing husband or wife, if he or she be living in any part of England or America. But things were different at the date of the double bigamy committed in Ursula's narrative. The consequent complications were frightful. We all know that a temporary embarrassment was created in the case of so humble an individual as Jack Robinson when a fair creature was too credulous of hearsay; but the embarrassments are evidently increased a thousandfold when a reputed widow and a reputed widower both marry again, the latter more than once, after they have become father and mother of a daughter whose son may be the heir to titles or estates or both. The narrative, which is almost more painful than interesting, contains an original, and probably a correct, study of a certain type of womanly nature; but it is a type which, notwithstanding the beautiful conversion effected, one would be sorry to see on the increase in a Christian country. As a reasonable being, at any rate before he left his own country, the palm must be awarded to Joel Lea, the backwoodsman.

Power, eloquence, and originality characterise *Nathaniel Vaughan, Priest and Man*, by Frederika Macdonald (Hurst and Blackett), to a degree very unusual among modern novels. The subject is accurately indicated by the title; it is the conflict of the ascetic theory of life, impersonated in the austere

vicar of a small country parish, with pure, genial human feeling, represented by the innocent and beautiful girl who, involuntarily, and sorely against his will, effects the conquest of his heart. The issue is tragic: Nathaniel Vaughan's theory breaks down, and he conceals his remorse and anguish in a Trappist convent. The shipwreck of a noble nature has seldom been more tragically portrayed; while the painfulness of the situation is relieved by the exquisite attractiveness and ultimate felicity of the heroine, and the humour of the scenes of village life. Apart from its literary merits, the book possesses especial interest at present from its intimate connection with two of the leading questions of the day—ritualism and the revolt of the agricultural labourers. The forlorn condition of the peasantry in the south of England and the insufficiency of mere philanthropy for its relief are set forth with extraordinary power.

A wolf in sheep's clothing, a work of semi-philosophical fiction in three bright blue volumes suggestive of the ordinary novel, has crept into the novelistic flock: it is called *Annals of the Twenty-ninth Century* (Samuel Tinsley). No author stands confessed upon the titlepage. "If the contents please thee, and be for thy use, suppose the Man in the Moon or whom thou wilt to be the author," is the exhortation addressed to the reader. The form of writing is autobiographical; and what is recorded is the imaginary experiences of one Diogenes Milton, who "was born in the year of Our Lord, July 4th, 2776." The drift of the book will be at once perceived; the book itself belonging to the category of those of which "The Coming Race" was the precursor. The miracles which will in the course of ten centuries have been accomplished by the advancement of science and the development of the human mind are the author's chief theme; the person whose autobiography is supposed to be set forth in the three volumes being described as "the tenth President of the World-Republic." One of the peculiarities most observable in the work is the nomenclature: a combination of two well-known names is bestowed upon the celebrities of the future, so that the subject of the autobiography is dubbed Diogenes Milton; a great political authority Cobden Bright; an astronomical teacher or professor or genius, Copernicus Galileo; and so on. Of course opportunity is given, and it is seized with avidity, for expressing strong opinions about the shortsightedness of our own day and the objectionable nature of our present habits, manners, customs, and institutions; and a great many truths, not to say truisms, are uttered. The progress that the human race will have made at the date of the twenty-ninth century may be faintly inferred from a statement to the effect that Diogenes Milton, having paid a visit to the planet Mars, and "just circum-journeyed its realms," receives a "stello-gram" recalling him, and is immediately "re-fired by special bomb to the world." Diogenes Milton is particularly hard upon smokers, whom he describes as "semi-barbarians," who make "their mouths the bellows to puff in and out the noxious smoke of a certain weed, the effect of which was to divert the flow of saliva from the stomach to a spit-box." On the whole, there is much amusement, even if there be small profit, to be derived from the book; though a few pages at a time will be found about as much as ordinary faculties can undergo with impunity.

A brisk, dashing, vigorous novel, with plenty of life and action, is *Broken Bonds*, by Hawley Smart (Hurst and Blackett). A heartrending catastrophe—so heartrending that one stands aghast at the callousness of novelists who can doom to arbitrary destruction their sweetest characters, is cleverly led up to and powerfully described. The incident upon which the greatest and, perhaps it may be considered, a disproportionately large amount of descriptive talent is expended is calculated to make the reader bristle with excitement and expectation, produced, however, by no objectionable arts, but by perfectly honest and legitimate means. If the author be open to any sort of reproach, it is because he provokes us to sympathise with a most wilful and inexcusable burglar and to heave a sigh of regret when the consummate but highly amusing rascal fails to secure his audacious escape. To the author, moreover, must be ascribed the credit, so far as it goes, of having restored the drunken sailor to his olden standing amongst humorous characters; and even the light-hearted, rollicking, blundering Irishman, who might well have been supposed to have had every particle of life and fun squeezed out of him by romance-writers, is resuscitated with astonishing success. Whether any object be gained by constantly harping upon the hero's expensive but harmless peculiarity, which was to wear kid gloves at all times and under all circumstances, it is hardly worth while to dispute; but it is quite certain that, altogether, a better sustained and a more readable novel has not lately appeared amongst the multitudinous offspring of fiction.

SOUTH AFRICAN SKETCHES.

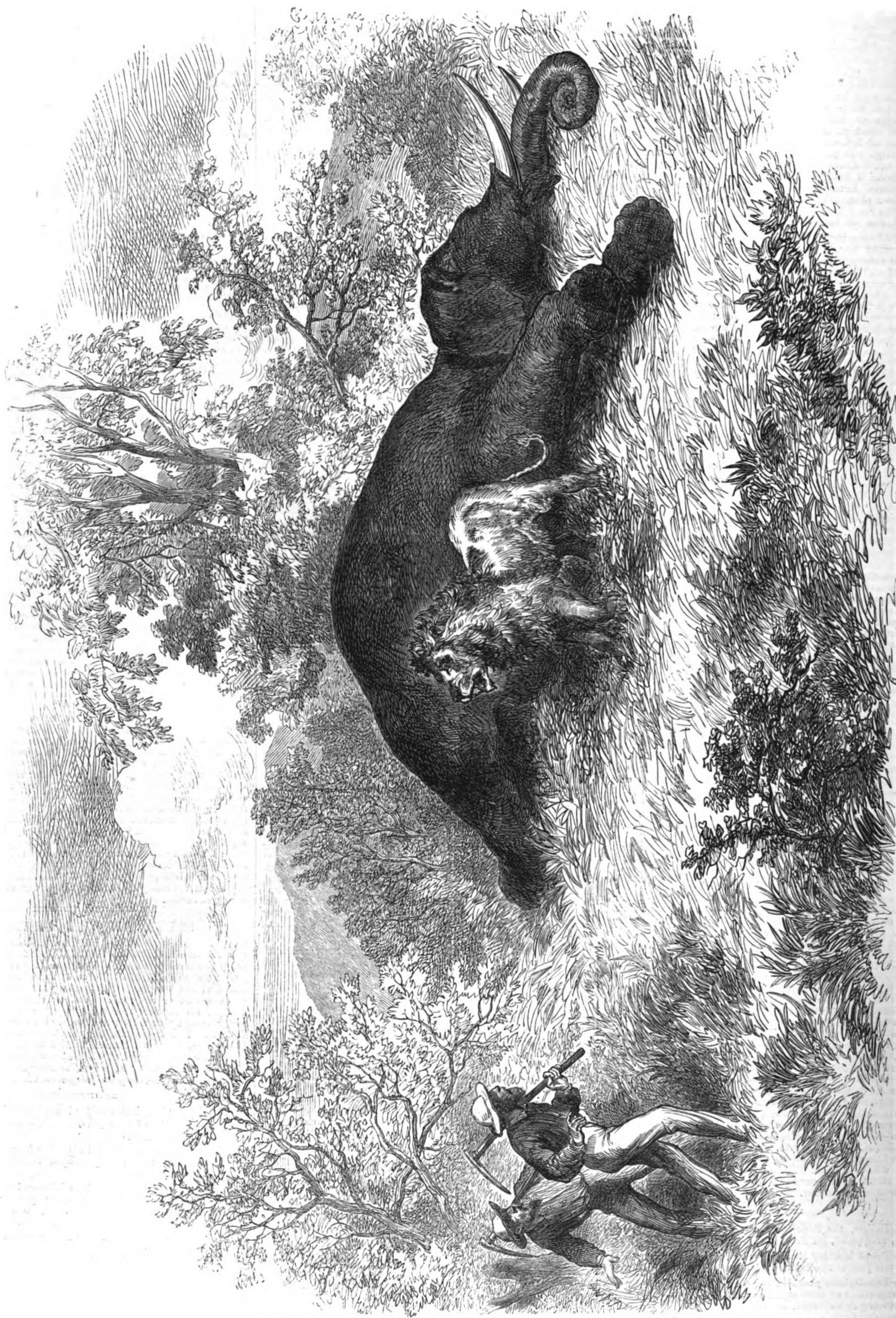
Our Artist in South Africa, Mr. Thomas Baines, F.G.S., sends us a sketch of an incident that took place in the journey of his party to the newly discovered gold-fields. It was the common practice of the officers of the party to walk on some distance ahead of the waggons, "prospecting for gold," as it is called, on each side of the road. On one of these occasions, Mr. Nelson, the indefatigable mineralogist, was in advance of the rest, when he met with the adventure so well illustrated by Mr. Baines. Happily, the lion, having a very substantial meal before him, contented himself with a warning growl and left the worthy mineralogist to pursue his way in peace. The lion of South Africa, however, is not the formidable beast described by travellers as infesting the jungles on the frontier of Algeria.

The Engraving, last week, of a picture by M. Bonifazi, called "Nina," was from a photograph published by the Berlin Photographic Company.

The Esquimaux returned to Dundee from the seal fishery on Wednesday. She has upwards of 10,000 seals, calculated to yield 130 tons of oil.

A serious accident occurred on Wednesday at Oakham, on the Midland Railway. The 12.50 passenger train from Leicester, when entering the station, was run into by a mineral train which was shunting, and some of the carriages were smashed. Several passengers were injured, and two, it is feared, fatally.

The annual spring show of the Royal Dublin Society, which was opened on Tuesday, was one of the largest ever held. There were over 228 bulls entered, of which 160 were short-horns. The other cattle numbered 120 head. The display of machinery and agricultural implements was unusually large and fine. The Challoner Plate, valued at £155, has been awarded to Major Myles O'Reilly, of Knock Abbey, Dundalk, with his Richard II. shorthorn bull. The Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by a numerous party, visited the ground on Wednesday, and was received by the council of the society. The Duke of Abercorn was then presented with an address from the members of the society.

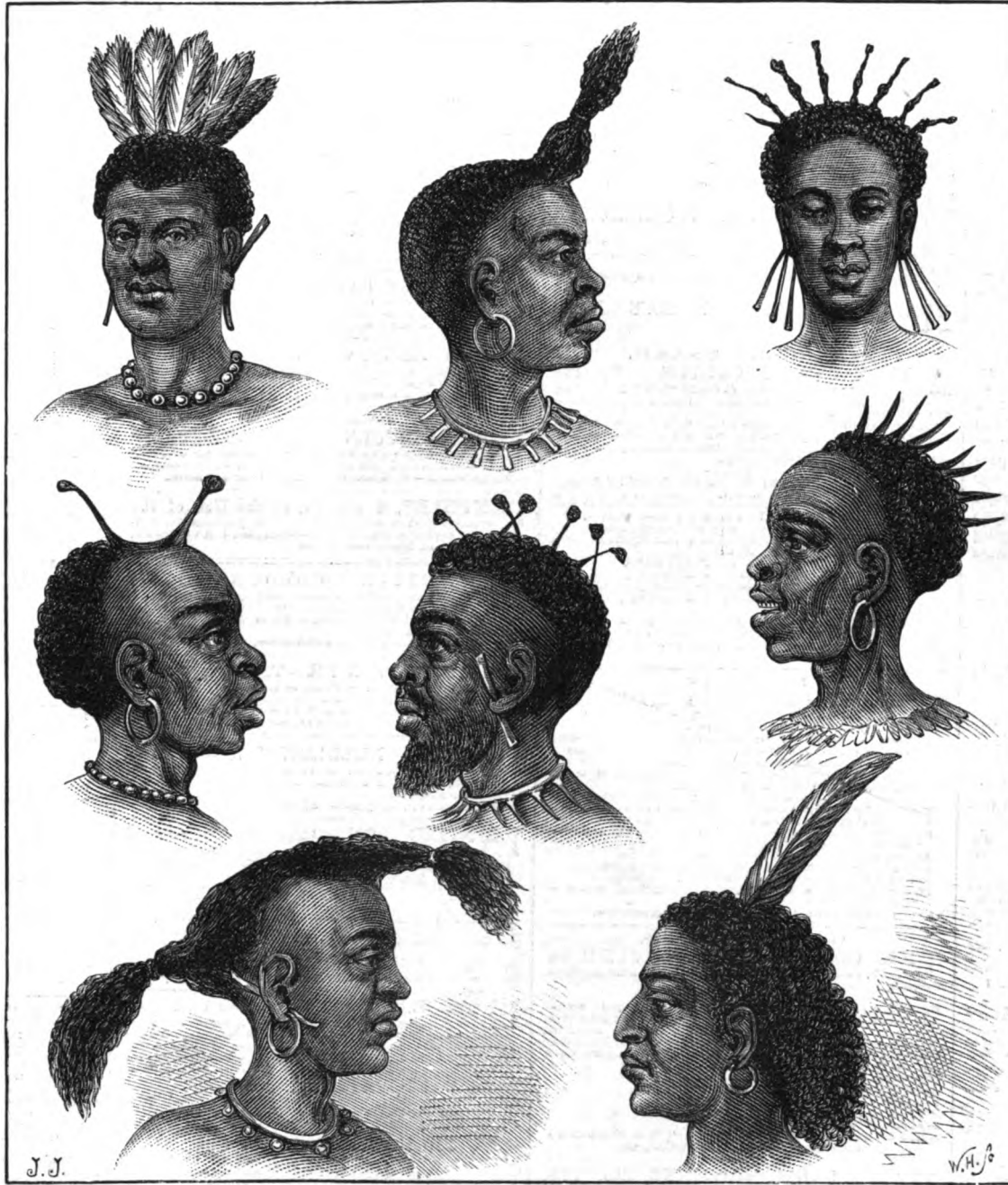


SKETCHES OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRAVEL: THE LION AND DEAD ELEPHANT.

NATIVES OF
UGOGO.

The readers of Mr. H. M. Stanley's book, relating his journey from the East Coast of Africa to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in search of Dr. Livingstone, must be familiar with Ugogo, as the name of a country, and Wagogo, the name of its people. This is one of the provinces traversed by the ordinary path of Arab traffic from the coast opposite Zanzibar to the interior, in the direction of Unyamwebe and Ujiji. It was visited by Captains Burton and Speke in 1857, and by Colonel Grant, with Captain Speke, not long afterwards. Our portraits of some of the natives, showing their grotesque fashions of hairdressing, are from sketches by Lieutenant Cameron, R.N., commander of the recent Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition.

The Ugogo country extends west of Usagara to Uyanzi. It is about eighty miles broad and one hundred miles in length. Its chief towns or villages are Mbuni, Matamburu, Khonko, and Kiwyeh. The Mgogo (this is the singular form of the plural name Wagogo, and denotes an individual of that nation) is a well-formed, robust man, with skin of a rich dark brown colour. His face is broad, and has in front almost a leonine aspect. The eyes are large and round, the nose flat, and the mouth large, but the lips are not monstrously thick. A warrior of this race carries a bow and sheaf of arrows, barbed or pronged; a couple of light javelins, and a broad-bladed spear, battle-axe, or club, with an oval shield of rhinoceros or elephant hide, painted black and white. His full costume, as a chief,

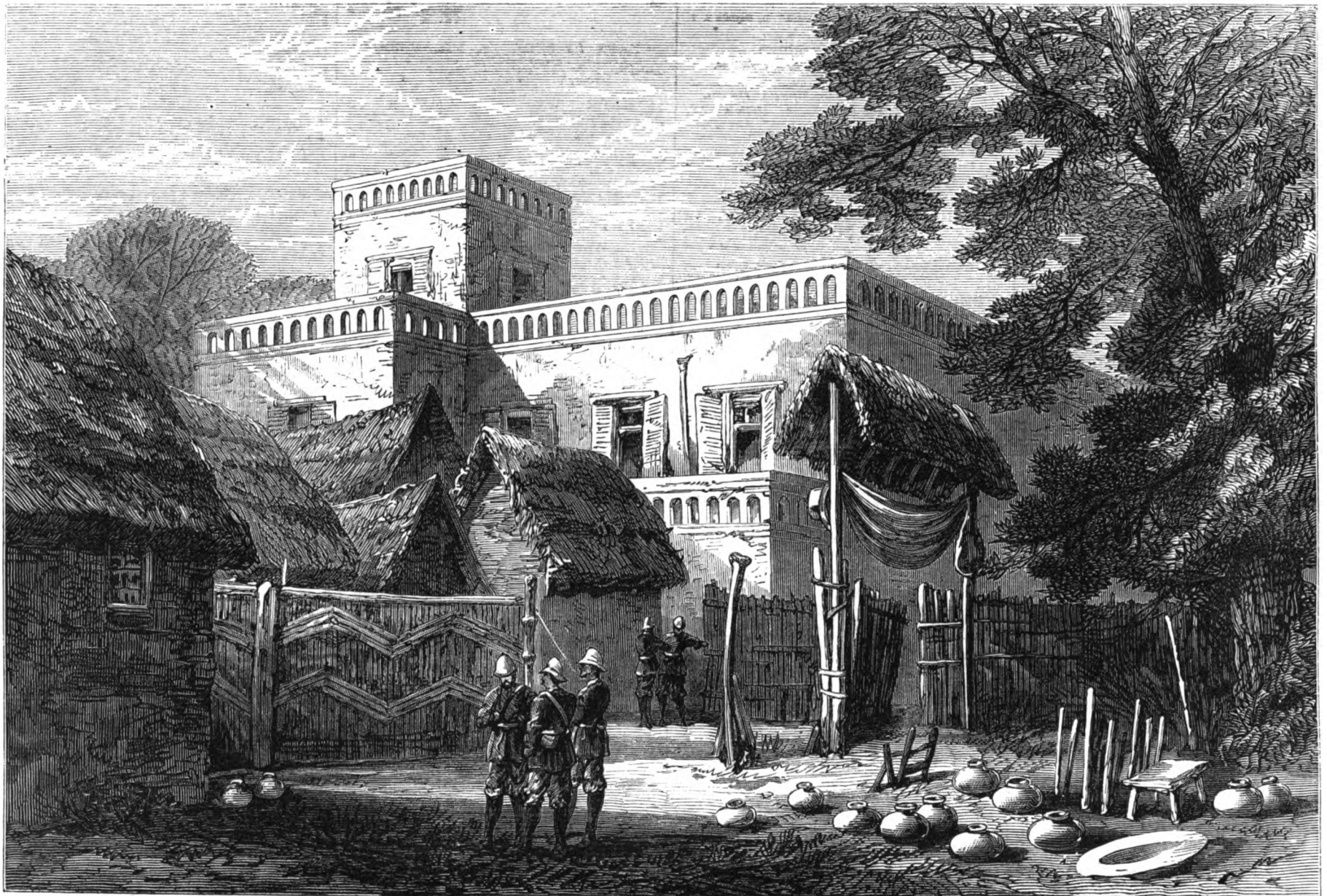


NATIVES OF UGOGO, EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

includes a crimson robe and a head-dress of ostrich or eagle feathers. The houses of this people are built of mud and wattle; the apartments inclose a quadrangle, into which all their doors open. Their flat roofs of clay, spread upon a framework of wooden rafters and laths, are used for the storage of grain, pumpkins, and other provisions. The open space within this tembe, as the range of building is called, is occupied by cattle, goats, and fowls. The ruler of the nation is called the mtemi, and the aristocracy of chiefs are the manyapara. Their leader, the msagira, is next to the mtemi, assisting in the government as prime minister. The Wagogo levy tolls, or hongas, consisting of pieces of cloth, from every trader or other foreign traveller. When their demands are satisfied they are peaceable and friendly to strangers.

SKETCHES AT
COOMASSIE.

Our Special Artist with the late British military expedition against the capital of the Ashantees has furnished to this week's publication several characteristic sketches of what he saw at Coomassie. One represents the horrible place, adjoining the city market, where the dead bodies of hundreds of human victims, slaughtered by the atrocious customs of the Ashantee kingdom, are thrown to lie unburied, or to be devoured by panthers, wild dogs, and carnivorous birds. This hideous feature of the Ashantee metropolis was described by Mr. Bowdich, and by the Rev. T. Freeman, when they visited Coomassie; and the reality was found by the officers and soldiers of our expedition, in February last,



THE KING OF ASHANTEE'S PALACE AT COOMASSIE, VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

BAKER and CRISP'S COLOURED and

BLACK SILKS.	
Black Silks, Richest	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Black Silks, Brightest	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Black Silks, Extraordinary ..	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Black Silks, Plain	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Black Silks, Striped	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Black Silks, Checked	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Black Silks, Corded	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Black Silks, Figured	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
JAPANESE SILKS.	
Plain Japanese Silks	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Striped Japanese Silks	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Checked Japanese Silks	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Figured Japanese Silks	25s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

The largest and cheapest Stock of Cheap, Intermediate, and Best Silks.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S NEW WASHING

FABRICS.	
The New Cambrian Alpaca ..	3s. 11s. to 10s. 6d.
The New Percales	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Brilliant	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Batistes	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Spots	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Piques	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Batistes	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Lawns	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Muslins	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
The New Galeses	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S

GALATRAS: GALATRAS: GALATRAS!	
Galatas, Plain or Stripes ..	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Galatas, Pink and Blue ..	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Galatas, Red and Brown ..	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S NEW SPRING

FABRICS.	
The New Canadian Alpaca ..	3s. 11s. to 10s. 6d.
The New Cambrian Alpaca ..	3s. 11s. to 10s. 6d.
The New Balerno Cloth ..	3s. 11s. to 10s. 6d.
The New Carmelites	3s. 11s. to 10s. 6d.
The New Poplins	3s. 11s. to 10s. 6d.
The New Belges	3s. 11s. to 10s. 6d.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

NOTICE.—LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS, at

Half Price.—25,000 MUSLIN DRESSES, all the very best goods, from 1s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. Now is the time to buy some extraordinary lots at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

SPINNING at HOME.—Homespun!

Homespun! Homespun!—BAKER and CRISP'S HOMESPUN. The Spinning of all Nations, in all the New and Fashionable Colours, from 1s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

THE RUSSIAN HOMESPUN POLONAISE

(Registered), the most recherché and ladylike Polonaise of the day, 21s. 6d., 35s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Engravings free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

MARVELS of CHEAPNESS.—NICK-

MAKES, &c.—The best Alpine Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d. pair; Brussels, 1s. 11d.; two-button, 1s. 11d.; very best, 1s. 11d. pair. Balbriggan Hosiery, Silk Clocks, 1s. 11d. pair. Children's, all sizes, 1s. 11d. pair. China Silk Ties, embroidered, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each; Nagasaki do, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each; Windy Plain Ties, any colour, 1s. 6d. each. Lace-edged Filled Seta, 1s. 6d. set. Umbrellas—Bright Silk, 6s. 11d. and 7s. 11d.; Ivory Handle, 6s. 11d. The best Half-Guinea Umbrella, Ladies' or Gentlemen's, carried or open, 1s. 11d. each. Lace, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. yard. Hemmed-Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., to 1 guinea dozen. Ladies' Silk or Velvet Aprons, 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Real Shetland Shawls, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 11d. each. Send for Samples. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GLOVES! GLOVES!—1000 Dozen.

An extraordinary Purchase of Best Paris Kid. Now selling—One Button, 1s. 11d. per pair, or 10s. 6d. half dozen. Two "2s. 6d." or 10s. 6d. Sample sent for stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

1000 NICHOLSON'S FANCY SILKS.

Striped, Checked, Brocade, and Plain, in all the New Colours, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. 1000 Patterns post-free to any part of the world. D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-church-yard, London.

1000 NICHOLSON'S RICH SILKS.

Moiré Antiques, Coloured and Black, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. 1000 Patterns post-free to any part of the world. D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-church-yard, London.

1000 NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.

from 1s. 11d. to 21s. per yard, selected with special regard to perfection of dye and durability of texture. Bonnets, Tailors', Bellona's, and other first-class goods always kept in stock. 1000 Patterns post-free to any part of the world. D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-church-yard, London.

1000 NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESS

FABRICS.—100 Patterns, representing all the New Materials for dress, forwarded post-free to any part of the world. D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-church-yard, London.

HENRY GLAVE'S

CHEAP SILKS. Coloured Gros Grain, very bright and beautiful Colours, price 1s. 8d. a yard. These goods were never manufactured for less than 3s. 6d. a yard. RICH COLOURED SILKS EXTRAORDINARY. A Parcel of the richest Pout de Soles at 6s. 11d. a yard; usually sold at 12s. 6d. a yard. Black Silks, Gros Grain, Marie de Russie. Richest and most durable ever made, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 9d. Cheaper Black Silks, at 2s. 11d. and 3s. 11d. a yard. Yokohama Silks, in checked, 2s. 4d. a yard. The most extensive variety of Japanese Silks in the trade, in every shade of colour—Plain, Striped, and Figured, 7s. 11d. to 1s. 8d. a yard. Patterns free.—534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

IRISH POPLINS.

The Largest Stock in the United Kingdom, including all the Fashionable Colours for the Season—Fochard, Irish, Pivoine, Canelle, Parme, Asahante, Paradis, Chai, &c.

IRISH POPLINS.

Our New Make of SOFT-FINISH BLACK POPLIN, superior in every respect to Black Silks, at prices from 5s. 6d. to 11s. per yard. Patterns post-free. Parcels carriage-paid. Manufacturer—7 and 8, Rutland-street, Dublin. INGLIS and TINKLER, 147, Regent-street, London.

LYONS SILKS.

We have purchased in Lyons a very large quantity of Coloured and Black Silks—really good, rich qualities—much under value. These beautiful Silks are now on our counters, at a uniform price of Six Shillings and Sixpence the yard. Without discount. They are specially recommended as being the best value ever offered by us. Patterns post-free. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO., 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

SILKS.—Black Silks, 1s. 11d. to

5s. 11d. per yard; Plain Coloured Silks, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 11d. per yard, including a special cheap lot, 2s. 11d. wide, 3s. 11d. per yard. A good Black Silk, guaranteed, 3s. 11d. per yard.

SPRING DRESS FABRICS.—An immense

variety, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d.; also a special parcel of Navy Blue Satin Cloth, 1s. 11d.; worth 1s. 9d. Patterns free.—2, SIMPSON and COMPANY, 55 and 57, Farringdon-st., City.

SILVERTINE ALPACA!

KNIGHT and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 217, Regent-street, are the sole agents for this new fabric (which cannot be copied either in effect or durability). Patterns, including the most exquisite and also most useful shades, post-free on application.

MANTLES, JACKETS, OPERA

MANTLES, NOVELTIES for the SPRING, comprising Velvet, Silk, and Cashmere Mantles and Jackets, Opera Mantles of great beauty and in great variety. Sleeveless Jackets, in Velvet, Silk, and Cashmere. Various new shapes in Waterproof Mantles. Russian Seal, Russian Seal, Russian Seal, Russian Seal. The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions," just published, post-free on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

TIGHT-FITTING CLOTH JACKETS in

Homespun Cheviot and fine Black Cloth, &c., from 25s. upwards. Form of measurement sent on application. A beautiful Stock of Children's Costumes in all the New Materials and a variety of New Styles, each pattern made in all sizes, to suit Children from five years to sixteen years of age. N.B.—The Child's age is the best guide in ordering Costumes or Jackets; also a full assortment of Children's Mantles and Jackets in Silk, Cloth, and Cashmere. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

PETER ROBINSON, having just imported from the leading Continental Manufacturers a magnificent collection of coloured Gros de Paris, Pout de Soles, Cachemire de Lyon, and Faille Silks, invites all intending purchasers to inspect his Silk Stock, which is larger, and contains a greater variety of new shades, than he has ever had the pleasure of exhibiting, whilst the qualities at the following prices are cheaper than at any time during the past sixteen years. Each description is splendidly assorted with over 100 new shades. The prices are 23 10s., 24 10s., 25 10s., 27 10s., and 29 10s. for 20 yards, or any length cut from 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SILK COSTUMES,

made from the above Silks, in every shade, from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Where a personal inspection is not convenient patterns will be forwarded upon application. The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions," just published, post-free on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES FOR

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES. The following are of a very special character:—The "Popline d'Acier," a rich silken fabric, 3s. 6d. the Dress. The "Coutil de Chine," in stripes and plain colours of every shade, 1s. 6d. the Dress.

THE "TUSSORE ANGLAIS,"

in plain colours, 10s. 6d., and rich stripes, 12s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns of all the above and numerous other materials sent post-free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

AN ELEGANT AND USEFUL DRESS IS THE

DIAMOND LUSTRE FOULARD GLAZE. This charming fabric can now be had in all the New Tints of Grey, Black, Neptune, Black, White, Brown, Steel, Gris Fer, &c., in all 54 Shades, at 1s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

FOR SUMMER DRESSES.

PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS, beautifully soft, in all the new Mixtures, 25s. 6d. to 30s. the Dress.

The "Leather" Make of Reversible

YOKOHAMA SILK, for Summer Dresses (Registered), in White, Black, and all new Colours, 4s. 6d. in wide, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS. In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Récide, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Corail, &c., 3s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF

FOREIGN-PRINTED BRILLIANTS, Cambrics, Muslins, Batistes, Percales, &c., in designs of rare excellence, also in stripes and plain Colours of every hue, at 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. the Full Dress.

A NEW PRINTED FABRIC.

DAMASK-SATINETTE GLOVE FINISH. This very elegant material can be had in Plain Colours, Stripes, and a large variety of very choice Patterns, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. the Full Dress.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.

LADIES' MADE COSTUMES. An unusually large collection, in every description of fabric suitable to the present season, including Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, &c., all the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models. The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions," just published, post-free on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

NEW SILKS.—GASK and GASK

are NOW SHOWING beautiful New Rich FANCY and PLAIN SILKS for Court Trains, Evening, and Ordinary Wear, all the New Shades and qualities, from 2s. 11d. per yard to the best quality, extra rich, 12s. 6d. Excellent Black Silks, the wear guaranteed, from 2s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free. 55, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

NEW MILLINERY ROOMS, full of the

most fashionable BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, &c., all at most moderate prices. Ladies' Underclothing. GASK and GASK.

NEW COSTUMES! NEW MANTLES!

An unequalled Collection of Superior PARIS SILK COSTUMES, 4s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Costumes in Spring Fabrics, 21s. to 8s. 6d. Beautiful New Mantles, Jackets, and Capes, New Ball Dresses, 1 guinea to 5 guineas. GASK and GASK.

DRESS FABRICS.—GASK and GASK

are NOW SHOWING a large Stock of THIN HOMESPUNS, FRENCH BEGES, Carmelites, Veneuses, and all the new Materials for the Spring. Patterns free. 55, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

JAPANESE ALPACA, Silk Finished.

An entirely New Production, pure Silk Warp, the manufacture of which is confined solely to themselves. This material is brought simply to perfection; the effect is elegant, novel, and striking. In a magnificently-illustrated Stock of New Tinted Shades. Ladies would, in many cases, even prefer this Spécialité de leur Maison to Silks for Banquets, Fêtes, Promenades, Ball, Dinner, Evening, or Wedding Dresses. 1s. 11d. per yard; 28in. wide. Patterns free to any part of the world on application to FORD BROS. and CO., 112, Regent-street, W.

NEW SPRING WASHING MATERIALS.

Parisian Batiste (double dyed) 9s. 6d. per yard. French Cambrics (Patent Linen-finished) .. 9s. 6d. Galatas Twilled Stripes (in every width) .. 9s. 6d. Toile de Batiste (variety of Shades) .. 12s. 6d. Washing Japanese Silk .. 16s. 6d. Patterns free.—FORD BROS. and CO., 112, Regent-street, W.

DHARWAR FIBRE CLOTH.—This

Specialité resembles natural Indian Silk; cannot be deteriorated by repeated washings, but improves in the process. In Plain, Fancy, and Rich Satin Stripes, from 9s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. FORD BROS. and CO. (Sample Depot), 112, Regent-street, W.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.—The

Quality, wide width, sacrificed at 4s. 6d. the yard. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns free.

JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied

Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices hitherto unknown, beginning at 10s. the yard; the same has been old at 6s. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free.

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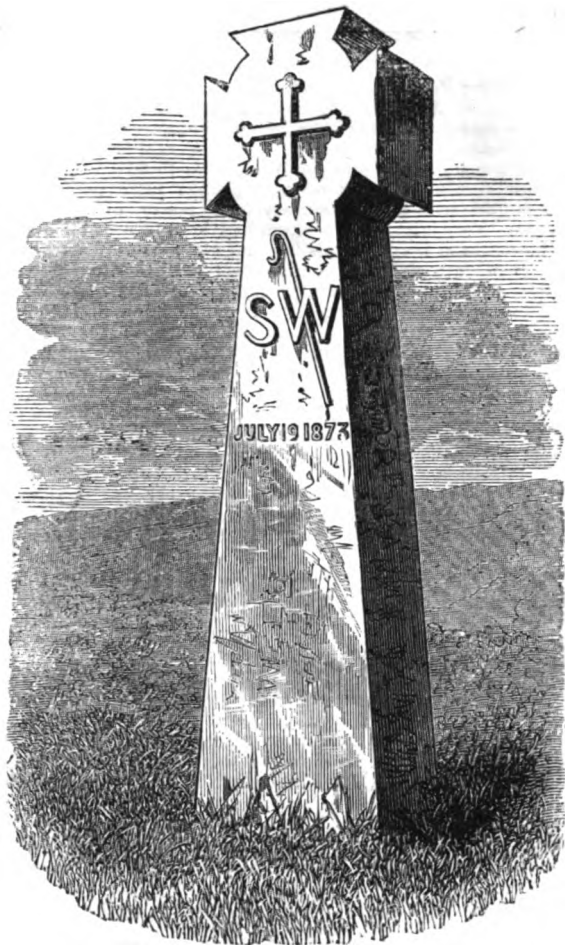
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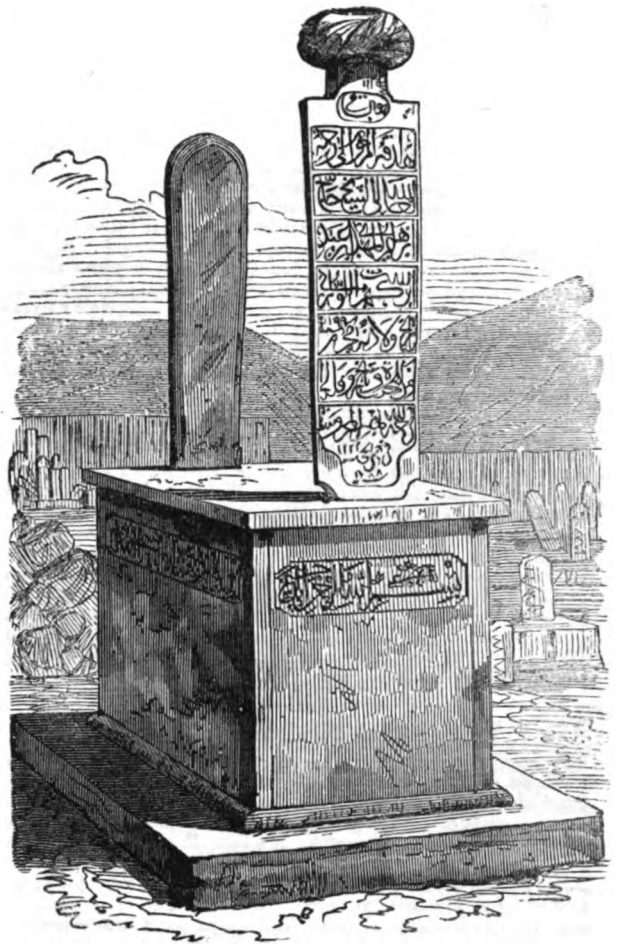
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MEMORIAL OF BISHOP WILBERFORCE.



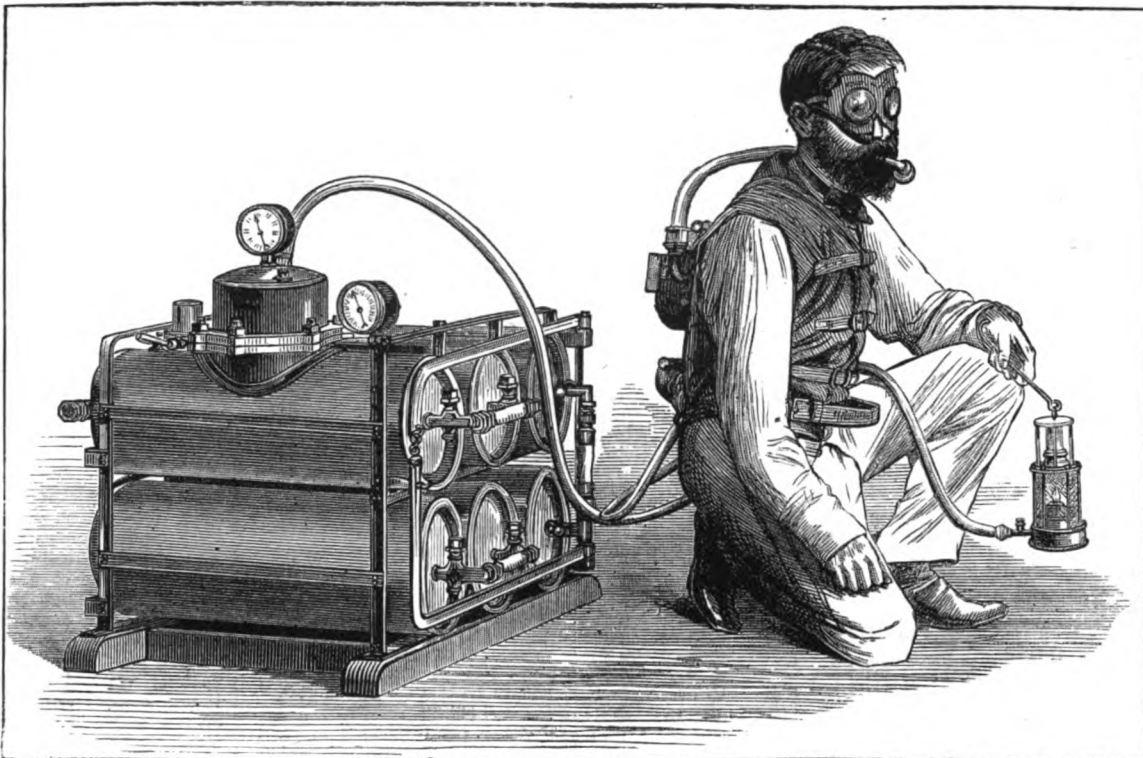
THE LATE MR. ALBERT WAY.



BURCKHARDT'S TOMB AT CAIRO.

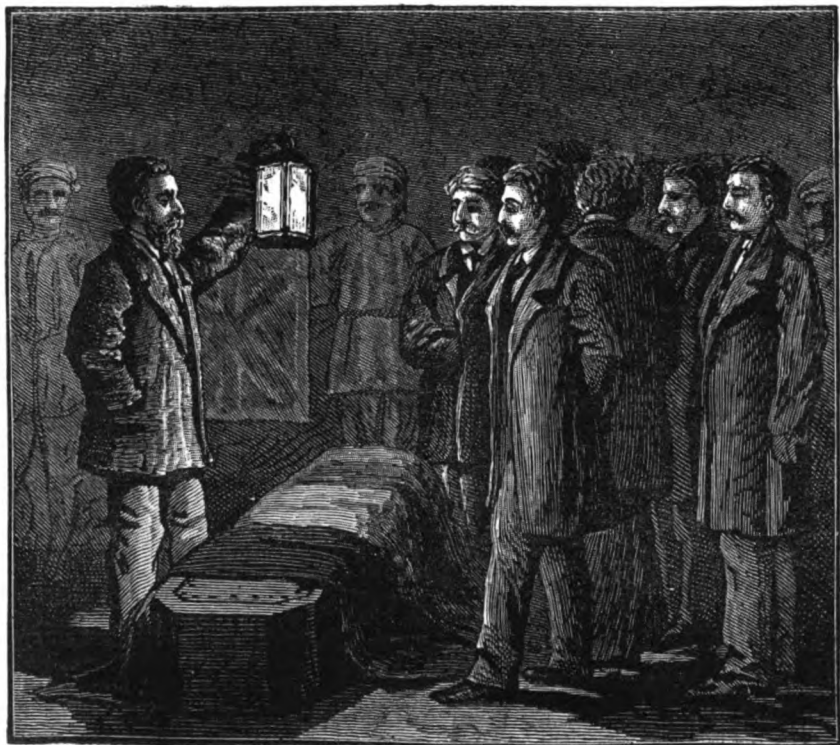
THE AEROPHORE.

After an explosion of "fire-damp," the inflammable gas in a coal-mine, it often happens that men confined in the underground passages are suffocated by the "choke-damp," or carbonic acid gas, which usually follows such an explosion. To enter those passages for the purpose of rescuing the persons in danger is a service commonly attended with several hours' delay. An apparatus of French invention has lately been exhibited in the collieries at Wigan, which is designed to enable men, where there is danger from any bad gas, to walk through and even carry a light, with perfect safety. It is on the same principle as the diver's helmet and air-tube used for going about under water. The inventor is M. Denayrouze, a French engineer, who has improved on the apparatus devised by M. Rouquayrol ten years ago. There are two forms of the aerophore, as it is called, one with low-pressure action, the other with high pressure. An air-pump, or rather an air-condensing machine, is used to charge a number of



THE AEROPHORE, FOR EXPLORING DANGEROUS MINES.

portable cylinders with compressed air, which may be made of a density twenty or thirty times as great as that of the atmosphere, but this is never wanted in practice. The air in the machine is cooled and condensed by being forced through two layers of water, between which it is held inclosed. The portable cylinders, when filled with this condensed air, are sent down into the mine, with the men who are to use the air. Each man wears a mouthpiece, with a tube of vulcanised indiarubber, kept open by spiral wire, which communicates with the reservoir of air. But he could not endure to have the compressed air pass at once into his mouth and lungs. The air is therefore made first to pass through a regulator, which the man carries on his back. This regulator, the most essential novelty of the invention, as completed by M. Denayrouze, weighs only 8 lb. It is a vessel with an upper and a lower compartment. The lower, which is the larger compartment, holds the condensed air, as supplied from the reservoir at the further end of the tube. It



ARRIVAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS: THE COFFIN AS IT LAY IN THE MALWA.



THE COFFIN ON THE DECK OF THE QUEEN.

communicates with the upper compartment, and so with the mouth-tube worn by the man to breathe the air, by means of a valve opening and closing in a cylinder with a piston rod ascending or descending. This is so adjusted that the action of the piston, and of the valve, depends on the man's breath at every draught of air inhaled by him. A smaller regulator, combined with the one for breathing air, is contrived for the air to be supplied to a lamp which the man carries with him, and which is like an ordinary safety-lamp in other respects. By means of the combined breath and lamp regulators, with the mouthpiece held between his teeth, a nose-piece closing his nostrils, and goggle spectacles, with expanding rims, serving to shield his eyes from injurious vapours, the man walks freely and safely through the most noxious compounds of subterranean gases. The office of Messrs. Denayrouze, and of Mr. R. Applegarth, their London agent, is at 63, Queen-street, Cannon-street.

THE LATE BISHOP WILBERFORCE.

A memorial cross has been erected at Evershed's Rough, near Dorking, on the spot where the late Bishop of Winchester, the accomplished Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, was killed by a fall from his horse, while riding with Earl Granville. The cross is a monolith of granite, 10 ft. high, upon a sunk mass of concrete 5 ft. deep and 10 ft. square. The inscription is the date of the Bishop's death, with no ornament but a bishop's pastoral staff across the initial letters of the name, and a floreated cross above. The sculptor is Mr. Gilliam, of Dorking. The cost of this monument has been defrayed by the late Bishop's family.

THE LATE MR. ALBERT WAY.

This gentleman, one of the most devoted and accomplished students of antiquarian learning, who died at Cannes on the 22nd ult., was highly esteemed among the British and foreign archaeologists of our time. He was a son of the Rev. Lewis Way, an evangelical clergyman residing in Paris, who established the English Protestant chapel in the Rue Marbeuf. Mr. Albert Way was employed from 1843 to 1846, as Director of the Society of Antiquaries, in compiling a catalogue of its museum and in other kindred labours. In 1844 he gave a new impetus to these studies by the formation of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Its annual meetings in different provincial towns have for many years occupied a position in the archaeological world analogous to those of the British Association in the scientific world. The local antiquities of each district have, in turn, derived permanent illustration from the dissertations delivered on the spot by such men as Professor Willis, Dr. Guest, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Parker, as well as from the interest taken in them by the gentry and clergy of the several neighbourhoods. Mr. Way's own services to archaeology were far beyond what might have been gathered from his published contributions, numerous and valuable as they were, to the current antiquarian periodicals, or from the laborious editions which he undertook of the works of others. Even after his ill-health compelled him to retire from his official connection with the Institute, he still freely lent to every competent inquirer the advantage of his extensive acquaintance with the subjects belonging to its range of discussions, and with the persons who knew them best.

The Portrait of Mr. Way is from a photograph by Mr. G. Evans, of Worcester.

THE TOMB OF BURCKHARDT.

The famous Swiss traveller, Johann Ludwig Burckhardt, of Lausanne, died at Cairo in 1817, having passed many years in Egypt and Syria, and in the adjacent countries of Africa and Asia, disguised as a Mohammedan, under the name of Sheikh Ibrahim. He wandered about in the garb of a poor merchant or pedlar, walking barefoot, and driving an ass laden with goods for sale, while his attention was really occupied in exploring the ruins and other curiosities of the East. The ancient hewn city of Petra, in Edom, was discovered and examined by him. His grave, in the Mohammedan cemetery of Bab-el-Nasser at Cairo, has lately been cared for by the British Consul, Mr. E. T. Rogers, who has caused a marble monument to be erected over it. He was assisted in this good work by Hakekyan Bey. This monument bears on the headstone an Arabic inscription as follows:—"God is everlasting. This is the tomb of the deceased, in the mercy of God, Sheikh Hajj Ibrahim al Mahdy, son of Abdallah Burckhardt, of Lausanne. The date of his birth is 10 Moharrem, A.H. 1199. The date of his death, in the mercy of God, in Cairo, 6 Zilhejje, A.H. 1232." Around the four faces of the cenotaph is inscribed that chapter of the Koran called "Ayat ul Korsy," which is generally engraved on tombstones.

A county meeting was held at Ipswich, on Tuesday, presided over by Lord Stradbroke, at which resolutions for forming an Agricultural Labourers' Benefit Society were adopted.

At a meeting of the members of the Society of Arts, yesterday week, in their rooms, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., presiding—a paper was read by General Sir Arthur Cotton on the Indian Famine, with especial reference to the means which should be adopted for the alleviation or prevention of future famines. Among the audience were several Hindoo gentlemen. The author dealt with the question in a paper of considerable length, which was listened to with great interest and warmly applauded.

By the report of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Asylum Corporation, presented at the recent annual meeting, we regret to find that the income of the almshouses has not been sufficient to meet the expenditure. A debt of nearly £400 has been incurred, and it is proposed to raise that sum, as also, if possible, to create an endowment fund of £1000. Subscriptions in aid of these objects will be thankfully received by the secretary, Mr. J. S. Hodson, at the council chambers, 20, High Holborn. The almshouses, situated at Wood-green, are occupied by infirm printers and their wives or widows.

At the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday Dr. Kenely moved for a rule calling on the Crown to show cause why the case should not be sent to a new trial, upon various grounds, most of which were of a technical nature. The learned counsel also based his application on the undue influence which he alleged the Lord Chief Justice had brought to bear upon the jury in the course of his summing up, repeating, in softened language, the accusations which he had so profusely made during the trial. But he took nothing by his motion. Point after point was set up only to be knocked over. The Bench, with one accord, decided that the technical defects were of no weight whatever, while the plea of undue influence was disposed of by the intimation that if the Court had been differently constituted Dr. Kenely's exuberant zeal might have been visited with much more substantial punishments than the verbal rebukes of which he so bitterly complained.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

COMPOSITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Mr. Walter Noel Hartley, F.C.S., on Thursday week began a course of four lectures on the Atmosphere and its relations to life. In his introductory remarks, after stating that this gaseous envelope of the earth was at least forty-five miles in thickness, he alluded to the opinion of Aristotle that the atmosphere is a material substance, and described and exhibited some of the defective experiments made to prove it. Galileo, however, in 1640, explained to the pump-makers of Florence why it was impossible to raise water higher than 32 feet by assuming that the pressure or weight of a column of the atmosphere could only support a column of water of the height of 32 feet; and Torricelli, his pupil, proved that, as mercury is nearly fourteen times heavier than water, a column of mercury 30 inches in height can be balanced by the air, thus discovering the barometer. Among the experiments proving that the air has weight, Mr. Hartley exhibited one devised especially for his lecture. About 20 cubic feet of air were pumped into an iron cylinder, the pressure within which amounted to fifty times that of the atmosphere outside, or 750 lb. to the square inch. By weighing it was proved that the cylinder had lost 7 oz. in weight when the air was allowed to escape. In 1774 Priestley discovered oxygen, obtaining it from red oxide of mercury by heat; and in the same year Lavoisier heated mercury in air, and found that, when the mercury was oxidised or burnt, the air had lost its property of supporting combustion and had diminished in volume; in fact, oxygen was absorbed by the mercury and nitrogen remained. After exhibiting the active property of oxygen as a supporter of combustion, and the neutral property of nitrogen which destroys it, Mr. Hartley showed phosphorus to be a very energetic absorber of oxygen. One fifth of the air in a cylinder in which phosphorus had been burnt had disappeared, the residuum being nitrogen. He then exhibited the apparatus used by Dumas and Bouscungault in 1841, with which they determined with great exactitude the true composition of the air. The nitrogen and oxygen were separated by heated metallic copper, which was converted into black oxide of copper. The following result was obtained in three days:—April 27, 22.93 O. and 77.07 N. per cent by weight; April 28, 23.03 O. and 76.97 N.; April 29, 23.0 and 76.97 N. This constancy in its composition led chemists—such as Prout, Debereiner, and Thomson—to the mistaken belief that air is a chemical compound of oxygen and nitrogen; while Dalton and Babinet erroneously imagined that the relative proportions of oxygen and nitrogen vary at different heights; that, as the air is a mixture of these gases, and as one gas is heavier than the other, the heavier will be more abundant at low levels. Mr. Hartley, in a series of experiments, showed that our atmosphere is really a mixture of its constituents. He exhibited the difference in the properties of combined and mixed nitrogen and oxygen, and even manufactured some air by mixing four bottles of nitrogen with one of oxygen. He said that the properties of our atmosphere are exactly those we should predict from such a mixture, while it has none of the properties of a compound. That the chief characteristic of a true chemical combination—namely, fixity in composition—is wanting, was shown by referring to the various and numerous analyses of Regnault, Bunsen, and Lewy, in 1851-2; while the more recent researches of Dr. Angus Smith reveal the fact that small variations in composition are constant under certain circumstances. This was proved by a diagram showing the composition of the air in various places in town and country, the average of very many analyses. This diagram explained why we feel the air at the seashore and on moors and such places fresh and invigorating; and it reduced to exact numbers what has hitherto been apparent only through vague sensations and what are apt to be termed fancies.

COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS AND NEUTRAL TINTS.

Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., Tr. R.S., and Sec. R.I., gave the first evening discourse after Easter on Friday, the 17th inst. After alluding to the researches of Wheatstone, Tyndall, Clerk Maxwell, Lord Rayleigh, and others in regard to complementary colours and neutral tints, Mr. Spottiswoode exhibited and commented on some of the results obtained by himself by employing polarised light, which mainly agree with those given by Helmholtz, the eminent worker on this subject. If a beam of polarised light which has passed through a plate of crystal be analysed by a double-image prism two images appear tinted with complementary colours, which form white when made to overlap. If the plate be of quartz, cut perpendicularly to the axis, the images will change colour by a continuous sequence of tints when either polariser or analyser is turned continuously round. The colours so seen are, however, not simple colours of the spectrum, but mixed or residual tints—that is, the mixture of all those which remain when one or more have been extinguished. This is a direct deduction from the wave theory of light, and has been experimentally demonstrated by Mr. Spottiswoode. If a quartz plate of suitable thickness be used the spectrum of either of the images formed by the analyser will be crossed by a single dark band, which will move along the spectrum in one direction or the other, according to the direction in which either polariser or analyser is turned. It is this principle, said Mr. Spottiswoode, which enables us to use polarised light for investigating complementary colours; for, if we form the spectra of the two complementary images, we shall find in general that the dark band occupies one position in the ordinary and another in the extraordinary image. But, since the two images are complementary to one another, and the part extinguished in each is complementary to the part which remains, it follows that the part extinguished in one is the complementary of the part extinguished in the other; that is to say, the bands in the two spectra will always mark out two complementary portions of the spectrum. The bands thus produced are not sharply defined, like the Fraunhofer lines in the solar spectrum, but are bands with a core of minimum or zero illumination, gradually shading off at each side; so rapidly, however, that at a short distance from the core the adjoining colours appear in their full natural intensity. This being so, the colour suppressed in any band will be the tint compounded of portions of all the colours comprised within the visible limits of the band. The whole of the colour corresponding to the core will be suppressed; but of those colours on each side only portions, smaller and smaller as they recede from the core. When one band arrives at the green, moving in the direction of the red, the other or complementary band is just disappearing in the red. But at the same time another band is beginning to appear in the violet. We cannot, therefore, say that the green has for its complementary the red rather than the violet; the complementary in question is, in fact, a mixture of the two—a mixture which, when taken alone, is a reddish purple. In his experiments, by the extinction of different parts of the spectrum, Mr. Spottiswoode was enabled to deduce the composition of the complementary colours; and with an arrangement of the images and colours of polarised light, given by two double-image prisms, he produced fifteen tints or combinations of colour; and with an arrangement of the images and colours given by three double-image prisms, he produced 255 tints. The Duke of Northumberland was in the chair.

ERRONEOUS ESTIMATE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Mr. John Robert Seeley, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, gave the first of a course of three lectures on the Age of the French Revolution on Saturday last. In his opening remarks he said that the effect of the French Revolution upon the public mind had subsided since 1866, and it was now looked upon more coolly since France had lost her superiority and power of disturbing Europe. Formerly this revolution had been regarded by some as the source of inexhaustible benefits, and to it were attributed the fall of despotism and an improved condition in regard to wealth, social condition, and government. That there was a sanguine ferment of liberty in the public mind in 1815 was evident all over the Continent, and even in the Spanish American republics; but this, Mr. Seeley said, was not due to the French Revolution. It had been said that France waged war for twenty-three years, and gained her ends: though she herself was subdued, yet liberty was victorious. Napoleon has been justified; his ambition has been styled a virtue; and he has been regarded as the founder of a school of freedom for Europe. This, Mr. Seeley said, is transparent mystification, and has produced terrible results. The excesses and unparalleled disasters of the wars of the Revolution discredited liberty, and led France back to a more terrible despotism. Napoleon has been termed the soldier of democracy; but he rather put it down, and endeavoured to pacify slaves by showing them glory. Pitt, like William III. and Richelieu, endeavoured to overcome him by coalitions; but these, for the first time, failed. After the battle of Austerlitz, 1805, all the worst fears of Europe were realised; but, after the battle of Friedland (Napoleon's "crowning mercy"), there was the silence of the grave. Then appeared an unprecedented remedy, produced by sheer necessity. A new power arose which in seven years overthrew the new universal monarchy. This power was not derived from the French Revolution, which Castlereagh acknowledged in 1802 to be crushed. It was the general rising of the peoples to resist Napoleon. It first appeared in Spain in 1808, a memorable year for liberalism; then in Germany, Austria, and Russia. Napoleon was now not met by standing armies, but by the people themselves and their resources; and this great movement began through the failure of the old despotic Governments to cope with the enemy. The Princes lost their influence, and there was a general craving for constitutional government. The people triumphed over the adversary of their country, and therefore claimed to be treated in quite another fashion than before. It had become necessary to call on them for assistance, and it was needful to give them political rights. This movement was entirely independent of the French Revolution. If Napoleon had led against the nations an army of Tartars the result would have been just the same. It may be termed the anti-Napoleonic revolution. Napoleon rendered no direct assistance to the liberty of the people. It was the resistance to and the success against him which did the world good. He was a universal tyrant; and if he is to be worshipped, because of the indirect benefits derived from his overthrow, then a great plague, such as the cholera, is to be revered, because out of it has come sanitary reform.

EXCITABILITY OF NERVES.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his second lecture, on Tuesday last, discussed the various influences which can elevate or depress the excitability of the Nervous System. He showed, by experiment, that cold lowers the excitability of a nerve, so that it becomes impossible to excite it. The nerve, however, is not necessarily killed thereby; for, on the elevation of the temperature, the excitability returns. Within limits, the addition of heat increases the excitability; and heat renders the nerve more mobile. A galvanic current, if transmitted along a nerve, also affects the excitability, which is increased by the negative pole and diminished by the positive pole. The Professor showed that such substances as hemlock, belladonna, calabar bean, strychnia, chloral, and chloroform affect excitability, probably by a direct action of their molecules upon the nerve-molecules in various parts of the nervous system. By the action of belladonna, the excitability of the endings of the controlling nerves of the heart is suspended; but this nervous apparatus, although paralysed, is not killed; for, under the operation of its antagonist, calabar bean, the nerve-molecules again become mobile, and the controlling influence of the nerve over the heart is resumed. Chloral and chloroform temporarily suspend the excitability of certain parts of the brain. It may be that these things increase or diminish the proneness of the nerve-molecules to be thrown into a chemical or a merely mechanical motion. Some very suggestive remarks were made by the Professor upon the effect of the nutrition of nerve-tissue upon excitability. If the nutrition be entirely suspended the excitability is lost, paralysis being the result; but if it be only somewhat defective, excitability is increased. Even the strongest persons, when weakened by starvation, loss of blood, over-exertion, want of sleep, and various other conditions, become unusually excitable. Loud sounds annoy them, a bright light pains their eyes, they are very susceptible to painful impressions, and they are easily thrown into emotional states. They have usually a difficulty in keeping their mental as well as their bodily equilibrium. They stagger in thought and action, and are generally feeble and changeable. All these phenomena are probably owing to increased mobility of the nerve-molecules, resulting from their defective nutrition or from exhaustion. The cause of this increased excitability is, however, quite unknown. Professor Rutherford then showed how the velocity with which nerve-motion travels along a nerve is measured by Fick's beautiful pendulum myograph, a new instrument for the purpose. The velocity of the motor nerve of a frog is found to be about 90 feet in a second; of the human motor nerve, 111 feet in a second. The velocity is increased by heat and diminished by cold, and the difference between the rate in a frog and the rate in man is probably due to a difference in temperature; for if the frog's nerve be heated the velocity becomes as great or greater than in the warm-blooded animal. Whatever increases the excitability of a nerve increases the velocity. Light travels at the rate of 195,000 miles a second, while electricity flies along a wire at a rate of 87,500 miles a second; so that the nerve-motion is of a very tardy nature. A bird can fly as fast, and a stone may fly from a sling, as quickly as the nerve-impulse proceeds through a nerve.

The annual meeting of the members will take place on Friday next, at two p.m. At the evening meeting Professor Rolleston will give a discourse on the Early Inhabitants of the North of England.

The Good Templars held their annual grand lodge session in the Guildhall, Carnarvon, last week. Four hundred delegates, representing 676 lodges in North and South Wales, and a constituency of 42,000 members, took part in the deliberations. The Rev. Morris Morgan, Calvinistic minister, Aberdare, was elected Chief Templar, and Mr. John Lewis, Haverfordwest, Vice-Templar. The grand lodge for next year will be held at Aberystwith.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The two earliest of the five performances of last week have already been referred to, those of the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday necessarily remaining for present comment. "Guglielmo Tell," on Thursday, brought forward, as Arnoldo, a new tenor, Signor Bolis, who achieved a decided success by the display of a resonant tenor voice and much fine declamatory singing. He possesses an exceptionally high range—commanding the B natural in the chest voice, but apparently falling short of the extreme notes (C natural and C sharp) which Rossini has required from the representative of Arnoldo, and which are, indeed, rarely to be realised. One or two transpositions and omissions were therefore necessarily made, notwithstanding which, however, the performance of Signor Bolis was one that deserved, and met with, marked approbation throughout, and should find many repetitions, as rendering possible a hearing of one of the grandest of all operas—one which is too seldom heard, on account of the difficulty of filling the all-important part of the hero lover. He was greatly applauded in the recitative "Il mio giuro," which immediately follows his entry, in his share of the duet with Tell, of that with Mathilde, and in the great trio with Tell and Walter. His delivery of the appeal to his comrades to rescue Tell, "Corriam, voliam," was characterised by great energy, and drew forth fresh demonstrations of applause and a recall of the singer, who may be considered as a valuable acquisition in leading parts of heroic opera. The Princess Mathilde of Madame Sinico and the Tell of M. Maurel were the same fine performances as heretofore; and the recent debutante, Mdlle. Cottino, as Jemmy (Tell's son), sang well in the concerted music of the first act and in that of the apple-shooting scene. Mdlle. Scalchi reappeared as Eudige (Tell's wife), and other parts were also mostly as before, the fine voice of Signor Baggiolo as Walter having again been a powerful adjunct in the great trio with Arnoldo and Tell. In the one song of the Fisherman, Signor Sabater (a recent debutant) was applauded, and other subordinate characters were filled by Signori Tagliafico, Rossi, and Ragner. In the divertissement of the third act the "Tyrolienne" was skillfully danced by Mdlles. Girod, Petrolidi, and Bicesti. The scenic splendour of this establishment was, as before, an important feature in the representation of the opera.

On Friday "Les Huguenots" was given, with Mdlle. d'Angeri as Valentina, affording another proof of the progress of this meritorious young artist. Mdlle. Marimon, as Margherita di Valois, sang the florid music of the part with much brilliancy. Signor Nicolini—who was the Raoul, as heretofore—sang and acted with great effect, as did Signor Cotogni as the Count di Nevers; the cast having included, as formerly, Mdlle. Scalchi as the Page, and Signor Baggiolo as Marcello.

On Saturday "Il Barbiere" was given again, with the same cast as on the previous Tuesday.

On Monday "Guglielmo Tell" was repeated, and the opera again included Signor Bolis's successful performance as Arnoldo, with the other important features above referred to.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Albani appeared for the first time this season, and as Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," displayed a progress in vocal power and style that will doubtless enhance the already high position held by this artist. In the opening cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," with its preliminary recitative; in the following duet with her lover, Edgardo; in that with her brother, Enrico; and, above all, in the music of the contract scene, her singing was characterised by brilliancy, refinement, and pathos, such as called forth repeated demonstrations of enthusiastic applause from an audience that completely filled the theatre. The impression thus produced was increased by the admirable delivery of the scene of delirium, in which the pure, fresh quality of Mdlle. Albani's voice, her fine bravura execution, and general refinement of expression formed a triumphant climax to her performance. There can be no question that this gifted and accomplished young artist will, this season, prove a greater source of attraction than ever. The occasion referred to brought back Signor Pavani, who sang with great effect as Edgardo; the admirable singing of Signor Cotogni as Enrico Aston having been, as formerly, an important feature in the opera.

For Thursday "La Sonnambula" was announced, with Mdlle. Albani as Amina; for the following evening, "Un Ballo in Maschera" was promised, with the reappearance of Mdlle. Pezzotta and the debut of Mdlle. Bianchi; and to-night (Saturday), "Guglielmo Tell" is to be given again.

The first of this season's morning concerts in the Floral Hall is to take place to-day (Saturday), with a programme of strong interest, including the co-operation of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The promised repetition of "Fidelio," on Thursday week, was replaced by that of "Marta," in consequence of the indisposition of Mdlle. Titiens, the continuance of which also caused the postponement of the performance of "Les Huguenots," instead of which, on Saturday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given, with Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Rosina. The fine singing of this lady in Rossini's music rendered it the more a matter of regret that she should have chosen such a puerile piece as Offenbach's bolero, "C'est l'Espagne," (from "Les Bavardes"), for interpolation in the singing-lesson scene. It was, however, more applauded than anything in the opera itself. Signor Ramini, as Almaviva, rather lessened the impression which he had previously made by his debut, as Lionello in "Marta"; as did also Signor Catalani, as Figaro, that which he recently produced by his performance as Don Pizarro, in "Fidelio." The Bartolo of Signor Borella (who reappeared on this occasion) and the Basilio of Signor Agnesi were worthy of the reputation of those artists.

On Monday that estimable tenor Signor Fancelli reappeared as Lionello in "Marta," which was otherwise cast as recently given here, except that Signor Borella resumed the part of Lord Tristano. On Tuesday "La Favorita" was repeated, on Thursday "Les Huguenots" was to be given, and for to-night (Saturday) "Fidelio" is promised.

The twenty-third season of the New Philharmonic concerts began at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon. The promised performance of Sir Julius Benedict's symphony in G minor was postponed until the second concert (on Wednesday evening last), and Beethoven's in B flat was given instead. The overture to "Euryanthe," and that composed by Carl Reinecke in 1871, in celebration of the peace, completed the orchestral pieces, all which were finely played by a band comprising many of our best instrumentalists. Mdlle. Marie Krebs reappeared, and made a marked impression by her skilful performances of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in C minor and two unaccompanied solo pieces by Schumann. The vocalists were Mdlles. Marimon and Scalchi. Herr Ganz and Dr. Wylde alternately officiated as conductor.

The last but one of the eighteenth series of Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts included an admirable performance, by Mr. Edward Dannreuther, of a pianoforte concerto, with

orchestral accompaniments by Edvard Grieg, which was heard for the first time in England on this occasion. The composer, still young, is a Norwegian whose music has already commanded much attention in Germany by its distinct individuality of character. We shall, doubtless, soon have further opportunity of speaking of this interesting work, the impression made by which, on Saturday, was highly favourable. The programme included Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, Gounod's overture to "Le médecin malgré lui," and Mendelssohn's to "Athalia," with vocal solos by Miss Blanche Cole, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Celli. The closing performances of to-day (Saturday) will comprise Beethoven's "Choral" symphony, and Schumann's overture and a selection from his incidental music to "Manfred."

The second concert of the new season of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the first part of the programme closed with the overture of Schumann's opera, "Genoveva," and commenced with Spohr's grandest orchestral symphony (the fourth of his nine works of the kind) composed in illustration of Carl Pfeiffer's metaphysical poem, "Die Weihe der Töne," properly "The Consecration of Sound," but long erroneously Anglicised as "The Power of Sound." Mdlle. Krebs played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat (the "Emperor") with great effect; Miss S. Ferrari sang Bach's aria, "My heart ever faithful," and Miss Sterling gave Mozart's canzonet, "Quando miro," both with much expression. The second part of the programme consisted of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, the vocal solos by the ladies just named. The performances throughout were worthy of the reputation of the society and of its conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.

Mrs. R. C. Roney (Miss Helen Hogarth) gave her farewell concert at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on Monday afternoon. A very full programme included the names of several distinguished artists. Mrs. Roney—who has for some time been favourably known as a teacher of music in London—has accepted an appointment as professor of singing at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett Scholarship took place last Saturday, at the Royal Academy of Music, Tottenham-street, Hanover-square. The examiners were: the Principal (Sir Sterndale Bennett), Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Mr. F. R. Cox, Mr. W. G. Cousins, Mr. F. B. Jewson, and Mr. H. C. Lunn, and the results were as follow:—Charlton T. Speer, elected; F. W. W. Bampfylde, highly commended; T. Sylver and J. C. Andrews, commended.

THEATRES.

Our account of new plays is not quite so satisfactory as might be desired. A kind of poetical piece at the Haymarket, entitled "Love's Paradise," did not prosper so well in the ear of the audience as it appears to have done in the eyes of the author, who was content to remain anonymous. Subsequently to the first night it has been neatly cut and trimmed, and is now altogether more presentable to a London audience. The legend of "Cupid and Psyche" serves for the material of the action and dialogue. The scene is Olympus, where Mercury explains to Venus the beauty of her rival Psyche diminishes the number of her own worshippers. He then disguises himself as "an oracle," and, visiting King Phniddos, declares that Psyche, one of his daughters, must be fastened to a rock on the seashore until consumed by a sea-monster. Psyche, accordingly, undergoes the fate of Andromeda; but Zephyrus captures the octopus and transmits it to the Brighton aquarium. Cupid, meanwhile, transfers Psyche to Paradise, whence she is afterwards banished for her disobedience; but Apollo renders her immortal, and thus makes her capable of sharing her husband's abode. Mrs. Alfred Mallon impersonates Mercury, and Miss Fanny Gwynne Cupid. Miss Fanny Wright as Psyche, and Miss B. Henri as Venus, are pleasant representatives of two charming deities. The scenery, which is by Messrs. O'Connor and Morris, is exceedingly good.

On Saturday a new play was produced at the Queen's, but so badly rehearsed, as well as poorly written, that it was difficult to sustain the interest of the audience. It is called "Fair France," and is founded on the story of Marshal Ney. The author is Mr. West Digges, who acts in it himself, as Grégoire, the son of the unfortunate soldier. The drama is divided into four acts, appropriated to the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, winter. Mr. Creswick sustained the part of Ney with great ability, but the dialogue intrusted to him was so inadequate to the situations that his powers were wasted. Throughout the action there was a want of explanation, and the audience had to draw on their own knowledge of the subject. We were conducted into the presence of historical events—such as the Ball at Brussels and the Battle of Waterloo—but nothing was realised, or attempted to be realised, of the incidents. For the first, a tableau of Mr. H. O'Neill's picture, "Before Waterloo," was exhibited, preceded, however, by no ball, or "revelry," though Byron's lines are quoted on the bills. Unfortunately, too, the stage was kept waiting; during which interval the poet's description might have been declaimed with advantage. Some pathos was excited by the last scenes, particularly where Ney parts from his children; and then came "Gérôme's celebrated picture" for the concluding tableau. The audience did not appreciate the introduction of these works of art; and, minus these, the merits of the play are so small that it has no self-sustaining force.

The French plays have now their home at the Princess's. Balzac's "La Marâtre" has been a great boon to the admirers of the horrible. The repulsive incidents are better suited to a novel than to a drama. The duel between the stepmother and daughter is carried out to the bitter end. The acting of Marie Laurent and Mdlle. Kelly added, by its excellence, to the terror of the scene. On Monday "L'Honneur de la Maison" was performed for the first time in England. Madame Marie Laurent supported the principal rôle.

A reduction of 2s. per ton in the price of coals took place in the London market on Monday.

A numerous deputation on Monday waited upon the Duke of Richmond to protest against the opening of the National Museums and Art-Galleries on Sundays. His Grace promised to give the arguments on both sides his careful consideration.

Another board school, situated in Crook's-ground, Chelsea, was opened on Monday evening last. The Rev. Canon Cromwell, who occupied the chair, was supported on the platform, among other gentlemen, by the Parliamentary representatives of the borough, Sir C. Dilke and Mr. W. Gordon.

Major Frank Bolton, in his monthly report upon the metropolitan water supply, states that the number of miles of streets containing mains constantly charged with water, and upon which hydrants could at once be fixed, are as follow:—Kent Company, 64 miles; New River, 168; East London, 70; South-west and Vauxhall, 160; West Middlesex, 65; Grand Junction, 41; Lambeth, 90; Chelsea, 50—making a length of 648 miles.

THE SCULLERS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

Our last weekly chronicle of "National Sports" contained an account of the match for the Thames Scullers' Championship, and a stake of £200 each side, between Joseph Henry Sadler, late of Putney, and Robert Bagnall, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Their race took place on Thursday week, between two and three in the afternoon. As we observed, Sadler won an easy victory, getting a boat's length ahead before they had gone 200 yards, and finishing with an advantage of six lengths. The distance from Putney to Mortlake was done in 24 min. 15 sec. Our illustration shows the scene at the end of the race, if race it may be called at that period. Sadler, who holds the championship, is thirty-five years of age, and weighs eleven stone. His competitor is a younger man by ten years.

THE LATE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The disaster, on Tuesday week, in the Astley Deep Pit of Messrs. B. Ashton and Co.'s Dunkirk Colliery, at Dukinfield, near Manchester, was mentioned in our last. It was fatal to fifty-two lives, including that of Charles Jones, one of the men who went down to explore the passages and to rescue the living or remove the bodies of the dead. The explosion took place near eight o'clock in the evening, when about sixty men were at work in that part of the mine, which is an incline called "the down brow," from the bottom of the downcast shaft to the north workings. This should, under ordinary circumstances, have been the safest part. The fresh air from above is drawn into the "downcast shaft" by the heat of a great furnace near its bottom. After traversing all the passages, the "levels," and the "workings," as the multitude of galleries are called, the air quits the mine by the "upcast shaft," a second deep cylindrical pit, or well, usually not far from the downcast shaft by which it entered. The Astley Pit is one of the deepest in that part of England, the depth of its downcast shaft being 681 yards. The north workings extend 1600 yards, and the south workings nearly 1000 yards. Four hundred men and boys are employed here, in two sets alternately, by day and night. There were about 150 at work, in different parts of the mine, when the explosion took place. The "down-brow" is a spacious tunnel, seventy yards or eighty yards long and quite sixteen yards wide, forming one of the main inlets of fresh air. But the roof of this tunnel had shown symptoms of giving way, and a party of five men were employed in underpinning or propping it, to prevent a fall of "dirt," as the earth, or any substance not coal, is usually called. While they were so engaged, within twenty or thirty yards of the downcast shaft, the huge mass of the roof actually fell. They all escaped injury but George Hartshorn, the engineer, who was not crushed, but was suffocated afterwards. The fallen mass almost closed up the wide tunnel, leaving but a very small space at top. There must have been a vast discharge of inflammable gas from the rent made in the roof above. This instantly took fire and exploded, but those at the mouth of the pit scarcely heard or saw anything of the explosion. The "after-damp," or "choke-damp," as usual, caused the death of many whom the fire had spared. About a dozen, whose workings lay nearer the shaft, were able to escape by the return airway. A large number of men at the surface, directed by Mr. Hilton, the colliery manager, worked diligently that night to get the entrance cleared and to search for their lost comrades. Most of the dead bodies were brought up in the next day or two. The families of the men killed are much pitied, and a subscription has been opened for their relief, which was headed by Mr. Ashton, the principal of the Dunkirk Colliery Company, with £500. Several who came up alive were taken to the local infirmary, where more than one died.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

THE MOON is very near and to the left of Saturn during the early night hours of the 8th, the distance between them increasing as the night advances. She is near Mercury on the 15th, Mars on the 16th, Venus on the 17th, and Jupiter during the night of the 24th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 1st	at 9 minutes	after 4h.	in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 9th	" 12	" 7	" morning.
New Moon	" 15th	" 17	" 10	" afternoon.
First Quarter	" 23rd	" 19	" 3	" morning.
Full Moon	" 31st	" 46	" 6	" morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 14th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 26th. There is a Partial Eclipse of the Moon on May 1. The beginning of the eclipse will be at 2h. 25m. p.m., the middle at 4h. 3m. p.m., and the ending at 5h. 41m. p.m. Rather more than four fifths of the Moon will be obscured. The Moon does not rise here on this day till 7h. 32m. p.m., and therefore the eclipse is not visible here.

MERCURY is a morning star till the 25th day, rising on the 5th at 4h. 1m. a.m., or 27m. before sunrise; on the 10th at 3h. 56m. a.m., or 23m. before the Sun; on the 15th at 3h. 51m. a.m., or 20m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 3h. 52m. a.m., or 12m. before the Sun; on the 25th at 3h. 55m. a.m., or 3m. before the Sun; and from May 26 to July 28 this planet rises in daylight. On the 25th he sets a few minutes after the Sun, and on the last day he sets at 8h. 56m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th, in his ascending node on the 22nd, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th, and in perihelion on the 26th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 10th day at 9h. 24m. p.m., or 1h. 49m. after sunset, which interval gradually increases to 2h. 1m. by the 20th day, and to 2h. 7m. by the end of the month (the planet setting on this day at 10h. 10m. p.m.). She is near Mars on the 4th, the Moon on the 17th, and in perihelion on the last day.

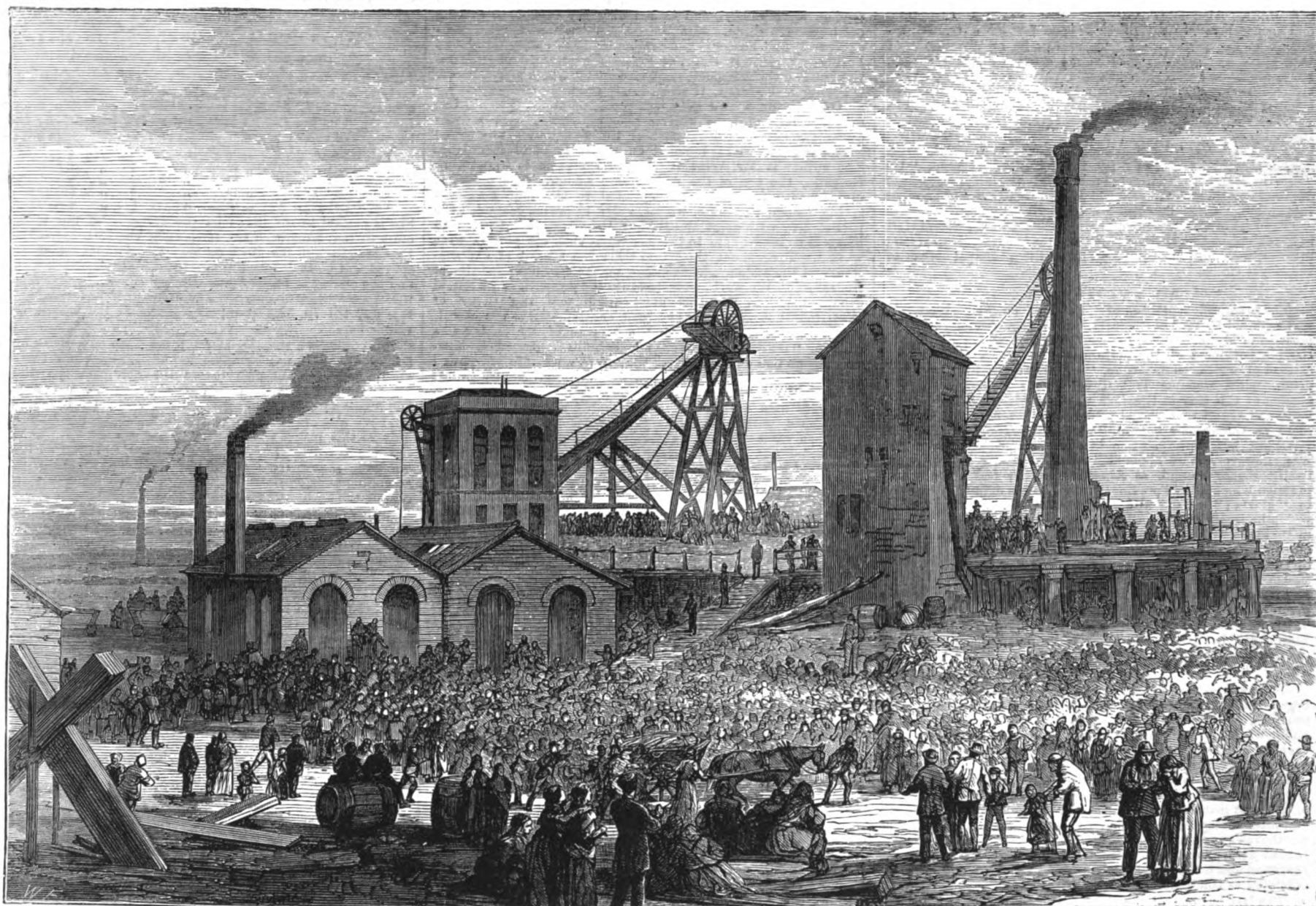
MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st day at 9h. 8m. p.m., or 1h. 47m. after the Sun, which interval gradually decreases to 1h. 30m. by the 11th day, and to 1h. 14m. by the 21st; this planet sets on the last day at 9h. p.m., or 57m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at Oh. 57m. p.m., and near the Moon at midnight on the 16th.

JUPITER is visible till the morning, setting on the 2nd day at 3h. 23m. a.m., or 1h. 10m. before sunrise; on the 12th at 2h. 42m., or 1h. 33m. before sunrise; on the 22nd at 2h. 2m. a.m.; and on the last day at 1h. 23m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 2h. 19m. He is due south at 8h. 56m. p.m. on the 1st, and at 7h. 59m. p.m. on the 15th. He is stationary among the stars on the 19th, and near the Moon on the 24th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising at 1h. 55m. a.m. on the 1st day; at 1h. 29m. a.m., or 2h. 53m. before the Sun, on the 8th; at Oh. 50m. a.m. on the 18th; at Oh. 11m. a.m. on the 28th, preceding sunrise by 3h. 44m.; on the last day he rises just before midnight. He passes the meridian or is due south on the 1st at 6h. 30m. a.m., and on the 15th at 5h. 37m. a.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 4th, near the Moon on the 8th, and stationary among the stars on the 25th.



SCULLERS' RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES: THE FINISH.



THE ASTLEY DEEP PIT COLLIERY, DUKINFIELD: SCENE OF THE LATE EXPLOSION.



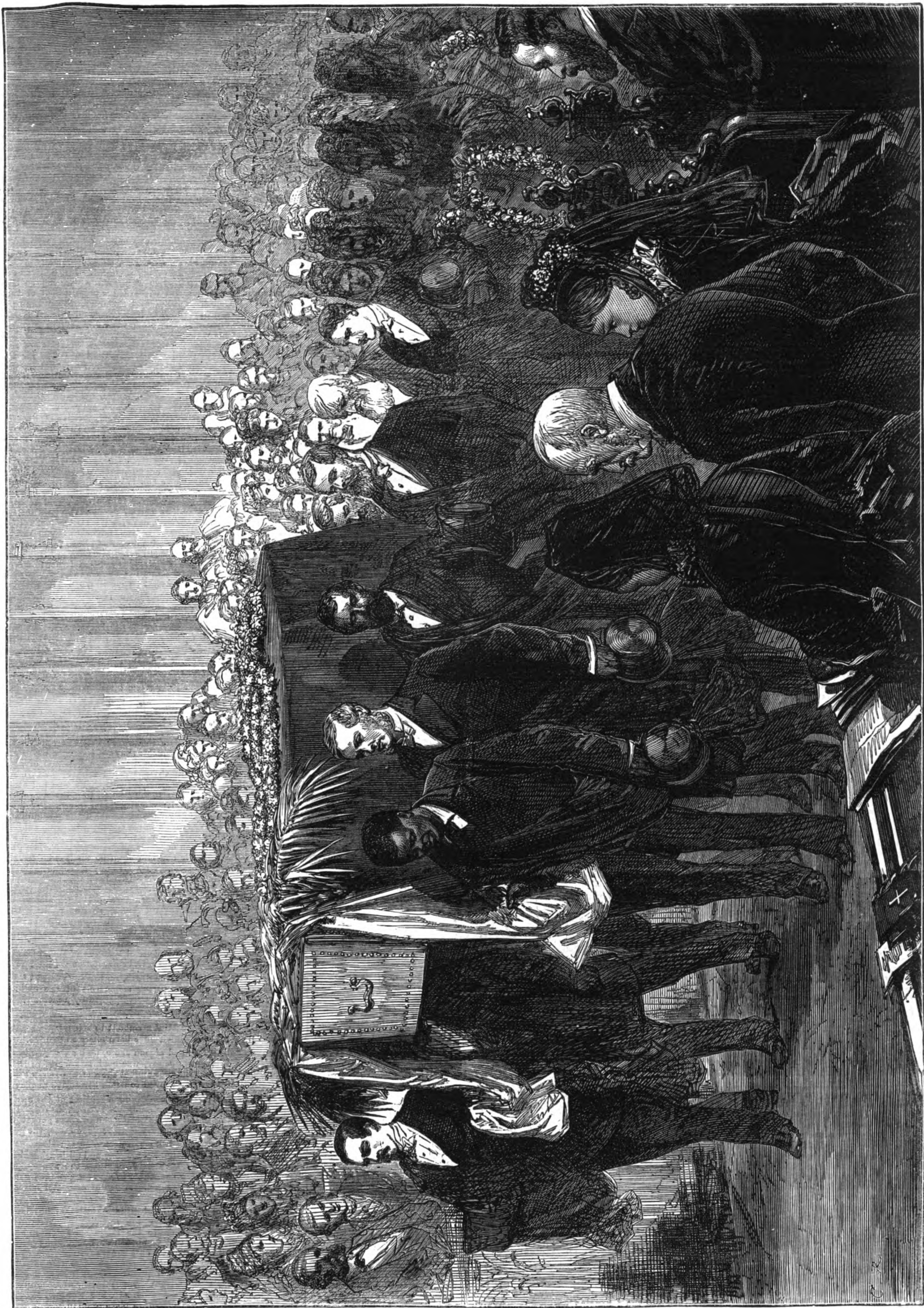
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JAPONAIS.

P. M. LENOIR.



FUNERAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FUNERAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The mortal remains of the great missionary explorer of Central Africa were brought to this country by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Malwa*, arriving at Southampton on Wednesday week. They were on Saturday laid in the grave at Westminster Abbey with the honours of a public funeral. These proceedings are the subject of several of our illustrations.

A deputation of the Royal Geographical Society, with a few of Dr. Livingstone's personal friends, had awaited the arrival of the *Malwa*, which had been delayed two or three days. They were the Rev. Dr. Moffat, his father-in-law; Mr. James Young, of Kelly, the munificent supporter of Livingstone's expeditions; Mr. W. F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey, a distinguished African traveller and sportsman, who has also contributed largely to defray Livingstone's expense of travelling; Colonel J. A. Grant, the companion traveller with Captain Speke; the Rev. Horace Waller; Mr. H. M. Stanley, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*; General Rigby, formerly Consul at Zanzibar; and Mr. W. Oswald Livingstone, son of the great explorer. These gentlemen were taken out to meet the *Malwa* off Netley, early in the morning, by the steam-tender *Aid*, under the orders of Admiral Sir W. Hall, director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and Captain Black, superintendent. They were joined by Mr. Arthur Young, of Zanzibar, who had come in the *Malwa* from Aden to Suez in charge of Dr. Livingstone's body and of his papers, and had reached England from Suez by the overland route. On board the *Malwa* they were received by Captain Tomlin, and by Mr. Thomas Livingstone, the eldest son of Dr. Livingstone, a mercantile agent in Egypt. Jacob Wainwright, a negro youth educated by the Church Missionary Society, who had been in Dr. Livingstone's service, was also on board the *Malwa*. That vessel, after some delay, entered the company's dock, where she was to lie, while the body of Dr. Livingstone was to be put on board a smaller boat for landing at the Royal Pier. It was about eleven o'clock.

The gentlemen present were conducted to the mail-room, where the coffin lay, covered with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's flag. The mail-room was also draped with the Union Jack. Mr. Alderton, chief officer of the *Malwa*, had charge of these arrangements. Alongside the *Malwa* in dock now lay the small Isle of Wight steamer *Queen*, on board which were the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. E. Jones, the Sheriff, Mr. Gamlen, the Town Clerk, the Senior and Junior Bailiffs, the Aldermen and some Town Councillors, in their robes, but with crape arm-bands, and Sir F. Perkins, M.P. for the borough. The coffin was hoisted by a pulley from the *Malwa* to the deck of the *Queen*, while all present reverently took off their hats. The *Queen* conveyed it to the Royal Pier, where the procession was marshalled to escort the hearse to the railway station. A wreath of camellias and other flowers was placed on the coffin, now covered with the Union Jack, as it lay on the deck of the *Queen*. This was done by a lady, Mrs. Phillips. The ships and public buildings and Foreign Consulates had their flags lowered half-mast high.

The hearse, drawn by four horses, waited at the end of the pier. The coffin, enveloped in the usual velvet pall, fringed with white silk, was carried from the steam-boat along the landing-stage. The pall-bearers were Sheriff Gamlen, Bailiffs Pearce and Purkiss, and Messrs. Weston, Phippard, and G. Perkins, members of the Corporation. The procession, led by the Mayor, included the municipality and magistracy, the relatives of Dr. Livingstone, the members of the Royal Geographical Society, the clergy and medical gentlemen of the town, the Foreign Consuls, the School Board, the Council of the Hartley Institute, and committees of other literary societies. An immense throng of people stood in High-street, Bridge-street, and Oxford-street, along the mile-long road to the station. Our engraving shows the hearse, with the Rev. Dr. Moffat, Mr. Thomas Livingstone on his right, and Mr. Oswald Livingstone on his left hand, walking close behind it. Those who follow next the family are Colonel Grant, the Rev. Horace Waller, Mr. Young, and Mr. Webb; behind these are Mr. H. M. Stanley, Admiral Hall, and others; lastly, Jacob Wainwright. It was about noon when the procession took place. The coffin was conveyed to London by railway, and the members of the Royal Geographical Society took it to their house in Savile-row. A surgical examination of the body was made by Sir William Ferguson, assisted by Dr. Loudon, of Hamilton, a former professional attendant of Dr. Livingstone. Dr. Kirk, the Rev. Dr. Moffat, the Rev. Horace Waller, and Mr. Webb were present. It was proved beyond doubt that the body was that of Dr. Livingstone. The left arm-bone showed the old fracture, caused by the bite of a lioness thirty years ago, which has often been noticed as a mark of his identity.

The body was transferred from the rough Zanzibar coffin to one of English oak, bearing the inscription: "David Livingstone, born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 19, 1813; died at Ilala, Central Africa, May 4, 1873." It lay in the Map Room of the Royal Geographical Society's house till Saturday morning. Wreaths of flowers to deck the bier were sent by Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lady Bartle Frere, and Dr. Altschul; lastly, by her Majesty the Queen. This crowning gift, on Saturday morning, was inscribed, "A tribute of respect and admiration from Queen Victoria." Before the funeral ceremony a short religious service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a Scottish Presbyterian Minister. The chief mourners and the deputies of several learned societies were present at this service. Among them was the French Vice Admiral Baron Roncière de Nury, President of the Geographical Society of Paris.

A procession of twelve mourning-coaches was then formed, to follow the hearse to Westminster Abbey. In the first carriage were Mr. Thomas and Mr. Oswald Livingstone, the Rev. Dr. Moffat, and Mr. James Vavasour. In the second were General Sir T. Steele and Mr. Webb, who had been travelling companions of Livingstone in Africa, with two young negroes, Jacob Wainwright and Mr. Stanley's Kalulu. The third conveyed the Rev. Horace Waller, Vicar of Leytonstone, one of Bishop Mackenzie's mission on the Shire; Mr. Oswald, one of the oldest comrades of Livingstone's explorations; Mr. E. D. Young, who led one of the expeditions in search of Livingstone; and Mr. H. M. Stanley, who afterwards found him. Among those who filled the nine other mourning-coaches were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Houghton, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Colonel Grant, Sir W. Ferguson, Mr. Young of Kelly, Dr. Hooker, the Lords Provost of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Mayor of Southampton. Many private carriages, which were empty, followed the procession, those of the Queen and the Prince of Wales being first. They passed through St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Charing-cross, and Parliament-street, to the Broad Sanctuary, and to the west front of the Abbey.

The coffin, as it was carried in, was supported by eight pall-bearers—Sir T. Steele, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Webb, Dr. Kirk, the Rev. Mr. Waller, Mr. E. D. Young, Mr. Stanley, and Jacob Wainwright. Livingstone's two sons were joined by his two daughters, who were with Mrs. Webb, of Newstead Abbey. The procession with the coffin entered by Dean's-yard and the

Cloisters. A very numerous congregation filled all the space in the nave and aisles. It included many persons of rank and distinction, the Lord Mayor of London, and deputations from all the missionary societies.

The grave was prepared in the centre of the nave, next that of Major Rennell, opposite the monument of Field Marshal Wade. The nave was carpeted with black cloth, but here was a raised dais, with a white rim, for the reading-desk of the clergy. Those officiating were Dean Stanley and Canons Conway and Leighton, with four or five Minor Canons. The music was performed by the full choir of the abbey, strengthened by voices from the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, and the Temple Church, under Mr. Flood Jones, the precentor; Mr. Turle playing the organ. The religious ceremony was very impressive, and our illustration of this scene has a more than ordinary degree of interest.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

From various causes—among which, we regret to say, must be included the ill-health of some leading members—the present exhibition of this society is, it seems to us, inferior to most of its predecessors of recent years, at least in the department of figures. It will be at once understood that the display must have suffered considerably when we say that the absentees are Messrs. Walker, Carl Haag, Marks, North, Shields, Holman Hunt, Bradley, and Jenkins, together with Mr. Ruskin and the rest of the honorary members. Other contributors—among whom are Messrs. Dobson, Palmer, Pinwell, Lamont, Macbeth, Marsh, Hale, and Houghton—are represented but sparingly, and the last five quite inadequately. With the exception of the president, Sir John Gilbert, few of the members of long standing have exerted themselves according to their wont, and two posts of honour are filled (deservedly) by Mr. E. K. Johnson and F. Powell. Moreover, the works are not only fewer, but they appear to have been arranged with less care than usual. A very unsymmetrical and unequal top-line of pictures may be as agreeable to some as a "picturesque sky-line" in architecture; but the effect is not, in our eyes, enhanced when the inequalities reveal shreds and tatters of drapery that must convey an impression of parsimony unexpected from this society, which is surely far from out at elbows otherwise. The members should be advised not to rest on their laurels; the junior "Institute," in its current show, is nearly, if not quite, abreast of its parent, and bids fair to continue its rapid advance.

Two new members have been elected since the last exhibition—namely, Miss Clara Montalba and Mr. W. Duncan, son of the veteran E. Duncan. Miss Montalba is a painter chiefly of architectural subjects, whose sketches we have admired at various exhibitions for their spirit and rich, harmonious colouring. These qualities, with more completeness, distinguish three Venetian views here, especially the interior of the Greek Church at Venice (66), with its gorgeously-decorated golden ikonostasis, the mellow splendour of the tones of which is rendered with the feeling for colour of a true artist. In the contributions of Mr. W. Duncan figures—not, as might be expected, landscape—form the leading element of interest. Two of them illustrate Fouché's pretty story of "Undine"—No. 115, where, giving farewell to her knightly husband, Huldbrand, she leaps from the boat into the Danube, and 247, where, reappearing, she gives him the kiss of death—a poetic incident poetically treated. The other drawings represent "Fra Angelico" (253) painting on a wall of his convent, San Marco, at Florence, a fresco of the heavenly hierarchy, somewhat similar in composition to the picture in the National Gallery (this drawing we shall engrave), and a female figure in a golden robe "Listening" (233) at a door. There is good colour in these drawings also, with other technical merits; but we shall look for more important works from both the new members.

As already intimated, Sir John Gilbert is in force. One of his finest works of later years, to our mind, is the large illustration (16) of "Othello"—the scene in the first act where Desdemona pleads her love of the Moor and her duty as a wife in extenuation of her disobedience as a daughter. The facility and felicity of the arrangement, and the exuberant picturesqueness of the execution and colouring, are all that might be expected; while the characters' actions and gestures are, as always, descriptive and suggestive; but the artist does not, this time, stop here: the several faces have a degree of expressiveness which renders the work more sympathetically penetrative and less superficial as a dramatic conception than usual. Sir John's grasp of character and expression is also displayed in the drawing entitled "Conspiracy" (34), illustrative of the first scene of the fourth act of "King Richard II." Not less capital in its way is the lusty Cavalier trumpeter sounding "A Recall" (52). Two or three drawings of smaller dimensions fully partake of the excellence of those before mentioned. Simple announcement, rather than criticism, seems all that is called for in reference to the contributions of some other painters whose styles are familiar. Mr. F. W. Topham, for instance, sends an example of his well-known manner in "The Church Porch" (123)—a handsome Spanish Señora, accompanied by her duenna, giving alms to a boy of a group of beggars. Mr. F. Taylor is best represented in "Wild-Boar Hunt—the First Spear" (135). In a drawing of "One of Cromwell's Troopers" (23) the taking air of sketchy smartness is preserved at some sacrifice of correct draughtsmanship. Of Mr. Birkett Foster's drawings we like best "The Spring" (75), with rustic children and sheep. But, in aiming apparently at a larger style, Mr. Foster seems to be losing some of the charm of earlier works. Mr. W. Goodall has a good drawing (143) indicating the evils of the lottery system in Italy, so long fostered by the Papal Government—a man is reading to a group of cottagers the blanks they have evidently drawn. Mr. A. D. Fripp's "Starring in the Provinces" (122), an organ-man (with accompaniment from a knife-grinder), is amusing; but we much prefer his coast scene called "Sea Anemones" (231), which is remarkable for its beautiful opalescent hues and open-air brilliance. Despite its conventionality, there is genuine imaginative art—the imaginative art which renders all things subservient to its ideal conception—in Mr. S. Palmer's "Old England's Sunday Evening," a landscape with peasants wending their way churchwards through golden corn-fields and the glowing haze of autumn sunset.

Among figure drawings by more recently-elected members we have to welcome one of Mr. Dobson's nearly life-size female bust studies, this time entitled "Purity" (107), with lily blossoms in her hand. We take it that samples of flesh-painting in water colour on this scale, so simple and transparent in means, so unrivalled in breadth of tone and effect, are most salutary in a gallery where first came into vogue methods of niggling in body-colours which we maintain to be mistaken, however ably supported. No artist here has made a greater advance this year than Mr. E. K. Johnson, in his gay garden scene, with ladies, who might be our great-grandmothers, collecting heaps of rose-leaves (44), and still more in "The Reader" (71), from the same period, with a young fellow reciting poetry to a couple of fair girls perched on a low-hanging tree-bough. Waiving an objection to the technical

methods employed, and excepting a little monotony in the flesh-tints and some other passages, both drawings are among the most enjoyable in the room. Mr. Pinwell's single contribution, called "The Beggars' Roost" (63), represents characteristic figures, seated on a bench, from studies made at Tangiers, whither the artist repaired last winter for the benefit of his health. It is but just to Mr. Pinwell's reputation to say that this work is evidently incomplete; the female beggar to the left evinces, however, his feeling for grace. Mr. Alma Tadema sends four small Roman subjects in long narrow compartments, which are distinguished by his original taste in colour, and archaeological propriety. The gem of the four is "Autumn" (249), with idlers seated on a wayside marble bench and a couple of lovers strolling among tree-trunks and sere leaves in the distance. Mr. J. D. Watson has several meritorious pleasing drawings, with cavaliers and maidens in amatory converse. We like equally well, however, "A Check" (193), one of two sporting bits, with a truthful effect of light.

The sections of landscape, marine, and architecture are comparatively more rich; but here, also, the grateful recollection of former achievements must not blind us to the manifest falling off in some works with well-known names attached. There are, on the other hand, works by artists of long standing which take a higher place relatively than usual—as, for instance, the contributions of Messrs. T. Danby, Jackson (views about the Thames and Plymouth), Newton, S. Read, Naftel, and C. Smith. Familiar as we are with Mr. T. Danby's Welsh lake views, with their rather monotonously serene, sunny effects, and their decidedly conventional manipulation—yet this year they seem, particularly Nos. 7 and 118, to convey a novel sense of sweet repose, an exceptionally happy impression of broad, all-pervading daylight. Mr. S. Read has hardly within our recollection exhibited a drawing so rich and vigorous in colour and effect as his presentment of that fine old Low Countries' interior at Antwerp, the "Brewers' Corporation-Room" (271). The true sphere for this artist lies, we think, in subjects of this class, after due acknowledgment of the merit of his view (45) of the precipitous rocks of Handa Island on the Sutherlandshire coast, with their myriads of sea-birds. All who sympathise with Mr. Britton Willis for the loss of his life's labour by the fire at the Pantechnicon will rejoice to find no traces in his works of the severe blow he sustained. So far from that, indeed, we have never had more charming drawings from his hand than the "Scene on the Wye, near Ross" (119), and "Goodrich Castle, on the Wye—Early Morning" (160). Artificiality in the juxtaposition of hues in, we think, less noticeable in Mr. Richardson's Italian views than formerly, but we miss the decision and crispness of touch of earlier works. Mr. Dodgson, on the contrary, in his views from the Yorkshire moors, Whitby Scaur, and the "Valley of the Water-Ark, Goathland" (26 and 131), is more sparkling—must we not say, also, more spotty?—than ever; so much so that gradations of atmosphere and breadth of repose are impossible. The sterling, but occasionally too quiet and modest, ability of Mr. E. Duncan is shown in several views on the Thames; but his most effective drawing is a marine piece (139), with boats oyster-dredging. In the same category of unpretending ability may be placed the contributions from the Isle of Sark (19) and Argyllshire (123) by Mr. George Fripp; the Welsh and Surrey views by Mr. C. Davidson (who, however, is generally more painstaking); "A Caravan Overtaken by a Sand-Storm" (114), by Mr. E. A. Goodall; and Mr. Brierly's single drawing of "Admiral Blake Waiting to Attack the Royalist Fleet Anchored in the Tagus under Prince Rupert" (198). Mr. H. C. Waite's snow-covered "Cambrian Heights" (163) is one of the most successful works by this artist we have seen, though a little mannered and "woolly." By-the-way, washing and sponging appear to be coming too freely into use by other of the artists lately named, judging by the tameness and semi-opacity the employment of the expedients are apt to engender.

Three or four artists have yet to be noticed whose productions are among the choicest in the room. Of these Mr. F. Powell challenges special attention with his large drawing, "The Isles of the Sea" (180), which is a marine piece, not a landscape—the isles lying in cloud, and scud, and mist across the sea in the distance. The feature of this fine work is the painting of the heavy sea, which evinces the artist's mastery in seizing and accurately recording the form and action of great waves in conformity with the governing laws of disturbance and equipoise, and the accidents of light, shade, and reflection. We have only one objection to offer—i.e., that the network of wavelets spread over the large waves are rather mechanically regular, and not sufficiently foreshortened on the receding surfaces. Mr. Alfred W. Hunt's small Welsh and Scotch subjects (Nos. 246, 260, and 265) convey, as heretofore, a delightful and purely artistic impression of lovely phases of natural effect; but they must be seen—their charm cannot be analysed. Several equally unambitious drawings by Mr. Boyce, remarkable for truth of aspect and comparatively free from the photographic rigidity of earlier works, are likewise commended to the visitor. Lastly, Mr. A. Goodwin takes a foremost place among the newest associates with several Alpine scenes, painted with feeling and delicacy, showing on the slopes the summer tapestry of rose, and gentian, and other of the Alpine flora.

The Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours opened on Monday. We must reserve our notice till next week.

We regret to announce the death, on the 19th inst., of Mr. Owen Jones. We are preparing a portrait of the eminent decorative artist, which will be accompanied by a memoir.

The authorities of the Mint are about to coin a large number of half crowns, none of which have been made since 1848.

A successful poultry and pigeon show, under the auspices of the Derry Ornithological Society, was held, last week, in Derry Corporation Hall, and the first annual show of the Derry Floral and Horticultural Society proved to be an attractive display.

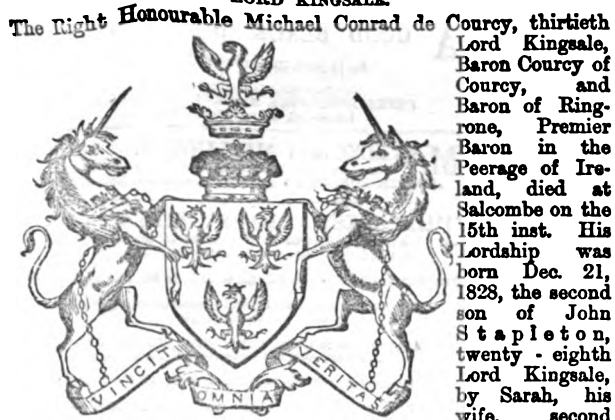
A Parliamentary return, containing a register of the owners of lands and heritages in Scotland, has been published. It is here shown that there are 131,530 such owners; that the estimated extent of their property is 18,946,694 acres, the gross annual value of which is £18,698,804.

It is stated that the Kimmeridge clay and oil-bearing shale, 400 ft. deep, which has been discovered by the sub-sea borings in Sussex, is of great value, as from it gas for lighting purposes can be easily extracted. A bed of alabaster has also been found during the borings.

The council of the National Rifle Association has issued some amended regulations for the forthcoming Wimbledon prize-meeting. In addition to the range heretofore in use a new range at 300 yards will be opened. The targets will be circular, but will be stretched on a square frame. The points in marking will be as follow:—Bull's-eye, 5 (white disc); centre, 4 (red disc); inner, 3 (black cross); outer, 2 (black disc). The limit of weight for military breech-loaders (577 bore) has been increased from 9 lb. 8 oz. to 9 lb. 12 oz., and the length allowed will be 56 in. in place of 55 in.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD KINGSALE.



daughter of Joseph Chadder, Esq., and inherited the title at the decease of his brother, June 15, 1865. He was not married, and is succeeded by his cousin, John Fitzroy de Courcy, born March 30, 1821, now thirty-first Baron, who is son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Gerald de Courcy, fourth son of John, twenty-sixth Lord Kingsale. The historic and very ancient family of which the deceased Lord was the representative was founded in Ireland by the famous soldier, Sir John de Courcy, created Earl of Ulster in 1181, and granted the privilege that he and his successors (after first obsequies being paid) should remain covered in the presence of the King and all future Sovereigns of England. The privilege is still enjoyed by the Lords Kingsale, whose right to it was confirmed by William III., George I., and Queen Victoria.

LORD SUSSEX LENNOX.

Lord Sussex Lennox, whose death, at his residence in Brighton, is announced, was born, June 11, 1802, the sixth son of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. His Lordship married, April 3, 1828, the Hon. Mary Margaret, daughter of Valentine, second Lord Cloncurry. Lord Sussex had issue, Berkeley, a military officer, who died in 1857; Sussex William, Lieutenant-Colonel Madras Infantry, married, Oct. 15, 1867, to Eleanor Jane, daughter of W. H. Peters, Esq., of Harefield House, Devon; and Charles, late Captain 102nd Foot.

THE HON. MRS. ST. JOHN BUTLER.

Marianne Jane, wife of the Hon. St. John Butler, of Portrane and Walchestown, in the county of Dublin, and sister of Colonel the Right Hon. Henry Edward Taylor, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, died, on the 16th inst., at 15, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin. The eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edward Taylor, by Marianne, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Richard St. Leger, the lamented lady derived descent, paternally, from the noble house of Headfort, and maternally from the illustrious family of St. Leger. She was married, April 21, 1873, to the Hon. St. John Butler, of Portrane and Walchestown, second son of James, twenty-second Lord Dunboyne, the representative of a line of the great and historic Butlers, so renowned in the Irish annals under their titles of Ormonde and Dunboyne.

MR. MORRITT, OF ROKEBY PARK.

William John Sawrey Morritt, Esq., of Rokeby Park, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., formerly of the 77th Foot, and M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire 1862 to 1865, died suddenly, at Brighton, on the 13th inst. He was born Sept. 12, 1813, elder son of the late Rev. Robert Morritt, and succeeded to the family estates June 12, 1843, at the decease of his uncle, John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, Esq., M.P., of Rokeby Park, the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Morritt, whose death we record, married, May 10, 1837, Ellen Frances, only daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., but leaves no issue. He was a leading member of the Four-in-hand Club.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Aug. 5, 1870, of Lieutenant-General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Foot, who died on Feb. 6 last, at No. 80, St. George's-square, Piccadilly, was proved on the 13th inst. by Dame Margaret Anne Le Marchant, the widow, the personality being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths all his property whatsoever to his wife for her sole use and benefit.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 1 and Dec. 9, 1871, of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Richard Charteris, late of No. 16, Grosvenor-square, who died on the 16th ult., were proved on the 14th inst. by William Augustus Peel and Clement Uvedale Price, the executors, the personality being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Lady Margaret Charteris, all his interest in No. 16, Grosvenor-square, with the furniture and effects therein; the rest of his personal estate and all his real estate he gives to his son, Richard Butler Charteris.

The will, dated May 9, 1873, of William Sang, late of No. 37, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, who died on the 14th ult., was proved on the 26th ult. by John Crombie, George Nicol, and George Sang, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. There are legacies to his nephews and nieces and others, and the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephew, the said George Sang.

The will, dated Nov. 27, 1872, of Miss Amelia Perry, late of No. 32, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, who died on Feb. 27 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by John Watlington Perry Watlington, the nephew, the sole executor, the personality being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her brother, the Bishop of Melbourne, nephews, nieces, and other members of her family; to the Portland Town Infant School, £200; to the Portland Town National School, the Portland Town Sunday and Evening School, the Portland Town District Visiting Society, the Portland Town Free Dispensary, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £50 each; and the remainder of her property to her sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Savage.

The will, dated June 5, 1873, of Joseph Wilson Buckley, late of Merrow Grange, Merrow, near Guildford, who died on Jan. 30 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Louisa Jane Buckley, the widow, Richard Wilson Buckley, the brother, and William Marshall, the executors, the personality being sworn under £35,000. With the exception of two or three small legacies, the dispositions of the will are in favour of testator's wife and two sons.

The will, dated Oct. 29, 1866, of Mrs. Hannah Sarah Bray, late of No. 12, Park-villas, Regent's Park, who died on Feb. 27 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Charles Waring Young, the sole executor, the personality being sworn under £30,000. The legatees are her children and grandchildren.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the Illustrated London News," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

M. STROGO, Alexandria.—To obtain the thirty-two numbers of the paper required you must forward a post-office order for their price (10s.), and also for the cost of postage, to the publisher. What is your object in sending us two fourpenny stamps?

D. CLARK, Siberia.—No. 1 is much too easy. No. 2 is fairly good.

FRANKFORT.—You should read what is said under the Knight's Tour No. XVII.

P. O. G., Ludlow.—We believe you are right in both cases. In future, when asking questions which involve trouble in answering, please to give your name and address.

C. W. of Sunbury.—No. 2 has been marked for insertion.

A. C. P.—Received, with thanks.

G. D. F. R., and OTHER PROBLEM COMPOSERS.—Every problem should be drawn on a diagram and the solution carefully written on the back. There is no chance whatever for a problem to be fairly examined when the solution is written on the same side of the paper as the diagram. It is surprising that composers do not understand this.

G. DE P., of Alexandria.—The solution proposed by our examiner will not do. He evidently set up the position incorrectly. But why, instead of troubling us for the solution of a doubtful problem from another periodical, do you not apply to the editor of that paper for it?

A. WOOD.—The diagram sent by you contains no White King.

H. SCHLESINGER, Bahia.—See notice above to "G. D." "F. R." &c.

SUBJECTS OFS OF HAMILTON.—It has been marked for insertion and shall appear very shortly.

ADRIAN.—The games in the match by correspondence between the City of London Chess Club and the Chess Club of Vienna, and the games in the match by correspondence between Nottingham and Derby, are being prepared for publication.

DOUGLAS.—The fifth edition of Baron Heydebrand's famous "Handbuch" is a considerable improvement upon the preceding impressions. You can, no doubt, obtain a copy of that or of any other treatise on the game, by applying to Mr. Jean Prati, 72, Rue Saint Sauveur, Paris.

JUVENIS.—Much too easy, besides admitting of more than one solution.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1571 has been received, since the publication of our former list, from R. S.—W. W. S.—Peter—R. M. G.—Clivis—Slow and Sure—Monitor and Telemachus—Try again—F. G. S.—Daniel—P. C. D.—William—H. E. S.—W. D. L.—E. R. R.—Nimrod—Clericus—F. N.—W. P.—Caracacus—Livonia.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1573 has been received since our former list was published from Sergeant Young—C. H. S.—Saffron Waldron—E. S.—Manfred and Man Man Friday—W. E. W.—Brentwood—Charley—E. P. O.—W. F. R.—Percy—Claymore—Presis—Miss Jane d'Ameyde.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1573 has been received from Emile Fran—Wisp—P. E. L.—Sergeant Young—Vice Ma—Nimrod, Paris—Frank W. Crawford—E. S.—R. G. A.—Alcock, Tenby—Inagh—J. Bowden—W. Damant—Labor omnia vincit—S. H. Thomas—Francis—Merry and Cherry—M. P.—Slow and Sure—D. C. L.—Mr. L. J. N. Damsyde and Miss Jane d'Ameyde.

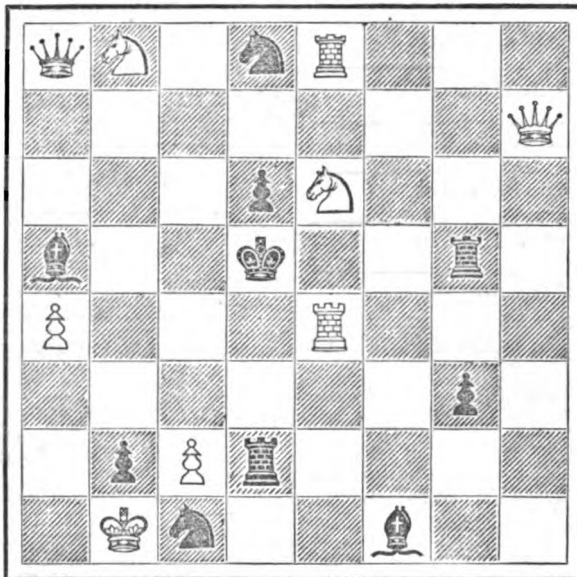
*The answers to a large number of correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

*THE NOTTINGHAM CHESS CLUB is willing to play a match by correspondence with any provincial club in England, Liverpool excepted. Address to Mr. S. Hamel, The Park, Nottingham.

PROBLEM No. 1575.

By Dr. GOLD, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY.

A match between these clubs began early last year, consisting of two Games, has just been brought to a conclusion. In the first Game, which follows, Nottingham was represented by Mr. S. Hamel and Derby by Mr. F. Thompson. In the second, Mr. W. G. Ward represented Nottingham and Mr. Harrison, Derby.

GAME I.

(King's Bishop Opening.)

WHITE (Nottingham).	BLACK (Derby).	WHITE (Nottingham).	BLACK (Derby).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
2. B to Q 4th	B to Q 4th	18. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th	19. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th

A favourite defence of the famous Italian masters, Del Rio, Lelli, and Ponziani, and of the equally famous Russian author, Von Jaenisch.

4. Q to K B 3rd

The best reply. If, instead of this move, White play K to B sq, as proposed by Mr. Perrott, Black should retreat his Queen to K's second, and he will have the advantage of position.

5. Kt to K 2nd

6. P to Q 4th

It is plain that they would have done ill in attacking the adverse Queen with their Q's Bishop, because of 7. B takes K B P (ch), &c.

7. B to K 3rd

8. P takes P

9. B takes B

10. Kt to K Kt 3rd

We should have preferred bringing the Q's pieces into action. The exchange of Queens in no respect improves Black's game, and it detracts considerably from the interest of the battle.

11. Q to K 3rd

12. Q takes Q

13. Kt to K 2nd

14. Kt takes P

15. Castles

16. R to K sq

The Nottingham Club at this crisis announced that they could give checkmate, by "force," in seven moves; and their adversaries thereupon resigned the game.

The second game, a very short affair, was also won by the Nottingham player. It presents no points of sufficient interest to render it worthy of publication.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.—The winter season of the chess world having been fitly terminated by the victory of London in the match with Vienna, and the conclusion of the handicap tournament at the City Club, there is now the usual lull. In prospect, however, are several contests of importance, foremost among which is the long talked-of match between Messrs. Bird and Blackburne. Visitors at the Divan have of late enjoyed the advantage of witnessing a series of games, nearly every afternoon, between players of the first force, such as Messrs. Bird, Boden, and Macdonnell, a very agreeable relief to the ordinary spectacle of Queen-players vainly contending at the odds of a Knight.

On the motion of Mr. Alsager Hay Hill, the council of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union has agreed to the formation of a committee for taking prompt measures to secure the establishment of metropolitan free libraries.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Mr. J. H. Gresham was elected Chief Clerk at the Justice-Room of the Mansion House, in succession to the late Mr. Oke, at a salary of £800 per annum.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, of Hanover-square, have recently issued some valuable additions to the pianoforte works of Stephen Heller. Productiveness with this composer by no means implies exhaustion of power, as evidenced by his latest works now referred to, which are classed, respectively, as op. 137 and 138. That last named is entitled "Album pour piano dédié à la jeunesse," and consists of four books comprising twenty five short, characteristic pieces, full of beauty, and well calculated to interest and improve young students. The other work is a "Tarentella," full of vivacity and impulse, and quite worthy of comparison with those earlier works of the kind which have long been among the most highly esteemed of M. Heller's productions.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry's series of "Popular Classics for the Pianoforte," selected, edited, and fingered by Mr. Walter Macfarren, has now reached thirty-six numbers, and comprises a valuable collection of masterpieces of the best schools. Among the many interesting pieces recently issued may be specified a charming sonata by Paradise, somewhat in the older style of Scarlatti; a very interesting sonata by Woelfl, a contemporary of Dussek, little inferior to him in genius, and quite his equal in science; and some beautiful variations by the last-named composer on a Saxon air.

Although but very recently established, the firm of Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. (New Bond-street) has already published a large quantity of vocal and instrumental music, some of which has previously been noticed by us. Among later publications is the elaborate pianoforte concerto of Joachim Raff, op. 185, dedicated to Dr. Hans von Bülow, by whom it was played at one of the Wagner Society's concerts in November, as noticed by us at the time. The work gains on closer study, and will be found well worthy of attention by pianists of executive skill who are not deterred by its departures from conventional form, and who desire to be acquainted with the modern tendencies of German music as displayed by one of the most remarkable of the living composers of that country; no other being Johannes Brahms, whose pianoforte works have, but only lately, been largely making way here. Brahms's set of eight songs, op. 59, just published by Messrs. Lucas and Weber, with German and English words, will well repay those who can appreciate and realise that deep and earnest sentiment which has found its best expression (that is, in vocal chamber music) in the lieder of Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Schumann. Another remarkable living German composer, with similar proclivities, is Anton Rubinstein, twelve of whose songs, with German and English words, after the Persian of Mirza Schaffy, have been published by Messrs. Lucas and Weber. All these are distinguished by individuality of style, and some have been sung in this country with success by Madame Otto-Alvalleben.

Messrs. Lucas and Weber have also issued various vocal pieces in a lighter style than those just referred to. Among these may be specified "My home of yore," by Louis Liebe (with German and English words); "The days of merry spring-time," the brightness of which contrasts well with the sentiment of the preceding song; "The Beacon Fire," a vigorous, characteristic song, by A. Moul; "Fly, little song, to my love," by A. Cellier, who has produced a well-marked melody; "Dark and dreary," a setting, by Madame Rudersdorf, of words by Longfellow, in which the eminent lady vocalist has furnished music well suited for a singer of declamatory power; Mr. O. A. Stead's setting of the Rev. C. Kingsley's lines, "The Nightbird," to a melody which, however taking in itself, is of somewhat too light a character for the serious nature of the sentiment to be expressed; another song by the same composer and poet being "Heigh-ho!" in which the same tempo (six-eight) is used, in this case with more appropriateness. Our present list of Messrs. Lucas and Weber's publications closes with a graceful little "Berceuse" for the pianoforte, by Mr. Charles Gardner, entitled "Chant d'Amour," which affords good practice both for cantabile and arpeggio passages.

Messrs. Lamborn Cook and Co. have published Mr. Arthur O'Leary's "Morcean de Concert" founded on the popular Scotch ballad "There's nae luck about the house," the melody of which is skillfully varied, and elaborated in a way to produce a brilliant effect when competently executed. That it requires considerable mechanical powers in the player may be inferred from its having been performed by Madame Arabella Goddard. Mr. Charles Gardner's "Deuxième Impromptu" consists of a leading melodic theme of agreeable character, supported by a prevailing arpeggio accompaniment, divided between the two hands in a manner that is not only effective, but is also calculated to afford a very improving practice for students. Besides these instrumental pieces, Messrs. Lamborn Cook and Co. have published (as No. 49 of their cheap edition of modern four-part songs) Mr. Westley Richards's "Wake, dearest love," a flowing piece of vocal harmony set to lines by the late Haynes Bayly.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have now completed their octavo edition of the pianoforte works of Robert Schumann, in four portable volumes, beautifully engraved and printed, at the price of six shillings each. Wherever the pianoforte music of Beethoven, Schubert, and Mendelssohn is prized, there, also, should that of Schumann be found, whatever may be the opinion of its merits or characteristics as compared with those of the other composer's named.

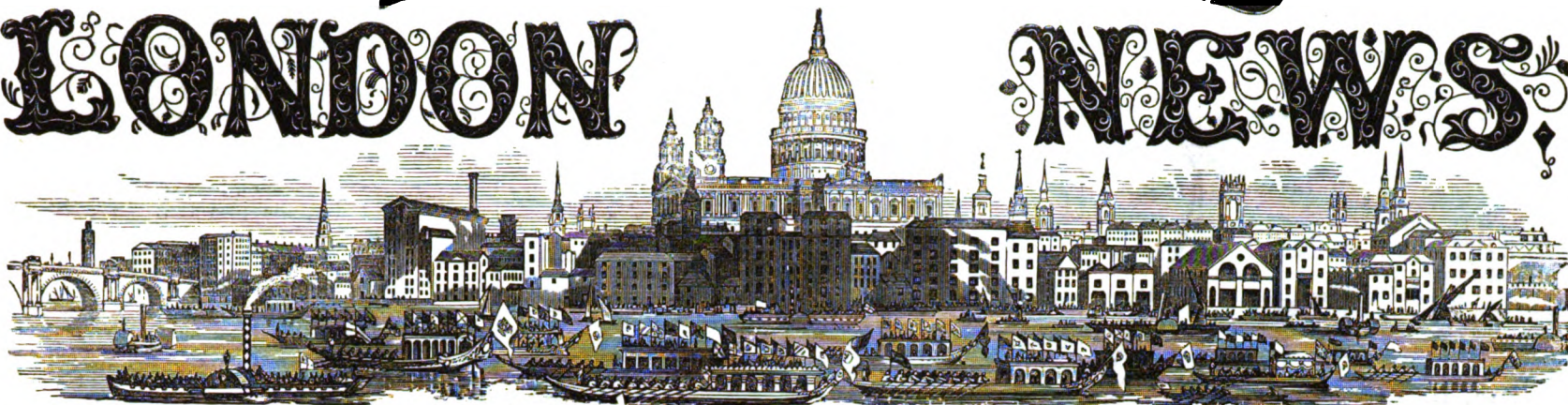
The same publishers' edition of "Six Sonatinas for the Pianoforte," by Carl Reinicke, furnishes to teachers and pupils a valuable series of easy and improving pieces, the right hand part of which lies within the compass of five notes. The interest and variety, maintained by the simplest means, are worthy of all praise.

Among the many recent musical tributes to Russian nationality are some issued by Messrs. Augener, including a bold and effective "Russian March," by Mr. Scotson Clark, and two skilful transcriptions by Mr. Kuhe—with varied ornaments and embellishments—of the Russian Hymn and of popular national airs. Other pianoforte pieces by Mr. Kuhe are two transcriptions, in similar brilliant style, of Schumann's songs "Ich grolle nicht" and "Widmung," and Eckert's "Echo Song."

Messrs. Augener and Co. have recently published some reprints of excellent pianoforte-sole music, in handsome library editions. Among these may be specified three highly characteristic marches by Ferdinand Hiller (op. 55), and some admirable pieces by Joachim Raff, including two graceful works entitled "Am Loreley Fels" and "Abends," and three excellent operatic transcriptions from Wagner's "Lohengrin," Weber's "Der Freischütz," and Bellini's "La Sonnambula," in each of which some prominent themes are happily and skilfully treated.

A complimentary dinner was given, last Saturday night, at Willis's Rooms, by the Middlesex Conservative Registration Association, to Lord George Hamilton, M.P., on his appointment as Under-Secretary of State for India. The chair was taken by Sir Charles H. Mills, Bart., M.P., president.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1810.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE FAMINE IN INDIA: WOMEN GRINDING CORN.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Fairfield, Victoria, British Columbia, the wife of Thomas A. Bulkeley, Esq., C.E., of a son. (By cable.)
On the 24th ult., at Stanley House, Lavender-hill, S.W., the wife of Chas. Downs, Esq., of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at 41, Queen's-gate-gardens, the Countess of Strathmore, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Lyme View, Whalley Range, Manchester, Mrs. Walter Johnston, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at Walpole St. Peter's, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. E. Blencowe, Vicar of Stow and Wimbotsham, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Clutterbuck, Rector of Englefield, Berks, the Rev. William Hulton, of Watlington, Oxon, and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Weston, Southampton, only son of the late Rev. William Preston Hulton, of Barnfield, Weston, Southampton, to Philippa Caroline Henrietta, fourth daughter of the Rev. Philip Salisbury Bagge, Rector of Walpole, Norfolk.
On the 23rd ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. Bernard Edward B. Fitz-Patrick, 1st Life Guards, only son of Lord and Lady Castletown, to the Hon. Ursula Clare Emily St. Leger, only child of Viscount and Viscountess Doneraile.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at his residence, Carshalton, Surrey, Jonah Cressingham, Esq., M.A., in his 86th year. Friends, kindly accept this intimation.
On the 19th ult., at Hartville, Bridge of Allan, Sir Andrew Orr, of Harvistoun.
On the 22nd ult., at Holly Spring, Bracknell, Berks, Lady Ellenborough.
On the 22nd ult., at Cavendish-square, Lady Kenyon, aged 60.
On the 22nd ult., at Fenton's Hotel, St. James's-street, the Right Hon. Edward Thomas Howell, Lord Thurlow, aged 37.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9.

SUNDAY, MAY 3.
Fourth Sunday after Easter.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, Dean of Manchester; 7 p.m., the Rev. James Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Henry Wace, Boyle Lecture on the Presumptive Evidence in Favour of Christianity Afforded by the Moral Nature of Man).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Heasey, Preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Anger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.
Welsh Church, Ely-place, Holborn, 11 a.m., the Rev. E. Thomas; 3 p.m., the Rev. W. Evans; 6.30 p.m., the Revs. E. Thomas and W. Evans.
MONDAY, MAY 4.
Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
Wesleyan Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m. (annual oration by R. Bridenell Carter and conversation).
Home and Colonial School Society, 1.30 p.m. (the Earl of Chichester in the chair).
Royal Institute of British Architects, anniversary, 8 p.m.
National Hospital for the Paralysed, annual festival, Freemasons' Tavern (Mr. W. Forsyth, M.P., in the chair).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Liquid Compounds of Carbon).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. I. McCaul on Biblical Interpretation in Connection with Science).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. N. J. Suckling on Modern Systems of Generating Steam).
National Temperance League, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Wiltshire Society's Ball, Willis's Rooms.
TUESDAY, MAY 5.
Newmarket First Spring Meeting.
Banquet to Sir Garnet Wolseley at the United Service Club.
Church Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m. (the Earl of Chichester in the chair).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Nervous System).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	Force.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barom. Corrected.	Pressure of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
22	30.081	55.1	45.4	72	0.10	57.3	67.3	W. N. E.	101	000	0.00	0.00
23	30.075	61.2	50.3	70	0.46	78.3	78.3	E. S. W.	178	000	0.00	0.00
24	30.128	66.0	50.3	52	8.49	64.7	64.7	W. S. W.	178	000	0.00	0.00
25	30.129	68.4	58.3	84	8.52	67.3	67.3	W. S. W.	150	000	0.00	0.00
26	30.136	68.7	52.3	61	2.49	72.3	72.3	E.	817	000	0.00	0.00
27	30.156	68.9	48.1	70	2.49	75.1	75.1	E.	853	000	0.00	0.00
28	30.266	63.3	38.1	50	1.49	61.0	61.0	E. N. E.	403	000	0.00	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.079	30.101	30.146	30.150	30.145	30.178	30.240
Temperature of Air	60.2	60.9	67.2	67.7	61.1	63.1	51.7
Temperature of Evaporation	58.1	58.0	54.6	54.6	50.0	51.1	51.7
Direction of Wind	W. N. E.	E.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	E.	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 22	11 30	11 38	11 46	11 54	12 02	12 10
5 22	5 30	5 38	5 46	5 54	6 02	6 10

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening, at Seven, MISCHIEF-MAKING—Miss F. Wright, &c. At 7.30, THE OVER-AND-ROUTE—Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Kendal, Everitt, Rogers, Clark, Braithwaite, &c. At 8.15, NORMANDY PIPING. No less for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

LYCEUM.—THE BELLS.—Mr. HENRY IRVING. Every Evening, at 8.15, THE BELLS—Madame, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. H. B. Conway, J. Carter, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Fauson and Miss St. Ang. All the original scenery, effects, music, costumes, appointments, &c. At 7.30, THE DUMDUM BELLE; at 10.20, A REGULAR FIX—Mr. John Clayton, &c. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Spies and Ponds, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY; at 8.10, AN AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10.15, NORMANDY PIPING. No less for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Favourite Tragic Actress Mrs. CHARLES VINER, as Lady Isabella. C. Lily, in the new dramatized version of Mrs. Wood's Novel, EAST LYNN, as represented by her upwards of 300 times at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, Australia. Every Evening at 7.15. Box-Office open from Eleven till Four. No charge for booking.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 4s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHŒUR DES CUISINIERS. An entirely new and original musical bouffonade, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. New Programme, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated until White-tide, Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington. PRIZE-LISTS are NOW READY, and may be had on application, O.S. & Day, Secretary. Office—Barford-street, Liverpool-road.

ERNST PAUER'S FIRST HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE OF PIANO-FORTE MUSIC at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY NEXT, MAY 4, at three o'clock. Programme:—Part I. Selection of studies, 1833—1725 (Schubert); Suite in A minor, 1833—1725 (Schubert); Fantasia and fugue in C major, 1735—1731 (Mozart); Sonata in E minor, op. 10, 1773—1827 (Beethoven); Part 2. Sonatas, op. 10, 1773—1827 (Mozart); three impromptus, op. 142, 1797—1828 (Schubert); variations sérieuses, in D minor, 1809—1847 (Mendelssohn); (a) dans le bois, (b) tarantelle in E minor, 1816 (Heller); Upanishads from the works of great composers, adapted for the piano by E. Pauer, (c) Symphonic Song, from Haydn's "Seasons"; (d) scherzo in E major, from Mendelssohn's string quartet, op. 41; (e) military march in D, by Beethoven. Tickets and programmes of E. Pauer, 30, Old-bond-street, W.; the principal Music-sellers; and of R. W. Oliver, 33, Old-bond-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI and DUVERNOY. TUESDAY, MAY 5.—SECOND MATINEE.—Quartet, Beethoven, No. 2; Trio, Mendelssohn; No. 10 for Violoncello, by Papini for Locomotive; Quietude, B. St. Mendelssohn; and Solo Piano-forte. Single Admission, 7s. 6d., to be had of Messrs. Lucas, and Austin, St. James's Hall. By order, STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Patrons, Her Majesty the QUEEN.—THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Haydn's Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. Principal Violin, Mr. J. F. Wiley; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. The Grand Orchestra of the Society and a Selected Chorus. By order, STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the Royal Academy, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIZZ, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 58, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Concept is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 30, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francisca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 30, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROUND THE WORLD WITH W. SIMPSON: being LECTURES from the Four Quarters of the Globe, by A. SPECIAL ARTIST, BUTLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Open from Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.—The unique and interesting collection of the WHOLE of the ENGRAVED WORK of this eminent Artist is NOW ON VIEW at the Galleries of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall. The Exhibition includes many not previously submitted to the public. Admission on presentation of address card.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Bux Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUGAL LINE GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE.

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Duke of Buccleuch	2018	600	A. Morris.
Duke of Argyll	2018	600	U. Morris.
Viceroy	2477	800	J. H. Taylor.
Duke of Devonshire	2477	800	J. H. Taylor.
Sultan	2502	800	J. H. Taylor.
Duke of Sutherland	2513	800	J. Russell.
Duke of Gloucester	2513	800	J. Russell.

The above-named magnificent steamers have exceptionally good accommodation amidst ships, are fitted with beta-motors, ice-houses, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers; and each carries a surgeon and a stewardess.

For further particulars as to dates of sailing, &c., apply to Messrs. D. Green and Co., 11, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; or to F. Green and Co., 11, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1874.

On Tuesday night last the House of Commons debated a question of first-rate importance in a manner which served to prove that it has lost none of its intellectual vigour. The motion submitted to it for consideration was "that it is expedient that measures should be taken to obtain possession of the Irish railways and place them under Government management." The debate was introduced by Mr. Blennerhassett, member for Kerry, by an able speech, affirmative of the proposition, which was followed by as useful, dispassionate, practical, and exhaustive a discussion as the House has been engaged in for a long time past. The answer given by it to the question submitted to it for decision was distinctly in the negative. Sir M. Beach, the Irish Secretary, expressed, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, a courteous but unequivocal dissent from the policy involved in the motion. A large majority of the House, comprising both political parties, thoroughly agreed with him, and, strange enough, the motion was supported in the main by those members who stand pledged to Home Rule.

The question is as interesting for what it indirectly points to as for what it definitely comprehends. Should the railways of the United Kingdom be purchased by the State, and be subject to the management and control of the Imperial Government? This is the ultimate form into which the question would inevitably shape itself. For the present, no doubt, the scope of it was restricted to Ireland; and it may very justly be contended that there are peculiarities in the economical and social conditions of that island which forbid any hasty conclusion that what may be found convenient and beneficial for Ireland must necessarily be convenient and beneficial

also for Great Britain. Still, it is impossible to adopt exceptional legislation in regard to one portion of the United Kingdom without creating a precedent which would powerfully tell in the same direction upon the other portions. The larger theory, therefore, to some considerable extent—or, at any rate, the wider application of it—will necessarily be affected by any decision arrived at in respect of the smaller. The whole subject has passed through several changes in the public mind. At the commencement of the railway system in this country, and under sanction of the opinion of the late Sir Robert Peel, and, indeed, of most of the statesmen of that day, the idea that the construction and management of railways should be undertaken by the State was almost universally scouted. Ten years ago, or less, owing to the mismanagement, and, we may add, the embarrassed financial position, of private and competing companies, there had grown up a public opinion, if not entirely favourable to that idea, yet disposed to look at it fairly in the face and to accept any conclusion supported by a preponderance of evidence. There is now comparatively little disposition to make a transference from private to public hands of this kind of property. The amount of capital required for the change would be so enormous, the financial success of it appears so doubtful, the patronage it would carry with it would be so dangerous, the inconveniences which it would entail in the process of administration would be so numerous, and the improvement in the management of such an immense concern would be so problematical, that, whatever might have been the case at the origin of the system, it is generally felt that the purchase and control of railway property by the State at this time of day would be an operation involving responsibilities and inviting dangers far too large to be seriously contemplated.

The question, however, as it relates to Ireland is somewhat different. There is no room for doubt that the Irish railway system, as it stands at present, fails to confer upon that country all the advantage which might be reasonably expected from it. There are 1908 miles of railway in Ireland, and they are managed by thirty-nine distinct corporations, each with its own directorate and policy, its own secretary and official staff, its own solicitor, its own engineer, and its own auditors. The consequence is that railway charges, and especially for goods, are so high as to prohibit to a large extent a fair development of the resources of the country. In some cases, we are told, the rates charged are fifty or seventy-two per cent of the value of the produce conveyed. Of course, with so many managing bodies, each competing with others to obtain the largest share of profit, there is a perpetual collision of interests, and, unhappily, one which brings no good results to the public. Everyone knows how obstructive to commerce it is when it has to be pushed through the meshwork of a number of petty and oftentimes conflicting jurisdictions. Even the English public is not altogether ignorant of the inconveniences resulting from want of unity in railway management. Where the traffic is great and rapidly expanding the disadvantage has been partially remedied by amalgamation. But in Ireland, with some notable exceptions, the agricultural and trading resources of the country are neither extensive enough nor powerful enough to enforce, or even to induce, this remedy. It would seem as if some *ab extra* authority were indispensable for placing the system upon a sound basis. It may, we think, be taken for granted that easy and cheap means of communication tend to the expansion of a people's natural means of livelihood, and, in their turn, receive additional profit from such expansion. But it is extremely questionable whether the assumption of the railway lines by the Imperial Government could be effected on terms which would not involve serious financial loss; and it is by no means demonstrable that, even if it could be made to pay, it would not draw after it economical, commercial, social, and political consequences which the best friends of Ireland would most earnestly deprecate.

We have already alluded, *en passant*, to one of the most curious features of Tuesday night's discussion. The principal supporters of Mr. Blennerhassett's motion, whether by speech or by vote, were pledged supporters of the policy of Home Rule. They did not appear to appreciate the inconsistency of anticipating the revolution to which they look forward—a revolution which has for its object "Ireland for the Irish"—by placing the possession and management of the entire system of internal communication in that country in the hands, and therefore under the exclusive control, of the Imperial Government. One of them, it is true, shrewdly objected to the motion of the hon. member for Kerry on the ground that, if it were carried, English employes would instantly be substituted for Irish over every line. There is no solid ground for such a suspicion; but there is some reason, one would think, why Irishmen who desire the management of their own national affairs, should object to transfer to the Imperial Government so large a share of Irish property, and so exclusive a possession of Irish means of transport. This, however, it is for them to consider. Very little use was made of the phenomenon in the debate on Tuesday night. The question was argued upon its merits. The tone which prevailed throughout the discussion was dispassionate

and practical. The conclusion arrived at by the House, whether wise or unwise, was decided; and we cannot but hope that, the question having been set at rest—for the present, at least—those who are interested in railway property in Ireland will be the more inclined to avail themselves of the ample means placed by law at their command to do that for themselves which they ask to be done for them by the Government, and to devote their own skill and energy to the accomplishment of such changes and combinations as will most effectually realise the hopes which they have vainly directed to an unsuitable quarter.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Claremont yesterday (Friday) week to Hampton Court and inspected the stud, and afterwards partook of tea at the stud-house. Saturday last was the thirty-first anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of England). The day was celebrated at Windsor with the usual honours. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Richmond Park, and visited Earl and Countess Russell at Pembroke Lodge. The Queen remained at Claremont until Monday, when Her Majesty proceeded to Windsor, arriving at the castle at a quarter past six p.m. On Tuesday the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had an audience of the Queen. Mr. E. Hutchinson, secretary to the Church Missionary Society, with Jacob Wainwright, Dr. Livingstone's attendant, arrived at the castle and had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen expressed the great interest she felt in the boy. After partaking of luncheon Mr. Hutchinson and the youth returned to London. The Queen having received intelligence of the serious illness of M. Van de Weyer, her Majesty proceeded to London for the purpose of visiting him at his residence in Arlington-street. The Queen travelled to and from town by a special train upon the Great Western Railway, leaving Windsor at five and returning shortly after seven o'clock. Princess Beatrice came to town and accompanied Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne to their residence, Dornden, Tunbridge Wells. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. The Queen has taken her customary daily out-of-door exercise.

Her Majesty has conferred the vacant ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick upon the Marquis of Londonderry.

A Levée was held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen yesterday (Friday) at St. James's Palace.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom on Tuesday next at Buckingham Palace.

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, will arrive at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 13th inst., on a visit to her Majesty. A banquet will be given by the Queen on the following day, in St. George's Hall.

A state ball will be given on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and a state concert will be given on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated on 30th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham at the end of last week from town. The Tyrolean singers, under the direction of Herr Helms, sang on Saturday last at Sandringham House before the Prince and Princess of Wales and a large party of visitors. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their children and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, arrived at Marlborough House on Monday from Sandringham. The Prince and Princess afterwards drove out and visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace, and the Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. In the evening the Prince presided at the 136th anniversary festival of the Royal Benevolent Society of Musicians at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh were present. On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, went to her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were also present. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess had luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, were present at a ball given at the Mansion House in honour of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Princess, with her children, has taken daily drives.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh received a deputation on Monday at Buckingham Palace from the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, introduced by Sir Frederick Arrow, deputy-master, who presented addresses to their Royal Highnesses and a necklace to the Duchess. Their Royal Highnesses also received a deputation from the boys of the Worcester training-ship, who presented the Duchess with a photographic album and a fan. Their Royal Highnesses dined last week with Earl and Countess Granville, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. The Duke and Duchess were present at a ball, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress in honour of their Royal Highnesses.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor Alexander of Russia was celebrated on Wednesday with the usual "Te Deum" at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, at which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present. The Ambassador and members of the Russian Embassy had luncheon with the Duke and Duchess at Buckingham Palace, and in the evening the Ambassador gave a banquet at Chesham House.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson have arrived at their residence at Queen's-gate.

The Duchess of Buccleuch and the Ladies Scott have arrived at Montagu House from Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have arrived at their residence in Berkeley-square from Longleat.

Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived at their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's, from Paris.

The Earl of Clarendon has arrived in town from Dublin.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday last, at Lambeth Palace.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha had a dinner party, last Saturday, at the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square. A small company assembled after dinner.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at the French Embassy, at Albert-gate.

The Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury entertained a large party at dinner, on Saturday last,

at their residence in Arlington-street. Later in the evening the Marchioness had an assembly.

Earl and Countess Amherst had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave her first reception this season, yesterday (Friday) week, at her residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., and Mrs. Goschen entertained a party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Mount-street.

The coming of age of Earl Grosvenor has been celebrated this week at Cliveden with varied rejoicings. An especial celebration of the auspicious event is to take place at Eaton Hall in August next.

WOMEN GRINDING CORN.

The two women grinding corn, in the customary mode among the people of India, who figure in our front page Engraving, do not look as if they were sufferers by the famine. This illustration, indeed, is from a sketch made by our Artist in India some years ago; but the scene which it represents is one that may be seen at any ordinary time. We lately gave an example of the manner in which the peasant women of the south of Ireland are accustomed to work at "the stone of sorrow," when they want a few handfuls of flour to put into the pot for their hasty stirabout or "prapeen." This feminine use of the double grindstone, we then observed, is of great antiquity in Ireland, as well as in India, and likewise in the Holy Land. An old history of the neighbouring island, by one Keating, published in 1723, cites a tradition preserved by a Celtic minstrel, concerning the first invention of the grist-mill. It is said that the Irish King Cormac Ulfada, in the third century of the Christian era, provoked the jealousy of his Queen by his preference for a captive Princess, named Ciarnute, daughter of the King of the Picts. The Queen began to treat this lady with harsh severity. Ciarnute was compelled, as a slave, to grind nine quarters of corn daily, with her own soft hands, which were soon grievously bruised. The King, her indiscreet lover, visited Ciarnute in her chamber, and pitied her distress with this painful employment. She then desired him to make peace with her father in Scotland, and to invite over from that country a skilful artificer, who would be able, she was sure, to make her an engine for grinding corn without using her hands to turn the heavy mill-stone. King Cormac did as she wished, and sent for the clever Scotchman, who came and presently invented the first corn-mill. But, though Ciarnute thus gained relief, sixteen hundred and fifty years ago, from the irksome task of a barbarous process, not very different from that practised by African negroes at this day, it seems that there are thousands of women in Ireland, and millions in Bengal, who are still doomed to that primitive task of their sex. The man, their lord and husband—we here speak only of the Indian household—is seen in the background, sitting very much at his ease, and enjoying the fumes of his pipe. It may be, indeed, that this indolent gentleman is not their husband, but only their master. Perhaps in the other two men, whom we perceive with their shovels in the field beyond, these women may claim an interest beyond that of fellow-servants. However this may be, the scene is an instance of one of the commonest experiences in the domestic life of an Asiatic people.

The British Museum closed on Friday, and will be reopened on the 8th inst.

The Rev. Marmaduke C. F. Morris, B.C.L., M.A., Head Master of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, has been appointed diocesan inspector of schools for the archdiocese of York.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday, a deputation presented a memorial praying that the offer of Mr. Peek should be declined, and another body opposed the erection of a board school in Queen's-gardens, Brompton. The propriety of accepting Mr. Peek's gift was discussed for over four hours, at the end of which time the debate was adjourned.—A portrait of Lord Lawrence, subscribed for by the staff of the London School Board, and painted by Mr. Edgar Williams, has been accepted by the board. It is exhibited at the Royal Academy, and will be formally presented at the first board meeting in the new offices.

The forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Zoological Society of London was held, on Wednesday, at the society's house, in Hanover-square. The chair was taken by Viscount Walden, F.R.S., the president of the society. The total income of the society in 1873 was £28,099, being £1371 more than that of 1872, and exceeding the income of any previous year. The total number of visitors to the society's gardens in 1873 was 713,046, being 64,958 more than the corresponding number in 1872, and exceeding that of any previous year since the gardens had been open to the public. The number of animals in the menagerie on Dec. 31, 1873, was 2187. Many of the accessions during the year had consisted of specimens of rare or little-known animals, of which full particulars were given.

On Monday the friends and supporters of the Baptist Union held their annual meeting at the Mission-House, Castle-street, Holborn, when the opening address was delivered by the Rev. Charles Stovel, of Commercial-road, Whitechapel. In the annual report, read by the secretary, the Rev. Mr. Millard, allusion was made to the adoption of the new constitution as a distinct sign of progress, and as the commencement, perhaps, of a new era in the history of the denomination. Reference was made to the action of the body in regard to the Elementary Education Act and to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. Thirty-one new churches had been formed. The number of new chapels was thirty-four, supplying accommodation for 11,760 persons, at a cost of £77,957. Fifty-seven brethren had been introduced to the pastoral office. In the evening there was a soirée at the Cannon-street Hotel, at which the Rev. Charles Stovel presided, and at which the speakers were the Revs. John Aldis, J. Owen, W. G. Lewis, and J. T. Brown.

Mr. Justice Blackburn on Wednesday delivered the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench upon the recent application of Dr. Kenealy for a new trial in the case of the claimant to the Tichborne estates. In the course of an elaborate review of the points which had been raised, his Lordship said it must not be supposed that by entertaining the motion for a new trial the Court expressed any opinion as to the competency of the Judges to rehear and reconsider points of law already decided by the same Court when sitting at bar. It would be time to decide this point when it became necessary to do so, but they were desirous of guarding themselves against any inference in favour of such a proposition from the fact of their having heard the application. They were all of opinion that no ground whatever had been shown for doubting that the proceedings from first to last had been perfectly regular, that the verdict was properly obtained and was quite satisfactory, and that sentence was properly passed by the Court sitting in banco. The whole of the points raised were untenable, and the rule was accordingly refused.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When we complained, last week, of the parsimony and inactivity of the ruling powers at Newmarket, we imagined that such wretched programmes as those of the Tuesday and Wednesday could scarcely be equalled. There was, however, a lower depth, and the Friday's card ought to be preserved as one of the curiosities of racing in 1874. It was made up of the appropriately-named Refuse Two-year-old Selling Plate, a £50 plate, and a selling stakes. Happily, we were not there to witness the sport (!), nor have we been able to meet with anyone who was; but we should imagine that the starter and judge, and one or two members of the Jockey Club, had all the fun to themselves. We are not one of those who wish to see the sacred heath disfigured with a monster grand stand, or to have it invaded by the motley throng who annually swarm to Epsom; indeed, it is too far from town to be in any danger of such a misfortune; but we do desire to see some radical reforms, which would make the racing at Newmarket more what it should be at a place with a thousand horses in training, and more worthy of such classic ground. The Claret Stakes on the Thursday was a really interesting event. Gang Forward made his first appearance in public since he failed in his St. Leger preparation, and Flageolet was brought back from France to oppose him. The finish between those old opponents, Fordham and Chaloner, was very interesting; but the former got the best of it at the distance, and won cleverly by a head. When it is remembered that Boiard has twice recently beaten Flageolet in a canter, he must be quite unapproachable over long courses, and we may confidently expect a French invasion about Ascot Cup time. A Sweepstakes over the D.M. enabled Peeping Tom to win his first race; but, as Regal and Volturmo were his only antagonists, and the victory was secured in slovenly style, his City and Suburban status was not improved thereby. M. Lefevre's success with Roquefort in a small sweepstakes was dearly purchased by the loss of that very useful horse, who was claimed for £500; and Kaiser's virtual walk over for a Biennial brought the day's proceedings to a close. Fordham won eight races during the week, including walks over, and M. Lefevre was as successful as usual at Newmarket, securing no less than nine events.

Epsom, with its large fields and exciting finishes, presented a pleasant contrast to Newmarket, and the "comparisons" which were made were particularly "odious." Nineteen ran for the City and Suburban, but the race was a good deal spoilt by an unfortunate accident which occurred in the course of it. Just as the horses swept round Tattenham Corner into the straight, Bugle March (5 st. 7 lb.) struck into the rails and fell, bringing down Bullseye (7 st. 4 lb.) and Petition (5 st. 10 lb.) also. From that point Minister (6 st. 11 lb.) held a clear lead till within the distance, when Aldrich (6 st. 4 lb.), who was beautifully ridden by little Morbey, caught him, and won easily by a neck. It is almost unnecessary to add that Oxford Mixture (7 st. 4 lb.) obtained a place. The winner, who is the property of Lord Rosebery, only started once last year, when he secured a maiden plate at Abingdon, and, having been beaten in his trial by Lowlander, was almost friendless in the betting at 40 to 1. After the race, Lord Rosebery's offer of £300 for Lowlander was declined, though it is an unprecedented price for a hurdle-racer. Algebra (5 st. 10 lb.), who was said to be a Derby horse, was never prominent in the struggle; still, Mr. Gretton is convinced that he did not show anything like his true form, and is determined to give him a chance of proving this in the Two Thousand next week. Lemnos (7 st. 4 lb.) has grown into a beautiful animal; but, like nearly all the Thunderbolts, does not care to go beyond the T.Y.C. Wycherly, the rider of Petition, was much injured by his fall, and the other two jockeys were a good deal shaken; while Bullseye broke his back, and had to be destroyed. The Westminster Stakes produced a splendid struggle between Lady Rosebery, by Lord Clifden—Violet, and Cachmere. The former, who was in receipt of 5 lb., held the lead till a few strides from the judge's box, when Cachmere got up and made a deal-heat of it, and a division was arranged. On the following day the pair met again in the Hyde Park Stakes—a new race, to which £500 was added—and Lady Rosebery, again in receipt of 5 lb., was beaten easily. In spite of her 10 lb. penalty, Cachmere won cleverly by a head, but was disqualified on the ground of a cannon, and the race was awarded to Prince Bathyan's Galopin, who is by Vedette—Flying Duchess, and therefore an own brother to the very speedy Vex. The Great Metropolitan proved rather a failure, as there were but six starters, and they only represented four stables. Aldrich (7 st.) found the extra weight too much for him over this long and trying course, and Royal George (7 st. 7 lb.) won pretty easily from Inquietude (5 st. 9 lb.) M. Lefevre thus having the mortification of running second for both the important handicaps of the meeting.

It has been arranged that Colonel Jelf-Sharps shall hunt the Essex and Suffolk country, with a guaranteed subscription of £1000 per annum.

Favoured by splendid weather, the Richmond C.C. brought off its annual athletic sports last Saturday. There were immense entries for all the events, and the proceedings were unusually successful.

A most interesting billiard-match will be played at the Guildhall Tavern, on Friday evening next, for £100 a side. The competitors will be W. Cook (the champion) and F. Taylor, the latter receiving 300 points start in 1000. Both men are apparently in their best form, and some very brilliant play is sure to take place.

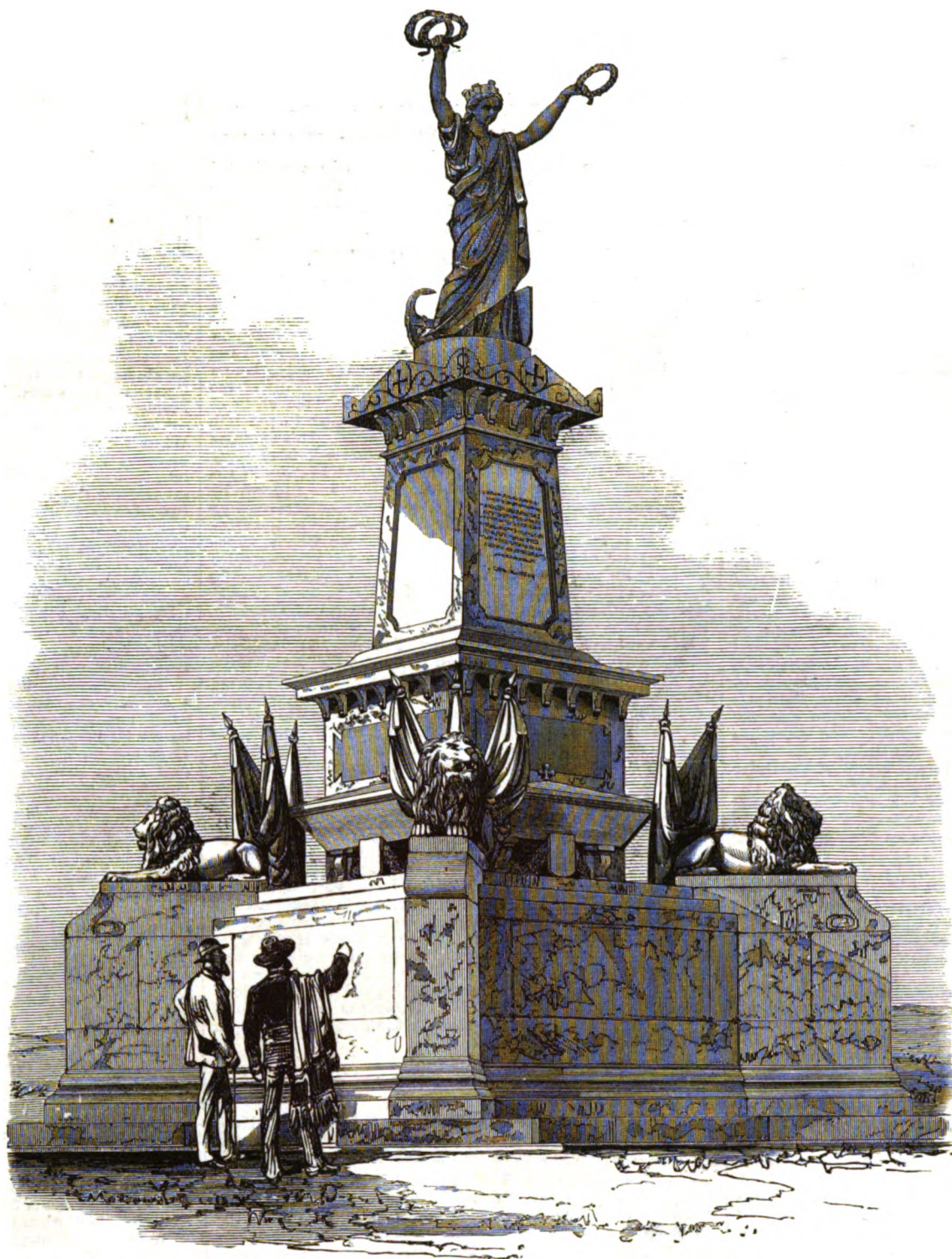
Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley, of Poplar, are fitting out a number of steam-launches for numerous parts of the world.

An oyster-bed, about six miles off Shoreham, has been discovered by the master of a dredger. The oysters are said to be of excellent flavour, and twice as big as "natives."

The annual general meeting of the members of the Art-Union of London was held on Tuesday morning in the Adelphi Theatre. The chair was occupied by Mr. Godwin. The report stated that the amount of subscriptions for the year just closed was £11,311. The amount allotted for prizes was £6154; and for print of the year, almanack, report, &c., and reserve, £2764. The payments made on account of prospective works and liabilities incurred in relation thereto amount to about £20,000. The amount to be expended on prizes will obtain 129 works of art, valued at from £100 to £10 each, and an oil-painting by E. W. Cooke, R.A., "The Dutch Trawlers," value £120, to which will be added a great variety of other prizes, which, with the prizes given to unsuccessful members of ten years' standing, raises the total number to 940. For the coming year the council has prepared an engraving of the great wall-painting in the Palace of Westminster of the meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo. To do justice to the important undertaking, the council has paid the engraver £3150. With the idea of helping forward art-education, the council has offered two premiums of £25 and £15, to be competed for by students of painting in pottery. The report was adopted, and the distribution of the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of art for 1874 proceeded with.

CIVIL WAR MONUMENT AT BILBAO.

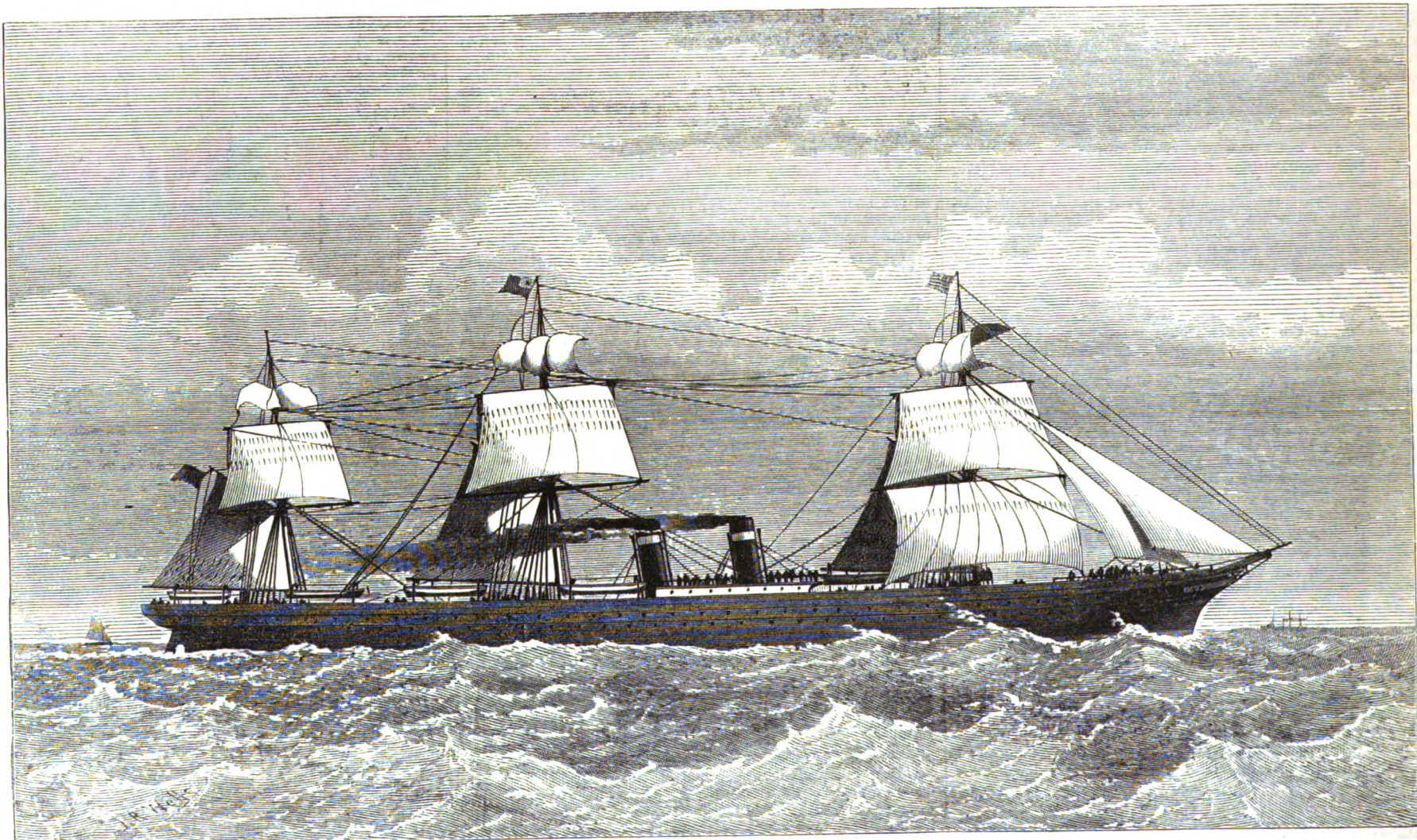
The evil habit of Spanish political faction fighting, which prevailed forty years ago as it does now, has left its monument in the chief town of the Basque Provinces. Bilbao, as we recently observed, was more than once an object of contention, from 1833 to 1839, in the warfare between the Carlists and the Christinos, as the partisans of the late Queen Isabella, then an infant, were called from the name of her mother, Queen Regent Christina. The army of the Queen, which had the active support of England, under Lord Melbourne's and Lord Palmerston's administration, was commanded by General Espartero; that of Don Carlos, grandfather of the present Don Carlos, was led by Zumalacaregui, a famous Basque chieftain, in some respects like the "bonny Dundee" of Scottish Jacobite history. The garrison of Bilbao was reinforced by a British Naval Brigade of our sailors and marines, under Colonel Wyld, Captains Ebsworth, Lord John Hay, Lapidge, and Henry, who maintained the defence, through a sixty days' siege, in the winter of 1838, with a high degree of skill and valour. The siege was at length raised by enabling the army of Espartero to cross the river Nervion on rafts, under cover of the English guns, when the Carlists, then commanded by Eguia, after the death of Zumalacaregui, were forced to quit their positions on the right bank. The monument at Bilbao was erected to commemorate those slain in the repeated conflicts that took place thereabout, when Queen Isabella, now a deposed Sovereign and exile, was a little girl, but one whose title was regarded by many Liberal politicians as the symbol of constitutional liberty for Spain. The Don Carlos of the present day, who is now holding the fortified lines of Somorrostro, three miles from Bilbao, against Marshal Serrano and the Madrid Government, was in those days not yet born. His cause, was then pretty much the same as it is now—that of Absolutism in Church and State.



MONUMENT AT BILBAO TO THOSE SLAIN IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WARS FORTY YEARS AGO.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND

The City of Richmond was the last steamer built in the well-known yard of Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, at Partick, on the Clyde. They constructed for the Inman Line alone steamers of the aggregate tonnage of 42,000 tons. The City of Richmond is in many respects similar to the Montreal and other vessels belonging to the company. She is 450 ft. in length over all by 43 ft. beam, and 36 ft. in depth from the spar-deck to the keelson. Her engines, which are on the compound principle, and of the largest size ever made for the merchant service, are of 900-horse power nominal, but are capable of working to 5000-horse power. Like the engines of the City of Chester, they are on the high and low pressure principle, with direct-acting cylinders, the larger 120 in. in diameter, and the smaller 76 in., with a stroke of 5 ft. They are supplied with steam by ten boilers, heated by thirty furnaces, the boilers having surface condensers, and all the other modern means to ensure economy in the consumption of coal and efficient working of the motive power. The builders have departed from the models of the other boats, by giving two funnels to the City of Richmond, so as to afford additional draught to the furnaces. The funnels add to the beauty of the vessel, by aiding to fill up the great space between the main and mizen masts. This new steamer is most strongly built. Every modern appliance which can in any way contribute to her stability and her safety has been employed. Viewed fore and aft, her lines are so beautifully fine that she resembles a very large yacht. It is only by an internal examination that her enormous proportions and her carrying capacity can be seen or understood. She is a full-rigged ship, and carries sufficient canvas to enable her to proceed on her voyage, quite independent of steam, should her machinery meet with an accident or break down. But such is the enormous spread of her canvas that,



THE NEW INMAN STEAMER CITY OF RICHMOND.



THE QUEEN AT PORTSMOUTH INSPECTING THE NAVAL BRIGADE OF THE ASHANTI WAR.

in a gale of wind, her crew, numerous as they are, would find some difficulty in managing the sails without the steam-winch with which she is provided. These winches are also used for raising the anchors and for lifting and casting overboard the ashes which are formed in the stokeholes. When in port, their chief use is for loading and unloading cargo. Communication between the bridge and the engine-room and wheel-house is maintained by Chadburn's telegraph. In the wheelhouse is Macfarlane Gray's steam steering gear, by which the vessel may be guided with the greatest ease even in the face of a gale of wind.

The steamer is built to carry 150 saloon and 1300 steerage passengers, for the cooking of whose food and for other domestic purposes many hundred gallons of water are daily required. This indispensable article is supplied by means of a condensing apparatus which is capable of furnishing all that is ever likely to be required by passengers and crew. It is assuring to know that provision is made on board for extinguishing that most dreaded of all calamities to sailors—a fire at sea. Steam fire-annihilators are connected with every department of the ship. In addition, there is a powerful steam centrifugal pump capable of raising 2000 gallons of water per minute, which could be thrown upon a fire. If, by any casualty, a large body of water had entered the engine-rooms and threatened to extinguish the engine fires, the pump could be employed to clear the water off. Hanging in the davits are ten life-boats of great capacity, furnished with the best appliances for safely lowering in case of emergency.

The internal arrangements of the City of Richmond are very convenient. The saloon, as near midships as it can be placed, is a splendid apartment, 44 ft. by 42 ft., fitted in a luxurious and tasteful manner. The room is wainscoted in bird's-eye maple, with the outer framework of walnutwood, in the centre of each panel is an elaborate example of inlaid wood. The panels are separated by Corinthian columns of walnutwood, with gilded capitals. To each window there are crimson curtains, adorned with gold lace. The delicate painting of the ceiling, the richness of the velvet coverings of the lounges, the artistic arrangement of plate glass at each end of the saloon, and the other decorations, are all in perfect taste. They combine to render the saloon as beautiful and as comfortable as any drawing-room could be made at sea. The state-rooms are well ventilated and commodious. They are supplied with hot and cold water, and are fitted with electric communication and Broadfoot's washing-basins. In addition to the rooms already mentioned, are two ladies' boudoirs, one on the upper deck and one immediately adjacent to the saloon. For those who are fond of tobacco there is a capacious smoking-room. For all the saloon passengers an additional promenade-deck has been constructed forward of the funnels. But, in thus providing for the comforts of the saloon passengers, the requirements of those in the steerage have not been overlooked. Their quarters, chiefly on the main-deck, are capacious and airy—the most important considerations where great numbers of persons congregate together by night. In all the arrangements made by the Inman Company, special attention is paid to the comforts of the steerage passengers, as the numbers carried by this line attest.

THE QUEEN AND THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The inspection by her Majesty of the sailors and marines of the Royal Navy who so well bore their part, with three regiments of the Army, in the campaign against the Ashantees, was an interesting ceremony. It took place on Thursday week (St. George's Day), in the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard at Gosport. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, crossed from the Isle of Wight in the steam-yacht *Alberta*, commanded by Prince Leiningen, at half-past two in the afternoon. Her Majesty was attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, General Ponsonby, and Colonel Byng. His Royal Highness Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Commander Ramsay, R.N., was also present, having come with the Lords of the Admiralty from London. He went on board the Royal yacht when it arrived at the floating pier.

The usual compliment of firing a salute from the guns of the Duke of Wellington and other ships in harbour was dispensed with, by her Majesty's desire, though a salute had been fired to greet the Lords of the Admiralty a short time before. The First Lord, the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, with Admiral Sir A. Milne, First Naval Lord, and Mr. A. Egerton, Secretary to the Board, Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, commanding at Portsmouth, and Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, commanding the military district, received the Queen on her landing. Her Majesty was further attended by Vice-Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton, Captain Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B., Captain the Hon. H. C. Glyn, Col. Williams, R.M., and Capt. Lord Gilford.

The Royal Clarence Yard was decorated with flags on poles set up all round the open space, and joined together by festoons of laurel. On the side next the harbour was an estrade covered with crimson cloth having a yellow fringe, with some pots of flowers, and an arm-chair; but this the Queen did not use. The sailors, the marines, and the Marine Artillery, were drawn up on three sides of the square. On the south side were the seamen, 327 in number, with sixty-one officers, under Captain Walter Grubbe, C.B., who for some time commanded the Naval Brigade in the late campaign, and was wounded at the battle of Amoaful. On the west side were about one hundred men, in four companies, of the Royal Marine Artillery, under Colonel F. W. Festing, C.B. On the north side were the Royal Marines, above 200, of the Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth divisions, under Colonel de Courcy, C.B. The remaining space at the sides was occupied by a multitude of spectators. On the right of the Queen's raised platform were inclosed places for the municipal dignitaries, and for officers not on duty.

The Queen, attended by the two Lords of the Admiralty, and Princess Beatrice with the Duke of Edinburgh, walked along these lines of the brave seamen and marines, and looked upon them with gracious approval. Her Majesty was preceded by the naval aides-de-camp, Captain Sir John Commerell, Captain the Hon. H. Carr Glyn, and Colonel Williams, with Captain Prince Leiningen, Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, General Sir Hastings Doyle, and the staff. Her Majesty bowed in passing the officers not on duty. When she had gone round, and took her place on the raised floor at the south side, the band of the Royal Marine Artillery came forward into the centre of the square, and the march past began.

The sailors came first, the pioneers, who cleared the road to Coomassie, leading the way, and Captain Grubbe marching at the head of his men. They went by in "fours," for the ground was not large enough to admit the usual order in column of companies. Then came the Artillery of the Marines, headed by Colonel Festing, and the light infantry under Colonel de Courcy. These troops began their march in column of companies, but, on passing the saluting-point, were compelled to break into "fours." When all had passed and the square was formed again as before, the First Lord of the Admiralty brought up the following officers for presentation to her Majesty:—Captain Percy Luxmoore, C.B., of the *Druid*; Captain Parkyn,

of the *Victor Emmanuel*; Captain Grant, of the *Himalaya*, and Colonel de Courcy; also Colonel F. W. Festing, C.B. This gallant officer, whose portrait we gave last week, is now Sir Francis Festing, having been made a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 30.

The dulness consequent upon the vacation of the Assembly has been enlivened this week by an extraordinary speech made at Nice by M. Piccon, one of the deputies for the department of the Alpes Maritimes, annexed to France, as will be recollected, after the war of 1859. It appears that meetings had been held at Nice concerning a proposed railway between that town and Coni in Piedmont, which were followed by a banquet given by the municipality of Nice to that of Coni. At the close of the dinner M. Piccon made a speech in Italian, in the course of which he is reported to have exclaimed—"In presence of my dear Italian compatriots my heart bounds with joy; all my Italian sentiments spring again into life. I have the firm conviction that at an epoch which is not very distant our beautiful and heroic Nice—sacrificed as the ransom of Italian independence—will once more be united to the mother country. To bring about such a result I am prepared to sacrifice all my own interests as well as those of my family." The publication of this speech was immediately followed by an outburst of indignation on the part of all the Parisian and provincial journals, and in answer to this M. Piccon wrote an equivocally-worded letter accusing the journalist who originally gave publicity to his remarks of being an eavesdropper, as the banquet was a private one, and denying the exactitude of his version. Having subsequently heard that the Government intended to ask permission of the National Assembly to prosecute him for his unpatriotic, if not criminal, language, M. Piccon has telegraphed to the Duc de Broglie requesting him to defer any such resolve until he has heard his explanation. By way of protest against M. Piccon's insinuations, a veritable anti-separatist manifestation appears to have taken place at the close of the session of the Nice Council-General, the President assuring his hearers of the fidelity of the Savoyards, and the members separating amid shouts of "Vive la France!"

Renewed intriguing is going on in favour of the restoration of the Count de Chambord, and the language used by the Royalist organs when speaking of the present Government is growing positively menacing. M. Ferdinand Boyer, another leader of the Right, has followed the example of his colleagues, M.M. de la Rochette and Lucien Brun, by publishing a definition of the Septennat, and publicly vindicating the rights of the Monarchists to intrigue for the return of their "much-loved Prince." The dispute between the Government and the Marseilles Council-General has terminated by the latter petitioning the Council of State for the restitution of its rights, and by the Duc de Broglie announcing his intention of demanding from the Assembly permission to get rid of the council altogether. The recent sitting of the Commission de Permanence was signalled by a bitter altercation on the subject between the Republican members and the Government, as well as by an animated discussion apropos of Prince Napoleon's recent journey to Corsica.

The *Figaro* has been calling attention to a recent mania on the part of English people to commit suicide in the French capital. Some short time ago a Miss Eliza Levison threw herself into the Seine, and about the same time a young Englishman was discovered shot through the head. The deaths of both had been brought about by their own act, and it was asserted that a connection existed between the two suicides. A few days afterwards there were two suicides at the Hotel St. Petersbourg, in the Rue Caumartin. A young Englishman and his wife arrived from London during the afternoon, and were shown to an apartment; they declined any refreshment, and did not make their appearance that evening at the table-d'hôte nor leave their room in the course of the following morning. Eventually, at two o'clock, the servants knocked at their door, but no one answered; and the landlord at once sent for a commissary of police and a locksmith. The door was forced open, and the two young people were found lying dead in one another's arms. By the side of them was a small bottle, which had contained prussic acid; but there were neither letters nor papers to furnish a clue to their names, and the marks in their linen had been unpicked. The bodies were removed to the Morgue, and it has since been ascertained that their names were Charles and Ann Hall, and that they formerly resided in Bath. The husband, it seems, had already attempted to commit suicide, last year, at Ilfracombe, and had undergone a sentence of imprisonment in consequence.

The Correctional Tribunal of Lyons has just condemned twenty-nine members of the International Working Men's Association to different terms of imprisonment, varying from three months to five years, in virtue of the law interdicting that society in France.

SPAIN.

Stormy weather has delayed military operations at Somorostro, but Marshal Serrano has sent a telegram to Madrid, announcing that he recommenced hostilities on Tuesday. The cannonading ceased at nightfall, but was to be resumed next morning. Advice received at Santander states that Marshal Serrano would merely make a feint against San Pedro Abanto while the real attack was carried out by Marshal Concha upon Valmaseda.

ITALY.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the bill modifying the tax on personal property was resumed. On clause 4, as amended by the Committee and accepted by the Government, being put to the vote, it was rejected by 157 votes against 104. The Chamber subsequently, by 156 against 101, approved the clause as brought forward by the Ministry.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William inspected the 1st Regiment of the Guards, yesterday week, in Potsdam. His Majesty went on foot past all the three battalions, and was out two hours.

In Saturday's sitting of the German Parliament the Press Bill was read the third time and passed. The Church Penalties Bill also went through its final stages, and was carried by 214 votes against 108. At a night sitting the report upon the administration of Alsace-Lorraine was discussed, and a resolution passed declaring that the requirements of the law had been satisfied by the presentation of the report. On Sunday the Parliament was closed by the Emperor in person with a speech, in which his Majesty reviewed the measures of the Session, and expressed his satisfaction with them, and his conviction that the Fatherland had a prosperous future before it, and that Europe would find a pledge of peace and progress in the care bestowed by the Parliament upon the mental, moral, and material strength of Germany. The telegram says that the passage of the speech referring to the maintenance of peace was

much applauded. The ceremony concluded with cheers for the Emperor, proposed by the Bavarian Minister.

Herr Camphausen, the Prussian Finance Minister, has had the felicity of announcing a surplus of twenty-one million thalers for the year 1873. The ordinary revenue was 24½ million thalers, and the extraordinary 103½ millions, the corresponding expenditures being 222 millions and 104 millions. As a sequel to these disclosures, Herr Camphausen, on Tuesday, submitted a scheme for the liquidation of the public debt. It would take effect from the commencement of next year, and effect an annual saving of over two million thalers.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, on Thursday week, the final estimates for 1874 were approved. In Friday's sitting the special debate took place upon the Government bill providing funds for defraying the expense of Catholic worship. The bill was passed. The House also adopted, in special debate, the first Ecclesiastical Bill, which has now been approved by both Chambers.

Almost entirely in the form in which it was brought forward by the committee, the Convents Bill has passed the second reading in the Lower House.

GREECE.

M. Bulgari announced in the Chamber on Tuesday, before any debate had taken place, that he and his Ministerial colleagues had tendered their resignation.

AMERICA.

The Senate has refused to pass the Currency Bill over the President's veto. The voting was 34 for the bill and 32 against; the majority was, therefore, smaller than the two-thirds requisite to annul the Presidential action.

In Arkansas the Republican Governor, Mr. Baxter, has convened the State Legislature in order to obtain its decision between him and his rival in the governorship.

More disastrous floods are reported. A telegram of Saturday says the Lower Mississippi has overflowed its banks. The Onachila Valley, the town of Monroe, and twenty-seven plantations are inundated. Thousands of persons have been rendered utterly destitute by this calamity.

INDIA.

The Viceregal telegram of the 25th ult. from Calcutta concludes with the intelligence that there had been no fresh deaths from starvation. In the more distressed districts Sir Richard Temple's new system of task work in the villages instead of on the roads is being rapidly extended. He reports the public health to be good, and the physical appearance of the people to be improving. Only in Western and Central Tirhoot is there much aggravation of the famine.

One or two items of famine news were telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta on Thursday:—"The rates for task-work have been raised and the people are returning to the relief works. There has been rain generally throughout Tirhoot. Fires are of almost daily occurrence. The famine is extending among the cultivating classes at Durbungah."

A Parsee merchant in Bombay, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, whose public benefactions, extending over thirty years, are estimated to amount to £180,000, has given the Public Works Department a donation of ten thousand rupees for furnishing the Cowasjee Jehanghier University Hall.

AUSTRALIA.

We learn from Melbourne that the elections to the Victoria Parliament have terminated, and that they are unfavourable to the Government. Mr. McCulloch has been elected, but Mr. O'Shaughnessy has been defeated.

The new Exchange at Brussels was opened last week.

The Pope has nominated Lord Granard a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia with the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg is to take place in July.

Disturbances are reported from Hayti, where, according to a Jamaica telegram, the mob has burnt many houses.

Prince Charles of Roumania has issued a decree at Bucharest convoking an extraordinary Session of the Chambers for one month, commencing on May 7.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich has started from St. Petersburg with a completely equipped party for the scientific exploration of the valley of the Amou Daria.

The Danish Minister of Justice, M. Klein, whose election to the Diet had been annulled, has been re-elected at Aalborg by a large majority.

It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the navigation is again open, a German steamer having arrived with fruit. The channel between Cronstadt and the capital is free from ice.

The Government has resolved to sanction the completion of the survey of Captain Sprye's proposed overland route from Rangoon to Western China.

Though continually repulsed, the Achinese make repeated assaults on the Dutch position, and, on the 16th ult., vigorously attacked the Kraton, keeping up an engagement for eight hours.

It is officially announced that M. de Lesseps has accepted the decision of the Porte in reference to the Suez Canal tonnage dues fixed by the International Commission. The difficulty which had arisen in this matter is now, therefore, at an end.

The Russian Government has, at the recommendation of an Imperial Commission appointed to consider the question, resolved to establish a college at St. Petersburg, in which ladies are to be trained for the calling of schoolmistresses, both for the lower and higher grades of girls' schools.

The commissioners sent to the Fiji islands, according to a Melbourne telegram, have conditionally accepted their annexation to the British empire. A provisional Government under the British Consul is administering the country until the session is formally accepted by the home Government.

The 3rd Administrative Battalion Suffolk Rifle Volunteers will form a camp at Lowestoft from July 20 to July 25.

Lord Kesteven has been appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Liberty of Peterborough, in place of the late Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

The exhibition of the Society of French Artists in New Bond-street, as also an exhibition of Alpine pictures by M. Loppé at the Conduit-street Gallery, opened on Monday last; but we must reserve our notices till next week.

Mr. Cross has appointed Mr. Edward Montague Earle Welby, of the Hollies, near Sheffield, as the stipendiary magistrate for that borough, in the room of Mr. J. E. Davis. The salary is £1000 per year. Mr. Welby is the son of Sir Glyne Earle Welby-Gregory, of Denton House, Lincolnshire, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863. He is a member of the Midland Circuit.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The great annual art-display which opens to the public on Monday is, if we may trust a first impression, more than usually varied and interesting, and of rather higher average of merit than its predecessors. We cannot, of course, expect an enormous advance to be made in a single year; yet, if we travel back in memory to the old gatherings in Trafalgar-square, it must be felt at Burlington House that art is progressing among us; it is striking its roots deeper, and bearing riper fruit.

In every large exhibition such as this disappointment must be experienced in any given year by finding old favourites conspicuous by their absence or making a less conspicuous mere act of presence. On this occasion, for instance, many will regret to learn that, owing to various causes, the important works expected from Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. F. Walker, and others are not to be found. On the other hand, several well-known members and Associates have surpassed themselves or have seldom been seen to greater advantage. It is, however, the works by artists still outside the Academic ranks which, by their number and diverse excellence, mainly convince us that English art is taking a higher tone and standing. Thanks to the liberality of the Academy in lowering the dado in the great room (thereby considerably increasing the wall-space), and to generally more careful hanging than formerly, the ever-increasing proportion of deserving new aspirants have an improved chance of meeting the public eye. This year, too, the Lecture-Room is appropriated exclusively to oil paintings, the architectural drawings being transferred to Room IX.

Yearly the pressure on the Academy for a place on its walls increases; as many as 5400 works are said to have passed, this time, before the Council, though only 1624 items are in the catalogue. A yet larger number—i.e., over 6500—are, it is true, stated to have been offered for the present selection of the French Salon; but it should be remembered that Paris has practically no other exhibition of current art. In all probability the number of works annually destined for the Salon would be largely exceeded with us if the Royal Academy were our sole national exhibition—if there were no other bodies of artists possessing galleries of their own; no Societies of Painters in Water Colours, no International—though this last can scarcely be included, so many of the pictures having been previously exhibited.

It is this enormous productiveness, with the corresponding demand and wealth which it implies, that is, perhaps, the most encouraging circumstance relatively to the prospects of British art. Wealth is naturally selective, and extensive competition compels improvement. Still, however, there is much need of education for our "collectors," as well as our artists. After making the circuit of these rooms, the visitor will probably feel that our artists are imperfectly trained in the material, mechanical, and technical parts of their profession; they do not generally receive a thorough Academic education in the—so to speak—grammatical and rhetorical laws of art (which impose fetters only on the feeble), nor do they undergo that finishing process which the foreign artist passes through as the pupil of some master, or in intimate contact with refined artistic and social circles. Nevertheless, we do not find that the aims of English artists are lower than those of most foreign schools, or their sentiment in art less pure. We have not at Burlington House, like our Gallic neighbours, scores of sprawling nudities, acres of battle-pieces, miracles of ingenious labour expended on boudoir trivialities and inanities, or the costumes of galvanised historical dummies; we have not the specious dazzle of the newest Italian school; we have not a regiment of landscapes by painters, all like the Germans, drilled to match; we have not the bourgeois insensibility to beauty and grace of much Belgian art: we certainly have a great deal of weak draughtsmanship and garish colouring; but the taste is not often irretrievably artificial or dull, and scarcely ever indecent. Doubtless we have much to learn from the Continental schools, and we are glad to see a sprinkling of foreign works in the Piccadilly rooms, which afford some data, however scanty, for instructive comparison. Notwithstanding, we are arriving at the conclusion that every year there are solid grounds for hopefulness regarding our native art. As a nation we are unsurpassed in poetry, literature, science, commerce, and enterprise. Why should we not be equally illustrious in art?

This year we can, at all events, point to Mr. Millais's works, and feel that it would be safe to challenge the Continent to produce his equal in his own walk—nay, more, we confidently assert that he is one of the artists who for posterity will mark an epoch. The head of the sailor-veteran in his figure picture and his two landscapes are transcendent feats of painter-power, such as have not before been equalled by the artist himself, and, in our opinion, they are worthy of any time and any master. To one of his two landscapes (both of which are "upright" in form) is given the appropriate line from Wordsworth, "The Silence that is in the lonely woods." A group of noble "Scotch Firs" (68) in some Highland solitude rear their bronze-coloured, mast-like trunks and bristling tufts of sombre foliage, telling black almost against a silvery, lustrous sky. At their feet is a thick undergrowth of stunted oak and bushes, dwarfed by the giant firs, with grasses and blossoming epacris. Force of effect is the dominant quality in this landscape; in the other, called "Winter Fuel" (75), it is richness of colour. Here we see a rude timber-wain laden with stems and branches of the silver birch, the metallic sheen of the bark, cracking and peeling here and there, and splashed with ochreous and purplish lichens, forming a splendid contrast with the reds and russets of the few sere leaves still clinging to some oak-branches, to the tangle of smaller firewood bound in faggots beneath, and the glowing autumnal hues of the Birnam Wood of Macbeth in the middle distance. The woodcutter's little daughter sits with his dinner waiting the father's return. There is landscape-painting outside, and it may be beyond, this absolute and ultimate realism—an infusion of imagination and feeling into the impression conveyed—but never was Nature transferred, so to speak, before the eye with more truth or force. There can, however, be no qualification whatever as regards the male head in "The North-West Passage" (320). Nothing more can be required of art than to place a head, full of character, instinct with passion—Nature's masterpiece, in short—so vividly on canvas that it shall tell the story of a life. Any modifying "treatment" would be utterly out of place here. The subject is an old Arctic explorer seated near an open window affording a glimpse of calm sea, with a chart before him, and a glass of grog (of old Jamaica—stiff) by his side, listening to a fair girl who sits at his feet and holds his hand, as she reads the log-book records of his former perils. At some stirring passage he clenches his hand, and fires at the thought that England yet should and must wrest the secret of the frozen seas. The print of Nelson on the wall, the bunting hangings—everything has a nautical aspect and savour. The face of the girl is almost too evanescent in the contrast of its delicacy with the furrowed, old, weather-beaten countenance of the sailor. As for the latter—to which we cannot refrain from recurring—it is worthy of Tintoretto, or Velasquez, or Rembrandt; and the technical marvel of it is that, while these masters would have relied on dark backgrounds and chiaroscuro for their relief, our English painter attains quite equal force whilst preserving an

almost illusive effect of clearest daylight. Mr. Millais likewise sends a charming portrait (484) of a little girl (one of the artist's children) nursing a pet dog; and a half-length of a rather elder daughter, in walking winter costume (152), rightly entitled "The Picture of Health," which is altogether exquisite—see especially the subtle drawing and modelling of the sweet features, the lovely colouring of the complexion, its fresh young beauty, all aglow with healthful exercise. There are, besides, a portrait of Master Nathaniel Rothschild (95), and a half-length of a lady seated in a pensive attitude, with much of the feeling of Gainsborough, entitled "A Day Dream" (1432). Mr. Millais is a type of that individuality which is characteristic of our painters, but might be less so if they all went through the same routine of tuition. He certainly owes nothing to academics, nor to other masters. He has this year been more painstaking, and has resisted the temptation to indulge in executive bravura, by which he seemed likely to be led astray when he had emancipated himself from the hardness of his early works and acquired full freedom of hand.

Mr. Frith sends one of those large representations of contemporary familiar life with countless figures, which he selects and arranges with so much tact and intelligence, so as to tell the story in all its minutiae, whether pleasing or painful, vulgar or "genteel," and which he paints so cleverly, smartly, and natively. True to his sympathy with popular experiences, Mr. Frith has chosen a scene which many Londoners have witnessed in their trips to Boulogne—i.e., "Blessing the Children" (243), an incident in the great annual procession in honour of the Blessed Virgin at that favourite Anglo-French watering-place. But the subject appeals to feelings more gentle, pure, and humane than the "Derby Day," the "Baden Kurstaal," and parts of the "Railway Station." It will, we believe, prove not less generally attractive on that account. Moreover, the scene affords a wider scope for picturesque treatment, play and gaiety of colour, and even greater variety of character. The work has been a labour long and patient, but evidently one of real enjoyment; the figures are on a larger scale than in those of Mr. Frith's pictures with which it admits comparison; and the extremely multifarious details are painted with much initiative skill, and with a care that is only too uniformly precise. By taking advantage of an angle in the Boulogne High-street, the whole of the procession, with the waving banners, the canopied image of "Our Lady of Boulogne," the ecclesiastics, the contingents—military, naval, and civil—together with the crowd of spectators (including the artist himself) on the trottoirs and at the windows, are brought into view. On our right the major part of the procession is receding towards the distance, and the perspective linear and aerial of the retiring lines, both of the figures and houses, is capitally managed. More immediately in the foreground to our left we have the principal incident—the Bishop of Arras in his sumptuous vestments, preceded by his crosier-bearer, and chanting canons, followed by two vicaires généraux, and attended by other clergy, attached to his function, raising his hand in benediction of the children, some of whom are afflicted, that are pressed from all sides by mothers and *bonnes* towards him to kiss his robes. This gives occasion for some pretty touches of shyness in the little ones, and of joy in the mothers, who kiss their cherubs after the consecrating ceremony. There are, of course, some representatives of perfide Albion, particularly at a balcony, with the pious if not complimentary inscription beneath, "Priez pour l'Angleterre;" there are young lady zealots on their knees; and there is the inevitable gendarme despoiled to "run in" an obtrusive boy past blessing, with many other episodes impossible to enumerate within our limits. We will only object that some of the faces seem to us too ivory-smooth and clean—not tanned by sun and salt, or modelled and characterised with the force of the accessories. Something of the same remark applies to Mr. Frith's lifelike single female figure-subjects, though otherwise charming—viz., "Wandering Thoughts" (167), "Pamela" (74), "Asleep" (420), and "Prayer" (1331).

Mr. Faed reminds one of former triumphs in a pathetic incident of Scotch cottier family life, which he has rendered feelingly and naturally though approaching perilously near to sentimentality and clasp. The title is "Forgiven" (227), and the domestic drama of which the situation depicted is the dénouement is indicated in extracts quoted in the catalogue from a letter, real or imaginary, of the mother. The daughter, having married in disobedience to her father's wishes, and been forsaken by a worthless husband, has now returned to the old home, and in grief and shame buries her face in her hands. Her mother, in whose comely, kindly, and sagacious old face the chief interest of the picture centres, bends over her in pity, and gives a tacit welcome by extending her arms to the babe on her daughter's knee. But the father, still proud, though aged and broken, cannot quite relent, and turns from the loaf he was cutting to go out and calm his resentment. A puppy, a cat, and a kitten have their share in the scene. If not quite so vigorous or as admirable in colour as some previous works, the play of varied hues is pleasing, and the handling is descriptive yet unobtrusive. A little more concentration with solidity seems desirable, and might have been attained by the toning of parts. Mr. Faed has two smaller figure-subjects, which are rather vague in treatment.

Mr. Pettie justifies his recent election to Academic full membership. His chief picture represents a scarlet-robed Cardinal, lean, astute, and audacious, burning a document containing "A State Secret" (223), the dangerous nature, the probable treachery or possible treason, of which is suggested by the grim care with which he holds the last remnant of the document while the flame is turning it to tinder, and by the terrified air with which a monk in attendance watches the proceeding. The bronze on the table, of Hercules strangling Antaeus, is also not without suggestiveness. The mass of red (rather artificially lighted, as we think, and with reflexes too strong) cannot fail to catch the visitor's eye; the energy both of the conception and execution will almost as certainly strike his imagination, and he is not likely to readily forget the vengeful look of the Cardinal—watching the combustion as the Master of the Holy Inquisition might gloat over an auto-da-fé. The effect of the flame against the scarlet robe is an exceedingly clever bit of imitation. A smaller picture, full of spirit, character, and humour, shows a young Cavalier drawing on a tennis-court wall a caricature in charcoal of "Old Noll," to the intense delight of two other Royalists, whose natural exclamation or cacchination, "Ho! ho! ho!" (1363), furnishes the title. An expressive and graceful picture of "Juliet and Friar Lawrence" (132) is a third contribution. Mr. Pettie has made a decided advance this year. The vigour of these works is unquestionable, and even the first just escapes the melodramatic exaggeration chargeable to some previous efforts. We can only object that the artist's skill of hand is only too palpable, and, therefore, apt to intrude between the subject and spectator.

Mr. E. M. Ward continues, within the *intime* conditions of "genre," to illustrate the more-than-ever neglected domain of English history. The theme of his largest picture—intelligently selected and dramatically conceived as always—is that of Lady

Rachel Russell at Whitehall imploring of Charles II. her husband's life. The heartless, obdurate King stands fondling his spaniels as he listlessly turns from the petition in his hand. His brother James, no friend to the condemned man, keeps out of view behind a screen; in the background the Duchess of Portsmouth, who, it is said, was offered a bribe of £30,000 to use her influence in favour of Lord Russell, is seen entering a side door as a messenger is leaving a farther room with a letter sealed with black, presumably containing the order for execution. A minor work shows Marie Antoinette sleeping her last sleep in the prison of the Conciergerie (43). In the water-colour room is the original design (761) for the mural-painting at Westminster of "William and Mary receiving the Lords and Commons." There are also two small graceful single figures of ladies, entitled "Midsummer" (482) and "Christmas" (485). Mrs. Ward is not less felicitous than her husband in choice of subject, and the choice is always perfectly appropriate to a feminine pencil. This time it is an incident in the heroic defence of Lathom House by Charlotte Tremouille, Countess of Derby. The Countess is seated with her children at table in a room of the Eagle tower, to which, for greater safety, she had retired; a shell penetrates, however, into the apartment and explodes; yet she and her children, steadied by her courage, remain collected, though an officer in the room is excusably startled. Through the open door some of the defenders are watching the besiegers from a staircase.

Mr. Calderon has divided his attention between that romantic and picturesque fifteenth century of his early predilection, when all the "damosels" were lovely and all the knights were handsome, and this modern time when, according to the artist, all the ladies are still charming, and all the men—well, they are literally or metaphorically nowhere! His chief work represents a beautiful and buxom "Queen of the Tournament" (335) standing on a dais in a tapestried hall, and placing a golden chaplet on the brow of the victor of the jousts, who, clad in steel and wearing her primrose colour on his arm, kneels at her feet. Behind him are his squires, holding his lance and casque, and around stand a gay throng of spectators. A smaller picture, wickedly entitled "Half Hours with the Best Authors" (166), discovers three young ladies, in muslin deshabille, reclining on a double sofa, two of them asleep over their books, whilst a third, with her back towards us, seems to be making merely a semblance of reading. The somnolency of the fair students must, however, in charity, be attributed less to the influence of the "best authors" than to the heat of a summer afternoon sun, the glare of which is not quite excluded by the closed window-shutters. A half-length portrait of a lady is noteworthy for the pure and delicate tones of the very fair complexion. Mr. Calderon's painting is sweeter and more luxurious than ever; but we could wish for a little reality of a sterner sort, by way of contrast.

Mr. Horsley proves that there is "sterner stuff" in him than would be looked for by those who associate his name not with his frescoes at Westminster, but with those lightest, brightest, and pleasantest of pictures which he derives from a time when Old England seems to have been always *en fête galante*. We allude to his colossal composition celebrative of "The Healing Mercies of Christ" (123) in raising Jairus's daughter and the Widow of Nain's son, in restoring sight to the blind, and making the lame to leap "as a hart." Children, also—representing the Kingdom of Heaven—together with Saints John and Peter, whose names are associated with similar acts of mercy, surround the Saviour. The picture is painted for a large lunette in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital, as a gift of the late Sir William Tite. It is executed on canvas, in the so-called "marble medium," invented and used by the late Mr. Parris in his restoration of the paintings of Sir James Thornhill, inside the dome of St. Paul's. Wax is an essential constituent of the vehicle, which, unlike fresco, admits of the use of all colours; but it must be admitted that the effect is rather cold and opaque. Mr. Horsley's other pictures are in his customary vein. "The Poet's Theme" (344) is a young lady in a ravishing riding-costume of the eighteenth century, whose charms assuredly warrant the complimentary verses just placed in her hand by an enthusiastic youth resembling the poet Keats. Another picture presents some unforeseen as well as truthful "Sunny Effects" (52) from a large oriel, one of which is the sleep that has fallen upon a young lady, and the advance on tiptoe of a gallant who has evidently designs on her unconsciousness.

Mr. H. S. Marks likewise appears as a mural decorator in a large composition (978) illustrative of "Winter," one of a series of mediæval designs of the seasons for a billiard-room. It is a snow scene: a serving-maid, standing on a doorstep, is giving ale from a "leathern bottel" in a cup of horn to an itinerant piper and fiddler—the "waits," perhaps, of the period. The work is not, of course, of high aim; but it exemplifies the flat treatment required in mural decoration of its class. The motto is "A Quart of Ale is a Dish for a King." A more elaborate sample of the painter's rich humour and keen sense of character is his sixteenth-century version, in oil, of the never-ending dispute between "Capital and Labour" (179). A baron, who is having additions made to his hall, is summoned by his architect to the workmen's scaffold to listen to their grievances, as preferred through their spokesman, the master mason. The "capitalist" is a lofty but not implacable personage, and, to do the labourers justice, they seem to prefer their claims civilly enough; the freemasonry and trades guilds of those times were, however, hardly a counterpart to the Union of the modern working man, so the dispute will probably end without either strike or lock-out. The scene of another amusing picture is the interior of a milliner's shop, with the male proprietor recommending to a lady customer a hat, surmounted by the tall steeple of the fifteenth century, as "The Latest Fashion" (125); a strolling gentleman in long robe smiling sardonically over "A Page of Rabelais" (388) is a fourth contribution by the same painter.

Mr. Hodgson once more gathers his pictorial materials from the North African sea-board, and, although he has nothing perhaps quite so irresistible as his "Jack Ashore," there is little in the exhibition to compare with his pictures in their combination of racy humour, physiological truth, and general technical completeness. His largest work (286) represents the Bay of Tangiers, seen under a brilliant and beautiful effect of sunlight. H.M.S. Sultan has just arrived in the offing, and the volumes of smoke from the salute of her great guns drift majestically towards the horizon. The difficulties of the Tangierese in returning the salute are indicated in the foreground, where on the ramparts of a fort a black slave is compelled, despite his infinite reluctance, to try to fire a disused, rusty, old gun, corded to a most primitive gun-carriage. The dubious anxiety of the bystanders as to the result of the experiment is intimated by their extreme shyness of the gun. In another picture we have a Riff market-scene, with a girl—a Jewess, because unveiled—bargaining for some very "Odd Fish" (363) at a fishmonger's stall. Smaller, but not less admirable, is Mr. Hodgson's little picture (150) of an Algerian knife-grinder, whose expression alone, with his lips twisted tightly awry as he scrapes away on his wheel, is enough to turn one's teeth on edge.

Here we must pause for the present.



MAY DAY IN THE FIE



FTEENTH CENTURY.

The Extra Supplement.

ALBERT DURER SKETCHING ANTWERP.

There is a personal interest, besides what belongs to the history of art, in the anecdotes which are told of Albrecht or Albert Dürer, the good painter of Nuremberg, who sympathised with the Protestant Reformation in Germany, and who suffered considerable domestic anxiety from the unsympathising temper of his wife. Two English works of biography—those of Mrs. Charles Heaton and Mr. W. B. Scott—have been devoted to this subject, and we need only refer to them for whatever information any of our readers may now require. In July, 1520, being then nearly fifty years of age, Albert Dürer visited Flanders, and sojourned a few months in the city of Antwerp, where he sought the patronage of the Lady Margaret, Duchess of Savoy and Regent of the Netherlands, sister to the Emperor Charles V. Among the works he produced or commenced at this period was a panoramic view of Antwerp, sketched from a barge on the river Scheldt; and he appears to be engaged in this task of sketching, accompanied by his host and other friends, in the picture which has been copied for our engraving. This picture, by Mr. J. Neuhuys, of Antwerp, was exhibited, a year or two since, in the Belgian National Exhibition held in that city. It is said to be a faithful representation of the old-fashioned costumes and architecture of Antwerp three hundred and fifty years ago.

MAY DAY IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The Londoners of 400 years ago, in the reign of that popular monarch King Edward IV., who liked feasting with aldermen and flirting with their wives and daughters, used to keep their first day of May in the merriest fashion. At midnight of the last of April they would assemble in parish bands or companies, and take their way out of the City gates across Moorfields to Islington, to Highgate or Haringhay, or through Clerkenwell westward to the Royal park of Marylebone. Here they would cut and collect an immense quantity of birch boughs and branches of other trees, so beautiful at this season with their fresh green foliage. After a night of such pleasant work, having also felled and stripped a straight fir-trunk for the maypole, they would march back to town with songs on the glad May-Day morning, while the maypole would be drawn by a team of oxen, each beast wearing a garland of flowers on its horns. The grandest of the City maypoles was erected on Cornhill, in front of St. Andrew's Church; and, because the pole or shaft was taller than the steeple, that church was called St. Andrew Undershaft. Flags were hoisted at the top of the maypole; it was bound about with leafy branches from the ground to the summit; and a ring of arbours, constructed of these spoils of the greenwood, was made about the extemporised theatre in the City street. The first business there performed was to elect the Lord and Lady of May, who were expected also to play the parts of Robin Hood and Maid Marian. Those of Little John, Friar Tuck, and the other familiars of Sherwood Forest, were not left unrepresented. Besides the romantic outlaws of popular ballad story, there was a jester or witty "fool," a juggler tossing his gilt balls and sharp swords, a hobby-horse to caper and curvet, and a troop of morris-dancers, in their antic dress with chiming bells fastened to their caps and jackets. The milkmaids, too, came out on May Day, each bearing a trophy of borrowed silver or pewter cups piled on her wooden milkpail, and singing a song, for which largesse was freely given. It was a scene of continual festivity and revelry throughout the day, and in the evening there was a blaze of bonfires. An old rhymester speaks of May Day as follows:—

Ho! you, I say, of this same noble town,
Come lift aloft your velvet heads and slipping off your gown,
With bells on legs, and napkins clean unto your shoulders tied,
With scarfs and garters as you please, and "Hey for our town!" cried,
March out and show your willing minds, by twenty and by twenty,
To Hoxton or to Newington, where ale and cakes are plenty;
And let it ne'er be said, for shame, that we, the youths of London,
Lay thrumming of our caps at home, and left our custom undone.

In the reign of Henry VII. a May-Day entertainment at Greenwich was got up by some lords, knights, and gentlemen of the King's Court, who exhibited feats of tilting, fencing, archery, and wrestling, "as servants of the Lady May, and in honour of that month." Hall's Chronicle relates how, in the seventh year of Henry VIII., that King joined a company of 200 tall fellows, all clad in Lincoln green, on the high ground of Shooters' Hill, and saw their skill with the bow, Queen Katherine being among the spectators. This was on a May-Day morning. The anniversary festival of this spring-time advent was still kept up after the Reformation; and, though suppressed by the Puritans in the seventeenth century, was revived under Charles II. The chief maypole was in the Strand, nearly opposite Somerset House, or where St. Mary's Church now stands. It is the subject of a well-known allusion in Pope's "Dunciad." Our Illustration of May Day in the fifteenth century is an interesting study of ancient English manners and costumes.

Last year the total liabilities of bankrupts were estimated at £4,045,127, and the assets at £675,023.

The visit of the Belgian Garde Civique to Brighton has been arranged for June 28.

Mr. Thomas Proctor, alderman, has given a Mansion House, value £16,000, to Bristol, which has had none since the Reform Riots of 1831, when that in Queen-square was destroyed.

The Mayor of Liverpool convened a public meeting yesterday week in aid of for relieving the sufferers from the famine in Bengal. A committee was appointed, and subscriptions amounting to about £2000 were promised at the meeting.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by a numerous suite, visited Aldershot camp, on Tuesday, and made his usual spring inspection of the troops—the infantry, at the North Camp drill-ground; and the cavalry, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers, on Cove-common.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, it was announced that the Marquis of Salisbury had nominated Mr. Andrew Cassells, of the firm of J. Peel and Co., to the vacant seat in the Indian Council. Mr. Cassells is an ex-director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The first report upon the "Distribution of Flowers amongst the Sick and Infirm Poor of Hull" has been published, showing that last year 8654 bunches were placed in the hands of the bedridden and dying with the best effects. This movement was organised by Mr. S. Walliker, postmaster of Hull.

The Irish Church Synod began, on Tuesday, the discussion of the Athanasian Creed. The Rev. Mr. Verschoyle proposes that it should be struck out of the Prayer-Book; Colonel Ffolliott, that the damatory clauses be omitted; and the Dean of Limerick wishes to prefix to it a declaration that it is to be taken as warning, not condemnatory.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

There have been in the last few days some remarkable appearances in the House of Commons. Those who remembered Mr. Smollett when he sat in Parliament up to 1863 were prepared to welcome his reappearance, having lively recollections of many a laugh raised by him; and probably when his advent was known gossip about his peculiar powers was sufficiently current to cause the neophyte members to expect a hilarious scene. Besides, as his motion was an impeachment, on constitutional grounds, of Mr. Gladstone in the matter of the sudden "dissolution," it was to be expected that that right hon. gentleman would be on his mettle, and would execute a grand act of elocution. Nevertheless, there was no eager crowding of members and strangers at the early hours, and when Mr. Smollett rose there was only an ordinary assemblage. At once those who formerly knew him recognised the old, sharp, metallic tones of his voice, the snapping of his words, and the epigrammatic turn of his sentences. Soon, too, there came shooting out, like discharges from a gun, bits of that biting humour and sarcastic illustration for which he was always famous. But it seemed as if the four years of exile from the House which he has gone through has curdled every drop of the milk of human kindness which he once possessed, and which formerly tended slightly to dilute his caustic rhetoric. Now it was all gall and bitterness, and even when humour mingled with the acid it scarcely subdued the rasping effect which was generally produced. In fact, despite the laughter which was inevitably raised, it was universally felt that the seriousness of an attack on a distinguished statesman was marred by the profuse use of phraseology which even the wit with which it was impregnated did not take the speech out of the region of "Billingsgate." The consequence was an utter failure. Those who laughed must have felt annoyed with themselves for giving way to mirth when they ought to have been indignant; and doubtless everyone was glad to hear the statement of Mr. Smollett that he had taken counsel with no one, and that his motion (as well as his speech) was his alone. This was proved by the silence and the pause which ensued when he concluded, and the shrinking of everyone from seconding the motion. It was saved from an ignominious collapse by the interposition of Mr. Whalley, who, moved by that spirit which induces him to take up causes with which no one else will have anything to do, performed the formal act, which rendered the resolution a living Parliamentary thing and capable of being dealt with.

It would have been better, perhaps, for Mr. Gladstone's sake, if the motion had fallen through amidst the contempt of the House; for his exoneration would thus have been far more complete than it was made by his speech. He had a rehearsal of a new style of speaking the evening before, when, in commenting on the Budget, he was gentle, even subdued, and, when critical, kindly. Now he at once and in his first sentences betrayed that he was deeply stung by the organised attack upon him. He thought it worth his while to break a moth upon a wheel by heaping bitter sarcasm wrapped up in heavy banter upon poor Mr. Whalley, and renewing that sort of thing again and again. In regard to his treatment of Mr. Smollett, no doubt, he was excusable for anything he may have said on such provocation as he had received; but it is just questionable whether the more dignified course would not have been to have taken higher ground in his reply, and not to have condescended to caustic sarcasm faintly infused with jest; thus in a manner, and to a slight extent, adopting the style which had been practically condemned by the audience in his aggressor. It would have been better, too, if he had not suffered himself, once at least, to rise into a very whirlwind of passion—which, possibly, was just what Mr. Smollett wanted to produce. However, when he concluded, sympathy was expressed for him by the warm cheers of the Liberals; while the silence of the Ministerialists, and their acquiescence in the resolve of the Opposition not to allow the motion to be withdrawn, but to be summarily negatived without further discussion, was equally a proof of the fiasco of Mr. Smollett.

An idea which has been prevalent that the new House was deficient in Parliamentary "Yoricks," who would now and again set the assembly in a roar, has been to a great extent dissipated by one or two appearances of nascent legislators in the funny line. Note has before been taken of the development of a rough and rugged humour in Mr. Davies, of Cardigan, who plays the part of the honest, jolly, and facetious working man—which is in the minds of some folk the ideal of that personage—with great vigour and decided intention. There has been another début in the facetious style, which has been a stupendous success. One night when the question of the purchase of Irish railways was in consideration, and when out of the plump of Home Rule Irish members came demands for the realisation of that project, some whining and some blustering, there arose out of their midst a gentleman of lofty stature, very large girth, and a handsome countenance, who addressed the House in a voice "loud as a trumpet with a silvery sound." At once it was perceived that here was a bold and a jovial spirit, who could declare serious and assured opinions under cover of uproarious humour; that here was a gentleman "who could not ope his mouth but out there flew a trope;" and whose bluff and rotund manner was in felicitous keeping with his grand personal configuration, as well as with the decisive and practical character of his opinions. No written description can give any notion of the vocabulary and the demeanour of Major Purcell O'Gorman, and all that can be done towards personifying him is to say that he has proved that some of those pictures of overflowing humourous and original Irishmen which were drawn by Charles Lever are not, as has sometimes been supposed, exaggerated, but that it would take two or three of these characters rolled into one to come up to the standard and compass of the new member for Waterford. In the last Parliament it was thought that Mr. Delahunty was the acme of Irish eccentricity in phraseology and demeanour, but he was faint and shadowy and feeble to the gentleman who has succeeded him in the representation of Waterford, and who will probably amply supply the places, as humorists, of both the late members for that city, Mr. Delahunty and Mr. Bernal Osborne. Once Major O'Gorman was corrected by the Speaker; but it was by misapprehension, for, happening to use a phrase which is proverbial in Ireland, and which is said to have originated with Cromwell, in which an alternative was given to those to whom it was addressed to go to Connaught or a place which by itself is not mentionable to ears polite, the Speaker caught only the word by which that place is designated; and as that phrase, when sounded in its simplicity and without "Connaught," is so brusque as to be inadmissible in ordinary discourse, it is also decidedly unparliamentary, and was therefore noticed from the Chair. Of course if the whole of the words had been heard, they would have been treated as a quotation from a distinguished personage such as Cromwell, and have been allowed to pass.

Certainly, in the list of remarkable appearances Mr. Hanbury is entitled to a high place. This gentleman is not exactly a new member, having been returned for Tainworth in 1872; but he has not been prominent as a speaker until now. Opportunity was afforded him by a motion about British policy on the Gold Coast, which he propounded, to give evidence of

the quality that is within him, which is a quality far above mediocrity and nearly reaching to excellence. He is a personable gentleman, with a good voice, though rather wanting in flexibility; fluent, but by no means washy, in speech; assured, though not dogmatic in opinion; and he had so filled himself with his subject that he spoke for two hours without a check, and in a way to hold attention even for that length of time. It happened that he spoke at a period of the evening when the House is always very thin, and had an audience which was small and, perhaps, not as fit as it might have been. The reappearance of Mr. Hubbard, after his five years' enforced Parliamentary seclusion, is noticeable; and it may be said that he seems as fresh, spruce, and active in body, and as quick, perceptive, and suggestive in mind, as ever. The Parliamentary resurrection of Mr. Fawcett by his having become member for Hackney was notable in the recent history of the House. It happened that when he came to take his seat the circumstances of the House were such that it was easy for the Liberals to make his entry a triumphal one.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

At the instance of the Duke of Argyll, the policy and administration of the late Government were considered yesterday week, and both were approved by the Marquis of Salisbury, but a little criticised by Lord Napier of Ettrick, while Lord Lawrence gave some practical opinions on the best mode of dealing with the situation.

Lord Delawarr, on Monday, obtained a commission to inquire into railway management and accidents; and the Lord Chancellor's Land Bills were committed pro forma for the insertion of amendments, the actual consideration in Committee to be taken on Monday next.

It was ascertained from the Government, on Tuesday, that the troops who were employed on the Gold Coast will have divided among them some of the gold dust rendered by King Coffee, and that honorary distinctions will be conferred upon them; Captain Glover, in particular, receiving a knight commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Lord Sidmouth was informed that the Government is not in a position to modify the Education Act so as to permit districts in which school-board schools have failed to return to the voluntary system.

On Thursday Earl Beauchamp (the Lord Steward) read her Majesty's reply to the address to the Crown agreed to on Monday last. It was as follows:—"I have received your address praying that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the causes of accidents on railways, and into the possibility of removing such causes by legislation, and I will give directions that a Commission shall be issued for the purposes which you have suggested."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The principal matter, yesterday week, was a motion of censure, by Mr. Smollett, on the late Government for the abrupt dissolution of Parliament. The hon. gentleman stated his case in a speech of mixed caustic humour and invective, and he found a seconder in Mr. Whalley. Mr. Gladstone replied, vindicating the course he had taken in dissolving Parliament, and retorting with much force on Mr. Smollett. Without further discussion the motion was negatived. The Civil Service Estimates were taken in Committee of Supply, and the whole of the votes in class I were agreed to.

On Monday the policy of this country in regard to the administration of the settlements on the Gold Coast was discussed. Mr. Cross introduced a bill amending the laws relating to the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors. This he proposed to do by enacting, first, that the hours for closing public-houses should be fixed by statute, and not left to the discretion of the magistrates. It was not intended to alter the hours in the cases of beer-houses, nor those of public-houses on Sundays; but on week-days in London all public-houses would be placed on the same footing, be closed at half-past twelve o'clock, and the system of exemptions put an end to. In country towns with a population of over 10,000 the time for closing would be half-past eleven, and in rural districts eleven, as at present. With regard to convictions, he proposed that for a first offence the amount of the penalty should be left to the discretion of the magistrate, that the indorsement of licenses should be optional, and that there should be no police supervision after a conviction unless ordered by the Judge. Further, the adulteration clauses of the Act of 1872 were to be repealed. Provision would also be made as to occasional licenses at fairs and races, and magistrates would be empowered to grant provisional licenses to persons desirous of building public-houses, after inquiry made into the wants of the district. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to, and leave given to bring in the bill. The Real Property Limitation Bill, the Land Titles and Transfer Bill, and the Real Property Vendors and Purchasers Bill were passed through Committee without amendment. The Local Government Provisional Orders Bill was read the third time. Sir Stafford Northcote stated the total amount of the National Debt at £779,294,000, of which the sum of £723,514,000 is funded, the sum of £4,479,000 is unfunded, and the sum of £52,000,000 is in the form of terminable annuities.

A long discussion took place, on Tuesday, upon a motion for the purchase of the Irish railways by the State, which was rejected by a large majority. The Building Societies Bill and the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Fees Bill) were read the second time, and ordered to be referred to Select Committees; the Game Birds (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee; the order for committing the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill was discharged, on the motion of Sir M. Beach, and the bill referred to a Select Committee; and the Betting Bill was read the third time and passed.

Colonel Hogg moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Buildings and Management Bill on Wednesday. It was by general consent read the second time and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. M'Lagan then moved the second reading of the Game Laws (Scotland) Bill. Colonel Alexander moved as an amendment that it be read the second time that day six months, and upon a division the bill was thrown out by 192 votes against 127.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. W. Egerton respecting the high duty upon British salt in France, Mr. Bourke said that negotiations were going on between her Majesty's Government and the French Government upon the subject, under the treaty of commerce. On the subject of the Suez Canal Company in connection with the International Commission, Mr. Bourke stated, in reply to Mr. O'Donnell, that to the International Commission which assembled at Constantinople, at the invitation of the Porte last October, an invitation was sent to all the maritime Powers. Neither the Suez Canal Company nor any of the ship companies interested in the matter were represented. M. de Lesseps, who was trying to bring his case before the Commission, never showed any disposition or expressed any wish to attend. But, in point of fact, his views were fully considered by the Commission, and fully stated and

powerfully advocated by one of the French delegates. The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, the discussion upon which occupied the remainder of the evening.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate of interest was, on Thursday, raised from 3½ per cent (to which it was lowered on Jan. 15) to 4 per cent.

The Italian Legation has been transferred from Hill-street to 25, Lower Grosvenor-street.

The Marquis of Bath has accepted the post of trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

The award of certificates to students at the Crystal Palace school of practical engineering took place last Saturday.

A hall on behalf of the building fund of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was given on Thursday, at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

According to a return to Parliament the bank notes of the Bank of England held by the public, on Dec. 31 last, amounted to £25,807,000, and the amount of bullion was £22,619,000.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Saturday next, May 9; at 2.30—Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

Two houses in course of removal in Newgate-street fell, on Tuesday, burying in the ruins a number of men and lads employed upon them. Six of these were so injured as to necessitate their removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A donation of £1000 has been made to the funds of the Swedenborg Society by an anonymous admirer of the Swedish seer's writings. The society was founded in 1810, solely for the purpose of publishing to the world the works of Swedenborg.

The annual dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Criterion, Piccadilly, Mr. Beresford-Hope taking the chair. The subscriptions included £20 from the chairman and ten guineas from the Earl of Derby.

At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor gave a ball in honour of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at which their Royal Highnesses were present, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, and many other distinguished personages.

The biennial festival of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, was held on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Winchester, presided. A long list of subscriptions, amounting to upwards of £5000, was read.

Lords Hatherley and Selborne, referees in a matter between the authorities of King's College Hospital and St. John's House, have made a report which, together with certain recommendations appended by their Lordships, will be discussed at the adjourned general annual meeting of the hospital to-day (Saturday).

At a grand lodge, held in the Temple, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday, the Marquis of Ripon was installed Grand Master of the English Freemasons. His style and titles having been proclaimed by the grand director of Ceremonies, his Lordship was saluted by the brethren. He afterwards appointed Lord Carnarvon Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing year.

As a prelude of the early reopening of the Alexandra Palace, a private view was given, on Saturday, of the section intended to illustrate the dwellings and domestic dress of all nations. The two principal buildings represented were a modern Egyptian villa, modelled at Cairo, and a Moorish residence. Mr A. Enden, who was the Secretary to the Dublin Exhibition, has been appointed superintendent to the Alexandra Palace.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils, boys and girls, of the Borough Jewish school took place, on Sunday, at the Lecture Hall, Carter-street, Walworth, under the presidency of Baron Henry de Worms. Recitations were delivered by several of the boys and girls in a style which evinced considerable training and intelligence, after which the prizes were distributed. The school contains sixty-five boys and fifty-two girls.

Lord Lyttelton presided, on Tuesday, at the 173rd annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The report for 1873 stated that the gross income of the society had reached £110,259. The staff of the society comprises 484 ordained missionaries, 141 students, and 822 catechists. Resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to use every effort for maintaining the success that had been realised during the past two years.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers last week was 100,441, of whom 35,277 were in workhouses and 65,164 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 7637, 11,736, and 32,108 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 648, of whom 440 were men, 169 women, and 39 children under sixteen.

At a meeting of the friends of the National Hospital for Incurables, held on Tuesday, in Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Northumberland, who presided, set forth the urgent need of funds to furnish the completed section of the hospital. Sufficient accommodation has been prepared for eight or ten patients, and it was stated that before commencing operations provision would have to be found for an annual expenditure of £600. A liberal subscription was made.

At a meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Miller, it was resolved that the council, while recognising and highly appreciating the laudable efforts of the working men to aid the object for which the Hospital Sunday Fund was established, and wishing them "God speed," felt that, under existing circumstances, it was expedient that the working men of the metropolis should be left to take any independent action they might think desirable in regard to the Hospital Saturday Fund.

From a series of the more recent papers written by Dr. Livingstone, extracts from which were read on Monday evening at the Geographical Society's meeting, hopes were expressed by Sir Bartle Frere that, with the assistance of Jacob Wainwright, a connected narrative of the great traveller's later history may be possible. Lord Derby received yesterday week a deputation from the friends of the late Dr. Livingstone, who are anxious that provision should be made for his family in such a manner as to express the gratitude of the nation for his eminent services as an explorer. It was affirmed, in support of the claim, that Dr. Livingstone had in his explorations spent at least £11,000 of his own money. Lord Derby replied that he had no doubt the memorial would be favourably received.

SKETCHES IN COOMASSIE.

Three sketches made in the Ashantee capital by our Special Artist with the military expedition under Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley are engraved for this week's paper. One is a view of the interior courtyard of King Coffee Calallee's palace. We borrow a part of the description of this building and its contents from Mr. H. M. Stanley's newly-published volume, "Coomassie and Magdala; the Story of Two British Campaigns in Africa," which came out last week. Mr. Stanley first describes the horrid scene in the grove, called the Sammon-pome—that is to say, the "Home of Ghosts"—where the unburied corpses of the victims slaughtered by a cruel superstition are left to decay, not far from the market-place. This was the subject of our two-page Engraving last week. Mr. Stanley goes on to say:—

"From this Golgotha we proceeded to the King's Palace. It was situated about 300 yards off, and occupied a level area in the valley or depression dividing the two eminences on which Coomassie is situated. The first view of what was designated 'the Palace' was a number of houses with steep thatched roofs, clustered together, and fenced around with split bamboo stakes, occupying an area 400 ft. or 500 ft. square, at one corner of which rose a square two-storied stone building. In appearance it was like any of those merchants' residences which we saw at Cape Coast Castle. The first court we entered was similar, though larger, to the court of the King of Adansie's residence at Fomannah, already described. The lower part of the lofty walls of stucco was painted red, the upper part white. The designs, diamond-shaped, scrollwork done in alto-relievo, were bolder than anything of the kind we had yet seen. The columns were square, with simple pediments and capitals. The alcoves were spacious, probably 14 ft. long by 8 ft. deep. Other courts were after the same style as this; but the columns were circular and smooth in some, while others were curved.

"The alcoves were littered with curious articles. One contained a large number of war-drums, stained with blood, and decorated with ghastly trophies of war and triumph, with human skulls. Another contained a number of cutlasses, rusty sabres without scabbards, accoutrements plated with gold, old worn-out guns with bands of silver and gold, horse-tails, and wisps of elephants' tails; a great number of ivory horns, each with its human jawbone; and in another we beheld any number of tall umbrellas, of silk, satin, velvet, crimson damask, and woollen cloth, bespangled with bits of gold and silver, or fringed with small gold, silver, and brass bells.

"On proceeding finally to the stone structure, which is the King's private residence, we found the interior court and the rooms opening upon it filled with curious, but intrinsically valueless, articles; while the upper story contained much valuable plunder. The following hastily-written inventory taken on the spot will serve, better than any description, to convey information as to the nature of these articles:—A breakfast and dinner service of silver, with English cutlery, Bohemian vases, large glass goblets, strings of the valuable aggrs beads, gold nugget, and bead bracelets and necklaces, piles of faded Kidderminster carpets, Persian rugs, leopard skins, fetiches and charms covered with leopard skins, European regimental drums, European and native swords, yataghans and scimitars of Arab make, gold and silver headed canes, regalia staves; gold-topped royal stools, beautifully carved, and ornamented with gold and silver; seven gold masks, each weighing several ounces; golden toys, damask bed-curtains and counterpanes, silk and cotton cloths, enormous silk umbrellas, African teak boxes and trunks, English engravings, glass bottles, an oil-painting of a gentleman, silver tankards and cups, skull-caps of leather and velvet, leather shakoes, an old uniform of a West India soldier, gold-decorated muskets; a sword, the gift of Queen Victoria; several knives, with bits of gold on the hafts; sandals, gold-plated; a pistol or two and brass blunderbusses, porcelain and china ware, common European delf ware, prints from illustrated newspapers; a copy of the London Times, Oct. 17, 1843; a copy of a Bristol newspaper, of the same year, and so on, ad infinitum, valuable, curious, and worthless things heaped together in every room. An old curiosity shop could not exhibit a more miscellaneous variety of things than the interior of the King's bed-chambers, his private apartments, and store-rooms contained.

"From the flat roof of the palace, which is surrounded by battlements, a very extensive view of the city and the surrounding forest and swamp was obtained. During the day the prize agents went into the palace and the principal chiefs' houses, and proceeded to pack up the most costly things they could discover to sell for the benefit of the army after its arrival at Cape Coast. The trophies were sold at Cape Coast, and netted about £5000. Beyond the King's Palace and the Golgotha, nothing else of interest remained to be seen."

We take this opportunity of stating that Mr. Stanley's volume, "Coomassie and Magdala," published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle, is illustrated, by permission of the Proprietors of this Journal, with a number of Engravings which have appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. They also appeared in our special publications, "The British Expedition to Abyssinia," in 1868, and "From Cape Coast to Coomassie, an Illustrated Narrative of the Ashantee War," which we issued a month since, immediately upon the return of the British troops and their commander to this country. Mr. Stanley, as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, was one of those newspaper reporters who accompanied Sir Robert Napier's army through the Abyssinian campaign six years ago, when we had the services of our own Artist, Mr. Simpson, with the expedition, as well as the sketches contributed by several officers of the General's Staff. The first half of Mr. Stanley's volume is occupied with the more recent Ashantee War. His experiences and observations of the war in Abyssinia fill the remaining half of the book, or rather form a second book, which might have been published, some readers will think, more properly and conveniently in a separate volume. An essay or commentary, to compare the strategical and administrative features of these two British "little wars" in Africa with each other, could be made both interesting and instructive. If any competent author, having the requisite practical acquaintance with military affairs, should hereafter be disposed to write such a treatise, he may, perhaps, find Mr. Stanley's two narratives, in some respects, useful for reference. We understand, however, that Major Henry Brackenbury, R.A., one of Sir Garnet Wolseley's Staff, is preparing an authentic military history of the Ashantee campaign.

An incident which was mentioned by the newspaper correspondents at the time happened on the day our troops left Coomassie, Feb. 6, having first set fire to the town. Great care had been taken to drive out all the people from the houses, which were thoroughly searched before kindling the conflagration. But there was one little boy, a child of seven years, who had lost sight of his parents or friends, and was met wandering about alone. He was kindly taken care of by the English sailors and soldiers until the hour came when they were ordered to march out of the city. They would gladly have carried the child with them, on their road to Pra-su and Cape Coast Castle, trusting to the chance of some opportunity, if the King sent messengers suing for peace, to send back this

little fellow in safety. But the boy refused to go with them; and it was considered that if he were left at Coomassie, well out of the reach of danger from the flames, his friends might come and find him when the army was gone. So they gave him plenty of food, and left him, at last, in the middle of the wide street. We trust that he escaped all harm, and that his parents soon came back to find him amidst the ruins. Our Artist's sketch of the parting scene represents the last few lingerers of our soldiery trying in vain to coax the poor child to follow them. They had not a minute to lose.

LIVINGSTONE'S BIRTHPLACE.

The efforts which are now being made to solicit from our Government the grant of a moderate pecuniary provision for Livingstone's two sisters, his two sons, and his two daughters, appear deserving of support. That illustrious man, having constantly devoted himself, during thirty-two years, to the laborious and perilous work of exploring Southern and Central Africa for the spread of civilisation, legitimate commerce, and Christianity, was not in a position to make a fortune for his family. He was, at the time of his death, in the service of her Majesty as British Consul; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will see the strict official propriety of recommending such a public reward as is now asked. The deputation that waited on Lord Derby for this purpose last week, including the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Bartle Frere, President of the Royal Geographical Society, and Mr. W. F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey, met with an encouraging reception. We present three views of the birthplace and early home of David Livingstone, which are unpretending in aspect, his parentage and family connections being of humble rank, but which have a high degree of interest from the character and achievements of such a man. He was born, March 19, 1813, at Blantyre, in Lanarkshire, a village on the Clyde, eight miles south-east of Glasgow. The extensive factory of cotton-spinning, calico-weaving, and dyeing, established here so long ago as 1785, gave employment to many workpeople. Among these was Livingstone's father, as had been the case with his grandfather before; and the future great traveller himself, when a little boy, worked as a piecer in the same cotton-mills. The small country town of Hamilton, where his sisters and daughters still reside, is two miles beyond Blantyre and ten miles from Glasgow. Between these places, a mile from Hamilton, is Bothwell Brigg, where the Covenanters were defeated in 1679, as described by Sir Walter Scott in his "Old Mortality." The ruins of Blantyre Priory, the massive pile of Bothwell Castle, the ducal Palace of Hamilton, and Cadyow, with the remains of the primitive forest and its white wild bulls, are close to the home of Livingstone's childhood. He was certainly familiar with all their historic and romantic associations. They may have crossed his mind sometimes, with snatches of Sir Walter's poetry, as he kept his lonely vigils, with sleeping negroes about him, by the bush-fire in a South African jungle, listening to the distant roar of the lion, and the jackal's bark yet farther off. His wife, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Moffat, died in April, 1862, at Shupanga, on the Shire river.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The official declaration of the poll at Hackney was made last Saturday morning, the number of votes recorded for Mr. Holms (L.) being 10,905; for Professor Fawcett (L.), 10,476; and for Lieutenant Gill, the Conservative candidate, 8994. In returning thanks for his election, Mr. Holms said he thought his triumph was one of which Liberals might be proud. Professor Fawcett complimented the defeated candidate, Mr. Gill, on having fought a stand-up, manly fight. Mr. Gill told the electors that, though he was not entirely satisfied with the result, it was a consolation for him that they had chosen a gentleman whom they knew and honoured, and another whose name was a household word throughout the world.

Judgment in the Wakefield and Windsor petitions was given yesterday week. In the former case Mr. Justice Grove decided that Mr. Green, the Conservative member, was not duly elected, and ordered him to pay the costs of the proceedings. At Windsor Mr. Baron Bramwell decided that the sitting member, Mr. Richardson-Gardner, should retain his seat, but pay his own costs. Monday next has been fixed for the polling at Wakefield. The candidates are Mr. Mackie, Liberal, who was unsuccessful at the late election, and Mr. Kemp Sanderson, Conservative, who was defeated by Mr. Somerset Beaumont in 1868.

The scrutiny in the Petersfield petition was brought to a close last Saturday, and the last vote struck off was from Mr. Nicholson's poll, thereby giving a majority of one to the Hon. Captain Jolliffe, the sitting member. Several important questions upon the construction of the Ballot Act are reserved for the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas, upon whose decision the ultimate right to the seat must depend.

The Athlone petition came on for hearing yesterday week. At the general election Mr. John James Ennis and Mr. Edward Sheil each polled 140 votes, and both gentlemen claimed the seat. The judgment of the Court was in favour of Mr. Sheil.

In the case of the Stroud petition Mr. Baron Bramwell has decided that the sitting members had not been duly elected. He acquitted the agents of any knowledge. The members were unseated simply by the folly and imprudence of injudicious friends. He was very sorry for them, but he must order them to pay the costs.

The petition against the return of Mr. Reed for Pembroke has been withdrawn.

The Kerry petition has also been withdrawn.

The working men of Oxford have subscribed £130 towards a testimonial to be given to Mr. Lewis, the unsuccessful candidate at the late election.

Meetings have already been held by the opposite parties interested in the new Licensing Bill to consider the statement made by the Home Secretary on Monday evening in the House of Commons. The representatives of the trade have refrained from passing formal resolutions till the more general opinions of the main body can be ascertained; but the members and friends of the United Kingdom Alliance have lost no time in pledging themselves to resist by every legitimate means "the pernicious proposals of the Government."

The seventy-six annual meeting of the Essex Congregational Union was held at Chelmsford on Tuesday. The Rev. A. Goodrich, of Braintree, the president of the year, delivered an earnest inaugural address on the growth of attention to the doctrine concerning the Church, and the relation of Congregationalists thereto. There was a large attendance of ministers and lay representatives from different parts of Essex. In the evening a dinner was held, under the presidency of Mr. F. Wells, followed by a public meeting, of which Mr. Grimwade, of Ipswich, was chairman.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. EDWARD JENKINS, M.P. FOR DUNDEE.



MR. J. COWEN, M.P. FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The Portraits of four gentlemen recently elected members of the House of Commons, who were not in Parliamentary life before, are presented on this page. They are Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P. for Dundee, Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. C. F. Hamond, the two representatives of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P. for Exeter.

Mr. John Edward Jenkins is a son of the Rev. Dr. John Jenkins, minister of a Presbyterian church at Montreal, in Canada, and he is nephew to Mr. David James Jenkins, the newly-elected M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth, and to the Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins, the chairman of Wesleyan Indian missions. He was born in 1838 at Bangalore, in India, but was educated in Canada at the Montreal High School and College. Coming over to England, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas Term in 1864, and joined the Home Circuit. He is

well known as the author of "Ginx's Baby," "Little Hodge," and "Lord Bantam." Some years ago he went to British Guiana, on the part of the English Anti-Slavery Society, to investigate and report upon the condition of the coolies. He has published a book on the subject. He is in religion a Presbyterian, like his father; and he is married to a daughter of Mr. Philip Johnstone, of Belfast. Mr. Jenkins, who lately made a lecturing tour through the large towns of the United States and Canada, has been appointed agent for the Dominion Government for emigration and other purposes in London. He contested Stafford, Truro, and Dundee, on the first occasion, without success. At the late general election he was again candidate for Dundee. The other Liberal candidates for the second seat there—Mr. Yeaman's being secure—were the late member, Sir J. Ogilvy, and Mr. J.

M. D. Meiklejohn, author of some valuable improvements in modern education and English scholarship. Mr. Jenkins, however, was elected in Sir J. Ogilvy's place.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, of Stella House, Blaydon, in the county of Durham, chosen in the advanced Liberal interest for Newcastle-on-Tyne, is eldest son of the late Sir Joseph Cowen, of Stella Hall, who represented Newcastle in the last two Parliaments, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Mr. Anthony Newton, of Winlaton, in the county of Durham. He was born in the year 1831, and was educated at private schools and at the University of Edinburgh. He is described as a coal-owner and fire-brick manufacturer, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. He is also proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily and Weekly Chronicle*. He married a daughter of Mr. John Thompson, of Hatfield, in the county of Durham. Mr. Cowen



MR. ARTHUR MILLS, M.P. FOR EXETER.



MR. HAMOND, M.P. FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

was first returned to Parliament, it will be remembered, a week or two before the late dissolution; but, as he had never taken his seat in St. Stephen's, he may be allowed to count as a new member.

Mr. Charles Frederick Hamond, of Lovaine-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, barrister-at-law, who is returned for Newcastle in the "independent" Conservative interest, is the son of a gentleman who was formerly a magistrate for Kent. He was born about the year 1840; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Easter Term, 1865, and joined the Northern Circuit, and is a magistrate for the "town and county" of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Hamond has been an active member of the School Board of Newcastle, as the advocate of religious and biblical education. He has been twice an unsuccessful can-

didate for the representation of the borough—namely, at the general election of November, 1868, and again, little more than a month ago, on the occasion of the death of Sir Joseph Cowen.

Mr. Arthur Mills, of Budehaven, Cornwall, who has been returned for the city of Exeter, in the Conservative interest, is the youngest son of the late Rev. Francis Mills, of Barford, Warwickshire, by Catherine, daughter of the late Sir John Mordaunt, of Walton, in the same county. He was born in the year 1816, and was educated at Rugby, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1842, and is the author of "Colonial Constitutions" and of "India in 1843." He is married to Agnes Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Sir

Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P., of Killerton, Devon. Mr. Mills is a member of the London School Board for Marylebone and Hampstead. He represented Taunton as a Conservative from 1857 to 1866. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Taunton in 1868; and it will be remembered that he was returned for the city of Exeter a few weeks before the dissolution in the place of Sir J. D. Coleridge; but, as he never took his seat in the late House of Commons, he may fairly be included in the list of new members.

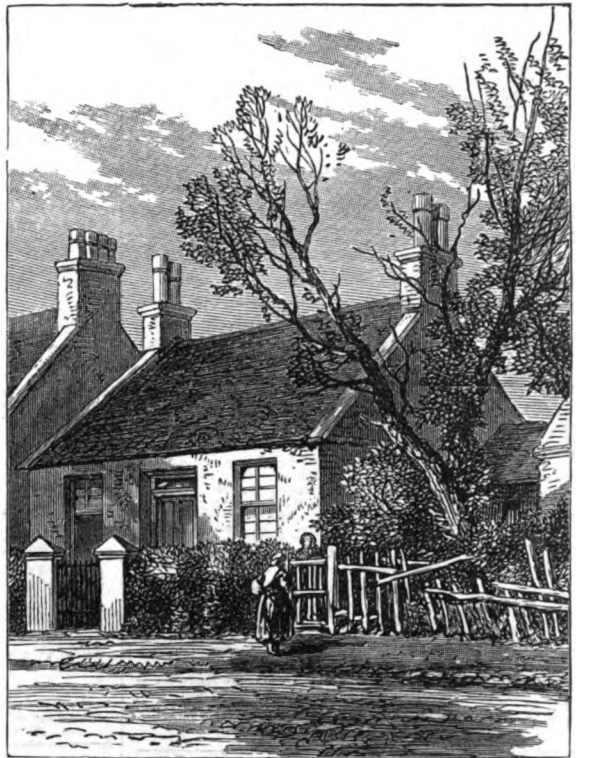
The portrait of Mr. E. Jenkins is from a photograph by Sarony, of New York; those of Mr. Cowen and Mr. Hamond, from photographs by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle; and that of Mr. Arthur Mills, from one by Mr. Owen Angel, of Exeter.



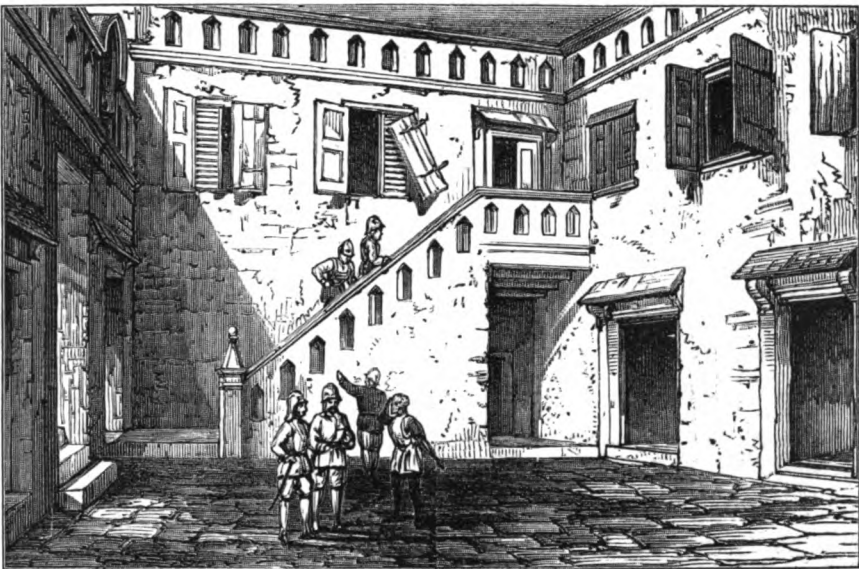
THE ROOM IN WHICH LIVINGSTONE WAS BORN.



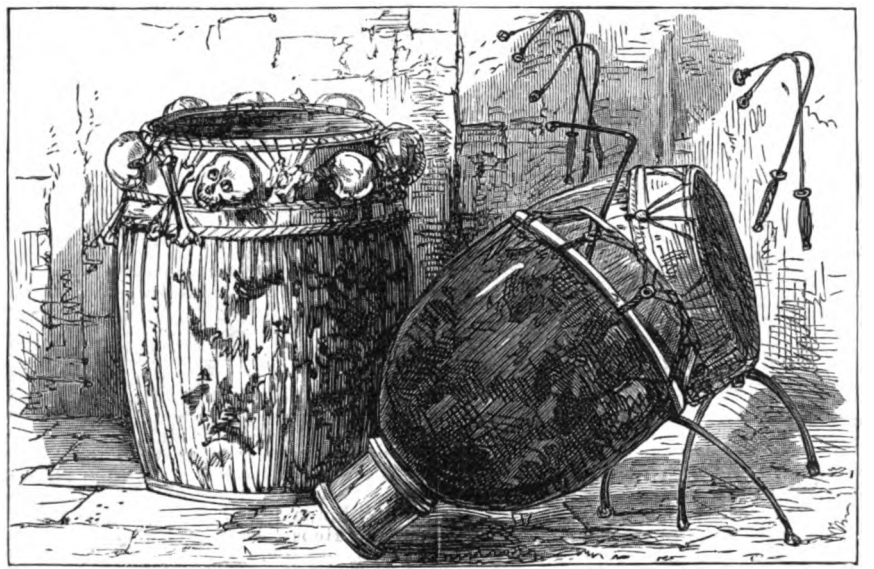
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FINE ART SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Illustrated London News
MAY * 2nd 1874



"UNE PAYSANNE FRANÇAISE" (TERRA COTTA). BY J. DALOU;
FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION OF LAST YEAR.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The second appearance this season of Mdlle. Albani took place on Thursday week, when her reception was of the same enthusiastic kind as that which greeted her return on the previous Tuesday. As Amina, in "La Sonnambula," the singer again displayed a voice of increased brilliancy and power, with a corresponding enhancement of dramatic feeling and declamatory force in the more passionate scenes of the opera. The graceful delivery of the opening aria, "Come per me sereno"—the exquisite feeling imparted to Amina's share of the duet with Elvino, "Prendi l'anello," the despairing pathos of the bed-room scene, and the joyous impulse of the final bravura, "Ah! non giunge," each called forth special demonstrations of approval from a brilliant audience. Signor Nicolini, as Elvino, sang with much effect in the duets with Amina and in his scene, "Tutti è sciolto," the cast having included, as heretofore, Signor Baggiolo as Count Rodolfo.

On the following evening Mdlle. Pezzotta (who made her debut here towards the close of last season) reappeared, and was again favourably received in the same character—as Amelia in "Un Ballo in Maschera," the performance of which opera included the successful first appearance of Mdlle. Bianchi as the page Oscar. This young lady has a voice of light and agreeable quality, and her delivery of the canzone "Saper vorreste" pleased so much that it had to be repeated. Signor Cotogni sang finely as Renato, in which part he replaced M. Maurel, in consequence of the illness of the latter. Signor Pavani, as the Duke, sang well; and Mdlle. Scalchi was the same excellent representative of Ulrica as heretofore.

On Saturday "Guglielmo Tell" was to have been given for the third time this season, with the same powerful cast as before, including the Arnolde of Signor Bolis; but in consequence of the continued indisposition of M. Maurel—the representative of Tell—the opera was suddenly changed to "Il Trovatore," in which Signor Bolis achieved another triumph as Mauricio, Mdlle. D'Angeri having been much applauded in her performance as Leonora. In the part of the Count di Luna Signor Cotogni, as substitute for M. Maurel, again proved his readiness and efficiency.

This week's performances commenced with "Il Flauto Magico," which brought back Mdlle. Smereschi in the small part of Papagena. The chief effect of the evening was produced by the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Marimon in the bravura songs of the Queen of Night, the second of which ("Gli angeli d'inferno") was encored. Her florid execution, excellent staccato, and command of the extreme possible soprano range were admirably displayed, and again proved that this fine singer has gained largely in power since last season. Mdlle. d'Angeri, as Pamina, sang with considerable effect in the aria, "Ah! so lo." Signor Pavani, as Tamino, was less successful than in his previous performance above referred to. Signor Cotogni was the same vivacious Papageno as formerly, and Signor Baggiolo's fine bass voice was very effective in the music of Sarastro.

On Tuesday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was repeated, "Il Trovatore" was announced for Thursday, "Faust" for Friday, and "I Puritani" for to-night (Saturday), with Mdlle. Albani as Elvira for the first time.

The first of this year's concerts given in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera-House, took place last Saturday afternoon, and included performances by most of the principal artists of that establishment—among the many effective features of the programme having been the fine singing of Mdlle. Albani and Mdlle. Marimon.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The two closing performances of last week consisted of "Les Huguenots," on Thursday, and "Fidelio," on Saturday, the first-named opera having included the fine singing and acting of Mdlle. Titiens as Valentina, the cast in other respects having been a strong one. Signor Fancelli, as Raoul, was especially successful in the duet-septet, and the great duet with Valentina in the fourth act. Mdlle. Alwina Valleria sang the music of Margherita di Valois with refinement; in that of Marcello the fine bass voice of Herr Behrens was highly impressive; other efficient features of the cast having been the San Bris of Signor Agnesi and the Di Nevers of Signor Galassi. "Fidelio" also included the admirable performance of Mdlle. Titiens as the heroine, with other features as recently noticed.

On Monday "Faust" was given, with the return of Mdlle. Marie Rose as Margherita, of Signor Rota as Mefistofele, and the reappearance (after an interval of three years) of Mr. Bentham as Faust, each artist having been well received. The recent debutant, Signor De Reschi, again proved himself to be a valuable acquisition by his performance as Valentino.

"Les Huguenots" was repeated on Tuesday, "Semiramide" was to be given on Thursday, and "Faust" was announced for to-night (Saturday).

The eighteenth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace closed last week, with the usual supplemental performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. The programme was one of special importance, having comprised fine performances of Beethoven's choral symphony (the vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley); and of Schumann's overture, and four of the pieces of incidental music composed by him for the drama of "Manfred"—these last having been given for the first time in England. It is to be hoped that the whole of the fifteen movements may be heard before long, the entire series being characterised by great beauty and power. A new violinist, Herr Peiniger (a pupil of Joachim), executed Ernst's "Hungarian" Fantasia, and was well received. Miscellaneous vocal solos by Mesdames Otto-Alvleben and Sherrington, Miss Sterling, and Mr. Santley completed the programme. A new series of nine "summer concerts" commences to-day (Saturday).

The 136th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians took place at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, when the Prince of Wales was the president of the evening. Various loyal and other toasts were given and responded to, that of "Prosperity to the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain" having been proposed by the Royal President. There was a large attendance, and the total amount of subscriptions and donations realised upwards of £1000. The proceedings of the evening were agreeably diversified by various musical performances. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Antoinette Sterling, Signor Caravoglia, and the members of the London Vocal Union; and Mr. W. G. Cousins played Thalberg's "Mosé in Egitto" Fantasia with great effect on a splendid "concert grand" pianoforte furnished gratuitously by Messrs. Broadwood for the occasion.

The Sacred Harmonic Society terminated its forty-second season last night (Friday), when the second and greater of the two oratorios composed by its conductor, Sir Michael Costa, was announced for the closing performance. "Naaman" had been promised for a much earlier date, but was voluntarily put aside by the composer to allow of the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," in March last.

The competition for the Parepa-Rosa Scholarship took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Saturday, when Miss Annie Elizabeth Bolingbroke was the successful candidate.

The Leeds Musical Festival has been fixed to begin on Oct. 5, and will last four days. Sir Michael Costa will be the conductor. Accommodation will be afforded in the Victoria Hall for 2350 persons. The Mayor is chairman of the general committee. The guarantee fund amounts to nearly £6000.

It has been arranged to hold a musical festival in Liverpool, similar to the festivals which have been so successfully carried out in Birmingham and other towns. A preliminary meeting of the promoters was, on Tuesday, held at the Townhall, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. E. Whitley, presiding, and Sir J. Benedict being among those present. It is proposed to offer a number of valuable prizes for competition.

THEATRES.

Considerable interest continues to be excited by Mr. Phelps's frequent appearances at the Gaiety. The public have been much pleased with his assumption of the part, with him a great favourite, of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, in "Rob Roy." Mr. Vezin, too, has gained by the representation. He played the hero of the piece with vigour and intelligence; and we may add that Mr. Charles Harcourt, as Thornton, was very good. Bishop's music also is given in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Toole appeared on Saturday at the Globe in three pieces. In the first he represented John Puddicombe in Mr. Tom Taylor's farce of "Our Clerks," and convulsed the audience with laughter. In the second, "Off the Line," he played very amusingly the part of Harry Coke, the engine-driver, occasionally, however, proving to be very pathetic. In the third, "Ici on Parle Français," as Mr. Spriggins, the lodging-house keeper, Mr. Toole excited the hilarity with which his appearances in the part are usually attended.

Mr. Toole has also appeared in a piece at the Globe, written by Mr. C. M. Rae, and entitled "Billy Doo." The hero is a billsticker, who is much annoyed by a nervous old gentleman, who continually pulls down his bills. A grocer's assistant in love excites the suspicion in both parties as both the sticker-up and puller-down of the obnoxious advertisements. The confusion thereby caused is the source of much mirth. The thing is a skilful trifle—it aims at no higher merit.

The Criterion shows signs of managerial activity. The last production, entitled "Normandy Pippins," is a pleasant little piece. With no great pretensions, it affords an opportunity for Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Hughes, and Mr. Dewar, of which they judiciously take full advantage. Some very lively music, selected from the popular composers of the day, is introduced. With Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Byron in the "American Lady," a pleasant evening's entertainment is afforded.

At the Court "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon" supplies the foundation for a piece, which has been ruined by incongruities of costume. The part of Perrichon is played in an admirable manner by Mr. Hill. He properly appears in an ordinary tourist's suit, but he is supported (?) by a number of young ladies in satin knickerbockers, utterly out of keeping with the scenery of Wales and the apparel of the principal characters.

At the Lyceum the drama of "The Bells" has been revived, and Mr. Irving has again had the opportunity of portraying the terrors and death of the guilty Mathias, and again fully justified the reputation which he had obtained by the original performance.

A new and original comedy by Mr. James Albery, entitled "Fride," has met with decided success at the Vaudeville. The plot is somewhat perplexed, but the dialogue is smart and telling. The piece is, perhaps, a little too long, and the third not quite so good as the previous two acts. The interest of the action lies in the love making of Frank Leyton (Mr. C. Warner) and Gertrude Cadbutton (Miss Amy Fawcett), the daughter of J. Cadman Cadbutton (Mr. W. Farren), to whom Frank acts as secretary. As such he falls on a track of inquiry which goes far to identify his employer as the father of one Barnabas Smith, and guilty of much dishonesty. Defects in the development of the plot preclude any attempt at describing the incidents; but the acting is throughout excellent, and the scenery most admirable. It is probable that the defects in arrangements may, in the course of a few nights, be remedied.

At the Strand a new farce by Mr. Martin Beecher has been produced, under the title of "A Crimeless Criminal." The whole affair turns on a mental aberration and the possession of a watch, obtained under circumstances of nervous excitement, which causes much distress to the unfortunate hero. His great anxiety is to get rid of the watch, and he takes many strange methods of effecting his purpose. At length it reaches its proper owner, and the ludicrous distress terminates. Mr. W. H. Terris, as the nervous possessor, Verdi Verdanti, succeeds in provoking the merriment of the audience at his eccentricities and imaginary dangers.

At Astley's Mr. Charles Reade's powerful drama of "It's Never Too Late to Mend" has been revived, with accessories which ensure its long run. Mr. Calhaem supports his original rôle of Jackey.

The directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have made arrangements to keep their booking-offices at London Bridge and Victoria, and at their stations generally, constantly open every weekday, from eight a.m. to seven p.m., for the sale of tickets and for the purpose of affording information to passengers. Passengers' tickets to all stations on the line, as well as to Paris and the Continent, will be issued at branch offices in Waterloo-place, Regent-circus, and Ludgate-circus, dated to suit the convenience of the passengers.

By a small majority the Metropolitan Board of Works has adopted a resolution asking the general purposes committee to report on the practicability of continuing the Albert Embankment from its present termination to Vauxhall Bridge. Mr. Fowler, the mover of the resolution, reminded the board that Vauxhall Bridge had been the originally intended termination, and that the embankment had been shortened only because of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite land. This difficulty had since been materially lessened, while the recent high tide proved the urgent need of the poorer inhabitants of Lambeth to be protected from the overflow of the river.

About 200 gentlemen attended the annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary, on Saturday last, presided over by M. Gavard. The toast of the "The Queen and the Royal Family" was proposed with Gallican courtesy and grace. In describing the position of the hospital, M. Gavard stated that 150 in-patients had been admitted during the past year, and 3250 out-patients had received medicine. M. Rimmel, the secretary, announced subscriptions to the amount of fully £1000, including £100 from the Duc d'Aumale, £48 from the French Government, £15 from the French Ambassador, £8 from the chairman, £31 10s. from Messrs. Rothschild, £30 from the Comptoir d'Escompte, £20 from Sir Richard Wallace, and a Belgian contribution of £10.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CONSTITUENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Mr. Walter Noel Hartley, F.O.S., gave his second lecture on Thursday week. In reference to his preceding lecture, it should be stated that the iron cylinder on that occasion employed to ascertain the weight of air contained about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of air, and that about $6\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of air was shown to weigh 7 oz. The present lecture began with explanations of the way in which M. Tessié du Mothay solved the difficult problem of obtaining oxygen on a large scale for ordinary use by alternately passing steam and air over heated manganese of soda, the first operation producing oxygen, the second reproducing the manganese of soda and nitrogen. Mr. Hartley having proved by various methods of analysis that the air of the lecture-room consisted of four volumes of nitrogen and one of oxygen, proceeded to consider the very minute constituents of our atmosphere, such as water-vapour, carbonic acid, ammonia, and ozone. The presence of water-vapour in the apparently dry air of the room was demonstrated by some oil of vitriol gaining weight by exposure to the atmosphere, and by the behaviour of a new substance, the iodide of cobalt, a rapid absorber of moisture, and densely black in colour, which at first became a green liquid, and then changed its colour to various shades of brown, and finally to pink, as more and more vapour was taken up. This is the most remarkable of all deliquescent substances. After some further illustrations, Mr. Hartley adverted to Dr. Black's observation, that caustic lime became mild after exposure to the air, and that in losing causticity it increased in weight. By this, the first employment of the balance in the investigation of chemical changes, Mr. Hartley said that he may be safely termed the founder of modern chemistry. Black's next observation was that the passage from the caustic to the mild state was accompanied by the absorption of a large quantity of air by the lime, and that this air could be expelled by heat or by the application of strong acids. This air he named "fixed air," and he showed its difference from atmospheric air, and that it is really a product of respiration, combustion, and fermentation. It is now termed carbonic acid and carbon dioxide. The properties of this gas, such as its extinguishing flame, its weight (permitting it to be poured out from vessel to vessel), and its rendering lime-water turbid, were exhibited by Mr. Hartley; and he then explained and illustrated the usual methods for determining the amount of carbonic acid in the air, beginning with those of Bunsen and Pettenkofer. The "household" method, the minimetric method, and that of Dr. Angus Smith were employed in the lecture-room, and the carbonic acid in it was found to be 0.055 per cent. The value of the determination of this gas solely rests on its being a measure of the pollution of the air; and from Dr. Angus Smith's diagrams it was demonstrated that, even in open places, the amount of carbonic acid varies greatly within small limits. The different metropolitan postal districts showed different figures, according to their population; but it is chiefly indoors that the state of the air we breathe varies so considerably. The lecture concluded with observations on the presence of ammonia and ozone in the atmosphere and illustrations of their properties.

SEA WAVES.

Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., in beginning his discourse on Friday evening, April 24, pointed out the special importance, in understanding the subject, of knowing that the advance of a wave is neither necessarily nor generally accompanied by any corresponding advance of the water itself. There are many other forms of motion in which this advance of form only occurs, and he exhibited large models of screws, pointing out that when the barrel on which the screw is cut is simply turned round without advancing, the screw-threads appear to advance like a series of waves; but that when the screw works in a nut, so that the screw advances, then the screw-threads remain apparently at rest. In the same way, in sea waves which appear to advance rapidly the water has no sensible motion of advance, while in the series of waves often seen below a bridge or shoal in a rapid river the water does advance, and the waves stand still. What really constitutes a wave is that each particle of water shall go through the same little dance of its own, while the successive particles "take up the dance" in regular order. There will then be a wave or series of waves, whether there be any general movement or current in the water or not. As the motion of a trembled sea is too complex to be understood without first considering the simpler forms of wave-motion, the lecturer selected for illustration the simple succession of waves called "swell" or smooth ground sea of deep water. This, as is well known, consists of a series of long unbroken ridges of water, apparently moving with considerable speed and force; yet, what the particles of water are actually doing is simply going round and round in circles in vertical planes; these planes being at right angles to the lines of the ridges, and the diameters of the circles being the height of the wave from valley to crest. There is no appreciable advance of the water; the advance of the wave being due to the particles taking up the dance in regular succession. If a disk or circle be rolled along the foot of a wall, a nail sticking out from it anywhere between its centre and its edge would trace on the wall the same curves (only upside down) as the profiles of the wave. A screw-threads drawn in suitable perspective also gives the same curve. After giving this general notion of the sea-wave, Mr. Merrifield pointed out its internal mechanical structure, showing that it consists of a series of undulating stratified layers (forming horizontal planes when the water is still), which undergo no mixing with one another. In the same way the water may be also ideally separated into vertical columns, which again do not mix, but only sway to and fro like stalks of barley when the wind sweeps over the field of corn. Only in the sea-waves the columns lengthen as the wave crest approaches and shorten after it has passed away, always leaning towards the crest of the wave. The swell or ground-sea of deep water thus simply heaves the mass of water, without stirring or mixing it, and without any general motion of advance, notwithstanding the apparent rapid motion of the waves. In this absolute form the kind of wave described is perhaps rather the limiting condition which the waves tend to assume when left to the action of gravity alone than a state of things absolutely realised. Still, the departure from it is much smaller than might be supposed; and the apparent confusion of motion, when once the wind ceases, is rather due to several systems of swell, of different dimensions, existing at the same time and place, than to any essential difference in the character of the motion. Mr. Merrifield, after giving some details respecting the combination of waves and their height and length, concluded with some remarks on waves of shallow water, and on the formation of waves in a rising storm. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams. Mr. George Bask, F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

REAL OBJECT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Mr. John Robert Seeley, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, in his second lecture, on Saturday last, reverted to what he considered the popular mistake in attributing the emancipation of Europe wholly to the French Revolution;

whereas it was principally due to the anti-Napoleonic revolution. This great movement began in 1808, when the Revolution was really dead and buried, French liberty having been utterly destroyed by the great war. But how did this war begin, and why did it rage so long? In such an age of enlightenment it surely was a great anachronism, and demands investigation. In the popular conception the Revolution was a new creed or gospel, against which, it was said, "the kings of the earth set themselves and the princes took counsel together." Defenceless France, when invaded by the Sovereigns, rallied with desperate gallantry. She struggled against the old despotic Governments, and became unawares a conqueror. A great military genius then arose to help her; her free principles faded gradually, and eventually he became her ruler. This has frequently been the case with great Generals in other countries in former ages. Europe banded together to put him down; but, though he fell, he accomplished his work and delivered her from despotism. In this notion, the Professor said, there are two mistakes. It is wrong to throw the responsibility of the war upon the Sovereigns, and it is wrong to say that France fought in self-defence and for unselfish motives, and that, because she chose her own government, she was attacked by an overwhelming host. This view did not exist here in 1815, but has come to us since 1830, from modern French writers, and we have indolently and unthinkingly adopted it as any other new fashion. It is an error to suppose that France was so feeble when the war began. She was certainly in great peril in 1792 and 1793, and was then saved by the want of unity in the Sovereigns. At that time both her government and army collapsed. She began war with as much self-confidence in 1792 as in 1870; but she soon rose above her first failures. The citizens of France in arms were vastly stronger than all the armies of their antagonists put together. In proof of the great desire for war, and confidence of success, Professor Seeley read extract from violent speeches of the orators in the National Assembly, especially from those of Brissot, the Girondist, who vehemently urged war against the Sovereigns. The conflict certainly did not originate in self-defence; and the declaration against the Emperor of Germany came from the Republic. He certainly had no desire for war; and Brissot dilated upon the unsettled state of his dominions as a strong motive for attacking him. With success the desire of conquest rapidly increased. The origin of this desire the Professor attributed to the lively sense of the decline of France in Europe for nearly half a century, and the aggrandisement of her enemies. The Revolutionary war was a desperate attempt by her to procure an equivalent for the large acquisitions of territory made by the other great Powers. The late wars had been very ignominious to her. She had lost her colonies and her commerce, while they had gained provinces. Yet in her successes she always professed that her real object was to maintain the balance of power. In 1796 the negotiations for peace by Lord Malmesbury failed because the Directory considered it treason to give up Belgium; and Napoleon in 1805, and Caulincourt, his representative, in 1814, professed to claim no more territory than was required for the natural boundaries of France and to maintain her proper position in relation to the other Powers of Europe.

NERVE EXCITEMENT.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his third lecture, on Tuesday last, by demonstrating, by means of Thomson's galvanometer, that electrical currents are produced in nerve in its living state, and that, as the current is present only in living nerve, it probably results from chemical changes peculiar to the living condition; which is further confirmed by the fact that the current is diminished by cold and increased by a gentle heat. It was then proved that when a nerve is excited there is a diminution in the current it generates, the cause of which is unknown. Dr. Rutherford said that nerve excitement is a kind of motion which may be termed nerve motion or nerve energy. It is quite a mistake to suppose that this energy is only produced in nerve-cells; for, if it were so, we could not explain the fact that when a motor nerve-fibre is cut off from its nerve-cell it can be stimulated to action, and a muscle is thrown into motion thereby, just as if the nerve-fibre had been in connection with the nerve-cell. The right way, in the Professor's opinion, is to regard nerve-excitement as an invisible motion which may be set up in the nerve-cell by chemical motion, or at the peripheral ends of the nerve-fibres, and, indeed, in the trunks of the nerve-fibres (where there are certainly no nerve-cells), by the operation of various forms of motion, electrical, mechanical, thermal, or otherwise. The nature of nerve-motion is unknown. It may be chemical or mechanical, but it is, most likely, not electrical, because it will not pass through the portion of a nerve that has been frozen, which electricity does easily. The nerve-fibres are probably always the same; but they give rise to different effects, such as muscular motion, secretion, and sensation. These depend upon the nature of the organ to which the nerve-excitement is communicated. The efferent nerves are therefore classified into motor and secretory; while the afferent nerves are grouped into sensory, excitomotor, excitosecretory, and inhibitory. Secretory nerves are always involuntary, although they may be affected by thought, as shown in the production of tears by emotion, and the secretion of saliva by thinking on food. Motor-nerves may be voluntary or involuntary; and both may be affected by emotion. The excitement of sensory nerves gives rise to sensation, when there is consciousness; and the attention is arrested by the stimulation. Sensation, the Professor said, may be defined as a state of consciousness; but we are entirely ignorant as to how it is that a state of consciousness results from exciting a sensory nerve-cell. The activity of some part of the brain appears to be necessary for consciousness. If this activity be suspended by a blow on the head, or by chloroform, the conscious state disappears, and only returns when the nerve molecules are again able to pass into a state of action.

Professor Seeley will this day, in his concluding lecture, consider the "Relation of Napoleon I. to the French Revolution." On Friday evening next, Mr. Sedley Taylor will give a discourse on an Historical Enigma in the Trial of Galileo before the Inquisition. On Saturday next Mr. R. A. Proctor will begin a course of five lectures on the Planetary System.

Sir Henry Peek's "Cinque Cottages," which he founded in 1872, are to benefit by his gratitude for the honour conferred upon him by Mr. Disraeli. He has given two thousand guineas to found annuities for pensioners connected with the cottages.

Cardinal Cullen's May pastoral was read in the Dublin churches on Sunday. His Eminence states that at the present time the Church is persecuted in almost all the countries of Europe. Her supreme head has been deprived of his liberty, and many of her bishops are doomed to imprisonment or exile. He looks to the Cross for triumph over persecution, and announces that the Pope has given him a large piece of the real cross on which our Lord died, to be deposited in a new church which they are building.

NEW BOOKS.

NOVELS.

Plenty of amusement, especially for those who are of a hilarious and rollicking turn, is to be derived from *At Her Mercy*, by the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd" (Richard Bentley and Son). Meditative souls, profound philosophers, psychological students and persons who like to feel their flesh creep are not warranted to receive satisfaction; and yet, towards the end of the third volume, there is a death-bed scene which may possibly meet the views of people who are fascinated by the spectacle of a beautiful young woman steeped in sin to the very lips dying repentant, but almost hopeless, finding it agony to draw her breath, and yet persisting in speaking "against time" and in going through with an almost wholly supererogatory confession. It is a story of rivalry—at least, if the term be applicable when the feeling which it implies is confined and concealed within the bosom of one wicked woman; for the injured heroine, the sweet creature who is a charming type of that which is most feminine and amiable, has scarcely the faintest lurking suspicion of any contention. Not but what, for all her dovelike softness, she has quite enough of latent spirit; indeed, your dove, as is well known, can peck as well as coo, and is accused of being combative. By what arts and wiles and diabolical proceedings the beautiful demon supplants the beautiful angel and secures the coveted prize, which, of course, is a captain, may not be here recorded, and will be more agreeable, if not conveniently, discovered from the volumes themselves. Suffice it to say that the successful she shows such a trust in—one cannot, under the circumstances, say Providence, but—some disposer of events as could hardly have been expected from even the celebrated Micawber; for, if a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, it argues either an excessively sanguine disposition or the co-operation of supernatural powers to reject present certainties for a futurity which depends upon so unlikely a conjunction or sequence of incidents as that a lady should accidentally poison herself, that a given person should accidentally see her do it, and that her husband, having accidentally become cognisant of the fact, should instantly, under the influence of a panic, lose his common-sense, his self-respect and his respect for the dead. However, let not beautiful demons, even if they do succeed in the teeth of probability, hope that their success will be of long duration; or, if they so hope, let them not go a hunting on a big steeple-chaser: a word to the wise. The merits of the romance, one would say, are to be found not amongst the tragic but amongst the descriptive and the comic portions; the latter are remarkable for vivid touches and bursts of fun and geniality.

Several bright jewels of description, personal and scenical, are strung upon a rather slender thread of connected plot and continuous story to form the very pleasant and readable contents of *Young Mr. Nightingale*, by Dutton Cook (Sampson Low and Co.). The date of the tale carries the reader back some fifty years, more or less. There was then a King of England, who had a sergeant-painter; and that sergeant-painter is one of the chief characters described. The other principal characters—for "Young Mr. Nightingale" himself, the autobiographical narrator, is not of much account—are a wicked, drunken, ruffianly lord, of the "Corinthian" order; a couple of farmers; male and female rustics, with a peculiar dialect, judiciously and amusingly employed; a very pretty actress, originally a rope-dancer; a versatile, kindly, needy, pompous, extremely comical strolling-player; a nondescript young gentleman, with good looks, a good heart, and a bad constitution; an elderly lady, a winning type of injured wife, excellent mother, and tender woman; and a young lady, whom to see and even to read of is to love. To all these must be added a lawyer's managing clerk. Of the many scenes to which the reader is introduced, those which are most calculated to produce an impression are, probably, the first meeting between "Young Mr. Nightingale" and Lord Overbury at the "dark tower;" the various incidents connected with "Dripford Fair;" the rescue of half-frozen Rosetta and its immediate sequel; the first visit to the lawyer's office, presided over by an invisible principal; the discovery of the fair copying-clerk; the "release" of the mysterious principal; the disturbance at the "silver hell;" the reconciliation, all too late, of the long-parted husband and wife; and, a very pretty picture, the meeting with Rachel at the church and the subsequent proposal and acceptance. It may possibly occur to the reader that some of the personages are, to use the vulgar phrase, "beggars to talk," and that the dialogue is occasionally a little wearisome; but, in a free country, it is permissible to skip, especially when, by the adoption of that sometimes perilous course, no necessary link in the narrative is in danger of being missed. The author takes the opportunity, which his choice of materials affords him, of discoursing in chatty style about painting and the drama; and he writes so neatly, and with so facile a command of quiet and even sly humour, that his bits of critical digression give buoyancy rather than heaviness to the whole lump.

Both sad and true is said to be the story entitled *One Love in a Life*, by Emma M. Pearson (Hurst and Blackett); and it certainly is more sad than enough. Though it is warranted true, the warranty, it is reasonable to suppose, is not meant to apply to more than the chief incidents in the heroine's life. Otherwise, truth is stranger than fiction to a degree beyond anything that it could enter into the heart of any common individual to conceive, and the world is peopled by a more extraordinary race of beings with more extraordinary ways of going on than a dreamer of dreams would imagine in a nightmare. It may be that a limited experience has been to blame for the view thus taken and expressed; and, whether or no, it has not prevented a high estimate from being formed of the power with which the author can write and of the dexterity with which the unfamiliar puppets, if it be permissible to call them so, are handled. The tale told is that of a woman, endowed with many excellent physical and other gifts, who, from girlhood onwards, in spite of a double jilting and a disgraceful proposal of a dishonourable elopement, is true to her one first and last love, and who, when the object of it is removed by death, feeds on its memory. It is, indeed, a sad and melancholy story; but there are some sad and melancholy stories which fail to evoke sympathy. Whether we sympathise or not with the heroine in the present instance will depend upon whether she strikes us as having been a noble, loving woman or a blind, infatuated idiot. And it is not at all impossible that a majority of readers may adopt the latter view, for if a young lady will not see, when it is as plain as a pikestaff, that she has mistaken Brian de Bois-Guilbert for Ivanhoe, it looks very like infatuation.

The authoress of "Lady Shakerley," a spirited and characteristic sketch of highborn English life in the time of Charles I., has successfully repeated her experiment in this line of mixed historical and domestic fiction. *The Exiles at St. Germain's* (Hurst and Blackett) is a story of the same kind, related by an old lady, born in 1787, whose grandmother, Ann Ogilvie, was a young married lady in 1700, taking us back the length of two life periods, each of eighty-seven years. Mistress Ogilvie, indeed, lived a few years longer, so that Mrs. Grey, the present editor of the grandmother's written recollections, is able to

describe her personally and to share her attachment to the Royal family of the Stuarts. As the wife of Captain Ogilvie, an officer in the Highland regiment that adhered to King James II., the writer of the more ancient journal went to France with the Court of the deposed Sovereign. She was charged with the education of the sweet young Princess Louisa, whose character, and that of her mother, Queen Mary Beatrix, have the charm of high moral beauty. Isabel Grey, too, the granddaughter—herself now very aged—of old Mistress Ogilvie, has an interesting passage of her youthful experience to relate. We are glad that the favourable reception deserved and gained by "Lady Shakerley" has encouraged the authoress to produce this new volume, which ought to be equally successful.

The popular lessee and manager of the Gaiety Theatre has collected into three pleasant volumes a number of his sketches, tales, and essays written for *Household Words*, *All the Year Round*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, and other periodical issues of light reading. These *Miscellaneous Works of John Hollingshead* (Tinsley Brothers) contain much that is worth preserving, and will secure him a permanent literary reputation beyond the weekly or monthly publications in which they first appeared. Their tone and style are that of a school which arose from the example of "Sketches by Boz," and from the influence of Dickens, as an editor of this kind of articles, among the contributors to his own journal and their imitators elsewhere. Mr. Hollingshead, indeed, has an original vein of humorous fancy and an ample stock of knowledge, chiefly that of middle-class English social and domestic life, but more especially among City men engaged in mercantile business, whose habits of mind he perfectly understands. He has great fertility of invention and skill in the arrangement of plots and incidents, with a singularly happy faculty, as might be expected from his success as a dramatist, of playing off characters against one another in a scene of familiar dialogue. We are delighted with the little story called "Shop," in which we see young Hackblock, the runaway soldier-son of a Greenwich barber, come home disguised with a big beard, after fourteen years of absence, to be shaved by his own father, in the presence of his uncle, the old sailor of Greenwich Hospital, and his faithful cousin Fanny. The author has a keen perception of the weaknesses and meannesses of his fellow-creatures; but his motive for exposing them is not unkindly, and his revelations may serve to put the unwary on their guard. The tricks of low picture-dealers, of jobbers in secondhand pianofortes, and the concoctors of patent medicines, are displayed to view with remarkable precision; and there will be no excuse for any of Mr. Hollingshead's readers who shall hereafter become their dupe. His satire is frequently directed against the unscrupulous promoters of bubble joint-stock companies and other hollow business concerns, the working of which he seems to have closely observed. Affectation, and pretension to gentility, and the indulgence of troublesome eccentricities in matters of taste, are more gently rebuked by his good-natured satire. The quantity and variety of topics, both incidents of real life and themes of fiction, which Mr. Hollingshead has treated so cleverly in these papers, exceed what could be enumerated within the space we are able to afford them. Some remarkable features in the progress of what is called our material civilisation, the appliances of mechanical arts and arrangements to social convenience, are described by Mr. Hollingshead, as an eye-witness and investigator of their first appearances amongst us. Such are the launch of the Great Eastern steam-ship, and her earliest trip down the Channel, with the frightful explosion of a steam-funnel on board. He rides on a locomotive engine, by day and night, with the express train between London and Dover, but he still condescends to travel to Birmingham from the City-road Wharf, by the slow barge of the Grand Junction Canal. He has explored the main sewers, and surveyed the gas-pipes and water-pipes of "Underground London." He comprehends the official machinery of the Post Office and the telegraph system. He has made himself at home in Aldershot Camp, on the top of the Monument, in the Whitstable oyster-beds, and in many other curious places, high or low, which one is apt to speculate upon in the indulgence of an inquisitive fancy. There is an immense amount of real information, with a great deal of wholesome amusement, to be got out of these three volumes.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors, &c.")

A Poitevin gentleman, dying in 1595, made a singular will, reported by P. Garasse, who prefaces the account by stating that he was an old atheist.

In the first place, he orders that his body shall be enveloped in a tanned pig-skin and buried perpendicularly before the high altar of the church, on a pile of charcoal; giving as a reason that "there is no other god in the world than the incorruptibility of the body, and that charcoal and tanned leather are two agents sufficiently powerful to prevent putrefaction."

This man had amassed considerable wealth and held the bulk of it in coin and jewels; these he kept concealed in a large ground-floor room, on the ceiling of which he had had painted the twelve signs of the zodiac and the planets. The walls were covered with the word *Grippillemini*, repeated over and over again. On the door was written, in large and grotesque characters, *Qui potest capere, capiat*; and in the centre of the vault the inscription, *Quærite et Invenietis*.

In his will he apprises his executor that his treasures are all contained in this room, and, according to the directions which follow, the doors were to be thrown open to the public, and each was to be allowed to take whatever he could find and was able to defend from the rapacity of less fortunate searchers. He desired that his funeral might be conducted with every species of mirth and hilarity, and that all who assisted at it should carry a laurel branch instead of a taper. It was at the conclusion of this ceremony that the vault was to be opened and the marauding scramble was to take place. Alas! for the speculators; during their master's illness, the servants, it was found, had one by one decamped after clearing out between them the entire hoard.

A baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. John Kelk, the well-known contractor.

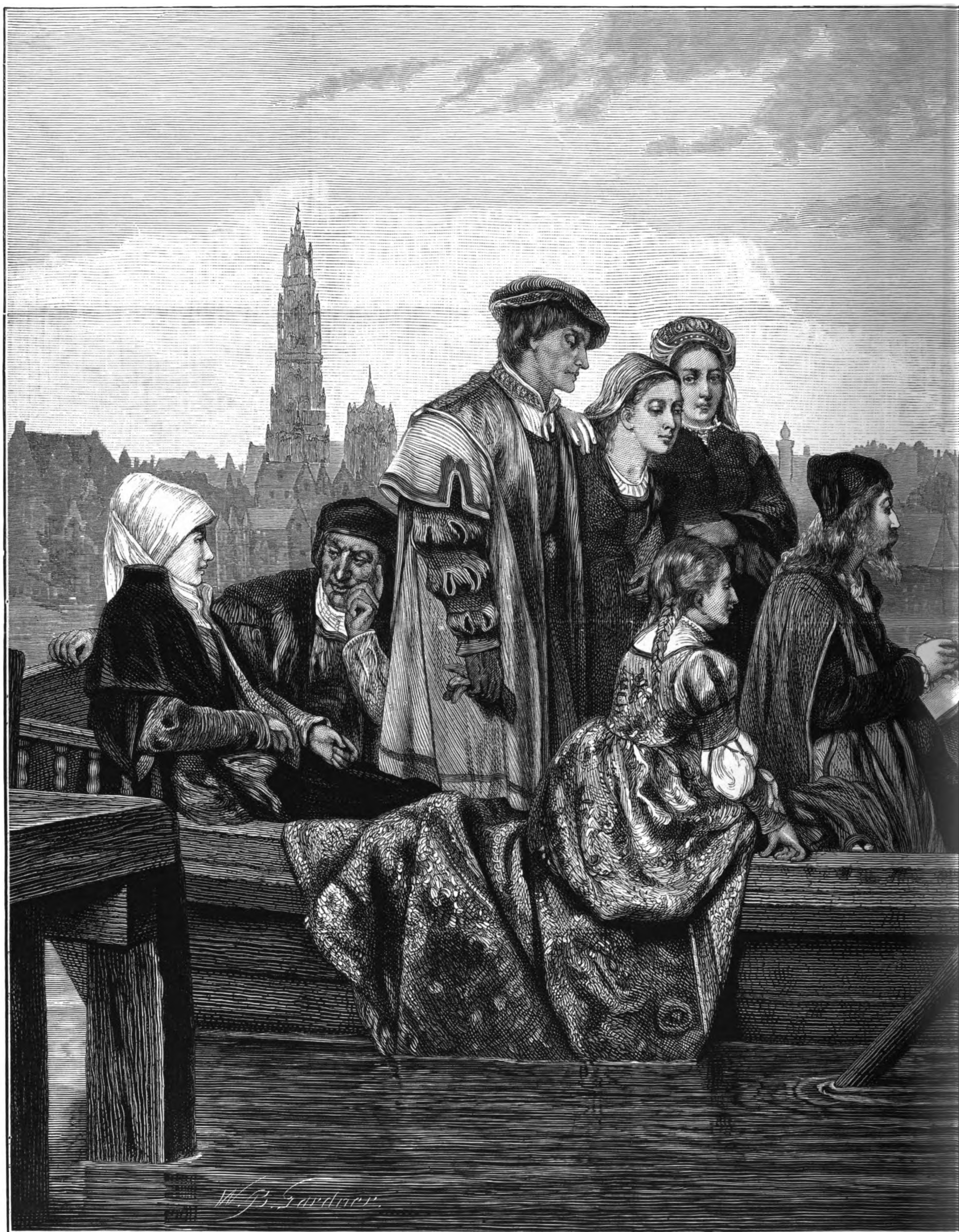
At Rhyl a children's home and convalescent hospital was opened on Thursday week by the Bishop of Bangor.

An emigrant-ship, the *Somersetshire*, bound from London to Melbourne, with 300 passengers on board, ran upon the Plymouth Breakwater, last Saturday morning, during a fog. Fortunately assistance was at hand, and the ship was got off without being much the worse.

An inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade at Penzance, concerning the loss of the *Ranney*, which struck on the Spanish Ledges, Scilly Islands, on March 10, has resulted in the suspension of the certificate of the master, Moses Tyrer, for two years, it having been proved that the accident was caused through the master's intoxication.



"A GIPSY." BY RICHTER.



ALBERT DURER SKETCHING THE
PAINTED BY J



PANORAMA OF ANTWERP IN 1520.

JOHN NEUHUY.



"A YOUNG GREEK WOMAN," BY EDITH MARTINEAU.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD THURLOW.

The Right Hon. Edward Thomas Hovell Thurlow, fourth Lord Thurlow, of Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., died on the 22nd ult. He was born Oct. 26, 1837, the elder son of Edward Thomas, third Lord, by Sarah, his wife, only daughter of Peter Hodgson, Esq., and was grandson of Edward, second Lord, who succeeded to the barony at the death of his uncle, Edward, Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England. His Lordship was not married, and the peerage which he inherited at the death of his father, March 2, 1857, now devolves on his only brother, the Hon. Thomas John Thurlow Bruce, present and fifth Lord Thurlow, born Dec. 5, 1838, who married, in 1864, Lady Elma Bruce, elder daughter of James, eighth Earl of Elgin, K.T., and has issue. His Lordship has long been in the diplomatic service.

LADY ELLENBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. Isabella, Lady Ellenborough, died at Holly Spring, Bracknell, Berks, on the 22nd ult. Her Ladyship, third wife of Charles Edmund, present Lord Ellenborough, to whom she was married Aug. 26, 1863, was only child of Alexander Ogilby, Esq., of Fellipar, in the county of Londonderry, and great-granddaughter, maternally, of John Christian Curwen, Esq., of Ewanrigg and Worthington Hall, Cumberland. She leaves two daughters, Gertrude Edith and Emily Julia.

LADY KENYON.

The Right Hon. Georgina, Lady Kenyon, widow of Lloyd, third Lord Kenyon, died, at 15, Cavendish-square, on the 22nd ult. Her Ladyship, who was born July 7, 1813, the youngest daughter of Thomas, fourth Lord Walsingham, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, married, June 29, 1833, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, afterwards third Lord Kenyon, and was left a widow, July 14, 1869, with several children. Her grandson, only child of her eldest son, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, who died *vitâ patris* 1865, is Lloyd, present and fifth Lord, born July 5, 1864.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch Confirmation under Seal of the Commissariat of Edinburgh, dated the 16th ult., of the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Colonsay, late of No. 73, Great King-street, Edinburgh, who died at Pau on Jan. 31 last, was sealed in London on the 21st ult. The executors are the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., the brother, the Hon. David Mure, Archibald Campbell Swinton, and Duncan M'Neill and Malcolm M'Neill, the nephews. The personal estate in England and Scotland exceeds £70,000.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively April 15 and Oct. 10, 1862, and Oct. 5, 1864, of the Rev. Edward Francis Beynon, late of Slimes Oaks, Chelsham, near Croydon, Surrey, who died on March 10 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Rev. William Albemarle Bertie Cator and Dr. Edmund Lloyd Birkett, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The will contains numerous legacies, including £1000 to each of the executors for their trouble, and the Rev. Samuel Bryan Crowther is appointed residuary legatee. The following is a list of the charitable bequests—viz., to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Church Missionary Society, the National Society, St. George's Hospital, and the Northampton General Infirmary, £1000 each; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Pastoral Aid Society, the Surrey Church Association for Building, &c., Churches, King's College Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, the Convalescent Asylum, Walton-on-Thames, and the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, £500 each; to the Prayer-Book and Homily Society, the Westminster Hospital, and the City of London General Pension Society, £300 each; to the Charing-cross Hospital and the Shipwrecked Fisherman's Association, £250 each; to the Surrey Church Association for Schools, the National Benevolent Association, and the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, £200 each; to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and the City of London Truss Society, £100 each; to the minister, churchwardens, guardians, and overseers of the parish of Carshalton, £2000 upon trust for the support and maintenance of the National Schools, £1000 upon trust for the Infant School, and £1000 upon trust to purchase with the interest coals and suitable clothing for the poor at Christmas; £1000 upon trust for the National Schools at Beddington; £1500 upon trust for the school in connection with the Established Church and the coal and clothing clubs at Chelsham; £1000 upon trust for the school in connection with the Established Church and the coal and clothing clubs at Wallington; £2000 upon a similar trust for the parish of Croydon, near Northampton; and £500 upon trust for the school in connection with the Established Church at Woodford, near Thrapstone, Northamptonshire.

The will, dated Jan. 11, 1871, of Neil Arnott, M.D., F.R.S., late of No. 2, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on March 2 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Marianne Arnott, the widow, and Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths £100, free of duty, to each of his executors who shall prove; £3000 upon trust for each of the five children of his brother, James Arnott, and additional sums to them on the death of his wife; to his wife the income of £15,000 for life and the residue of his property absolutely or an annuity of £500 at her option. The deceased gives to Dr. Taylor and Mr. Alexander Bain, the other executor named in his will, the copyright of his work, "Elements of Physics," and of all his published works, in the hope that they will revise and publish new editions, to be sold at moderate prices and to be extensively spread among the industrious classes of the community.

The will, dated Oct. 13, 1869, of Joseph Kowley, late of Osmett-street side, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner and manufacturer, who died on Feb. 27 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Edwin Rowley, the son, and William Gartside, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Subject to some legacies and provision for his two daughters and their children, testator bequeaths the residue of his personal estate to his son Edwin absolutely, and devises the residue of his real estate to him for life, and after his death to his sons.

The will, dated Nov. 23, 1872, of the Rev. Sir Francis Jarvis Stapleton, Bart., late of Mereworth Rectory, Kent, and of Greys Court, Oxford, who died on Feb. 11 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Dame Margaret Stapleton, the relict, the Rev. Eliot Henry Stapleton, the son, and Julius Talbot Airey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The widow is named residuary legatee.

The will and codicil, dated March 24, 1871, and Dec. 27, 1872, of Mrs. Mary Keating, late of the Royal-crescent, Bath, who died on March 29 last, were proved on the 17th ult. by Charles John Cox and the Rev. Charles Kegan Paul, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The persons benefited by testatrix's will are her sister and nephews and nieces.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

JAMES PIERCE AND VICTOR GORGIA.—Your joint production admits of a second solution—a very easy one—1. R to Q 5th, 2. Q to K 2nd (ch). The other problem, not numbered, is apparently correct, but, being somewhat intricate, requires to be again and again examined.

OLD COLONNA.—A reply very shortly. Many thanks.

A. DENDRINO.—1. There is no published collection of the admirable problems mentioned. The author is an Englishman. 2. Your last compositions are in the examiners' hands, and shall be reported on speedily.

EUGENIA COMAS, Barcelona.—You have correctly solved Problem No. 1573.

R. D. T.—You fail to see that Black can take Queen with Queen.

W. S. B. TIMBER AND DEALS, Quebec, and Others.—Problem No. 1570 is perfectly right.

The error is in the solution, which should have been—

1. R to Q 5th, 2. Q takes Kt P (ch). 2. R to K B 2nd, dia. ch. and mate.

W. McARTHUR, Cork.—The key move of No. 1295 is 1. Kt to K R sq. You must work the rest out for yourself.

F. DE B. DEVENTER.—They are both marked for insertion.

A. D. G.—Yes; the move suggested would have expedited Black's defeat.

D. CLARK of Siberia.—1. The game is too weak for publication. In the opening, White's fifth move is mere loss of time, and towards the end his opponent overlooks (at move 22) an obvious mate in two moves. 2. Your second problem has been marked for insertion.

CHESS PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from A. Dendrino, W. B. Mason, J. Pierce, Victor Gorgia, F. H. Bennett, Dr. Gold, S. H. Thomas.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1574 has been received from N. B.—M. P.—W. Alroy—D. A. Dublin—Nimrod, Paris—M. D.—T. W. of Canterbury—Arthur James—R. M.—Rue Fontenay—R. B. K.—R. O. R. lat 18th Regiment—E. S.—W. F. G.—H. E.—Willy—Manfred and Man Friday—Bozzini—Kingston Mark—Captain M. Dublin—Ingh—W. V. G. D.—Woolley—L. L.—East Marden—Scot—Malden—Emile Frau—B. M. A.—Joseph Sowien—M. R. C. R.—C. O. M. of Dunice—Raven—D. C. L.—M. P.—Arab—Lector—S. V. B.—G. M.—Conrad—W. M. K.—Civia—S. H. Thomas—Ready—F. R. S.—Jack.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1574.

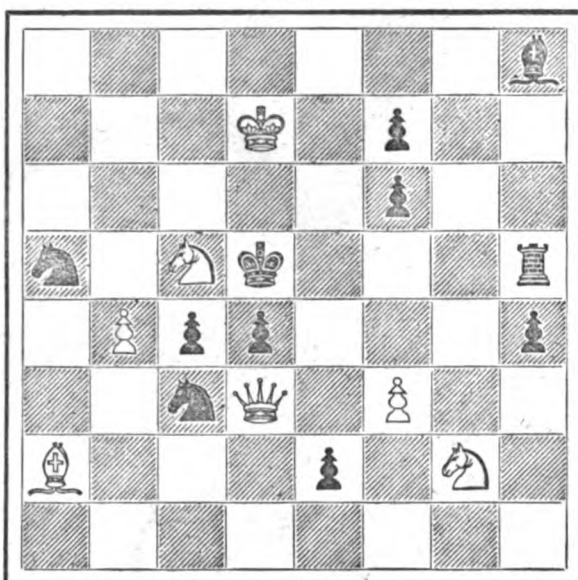
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K R to K 5th (dis. ch)	Kt takes Q*	3. K R takes B P (ch)	Kt takes K R
2. Q R to Q 3 (dis. ch) R or B takes B		4. P to K 4th. Mate.	

* 1. If he play Q takes the answer is 2. Q R. 2. Q R takes Kt (dis. ch) R takes B. 3. R takes K B P (ch). 4. R takes Q. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1576.

By ROSTREVO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WORCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM CHESS CLUBS.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

Worcester, April 18, 1874.

Sir.—In the chess column of the *Illustrated London News* of to-day, April 18, in a quotation from the annual report of the Birmingham Chess Club, it is stated that, in their second match with Worcester, they (the Birmingham Club) won by three games. This is not correct; the difference was one game only. I refer you to the report of the same, with the score, in the *Illustrated London News* of June 14, 1873. Your kind insertion of this will oblige,

Yours, faithfully,
Hon. Secretary to the Worcester Chess Club.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The very fine game, published recently in the *Field*, between Herr Zukertort and Mr. S— (the former giving the odds of the Knight), was part of a match played under very remarkable circumstances. Mr. S— is no other than the famous Russian player Schumoff, many of whose games with Petroff, Jaenisch, and the Princes Urussoff our readers will find in earlier volumes of the *Illustrated London News*. He and Herr Zukertort met some years ago at Wiesbaden, and after a series of even games had ended, without exception, in favour of the German master, Mr. Schumoff proposed in joke that he should receive the odds of a piece. In consequence, a little match was arranged for a nominal stake, Mr. Schumoff receiving the odds of the Knight, but having to win seven games before his opponent scored four. The first two games were won by the giver of odds, the next by Mr. Schumoff, and the fourth by Herr Zukertort; upon which the Russian player resigned, not without reason. This chess feat is almost without a parallel in the history of the game, if we except the match in which Mr. Staunton successfully gave the odds of Pawn and two moves to Harwitz a few years before the drawn match between the latter and Andersen. It shows Herr Zukertort to be probably now the greatest connoisseur in this department of the game, of which an admirable instance is given in this month's number of the *City of London Magazine* in the game between Herr Zukertort and Count Euphrano. We shall insert, in a future Number, one or two of his games at odds, never before published in English periodicals.

The only pending chess-match—that between Messrs. Bird and Lord, the former betting two to one—is still unfinished. Mr. Bird has won four games out of the required seven, his opponent not having succeeded in even drawing one. The present pause is not an uncommon feature in a match under such circumstances.

At a recent meeting of the committee of the London Chess Club a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Potter and Steinitz, the managers of the correspondence match with Vienna, and by a unanimous vote the whole available balance of the winnings was handed to them, as a slight recognition of the immense ability and energy they had devoted to the task.

CHESS ENCOUNTER.—A chess-match between the Worcester and the Cheltenham Clubs took place on Thursday in the Lecture Hall of the Natural History Society, Worcester, on invitation of the former club. Play commenced about 2.30 p.m., and was carried on until the last train to Cheltenham became due. The result proved in favour of the Worcester Club, the score being 7 games to 6, and 4 drawn games. The combatants afterwards partook of an elegant repast, provided by Mountford, and presided over by the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the Rev. Sir Gilbert F. Lewis, Bart., occupying the vice-chair, beside whom we noticed the following present, most of whom had taken part in the match:—Revs. C. Moore (president of the Cheltenham Club), C. E. Ranken, F. R. Drew, and F. J. Eld, Drs. Philson, Jeanneret, F. J. Young (honorary secretary of the Cheltenham Club), Messrs. H. H. Young, F. Dingle, J. Wood (honorary secretary of the Worcester Club), W. Coates, D. A. Cooper, J. Rose, &c.

Archæology of the Month.

Two collections of fine old porcelain have been dispersed during the past month. First was the collection of the Hon. Francis Forbes, deceased, late of Geneva, sold by Christie and Co.; rich in specimens of fine old Dresden, Vienna, and Marcolini services; Berlin, Furstenburg, Frankenthal, Oriental, and other porcelain; snuffboxes, watches, and old German clocks. Among the other rarities were a pair of groups of Dresden figures, "Asia and Africa," sold for £108; and a magnificent old centrepiece, a basket pierced and encrusted with figures, birds, and flowers, on an oval plinth, painted with plants and mounted with metal-gilt, four Chinese figures riding on birds, and groups of swans, hen and chickens, all *en suite*, brought £913; the three days' sale, £2660.

The second celebrated collection sold was that of Mr. W. Edkins, comprising the finest known examples of Bristol and Plymouth porcelain, sold by Sotheby and Co., and attesting the growing appreciation of the beauties of the finest old English manufacturers, as well as the increasing rarity of really good examples. Amongst them was a pair of Worcester hexagonal vases and covers, each painted with exotic birds in a landscape, brought £300; a Worcester vase, painted with exotic birds, £111. The total of the three days' sale was upwards of £6100.

At Jerusalem has been discovered a marble head of natural size, on the edge of the old Nabulous road, thirty metres north of the Tombs of the Kings—that is, some minutes' walk from the Damascus Gate. The head is that of a man; the beard is short and curly; the hair is abundant, with thick locks, which cover a portion of the forehead. He bears a crown of laurels, the two branches of which are attached to a medallion, on which is engraved very distinctly a camel and an eagle, symbol of sovereign power. The style is entirely Roman, and the effect of the whole is striking and imposing, clearly a portrait, and not a vulgar type—the head of the Emperor Hadrian, who placed his own statue in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. On the site of the temple were two statues. St. Jerome expressly says, in his commentary on Isaiah, "Where were formerly the temple and worship of God are now placed the statue of Hadrian and the idol of Jupiter;" and the same writer speaks of "the equestrian statue of Hadrian, which to this day stands upon the site of the Holy of Holies." Pausanias, too, speaks of a statue of Jupiter and that of Hadrian, and of two statues of Hadrian standing before the temple of Jupiter Olympus.

Among the fragments lately brought over to the British Museum, in continuation of Mr. Wood's excavations on the site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, are some portions, principally bas-reliefs, of the older temple, on the same site; dedicated to the same goddess, and erected in the sixth century. These sculptures in some respects resemble those from Branchidae or Miletus. At the Royal Institution, Mr. Newman, of the British Museum, has illustrated Mr. Wood's recent discoveries at Ephesus, and the uses to which the newly-discovered temple has been applied. It was at once a museum, a bank, and a mint, containing great stores of bullion and bars of gold; and an inscription from the temple stated that it lent money both to the State and to individuals, and received deposits and leased lands. Mr. Newman, while pointing out that the Ephesian Diana was a purely Asiatic deity, and not to be confounded with the Greek huntress, remarked on the facility with which the Greeks, on settling in Asia Minor, adopted the unknown goddess and grouped around her a number of new legends.

A curious Greek sun-dial has been discovered by M. O. Rayet, at Heraclea (Patmos). The style was the only part wanting in the dial when discovered. But, most remarkable about this ancient dial is the presence of seven parallel arcs of circles, at such a distance apart that each of them would be traversed by the shadow of the point of the style when the sun was in the middle of one of the signs of the zodiac. A Greek inscription states the instrument to be dedicated to Ptolemy, the King of Philadelphos, and its date is probably the early part of the third century B.C.

London topographers will regret to hear that the large old house on Chiswick Mall, formerly Whittingham's Chiswick Press, has been pulled down, and its materials sold. It was formerly an appanage to Westminster School. Some architectural remains and carving, parts of an ancient structure, have been excavated.

The Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society is in treaty for the purchase of Taunton Castle, its fixtures and furniture.

A number of fine old tapestries, from the palaces of the Marquis of Salamanca, at Madrid and Vista Allegra, have been sold by Messrs. Christie and Co. Of the old French were four pieces of Gobelins tapestry, which were presented by Louis XVI. to the Spanish Ambassador, Count d'Aranda, and are similar to the tapestries in the great drawing-room at Windsor Castle, representing subjects taken from the story of Jason and Medea, with the arms of France at the top and fleur-de-lis at the corners, signed "Cazette, 1744," sold in one lot for £3885.

The excavations at the Coliseum, Rome, are proceeding, and on the Esquiline continue to furnish interesting results. A statue of Fortune has been found in an ancient Roman house recently unearthed, and an exact reproduction of the sculpture had been painted in fresco on one of the walls. Among the discoveries made in the Villa Alteri is an admirable onyx cameo of oval form, 58 millimetres by 43, the relief representing two half figures, veiled. On the left side of the Via Meru Lana has been brought to light a vast hall, one end terminating in a circular apse, around which five square niches open out. The walls are covered with a *couche* of vermillion, on which are designed griffin-shaped ornaments, comic masks, &c. In the interior of the niches are painted garden views, with exotic plants and flowers, on which are perched birds, gracefully designed, which archaeologists, says the *Morning Post*, propose to preserve.

The discovery of the bones of John Talbot, first Earl of Salop, in Whitchurch parish church, has excited considerable interest. The bones are, beyond doubt, none other than those of the great Talbot, who fell at Châtillon, in France, A.D. 1483.

Some interesting relics of antiquity have been recently found on the irrigation farm which is situated between Croydon and Beddington, both in Surrey, and about two miles from the former place. Mr. Waterall has inspected these curiosities, which were dug up by some workmen whilst doing their work on the farm previously mentioned at the depth of only 18 in. from the surface. They consist of portions of a broken shield, spear-heads, some small pieces of pottery, and a few human teeth, perfect. It is conjectured that these objects formerly belonged to a Roman warrior, and that a battle was fought at this spot. These Roman relics have been taken to the house of a gentleman close to where they were found, and it is suggested eventually to place them in the Public Hall at Croydon. On the irrigation farm, also, near the spot where these articles were discovered, the remains of a Roman villa have been brought to light; but, unfortunately, very little of it can be seen, as one of the sewers belonging to the Croydon local board of health has been carried through it.

"A YOUNG GREEK WOMAN."

In this water-colour drawing, which we engrave from the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, the accomplished lady artist, Miss Edith Martineau, sets us speculating as to whence she derived her model. It may be that the model is a veritable modern Greek maiden, but it is perhaps more likely that she is an Englishwoman, selected for the antique purity of her type, and with her hair bound with fillets and knotted behind, after the Greek mode, and her thin white robe, also fashioned and fastened in accordance therewith. We Britons may well be proud of the beauty of our sisters. It is a constant theme of admiration with foreign visitors; and what astonishes them most is the great variety yet purity of the types both of the fair and dark races to be found amongst us. Besides the tall, distinguished beauties with blonde ringlets and slightly aquiline noses, which by the untravelled Frenchman are supposed to be the essential characteristics of the *Mees Anglaise*, we have smaller nutbrown maids with raven hair, witch-like eyes, and provoking petit nez-retroussé, like the Spaniards; we have noble, golden-haired creatures, fair, and round, and strong, like the North Germans; we have pale, olive-tinted, stately queens, majestic as the true Roman women of the *Trastevere*; we have, in Scotland and elsewhere, Greek goddesses, such as we see here, with adorable red hair; the purity of Raphael, the expressiveness of Leonardo, the luxurious forms and hues of Titian, the redundant sensuousness of Rubens, are all to be found in English models—even occasionally the fascinating elegance of the Frenchwoman, who can afford to dispense with the higher traits of beauty. In this drawing the pale background, the white drapery, the greyish colouring, and rather flat treatment, help to complete the resemblance to an antique fresco or bas-relief tinted.

"PARTED FRIENDS."

The group by Mr. Halse which we have engraved has a meaning too simple, direct, and well expressed to require comment. Many and pleasant, doubtless, were the associations of the two friends; many were the joyous rambles, the playful frolics, the exciting escapades which they enjoyed in company. Death has now taken one, and, be sure, not the least faithful, of the friends; but affection is not wanting in the survivor, and many another sad dog will find no mourner so sincere.

"A GIPSY."

Our Engraving can but suggest the rich colouring of the original picture by the favourite German painter G. Richter. It does, however, closely indicate the picturesque characteristics of the Roumanian tribes, which this little waif embodies so vividly, and which the picture reproduces with so much truth and spirit. Few things are more remarkable in the history of humanity than the isolation of the gipsy race. In the case of another Oriental people—the Jews—such isolation is easy to understand; for they have an elevating and elaborately exclusive religion, which encourages the egotistical illusion that they are a divinely-chosen and peculiar people. But the gipsies possess, it seems, scarcely any religion whatever. Yet, contemned and despised outcasts as they are, placed as they have been under the ban of every country and creed of Europe, they, notwithstanding, preserve every trait, and even a language, that bespeaks their origin in the far East; they still regard themselves as forming the aristocracy of wild nature; and to this day it is for them a degradation worse than death to ally themselves to the Christian. This little urchin is a pure type of his breed. We see it in the rough and ragged garments with which he is partially clad, in his bronzed skin tanned to a deeper hue by exposure to all weathers, in that matted shock of unkempt raven hair, in that fervid face all athirst for fresh adventure; in those gleaming, restless black eyes, so full of intelligence, that must, perforce, degenerate into cunning.

"UNE PAYSANNE FRANCAISE."

In this country, where the public is so cold to even the finest works of sculpture (witness the Outram and Hardinge of Foley), a furor has seldom been excited so great as that which, on its exhibition last year at the Academy, greeted the group, by M. Dalou, which we have engraved. The material was novel, for visitors had seldom, if ever, before seen at Burlington House or Trafalgar-square a work so large in terra-cotta. Then, the unflinching realism, the complete absence of idealisation, was a surprise. This woman, with her sabots, her rough, scant raiment, and her swathed head, was in very truth a French peasant—in coarseness of form and commonness of feature, as well as in dress. No doubt the model was copied from the life with extraordinary fidelity. Then, again, the sentiment of maternity was as unquestionably conveyed with great force and firmness. The action of the mother giving suck to her babe (so unconscious of indecency), though rendered as the French themselves might phrase it, with a *naïveté brutale*, was so touchingly natural as to become quite pathetic. That the group, however, with all its rare and undeniable merit, possessed qualities of a genuinely high order, or that it exemplifies a right employment of sculpture, we are far from admitting. We shall, however, probably have another opportunity shortly for discussing M. Dalou's talent.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The exhibitions of this society have gained largely in recent years by the freedom with which new members have been added from at home and abroad. This was, the first body of English artists which attached to itself a class of honorary members. In addition, this society has lately elected several new associates without requiring from them the formality (which some artists might not unreasonably regard as a humiliation) of entering their names or soliciting for admission. This last liberality has secured an accession to the ranks of Messrs. J. Hardy, jun., J. W. Oakes, W. Simpson, J. Tenniel, and J. Wolf; all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Oakes, are represented, though sparingly.

The Institute is to be warmly congratulated on its policy. Any art-society might be proud of the fellowship of John Tenniel, though this time he sends only a small, but withal humorous and spirited, version of the "Arabian Nights" story of "Alnaschar and His Basket of Glass." J. Wolf, too, is a valuable acquisition; his great merit in his own specialty is widely known through book illustrations and designs in this Journal, though he has very rarely exhibited in public galleries. We need hardly say that for extensive and accurate knowledge of the life and character of wild animals, and for imaginative use of that knowledge, he is without a rival in this country. He contributes only one example, but that one is characteristic of his power—"Broken Fetters" (148), a great golden eagle soaring sublime through the misty air to its native mountain eyrie with a severed chain hanging from its talons. Of Mr. W. Simpson we lately spoke in reviewing the exhibition of his works in Piccadilly. He has sent a "Group of Figures from the Marriage Procession of the Emperor of China, Peking" (227)—one of the sketches made by Mr. Simpson during the journey round the world which he undertook as special artist of the *Illustrated London News*.

From the honorary members the collection is enriched by a

In no drawing now publicly exhibited can we recall figures so accurately drawn, so completely *achevé*, as this hawker or sculptor and two or three of those lacy and limp signoras and signoras. Moreover, the drawing has very rare qualities of soft harmonious colour and tone in a quiet, broken key.

Mr. Herkemer furnishes a contrast to the last-named painter in his neglect of chiaroscuro and tone. His figures cast no shadow on ground or wall, though they are modelled under a sufficiently direct effect of light and shade. The influence of Mr. Frederick Walker, of the other society, is, oddly enough, more perceptible here (in the works of Messrs. Herkemer, Small, Gow, and Green) than in Pall-mall East. An undue insistence on the outlines, which is apt to be engendered by designing (as do the artists named) for the wood-engraver, is also more observable in this gallery. Both peculiarities are distinctly apparent in Mr. Herkemer's "Arrest of a Poacher in the Bavarian Alps" (158). For ability in draughtsmanship and vigour of characterisation (pushed, however, almost to caricature) this drawing must stand high. But, owing to a too free use of body-colour and that hardness of contour alluded to, the figures are not sufficiently rounded and relieved, the lights are chalky or pasty, the shadows confused and embroiled.

Mr. Small likewise employs body-colour extensively, but with more reference to local colour and gradation. His wild "Cannemara Peat Girl" (48), with her creel at her back, and "Evening" (166), with children gathering felled wood, have something of the technical complexity of the works of the late Mr. Mason, though they have little pretence to the charm of sentiment which pervaded all he did. Mr. Gow's workmanship is much more minutely elaborate, but, at the same time, rather insubstantial and wanting in breadth. His intelligence and humour are, however, not the less acceptable in "Lord Foppington's Levée" (50). Mr. C. Green is less a mannerist than any other of this group of artists: see his "Council of War" (200), in which a British General of the Duke-of-Cumberland period, a young Austrian officer, and a Polish hussar are seated in a stable consulting a map.

Mr. H. B. Roberts has, with some of the mannerism, a great deal of the merit of the Scotch school. There is truth to Nature, as well as genuine drollery, in "The Dawn of Love" (36), a country lass inserting a rose in the button-hole of a radiant young clothopper; and still more, perhaps, in "The Old Gardener" (210), a small vividly-lifelike study of a comical, weather-beaten old face. In "A Fisherman's Home, Scheveningen" (23) Mr. H. Carter has closely imitated his master, Israels; but something is still wanting in subtlety of feeling and purity of method to complete the resemblance. With mention of Mr. Kilburne's illustration of Dickens's "Edith and Florence" (137); "The Tyrant-Convalescent" (42), by Mr. W. L. Thomas; and contributions by Messrs. Abeolon, Skill, and E. H. Corbould, we must close our observations on the more noticeable figure-subjects.

The landscapes seem to demand detailed notice in a less degree. It is enough to say that the following well-known members are represented, viz.:—Mr. L. Haghe, in Italian as well as Low Countries' interiors, most important among the former being a large drawing of Pope Pius IX. "administering the communion to the gentlemen of his household and to persons of distinction in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican" (142), in which, however, the great frescoes of Michael Angelo are rendered with a distinctness that is far from justified by their actual appearance; Mr. Leitch, in drawings marked by the artists' unflinching feeling for grace of composition and sweetness of effect; Mr. Vacher, in a panorama, as broad as ever, of the "Pyramids of Glizeh" (19); Mr. Rowbottom, in subjects at home and abroad, as deft, and not more artificial than usual; Mr. D'Egville, in Venetian views, mellow and pleasing, but trite; Mr. J. Mogford, in "Cader Idris" (154), where the artist is seen to more advantage than in his coast scenes, which have begun, palpably, to betray studio sophistication; Mr. Carl Werner, in a careful—only too careful—view of the great bazaar at Damascus (172); Mr. H. Johnson, in a more than commonly meritorious drawing of "The Umbrian Apennines" (153), which recalls the grace in arrangement and amenity of effect of Mr. Leitch; and Messrs. J. C. Reed, J. W. Whimper, W. M. May, and Fahey, father and son, in their customary specialties.

Strange to say (though the same thing obtains as regards Mr. F. Walker), David Cox finds more followers here than in the society to which he belonged. Messrs. T. Collier, E. M. Wimperis, and J. Orrock draw their inspiration, more or less, from that master's large and noble readings of nature, yet each maintain differences of distinctive merit, as may be seen by comparing Mr. Collier's "Mountain Gloom" (145) and "Arundel Park" (74), Mr. Wimperis's "Carting Hay" (45), "A Moorland" (31), and "The Ogwen Valley" (7), and Mr. Orrock's "Lincoln" (130) and two views of Stirling (89 and 144). Mr. Penson's "Peat Gatherers" (55) is also remarkable for breadth. Breadth of another kind—less frank and masculine, but tender and refined, and very happily expressive when employed, as it almost invariably is, to render the twilight time in its serene moods—will be found in Mr. Hine's "Chanctonbury Ring" (62) and "Folkington Hill" (133). Nevertheless, we confess we begin to tire of the tame monotony of these Sussex downs. "Tilling the Ground in Normandy" (27) is the single contribution of Mr. Beavis, who paints human figures, animals, and landscape with equal ability, and unites the whole with spirit and in harmony. Mr. R. Carrick's "Boy and Cows" (116) is singularly brilliant—indeed, somewhat forced—in colour and effect. Mr. E. Hayes's "Morning Storm Clearing off—Scarborough" (69), with boats with slackened sails weltering in the "swell," is the most striking marine piece here. Lastly, Mr. Hargitt, though, according to his wont, unequal, has two exceptionally good drawings—an extensive view of "Brading Haven, Isle of Wight" (40), and "Evening" (117), with Scotch cattle, and swelling cumuli tinted by the last rays of sunset.



"PARTED FRIENDS." BY G. HALSE

FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION OF LAST YEAR.

study (94) for the remarkable picture by Mr. Herbert, R.A., exhibited at the Academy a few years back under the motto "Laborare est orare," representing the monks of St. Bernard's Monastery, Leicestershire, cutting their harvest; "A Tiff Between Two Old Lovers" (15), by the distinguished but now aged Belgian painter, Madou, in which the imminent reconciliation of the old couple in laughter or in tears is most humorously indicated; and by the Dutch master, Israels, a drawing of a girl making a child's under-garment in "The Orphan House" (47). There is true artistic keeping between the pathetic suggestiveness of the figure of the sempstress seated solitary and silent at the window near twilight, and the sad and broken, yet broad, simple, and clear tones of shadow which pervade the poor apartment.

Among the works by regular contributors there is nothing more remarkable than Mr. J. D. Linton's "Lotus-Eaters" (58), a party of fifteenth-century Italian gallants and ladies whiling away the time in a cloistered pleasure, where, perhaps, they have sought sanctuary from alarms of war, or, like Boccaccio's refugees, from terror of the plague. Two fair young dames listlessly inspect a bronze of Cupid held towards them by some itinerant hawker of antiques or poor Cellini of the period.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 128, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 128, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1811.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: A SKETCH IN THE BATTERY OF SAN LORENZO, NEAR BILBAO.

BIRTHS.

On March 30, at St. Vincent, West Indies, the wife of Robert Suckling Cheesman, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 1st ult., at Cuxhaven, Germany, the wife of Harry F. Giles, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at Wellhouse, Golcar, Yorkshire, the wife of H. C. Usher, Esq., Provost Marshal of British Honduras, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of C. S. Hawkes, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at 50, Clissold-road, Stoke Newington, the wife of Francis Arthur Suttaby, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at Holkham, the Hon. H. Strutt, eldest son of Lord Belper, to Lady Margaret Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester.
On the 4th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the Earl of Guilford, to Miss Georgiana Chetwynd, second daughter of the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.
On the 28th ult., at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, by special licence, Edward Wallace, second son of Thomas Mills Goodlake, Esq., of Wadley House, Berks, to Cecilia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain Alexander Ellice, R.N., and Mrs. Ellice, of Hampton Court Palace.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Minterne, Dorset, Lady Digby.
On the 5th inst., at her residence, 31, Woolwich-common, Frances Anne, widow of General George John Belson, Royal Artillery.
On the 1st inst., at her residence, Upper Tulse Hill, Surrey, Catherine, widow of David Cannan, who died in 1841, in her 94th year.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16.

SUNDAY, MAY 10.		WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.	
Rogation Sunday.	Trinitarian Bible Society, Frosmasons' Hall, 6.30 p.m.	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.	Probable Arrival of the Czar.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton (for the Bishop of London's Fund), 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, 7 p.m., Dr. H. M. Butler, Head Master of Harrow School.	Home Missionary Society, Finsbury Chapel, 7 p.m.	Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Freemasons' Tavern, annual festival.	St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, annual dinner, London Tavern.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple.	Church of England Sunday School Society, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m.	St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, annual dinner, London Tavern.	Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably the Hon. and Rev. R. Cavendish Boyle.		Royal Horticultural Society, Rose Show, 1 p.m.	Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Ven. Dr. E. Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Buckingham; 3 p.m., the Rev. Henry Wall, third Boyle Lecture.		British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Major Synge on the Importance of Special Organisation for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Morsell, Rector of Guildford.		Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, biennial festival, Willis's Rooms.	Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Wagner Society, St. James's Hall, last concert, 8.30 p.m.	British Home for Incurables, Clapham, anniversary, noon.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, incumbent.			
MONDAY, MAY 11.		THURSDAY, MAY 14.	
Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Freemasons' Hall, quarterly concert, British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, noon.		Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Burrows; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Barry.
Colonial and Continental Church Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.		Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. J. Brown Pearson.	First publication of the <i>Illustrated London News</i> , 1842.
Protestant Reformation Society, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m.		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. N. Storey Maskelyne on Crystals).	London Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 10 a.m.
Christian Vernacular Education Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.		St. Mary's Hospital, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms.	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Society for Suppression of Mendicity, anniversary, 1 p.m.			
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.			
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, annual festival, Freemasons' Tavern (Lord Mayor in the chair).			
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Coal Gas).			
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.			
Captain J. H. Glover, R.N., on the Country between the River Volta and Coomassie).			
Congregational Union, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 5.30 p.m.			
Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.			
Church of England Sunday School Society, St. Paul's, 7 p.m. (sermon by the Bishop of Ripon).			
TUESDAY, MAY 12.		FRIDAY, MAY 15.	
Chester Races.		New moon, 10.17 p.m.	Missions to Seamen Society, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Nervous System).		Royal Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Garrod on Vertebrates).	Zoological Gardens, lecture, 5 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Garrod on Vertebrates).
Zoological Gardens, lecture, 5 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Garrod on Vertebrates).		Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. Mr. Joseph McC. Meadows on Peat Fuel Machinery).	Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Francis Galton on School Statistics; Papers by the Rev. H. W. Watson and Major H. Godwin-Austen).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Negatives by Mr. Obernetter).		Highland Society of London, general court, 3 p.m.	London Athletic Club, Little-bridge.
General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Society, Hanover-square Rooms, 3 p.m.			

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Force.			
May 10	30.225	46.7	34.0	74	0-10	57.3	57.3	NE. E. S.W.	132	000	0.00	0.00
11	30.222	49.5	36.6	74	3	67.0	67.0	SE. S.W. NE.	215	000	0.00	0.00
12	30.003	47.3	34.4	75	7	46.7	55.9	NE. E.	278	000	0.00	0.00
13	30.045	48.0	31.0	70	7	35.0	68.1	NE. E.	178	000	0.00	0.00
14	30.728	43.0	35.1	70	0	35.4	52.1	E. N.W.	165	000	0.00	0.00
15	30.847	43.1	30.5	66	0	35.8	50.3	N.W. N.E.	194	000	0.00	0.00
16	30.914	44.5	32.9	67	0	30.8	50.9	N.N.E. N.	141	000	0.00	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.227 30.222 30.003 30.045 30.728 30.847 30.914
Temperature of Air .. 46.7 49.5 47.3 48.0 43.0 43.1 44.5
Temperature of Surface .. 51.2 51.1 50.7 50.6 49.7 49.4 49.2
Temperature of Wind .. 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2
Direction of Wind .. 0-10 3 7 7 0 0 0

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 18	10 25	10 32	10 39	10 46	10 53	11 00
11 18	11 25	11 32	11 39	11 46	11 53	12 00

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREAT FLOWER SHOW
OF THE SEASON, THIS DAY (Saturday). Band of the Coldstream Guards. Dramatic Performances by the Company of the Globe Theatre, under the direction of Mr. H. J. Montague. Admission by Five-Shilling Ticket if purchased before the day, or Seven Shillings on the day itself, or by Guinea Season Ticket. Tickets now ready at Crystal Palace, and No. 2, Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY, MAY 16.—VISIT
OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE CZAR, and of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Grand Choral and Military Concert. The chorus consisting of the London Contingent of the Handel Festival Choir, and numbering 2500 voices. Solo Vocalists, Madlle Titiana, Madame Lacey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Stanley. Eleven military bands. The entire system of fountains. Great display of fireworks by Messrs. C. P. Brock and Co., with devices appropriate to the occasion. Admission Ticket, Five Shillings, if purchased on or before Wednesday, the 14th inst. Admission on the day, Seven Shillings and Sixpence. Reserved Seats, Two Guineas, One Guinea, and Half a Guinea, on sale daily at the Ticket Office, Crystal Palace, and No. 2, Exeter Hall.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening,
At Seven, MIDCHIEF-MAKING—Miss F. Wright, &c. At 7.30, THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Kendall, Everell, Rogers, Clark, Braid, W. Gordon; Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.; and a CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
Splendid and Fine, Sole Proprietor, Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY; at 8.30, AMERICAN LADY. Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10.15, NORMANDY PIPPINS. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHŒUR DES CUISINIERES.
An entirely new and original musical bouffonerie, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURESS MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and a Half, until further notice. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Parquet, 4s.; Private Boxes, 21 11s. 6d. and 23 11s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE MOORE and BURESS MINSTRELS. New Programmes, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated until Whit-tide, Every Night, at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and a Half.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—TO-DAY at Three, To-Night at Eight. Messrs. M. and C. have inaugurated their Second Year in the EGYPTIAN HALL with an Entirely New and Original ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Light and Dark Scenes, in which the most extraordinary manifestations are produced, thoroughly exposing and completely outdoing the illusions ascribed by Spiritualists to the supernatural aid. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Tickets may be obtained at the Box-Office, from Ten till Five; and of all Agents. The Season will be conducted twice daily, at Three and Eight.—W. Morton, Manager.

VANCES VARIETIES.—THIS DAY, MAY 9, and 11.
GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TWO GRAND ANNUAL COMIC FESTIVALS, supported by Fifty eminent Vocalists, Instrumentalists, Comedians, and Varieties Artists. "Mirth" has had a leading position in the following theatres:—Opera House, Covent Garden, Gaiety, Opera Comique, Astley's, St. James's, Alexandra, &c. "At Vances's concerts may be found many of the élite of London society." Court Circular, Jan. 11, 1874. "Well worth a visit." Standard, Dec. 18, 1873. "Always successful." Illustrated London News, Jan. 1874. The great event of 1874, To-Day, St. James's Grand Hall.—Tickets at Aust's Ticket Office.

UNDER the Immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness
the Duchess of EDINBURGH.—MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON has the honor to announce his CONCERT for THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on which occasion Twelve Ladies, amateurs of distinction (his pupils), will perform an Introduction and Grand March in Twelve Parts, arranged by Mr. Frederick Chatterton in honor of her Royal Highness. Mr. Chatterton will also play his grand Fatale on "God Preserve the Czar." Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s. a d. 2s., to be had of Mr. Chatterton, 14, Clifton-road, St. John's-wood; and all the principal music-shops.

MR. RIDLEY PRENTICE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL,
at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, at Three o'clock. Vocalist, Miss Helen Horne. Prelude and Fugue in 5 minor (Bach); Liszt's "Liebes Weile" (Mendelssohn); Rossini's "E. flat Op. 31" (Berthold's music); and "Romance," "E. flat" and Gavotte (Ridley Prentice), &c. Stalls, 7s. (to admit three, 15s.); Balcony, 5s. At the Hall, or of Mr. Ridley Prentice, 30A, Wimpole-street, W.

MILDE. STURMFELS and MILDE. FRIESE will give a MORNING CONCERT at CAMELPOD HOUSE, Park-lane, by the kind permission of Sir Charles and Lady Louisa Mills, on MONDAY, MAY 11, at Three o'clock. Madame Otto-Alvares. Violin—Madame Norman-Narda and Milde. Frieze. Pianoforte—Milde. Sturmfels. Tickets, One Guinea each, of Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 54, New Bond-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—Milde. KREBS and Signor
FAPINI.—TUESDAY, MAY 19, Three o'clock. Quintet, 9 m. 30, M. 30; Pianoforte Quartet, Schumann (north); Quartet in 3 flat (four movements); Beethoven; Piano Solo, Milde. Krebs. Single Admission, 7s. 6d., to be had of Cramer, Lucas, and Austin, at St. James's Hall. Visitors on giving their names, can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. J. E. A. Director.

WAGNER SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Last
CONCERT this Season, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, at 8.30. Orchestral and Chorus, 100 Performers. Conductor, Mr. E. Dannreuther. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s., 1s., of Stan. ex., Lucas, Weber, and Co.; Chappell and Co.; Mitchell, Bond-street; Hay's, Royal Exchange; Keith, Provost, and Co.; Austin, St. James's Hall; and Davies Brothers, 19, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S
WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING
DORE'S PRATORUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c. at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.—The
unique and interesting Collection of the WHOLE of the ENGRAVED WORKS of this Eminent Artist is NOW ON VIEW at the Galleries of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall. The Exhibition includes many not previously submitted to the public. Admission on presentation of address card.

ROUND THE WORLD WITH W. SIMPSON: being
A NARRATIVE from the Four Quarters of the Globe, by A SPECIAL ARTIST. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Open from Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The SEVENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD, a SET of the CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS
of the ARCADE SOCIETY from its commencement, with the right, if desired, of receiving all future issues. Address, A. R. Brydges, Bookbinder, 127, Gower-street, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Five Years, 1867
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CHURCH NEEDLEWORK.—Designs Prepared,
Commenced, or Completed for Altar-Frontals, Pulpit-Falls, Altar-Rail Cushions, Book-Markers, Sermon-Cases, &c., at moderate prices.—M. TRUEGOOD, 61, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, London.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, and 65,
Cheapside, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 4s. to £120. Soundboxes from 15s. to 40s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogues gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES and McCULLOUGH, as above.

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Persons of any
age, however bad their writing, may in Eight easy Lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMARF, at his Sole Institution, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street. West of England Insurance Agency.

M I D L A N D R A I L W A Y

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1874.
Arrangements for the time of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets will be in force from May 14 to Oct. 31, 1874.
For particulars see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.
Derby, May, 1874. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

BROUGHAMS of WHITWORTH STEEL, 7½ cwt., on C
and under springs, as manufactured by M'NAUCHEN and SMITH, Worcester, and on view at their new premises, 40, Park-lane, Piccadilly, London. Valuable Illustrated Price-List post-free.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO TOWN.—Every description
of Game, Poultry, York Hams, Rolled Tongues, Bipe Stilton, fine Cheddars, &c., of the best quality, supplied by
W. TAYLOR, 11, Vigo-street, Regent-street.
Country orders attended to on receipt of Post-Office order or reference. Carts to all parts of town.
N.B.—The lowest possible tariffs.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—H. J. CAVE and SONS,
Railway Basket Makers, by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, Manufacturers of Fortmanteaux, Travelling Bags, English and Foreign Book-bags, &c., have REMOVED to much larger premises, No. 40, WIGMORE-STREET (between W. and W. street and Wimpole-street).

N.B.—New Illustrated Catalogues for 1874, free by post for two stamps.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

On Saturday last the siege of Bilbao was raised, by the entrance into the city of the third corps of the National Army of Spain, under the command of General Concha. The relief was effected not a day too soon. It is doubtful whether Bilbao could have held out above a week longer against the beleaguering Carlist forces, strongly established on the neighbouring heights. The fall of the city into the hands of Don Carlos, though perhaps it would not have done much towards ensuring the success of his cause, would have destroyed the prestige and influence of the Spanish Government, of which Marshal Serrano is President. Not long since there seemed reason to suppose that the military strength of Spain—so much of it, at least, as could be organised and concentrated by the President Marshal—might prove unequal to the task of breaking up the formidable lines of defence established by the skill of the Carlist leaders. General Moriones had rushed upon those lines and found defeat. Marshal Serrano had subsequently pushed hard against them and obtained some partial success, but he also ascertained by his reconnoitring experiment that further reinforcements and a different plan of attack would be required to accomplish the object he had in view. To gain time for the bringing up of a third army corps was a necessity for his success, which probably led him to connive at, if not to originate, negotiations between the two armies, which, while they excited strong discontent at Madrid, served to amuse and to delude the enemy whom he sought to dislodge. As yet, no one can say with certainty what messages—or, peradventure, what conditions of peace—were interchanged between the chiefs of the confronted armies. Thus much, however, is now clear. Serrano made the best use of the time so gained to bring upon the ground large additional reinforcements. The issue is now before the world. The strong positions of the Carlists were turned by General Concha, and were successively abandoned by his antagonists, and on Saturday last Bilbao threw open its gates, not to the besieging host, but to the National Army, which had at length achieved its relief.

How is this event to be interpreted? What is the meaning with which it is fraught? Its importance may, perhaps, be over-estimated; but, on the other hand, it touches at almost every vital part the national interests of the Spanish people. Judging from a similar passage of history relating to the same part of the world some forty years ago, the relief of Bilbao does not necessarily imply the immediate dispersion of the Carlist forces, nor the instantaneous conclusion of the civil war. It is doubtful, however, whether the Carlist army can much longer be held together as a military unity. The spring of its hope has been broken. The bond of its faith has been torn asunder. Its success has touched its zenith. It can no longer retain the discipline and strength which a week ago were nourished by the inspiration of a confident reliance upon the realisation of its mission. Why it was ever permitted to come together and to organise itself into a formidable army, it will be for the Government of Spain to explain hereafter. It needs not, however, any superhuman foresight to divine that the time will not be very long before the Carlist army will melt into detached shreds, which, scattered over the mountainous districts of the Biscayan provinces, like sparks from a conflagration already mastered, will serve only to prolong a vague sense of danger, and to disquiet the population upon whose resources they will prey.

The raising of the siege of Bilbao appears likely to infuse something approaching to vitality into the Government installed at Madrid by the daring intervention of General Pavia. The conclusion of the Carlist war, following the suppression of the Intransigent insurrectionists who had seized upon Carthage, will furnish to the public of Spain a *raison d'être* for the usurpation. Probably the Spanish people will acquiesce, not merely of necessity, but also in goodwill, in leaving the reins of supreme government in the hands which for some time past have held them. Very much, however, will depend upon the use made by Serrano and his associates of the power which they wield. It is to be borne in mind that both Marshal Serrano and General Concha are Monarchists by preference. It is not at all certain that they will be fanatical in the practical assertion of their principles. The antecedents of both render it extremely unlikely that they would be able to agree as to the application of their theory to any particular individual. Still, the supremacy of Serrano in his civil office and the rehabilitation of a national army at the disposal of his Government may prove immensely useful at the present time in suppressing any insurrectionary attempt which may have been contemplated by the Federal Republicans in populous cities. Indeed, the relief of Bilbao may well be interpreted as the destruction of their anarchical hopes.

But no Spanish Government can hope to be permanently established unless it be founded upon a broader

basis than that which is supplied to it by military violence, even though it can boast of great military success. The Cabinet extemporised by General Pavia, and subject to Marshal Serrano as the nominal Chief of the Republic, may be competent for some months to come to continue to direct the public affairs of the country. Theirs, however, can be but preparatory work at best. It is not to be expected that Spain will resume her place in the comity of European States, or will be recognised by other Governments of the first class as normally organised, until, by some means or other, the will of the Spanish people has been legitimately expressed. The last Cortes was a political abortion, and became very soon a political nuisance. But it is to be remembered that in its election only one section of the people, and that the extremist democratic section, took part. It never had any real constitutional authority. It never exercised any moral influence for good. It was never, in any intelligible and true sense, representative of Spain. That may have been the fault, and was the fault, of the constituent bodies, swayed by the bad example of the chiefs of political parties. The large majority of the electors selfishly and sulkily declined to perform their duty. It is not likely they will do so a second time. It is even less likely that they will be encouraged to do so by Serrano and his supporters. It may, therefore, we think, be surmised that as soon as the way is cleared for action a new Cortes will be called. At this point, provision becomes misty and uncertain. One can only conjecture, and that with extreme diffidence, as to the form of government which Spain will indicate her will to establish. Carlism is clearly out of the question. Alfonsoism presents but few attractions, save to a small party. The same may be said of Montpensierism. The Monarchists will find it difficult, if not impossible, to agree upon a Monarch. The nation does not appear to insist upon a return to Royalty. They did without it under Prim, and they have done without it since the abdication of Amadeus. Probably they are not Republicans by conviction, but they are willing to acquiesce in Republicanism if it be only conservative of political and social order. But all this, we repeat, is mere speculation. Those who look upon Spain from a stand-point outside of her are naturally perplexed as to her future, though they cannot despair of it. [This, however, is a conclusion which they will generally adopt—that the present Government, whatever may be the value of their services and however brilliant the victory they have lately achieved, have still before them the most arduous and dangerous enterprise which their usurpation has imposed upon them—namely, to reconstitute an organised political authority to which all the patriotism of the country will contentedly do homage.]

THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., President of the Royal Geographical Society, on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, when the right hon. gentleman presented to her Majesty Messrs. Thomas Steele and William Oswald Livingstone, the sons of Dr. Livingstone. Prince Arthur arrived at the castle from Maidstone. The Queen's dinner-party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, the Countess of Caledon, Colonel E. M. and Lady Ann Manningham-Buller, Major-General Parke, C.B., and Sir Howard Elphinstone. The following day was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Arthur. The band of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Waterson, serenaded under the windows of his Royal Highness in the morning, and the usual Royal salutes were fired. The Prince left the castle in the afternoon for London. The Hon. Mrs. Henry Byng dined with her Majesty. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne returned to London on Saturday. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty visited Lady Julia Lockwood (sister to the late Duchess of Inverness) at Ravensbury. The Countess of Clarendon dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, officiated. The Countess of Clarendon, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled by special train upon the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. The French Ambassador, the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, had audience of her Majesty at the palace. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Mr. J. E. Boehm's studio, to see the monument of the Duke of Kent which he is executing for her Majesty. The Queen afterwards visited the Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. Prince Leopold arrived at the palace from Oxford. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Caledon, and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor. Prince Leopold went to the Royal Italian Opera. On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited M. and Madame van de Weyer at their residence in Arlington-street. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom, described below. Prince Leopold afterwards returned to Oxford. The Queen's dinner-party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Count Gleichen, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady Frances Baillie, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B. Princess Beatrice went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Wednesday the Lord Steward had an audience of her Majesty to present addresses from the House of Lords. The Duc de Nemours visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice visited the Royal Academy, Burlington House. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the palace for Windsor. Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards to Paddington, where Princess Christian met the Queen and travelled with her to Windsor. Her Majesty arrived at the castle at half-past five o'clock. Princess Christian drove to Cumberland Lodge. The Queen has taken her usual daily drives.

The Duchess of Athole has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Lieutenant-General Francis Seymour, C.B., and Mr. Donald Cameron (of Lochiel) are the Grooms in Waiting, and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Major-General H. Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen will hold a Council at Windsor Castle on Tuesday next.

THE QUEEN'S COURTS.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held yesterday (Friday) week at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his suite and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Levée. The usual state ceremonial was observed. The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique were in attendance, and various foreigners of distinction were presented to the Prince. In the general circle nearly 400 presentations were made to his Royal Highness on behalf of the Queen. This being a collar day, the knights of the several orders wore their respective collars.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duc de Nemours, the Comte d'Eu, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Court. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room at a quarter past three o'clock. The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with the ladies of their respective families, by the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Colonel Bagot. Various ladies and gentlemen, foreigners of distinction, were presented to her Majesty. In the general circle about 400 presentations were made to the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Emperor of Russia will arrive at Windsor Castle on Wednesday next. The Queen will give a dinner-party in the Oak Room to the Emperor and to members only connected with the Royal family.

On Thursday next her Majesty will give a banquet in St. George's Hall, for which upwards of 150 covers will be laid.

On Monday, the 18th inst., the Czar will be entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall.

On the following day a grand review will be held at Aldershot in honour of the Czar. A state ball will be given in the evening at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., his Imperial Majesty will visit Woolwich, where a review will also be held.

Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on May 30.

The state concert announced to be given on the 27th inst. at Buckingham Palace will take place on Wednesday, June 10.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, dined, on Saturday last, with Sir Francis Grant and the members of the Royal Academy at Burlington House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. Thomas Helmore officiated. On Monday Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. The Prince visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Duc de Nemours and the Count d'Eu visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess and Princess Christian went to the Princess's Theatre. The Princess dined with the Queen. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Christian, visited the Duc de Nemours and Count d'Eu. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses attended the Queen's Drawingroom. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Christian, was present at a banquet given by the members of the Senior United Service Club to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, at their club, in Pall-mall. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince Christian, went to Newmarket. The Princess has driven out daily. The Prince has taken Armitage Hill, Sunningdale, for the Ascot week. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton and accompanied by the Rev. William R. Rogers, have visited the Middle-Class School, in Cowper-street, Finsbury. Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the one hundredth anniversary festival dinner of the Royal Humane Society, last Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness, with the Duchess of Edinburgh, went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, on Monday evening. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Ward Hunt on Wednesday. At the request of the Queen, the Duke will open the Chelsea embankment to-day (Saturday). His Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Duchess.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., have taken up their residence at Argyll Lodge.

The Duc de Nemours and the Count d'Eu have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel.

Entertainments have been given during the week by his Excellency Musurus Paasha, his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Duchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord Carlingford and Countess Francis Waldegrave, Viscountess Combermere, Baroness Budett-Coutts, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Ward Hunt, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady Wolverton, Count Metaxa, Sir Edward and Lady Manningham-Buller, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Notices of the Exhibition of the Society of French Artists, of M. Loppé's Alpine Pictures, and of M. Doré's new painting, "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," are, with other matters, unavoidably deferred.

About 300 gentlemen met at the works of Messrs. Siemens Brothers, Woolwich, last Saturday, to see the placing on board the steam-ship Faraday of the first portion of the Direct United New Hampshire. The cable, which varies in size from 2½ in. to 3 of an inch in diameter, will have a total length of 3000 miles.

ROMAN COLISEUM NEAR TUNIS.

When Northern Africa was a province of Imperial Rome, the vast Flavian amphitheatre was copied at Thydrus, a city of Byzacium, above one hundred miles south of Tunis and Carthage. The place is now called El Djem, and the grand ruins of the Coliseum there are shown in our Illustration. This is from one of a set of photographs which were sent us, last June, by Mr. F. Ritchie, photographic artist, from Biserta, in the Regency of Tunis. He wrote us an account of his three-days' journey, accompanied by his brother, from Tunis to El Djem, with a description of the place. The Coliseum was seen miles away, rising high above the plain, from amidst the surrounding olive-groves. Mr. Ritchie says:—"On the last day of our sojourn at El Djem we measured the length and breadth of the building two or three times, so as to be quite sure as to the accuracy of the dimensions. We found it to be 488 ft. in length by 404 ft. 6 in. in breadth. When we had finished, one of our many followers wanted us to descend into a pitch-dark room, from which, he said, there was a subterranean passage; but, having no lights with us, we declined the offer. The thing that strikes one most on seeing the African Coliseum for the first time is its grandeur; and then, the wanton neglect and destruction of it by the Arabs. Somewhat more than a century ago it was in almost a perfect state of preservation, until the Arabs, in a rebellion about that time, made a fortification of it; and the Bey then reigning had such difficulty in dislodging them that he pulled down the western gate and part of the southern side, so as to render it useless as a fortification for the future. Since that time the Arabs have been pulling it down and carrying it away piece by piece; in fact, all the village of El Djem, which has a population of 1000, is built with these materials. There being no stone whatever near El Djem, the Romans must have brought the stone for the Coliseum at least forty miles, as that is the nearest point where stone is to be found. The interior is in an almost entire state of ruin as regards the seats; but the feature of this Coliseum, which excels all others, is in its exterior and circular façades. These, which constitute the chief characteristic beauty of such an edifice, are almost in a perfect state of preservation. There is one satisfaction here which is not found in examining other famous remains of antiquity at the present day. In wandering through the building one can look at its walls and stroll through the lofty galleries, thinking of the past, without being rudely recalled to the present by seeing the name of Jones, Brown, or Robinson, or some other English or American name staring one in the face. Indeed, I might include names of all the other European nations, as this mean and silly practice is not confined to the vulgar of our own country."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday the price of house coals was raised 6s. per ton on the Coal Exchange.

A mule and donkey show has been held this week at the Crystal Palace.

The British Museum was reopened on Thursday. The public will be admitted on Mondays and Saturdays till eight o'clock to Aug. 15, and on Wednesdays and Fridays till six o'clock.

The Lady Mayoress's receptions recommenced on Tuesday.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will attend in state the dedication service at the City Temple on the Holborn Viaduct on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

The report of Lords Hatherley and Selborne, to whom was referred the matter in dispute between the authorities of King's College Hospital and St. John's House, has been accepted as the basis of a new agreement.

The number of visitors to the British Museum last year was 442,264, exclusive of readers, against 424,063 in the preceding year. The number of readers was 103,971, giving an average of 359 daily. Each reader appeared to consult on an average thirteen volumes a day.

At the usual meeting of the executive committee of the Mansion House Fund, on Monday, the secretary reported that the subscriptions had increased to £95,000, of which £30,000 had been remitted to Calcutta. The Lord Mayor estimated the total amount raised throughout the kingdom at £150,000.

In the metropolis 2459 births and 1256 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 4, and the latter 242, below the average numbers. The deaths included 40 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, 20 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox.

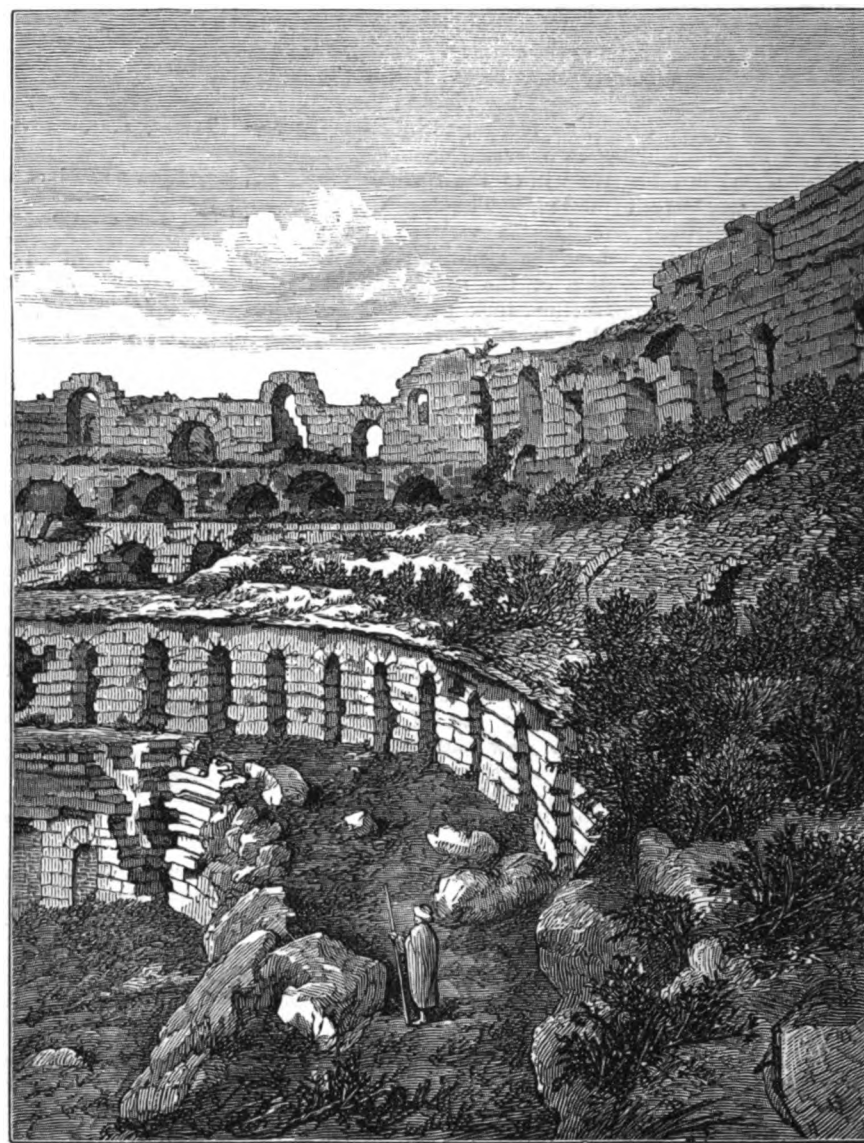
Colonel Henderson has caused notices to be distributed stating that every person who shall permit any dog to go at large after having information or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state, or to have been bitten by any dog in a rabid state, is liable to a penalty of £5. The police, it is stated, have orders to destroy every such dog, and also to enforce the penalty against the owner.

A conference of licensed victuallers, held at the Terminus Hotel, on Tuesday, approved of the Licensing Act Amendment Bill, with a few minor reservations. It expressed regret that the Government had not applied a uniform rule to all places outside the metropolitan district, and suggested that if the graduated scale of population was retained the line should be drawn at 2500 instead of 10,000. In small towns the hour of closing recommended was midnight instead of half-past eleven.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley was entertained, on Tuesday, at a banquet given by the United Service Club—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian honouring the entertainment by their presence.—On Wednesday the Clothworkers' Company conferred the freedom and livery of their guild upon Sir Garnet Wolseley. A banquet was afterwards given by the Company in their fine corporate hall, in Mincing-lane.

On Wednesday the London School Board resumed the discussion respecting the offer of Mr. Francis Peek, to give £500 for the encouragement of religious education. The Rev. Bardsley took up the adjourned debate, and he was followed by Mr. Wallace, Canon Barry, Mr. Chatfield Clarke, the Rev. L. D. Bevan, the Rev. Dr. Rigg, Mr. Lucraft, and other members. On a division Mr. Picton's amendment, refusing the offer, was negatived by a majority of 24 to 1. Other amendments bearing upon the question stand over.

The Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Monson, Colonel Yolland, Captain Tyler, and other gentlemen interested in engineering, were on Wednesday present, at West Brompton, to inspect and test a new kind of tramway-car, with a steam motive power, but with no visible machinery or other drawbacks such as have hitherto militated against the employment of street locomotives. This experimental trial was in every way successful, showing the car to be adapted to all the requirements of street traffic. Mr. Grantham, the inventor, has availed himself of the Bogie system to take the sharp curves more easily, and thus allowing a longer wheel base.



INTERIOR OF THE COLISEUM AT EL DJEM, NEAR TUNIS.



THE ROMAN COLISEUM OF THYSDRUS, AT EL DJEM, NEAR TUNIS.



GATHERING MAY DEW.

GATHERING MAY DEW.

The tricks of Madame Rachel once seemed clever,
To make a woman beautiful for ever;
And Parson Primrose caught his idle daughters
Concocting once "a wash" of beauty-waters;
But for the fairest faces' best adorning,
Go to the meadow, glean the dew of morning!

Sweet morning of sweet May! Oh! what's the reason
These days are put into the London season?
And Maud, instead of tripping through the garden,
At early sunrise, or, like Dolly Varden,
Flopping with daisies in the field, is taken
Half-stilled from the ball-room, strained and shaken!

If I said more, I'd get into a passion!
Confound both night and day, ye slaves of Fashion!
Spend all your spring and summer months in London!
Do always something that were better undone!
But your complexions, daughters of the wealthy,
Shall not be fresh, until your life be healthy!

RUSTICUS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 7.

The political situation remains unchanged, all attempts to bring about a reconciliation between the Government and the majority having as yet signally failed. The ultimatum presented to the Cabinet by the extreme Right was the unreserved abandonment of the contemplated constitutional laws, to the bringing forward of which the Duc de Broglie pledged himself on the eve of the recess. The natural effect of these measures would be to consolidate Marshal MacMahon's present precarious tenure of power, a consummation which the Royalists appear most anxious to prevent. The Government has refused, however, to accept their ultimatum, and we may look forward to some exciting Parliamentary contests on the meeting of the Assembly.

Following the persecution of the Republican municipalities comes that of the Republican professors. M. de Fourton, the Duc de Broglie's present Minister of Public Instruction, only came into office a few months ago, but he has already effected a complete revolution in educational affairs. One of his numerous victims is M. Joubin, principal of the Angers Lycée, removed simply because the Lycée, under his skilful management, was rapidly becoming a redoubtable rival to the clerical schools of the town, which happened to be patronised by the Archbishop, Mgr. Freppel. Another victim is M. Duvaux, professor at the Lycée of Nancy, who owes his dismissal to the fact of his being a member of the departmental general council, and to his not having always voted in accordance with the views of the préfet. M. Alglave, of the Faculty of Douai, has thrice had his lectures suspended during the last six months simply because he occasionally combats the Government's educational schemes in a scientific journal which he edits. The Minister has, moreover, removed a young professor of the Lycée of Dieppe from his functions for having published a volume of verses, the sentiments expressed in which were not precisely in accordance with his own reactionary doctrines, besides having dismissed M. Albert Leroy, professor at Versailles, a staunch Republican, who repeatedly suffered under the Empire for his freedom of language. The last proceeding of this singularly active Minister has been the changing of the name of the former Lycée Bonaparte, which the Government of Sept. 4 had re-christened the Lycée Cordoret, to that of the Lycée Fontanes, after one of the most unprincipled of the time-serving Frenchmen who gave the coup de grâce to all political morality in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Marshal MacMahon has profited by the recess of the Assembly to make a brief excursion into the provinces. He left Paris in company with the Minister of War on Sunday night, arriving at Tours early on Monday morning, where he was received by General de Cissey and the municipality. At nine o'clock the Marshal laid the first stone of some new barracks, and, after paying a visit to Messrs. Mame's printing establishment, passed the garrison in review, in the environs of the town, leaving late in the afternoon for Saumur, the cavalry school of which he was desirous of inspecting. The Marshal returned to Paris on Tuesday night. He appears to have been respectfully received everywhere, but was invariably greeted by the crowd with shouts of "Vive la République!"

A congress of the Legitimist organs of the provincial press has been held at Tours, at which some sixty of the more insignificant newspapers published in France were represented. Forty of them have coolly signed a declaration expressive of their regret that the Assembly has not yet established the Monarchy, and indicating that, in their opinion, the restoration of the Count de Chambord is the only means of saving France! M. Piccon, the Separatist deputy for Nice, whose recent speech caused such a sensation, has forwarded his resignation to the President of the National Assembly.

The Salon has opened this year with almost as large a number of works of art exposed as used to line the walls of the Palais des Champs Elysées in the palmiest days of the Second Empire. Among them are plenty of mere costume and furniture pieces from Alma Tadema's tenth plague of Egypt in the days of the Pharaohs to M. Edouard Morin's Boulevard scene after the latest Parisian mode; with no end of archaic interiors peopled with draped manikins, classical and biblical epics illustrated by artists' models, neo-Greek and late Bois de Boulogne idylls, battles, bacchantes, bathers, and Bedouins, and Spanish, Italian, Norman, and Breton peasants. There is one grand work, however, which stands prominently forward—the crucified Christ of M. Bonnat, an incident which has been painted ten thousand times, but never in a more reverent, earnest, and conscientious spirit. The subject is simply Christ nailed to the cross, without any accessories beyond a dark, lurid sky and some patches of rocky ground. The treatment, however, is highly poetical, and at the same time scrupulously realistic. One is awed and painfully fascinated by the agonised expression of the upturned face, while lost in admiration at the marvellous rendering of the muscles, the skilful foreshortening of the features, and the wonderful anatomical knowledge which the perfect delineation of the nude frame displays. The flesh tints, too, are singularly transparent, and their strong light and shade are rendered with consummate skill. The white drapery which girds the Saviour's loins, the crown of thorns encircling his brows, the wood-work and nails of the cross, have all been painted with the most scrupulous care. This work is destined to surmount the judgment-seat of the new Criminal Court at the Paris Palais de Justice; and, often while fixing the gaze of some penitent prisoner, will quite unconsciously attract towards it thousands of idle eyes.

M. Gérôme exhibits three very dissimilar works, all in his habitual and almost painfully elaborate style, one of which,

termed "L'Eminence Grise," is being much canvassed by the Paris critics just now. The scene is the staircase of the palace of Cardinal Richelieu, with the grey friar his secretary, who was commonly credited with the possession of equal power with Louis XIII.'s imperious minister, loitering on the landing, pretending to be occupied with his breviary, that he may avoid acknowledging the obsequious obeisances which the tribe of courtiers indulge in as they pass beside him on their way to an audience with the Minister Cardinal. The subject was hardly worthy of M. Gérôme's dramatic powers; but, except that the action is somewhat extravagant, and that the marble staircase, metal balustrade, friar's coarse habit, and courtier's rich garments are of a uniform smooth texture, the picture, so far as execution is concerned, rivals M. Gérôme's best works. And yet in point of detail it is very inferior to the same painter's "Rex Tibicen," which introduces us to an apartment at Sans Souci, every feature of which has been marvellously reproduced by M. Gérôme's skilful pencil. Here we have the great Frederick, his cane and old three-cornered cocked hat dashed carelessly on the ground, profiting by a few moments' relaxation which he has seized from his multitudinous pursuits to play some air on his favourite flute. The King has his back turned towards us, and M. Gérôme has not shown himself above petty national prejudices by representing him not only in an undignified, but in an ungainly and even ridiculous attitude as he leans forward to scan the piece of music he is playing. Perched above is the bust of some musical celebrity of the epoch smiling contemptuously down on the Royal performance, which appears to have sent the King's dogs—one of whom has taken possession of his master's chair, while the others lie stretched full length on the ground—sound asleep. Every single detail of this picture is painted to perfection, from the features of Frederick down to the ormolu writing-table, and the music-book, inkstand, and papers that encumber it, the letters with which the floor is strewn, the maps and books in various bindings which fill the recesses, not forgetting the hairpowder which smothers the collar of the King's old blue coat, or the mud with which his tall boots are liberally splashed. All are reproduced with photographic exactness.

SPAIN.

Bilbao has at length been relieved, and Marshals Serrano and Concha have entered the city. Some details of the operations are given at page 450, which contains a plan of Bilbao and Somorrostro. Marshal Serrano was received at Madrid on Wednesday with great rejoicings.

On Sunday an attempt was made in Madrid to assassinate Senor Pi y Margal by an insane priest, who, after firing two or three shots from a revolver without effect, killed himself.

ITALY.

A decree has been issued giving effect to the convention concluded between Italy and Switzerland relative to the demarcation of the frontier.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the clauses of the Grist Bill, with some slight modification. The Chamber has concluded the discussion upon the bill on franking letters. The system of franking is retained in so far as regards correspondence with the King, the Pope, and the Holy See.

At a consistory, on Monday morning, the Pope performed the ceremony of closing, and subsequently of reopening, the mouths of the new cardinals, giving them their titles and rings.

GERMANY.

The Czar, with the Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis, arrived in Berlin on Sunday afternoon. They were received at the eastern station by the Emperor and his distinguished officers of State. From the station the Imperial party drove direct to the Royal palace to greet the Empress. Thence the Czar proceeded to the Russian Embassy. His Majesty paid visits to Field Marshals von Wrangel, von Moltke, and von Manteuffel. On Monday the Czar visited Prince Bismarck. The Emperor William and his illustrious guests were present at the manoeuvres of a brigade combined from several corps. A Court dinner was given in the evening, to which 170 persons were invited. The Czar resumed his journey on Tuesday evening, proceeding by the nine o'clock train to Stuttgart, arriving there on Wednesday afternoon.

Both the exalted invalids at Berlin are recovering fast. The Emperor has attended soirées, inspections of troops, and public places; while Prince Bismarck is able to walk in his garden, and is waiting for fine weather in order to ride out.

A Berlin telegram states that the Emperor proposed to start for Wiesbaden on Thursday, and to remain a fortnight at that watering-place.

The betrothal of the Grand Duke Vladimir with the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg was promulgated at the Royal castle, Berlin, on Monday.

The German Federal Council has approved the Press Bill recently passed by the Reichstag.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies the bill for the administration of vacant bishoprics has passed the second reading. Clause 13, intended to regulate the stoppage of state salaries paid to members of cathedral chapters, was rejected.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Some compliments have been paid to Italy. The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen upon Signor Minghetti, the Italian Premier, and Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. His Majesty has also conferred the grand cross of the Order of Leopold upon Count de Robilant, the Italian Minister at Vienna; and the grand cross of the Order of Francis Joseph upon Signor Agnemo, the Chef de Cabinet of King Victor Emmanuel.

In a sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, last week, M. Ghyczy, replying to an interpellation on the bank question, made a statement similar in purport to that communicated by him at the conference of members of the Deak party. The House, by 134 votes against 77, passed a resolution taking cognisance of the Minister's declaration.

AMERICA.

The New York papers contain descriptions, many columns in length, of the devastation caused by the floods throughout the district traversed by the Mississippi and its tributaries. Nothing like it has occurred, the newspapers say, during this century, and the damage already done exceeds, it is declared, that caused by the Chicago and Boston fires ten times over. Hundreds of square miles of the most fertile and best-cultivated land in America have been swept by rapid currents. The cities of New Orleans and Nashville and many smaller towns were under water. Hundreds of cattle have been drowned, houses and farms swept away, and immense damage done. At Boston and elsewhere subscriptions were being raised for the sufferers. A cable telegram of Monday's date says that the floods are extending, and some rich cotton plantations in Arkansas have been ruined. Daily among the sufferers 50,000 rations are distributed by the Louisiana relief committee.

More faction fighting is reported in Arkansas. In an encounter which took place at Newgacony the rival Republicans and Democrats had nine killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul-General in New York,

gives a denial to a statement contained in placards posted in certain towns of England, asserting that 40,000 labourers who have emigrated to America are ready to return home if their passage be paid. This statement has been made without his authority or knowledge, and is untrue.

CANADA.

The House of Commons has passed the Estimates. The Session of the Dominion Parliament will close on the 23rd inst.

In order to meet the deficit of the coming year, the custom tariff has undergone modification. Green tea will pay four cents and black tea three cents per lb. All articles which have formerly paid a duty of 15 per cent are in future to pay 17½ per cent; anchors, cables, masts, wire rigging, copper sheathing, and pig iron will be admitted free, but on other iron a duty of 5 per cent is imposed. The duties on sugars are unaltered, but in those on wines some modifications are made.

INDIA.

There was news of the Indian famine, on Monday, by the Viceroy's official telegram and by despatches from the special correspondents of the *Times* and the *Daily News*. The official despatch consists, in the main, of statistics. It states, however, that the public health is good—there is no epidemic among men or beasts—and no more famine deaths have been reported. The *Times*' account is hardly so favourable. The writer says that prices are rising in the worst districts, and the cultivating classes in North Chumparun are in the greatest distress. Relations are turning widows adrift, and uneasiness—almost panic—prevails there. Great anxiety is felt about North Bhaugulpore. Rungpore is worse, and in Maunbhoom the peasantry are consuming seed grain. Want and consequent fever have reduced Western Burdwan to wretchedness, and it is alleged that suicides have occurred from starvation. It is added that Sir R. Temple, after his tour, sees no hope of escaping trouble of magnitude. The *Daily News*' correspondent says that the early rice crop, ripening in July and August, gives luxuriant promise, adding, "with that harvest the pressure ceases."

A special telegram from Calcutta, dated Monday evening, appears in the *Standard*. It says that the Government has ceased to purchase rice, considering that its present stock is sufficient for all emergencies. In addition to that stock there are in Bengal accumulations to the extent of 280,000 tons brought from Rangoon, and 40,000 tons from Saigon. The distress, it is added, has been completely mastered.

In illustration of the present state of the poorer classes in the famine districts of India, it is stated in a Calcutta telegram of Tuesday's date that the people have now but one meal of rice a day, and in some places only one in two days.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—"The transport companies' cattle are dying and the carters are deserting. The Government transport reserve is active. Six hundred camels have crossed the Ganges. The sales of Government rice are increasing. There is a marked improvement in North Tirhoot. Cases of severe distress are comparatively few. Yesterday I saw many children in Nuggurbustee South being slowly starved."

AUSTRALIA.

We learn from Melbourne that the Victorian Parliament will meet on the 19th inst.

Judge Williams has retired from the Bench, and is succeeded by Mr. Stephen.

The Sultan has conferred the order of the Osmanî in brilliants upon Prince Milan of Serbia.

A telegram from Aden announces the death, at Zanzibar, of Richard Brenner, the celebrated African traveller.

Owing to the hostile attitude of the Achinese, 1600 extra troops and two war vessels are to remain with the Dutch garrison in Acheen.

There has been a serious riot in the French settlement at Shanghai, where the Chinese mob stoned the foreigners and sacked and burned several houses.

The appointment is gazetted of Major-General the Hon. St. George Gerald Foley, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Edward Frome, whose period of service has expired.

The general results of the seven days' sale of the late Duke of Brunswick's jewels are as follow:—Sum realised, 990,030f.; estimated value, 768,558f.; estimated value of the lots withdrawn, 846,355f. No decision has been come to respecting the disposal of the unsold jewels.

Only the sovereignty and government of the Fiji Islands are, it appears from recent despatches, offered to Great Britain by the unanimous voice of the King and the native chiefs. No crown lands, that is to say, are included in the cession, as the territory belongs to tribes, families, and individuals.

Recent advices from Bagdad, received in Constantinople, describe the famine in Asia Minor as very bad. In the district of Angora alone the mortality reaches a hundred a day. While Asia Minor suffers from famine Bagdad is a victim to terrible floods. The waters of the Tigris rose to a great height, and overflowed the surrounding country. Not the least important item of damage done is the carrying away of a large portion of telegraph line.

There were serious disturbances at Ling, in Austria, on the 1st inst., in consequence of a rise in the price of beer announced by the brewers, Messrs. Hatscheck. About 10,000 people assembled outside the brewery, and set about smashing windows, breaking open doors, and throwing machinery, barrels, furniture, and all they could lay hold of into the Danube. The riot did not subside till the proprietors of the establishment declared their willingness to sell at the old price.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Newton Crane as Consul at Manchester for the United States of America; and of Mr. Georg Adolphus Mullens as Consul-General at Liverpool for the Kingdom of Denmark.

The Earl of Rosslyn has been gazetted her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and Sir H. Carstairs Pelly, Bart., M.P., as Deputy Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart have published a new song, words and music by Lady William Lennox, entitled "Give me your hand once more!" The melody is pleasing, and the ballad will, doubtless, be popular.

An arboretum was opened on Monday at Walsall, the ceremony being performed by Lady Hatherton, in the presence of several thousands of the inhabitants. The greater part of the site is the property of Lord Hatherton, who has contributed £500 to the cost of the undertaking. The area of the arboretum is 18 acres, of which 7½ acres are covered by ornamental waters. The grounds have been laid out with great taste, and the whole enterprise will be a valuable acquisition to the inhabitants of the Black Country.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Best, William, to be Vicar of Dun's Tew, Oxfordshire.
 Blakey, Robert Healey; Vicar of Reculver with Hoath.
 Browne, Walter; Diocesan Inspector in the diocese of Norwich.
 Coates, G. A. A.; Rector of Earls Croom, Worcester.
 Davis, Frederick; Vicar of Loversall, Yorkshire.
 Hardmann, W.; Lecturer in the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Yatton.
 Hayman, Dr.; Rector of Aldingham, Lancashire.
 Hinder, W. H.; Curate of Berkeswell-with-Barston, Warwick.
 Manning, F. J.; Rector of St. Leonard's, Colchester.
 Moore, Stephen R.; Vicar of Mickley, Ripon.
 Norman, G. E. W.; Priest, Chaplain, and Curate of St. Mary's, Warwick.
 Radcliffe, H. J.; Vicar of Ivinghoe, Bucks.
 Sadgrove, F. E.; Vicar of Norton, near Malton, Yorkshire.
 Sanders, Samuel Dickson; Vicar of Bishop Middleham.
 Thomas, W. Atterbury; Vicar of Llanvihangel-nant-melan, Radnorshire.
 Wood, Albert; Rector of South Reston, Louth.

The living of Aldingham, in the county of Lancaster, in the gift of the Crown, has been conferred on Dr. Hayman.

The Bishop of Durham has received an address from the laymen of his diocese thanking him for his efforts to put down Ritualism. A guarantee fund of £7200 has also been presented to his Lordship to meet the legal costs entailed upon him.

On St. Mark's Day was opened, at Abbots Bromley, near Rugeley, St. Anne's School for Girls, the first of a series which it is in contemplation to found under the direction of the Provost and Fellows of St. John's College of Lichfield, and in alliance with St. Nicholas's College, Shoreham.

The Bishop of Exeter has consecrated the church of Huish, North Devon, which had been rebuilt by Lord Clinton at a cost of £4000. In addition to this, Lord Clinton has added a considerable piece of ground to the churchyard, and inclosed the whole with an ornamental wall. Mr. G. Street is the architect.

The new Church of St. Peter-le-Bailey, in Oxford, was consecrated by the Bishop last week. It has been built from designs by Mr. Basil Champneys, in fourteenth-century Gothic, in place of the very plain building that has been pulled down to widen the road at the bottom of Queen-street. The chief external feature of the church is a tower 85 feet high.

On Sunday two more missionary bishops for North America were consecrated in Lambeth church by the Archbishop of Canterbury, both of whom have been labouring for many years abroad. The Ven. J. M. Lean, D.D., D.C.S., Archdeacon of Assinobin, in the diocese of Rupert's Land, was consecrated as Bishop of the Saskatchewan territory; and the Rev. W. C. Bompas, M.A., who has laboured so successfully in the Mackenzie River district, was consecrated as Bishop of Athabasca territory.

An address expressive of the affectionate regard in which he is held by his parishioners has been presented to the Rev. C. T. Proctor, Vicar of Richmond, accompanied by an Easter offering amounting to £210; a testimonial of respect has been received by the Rev. J. C. Lyons, late Curate of Kimbolton, Herefordshire; and the parishioners of Maker have presented their Vicar, the Rev. F. T. Winkle, with a purse of 100 guineas, to meet expenses incurred during a forced absence from the vicarage, which has been under repair.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The heads of colleges have elected as Bampton Lecturer the Rev. William Jackson, M.A., F.S.A., late Fellow of Worcester.

The following elections have taken place at Magdalen Hall:—G. H. Damart, St. Paul's School, to the Lusby Scholarship; G. N. Willmer, commoner, St. Edmund Hall, and A. F. Thornhill, Magdalen Hall, to the Lucy Scholarships; W. S. Rouse, of Worcester Cathedral School, to the Meeke Scholarship; F. C. Fox, King Edward's School, Birmingham, to a Brunskill Exhibition.

W. S. Brook (Magdalen College School) and H. V. Pigot, New, have been elected to scholarships at Oriel of £80 per annum, tenable for five years; and E. H. Keed, Lincoln, to an Adam de Brome Exhibition of the same value.

H. G. S. Codd, of Sherborne School, and C. J. Moore, of Dublin University, have been elected to classical postmaster-ships at Merton, of the value of £80 a year.

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships at Brasenose:—R. W. Rucker, of Clifton College; H. May, of Forest School, Walthamstow; F. G. Rucker, of Uppingham School; W. B. Taylor (commoner), of Brasenose College; and, for proficiency in mathematics, R. A. Germaine, of University College, London. These scholarships are of the annual value of £80, and tenable for five years.

One of the exhibitions founded at Wadham by Dr. Hody for the encouragement of the study of the Hebrew language has been conferred upon A. T. Hare, scholar of Wadham.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Chancellor's classical gold medals have been adjudged to W. Leaf, Trinity, and F. H. Rawlins, King's (equal). The above-named gentlemen were also bracketed equal at the head of the classical tripos in March last.

Sir William Browne's gold medals have been adjudged thus:—For the best Greek ode, E. C. Selwyn, King's; for the best Greek epigram, H. S. Salt, King's; for the best Latin epigram, E. C. Selwyn, King's. The medal for the Latin ode was not awarded.

The vacant Lightfoot Scholarship has been adjudged to C. D. Cooper, B.A., St. John's.

The order of merit in the examination for scholarships, &c., at King's is as follows:—1, A. H. Cooke; 2, C. Bryans; 3, E. W. Howson; 4, E. W. Collin; 5, W. D. Grant. A. H. Cooke, C. Bryans, and E. W. Collin were selected for Eton scholarships; E. W. Howson, of Haileybury College, for an open scholarship. The second open scholarship was not awarded.

The Price Exhibition has been awarded to W. D. Grant, pensioner of this college and formerly of Uppingham School.

The Vintner Exhibition for Natural Science was awarded to A. G. Richardson, of the City of London School.

The annual distribution of prizes of the Cambridge local examinations, London centre, was held in the theatre of the London University on Thursday.

At a meeting of the Glasgow University Court it was agreed to found two new chairs—one of clinical surgery and the other of clinical medicine, each with an endowment of £100 a year.

The board of Trinity College, Dublin, on Saturday, appointed Dr. Robert S. Ball to the post of Astronomer Royal for Ireland, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Brunnov.

Friends of Rugby School will be glad to know that the entries this term quadruple the departures; that work has been found for Mr. Scott at the school-house without displacement of the two tutors appointed by the late Head Master; that Mr. Sidgwick is reappointed; and that Mr. Nutt, First Classical Master at Cheltenham College, joins the Rugby staff.

The Rev. Herbert Snow, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and assistant master of Eton College, has been appointed Principal of Cheltenham College, in succession to Dr. Jex Blake, the new Master of Rugby.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Saturday evening, at the hundredth anniversary dinner of the Royal Humane Society, held at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Royal Highness, in acknowledging a reference made by one of the speakers to his marriage, mentioned that the Duchess of Edinburgh's granduncle, the Emperor Alexander, was one of the first persons who received a medal from the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a man from drowning. In the course of the evening the Duke presented the Stanhope gold medal of the society, as well as one of the ordinary silver medals, to a seaman named Matthew Webb. The subscriptions amounted to £525.

The annual court of the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots was held, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern. There are now 576 inmates in the asylum. The total income for the year amounted to £34,273, and £2900 had been advanced by the bankers to make up the deficiency of income.

In noticing the third annual ball in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, which was held, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel, the *Times* mentions some facts of interest concerning the institution. Of 10,612 officers and constables who compose the city, metropolitan, and dockyard police, 10,459 are regular subscribers to the charity, and their contributions alone, averaging one penny each per week, bring in £2214 annually. The orphanage is situated at Twickenham, and the inmates are at present 121 boys and girls. The committee are anxious to remove to a larger building in the same locality, known as Welleley House, which is capable of accommodating 200 children; but there is still wanting a sum of about £5000 out of £17,000 to complete the purchase. The income of the charity last year was £8318, and the expenditure £7586.

Exeter Hall, on Monday evening, was well filled by the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. From the report it appears that thirteen chapels and other property of the Mission at the Gold Coast were destroyed or seriously damaged during the war. The whole of these it is proposed to rebuild during the year. The receipts last year amounted to £167,995, and the expenditure to £168,458.

The new and extensive premises of the London City Mission in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, were opened yesterday week, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding at the ceremony. The cost of the building was £11,000, of which about £1500 has yet to be obtained. The staff of missionaries numbers 147.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Spurgeon, the annual meeting of the Baptist Young Men's Association was held, yesterday week, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

Mr. Corry, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

Exeter Hall was crowded on Tuesday with the members and friends of the Church Missionary Society, assembled under the presidency of the Earl of Chichester. The meeting was addressed by the Primate, the Bishop of Ripon, and others. It was shown by the report that the ordinary income of the year had been £196,525, and the expenditure £186,118. The society's establishment embraces 158 mission stations, directed by 207 European clergymen.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Hospital was celebrated on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor presiding. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to about £2500, including a sixth subscription of £1000 from "E. G."

Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., presided at a banquet given at the Freemasons' Tavern in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic. Donations amounting to £800 were announced.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In the financial report for the past year it was stated that the gross revenue of the society had reached £220,964, and the gross expenditure had been £210,183. During the year the issue of Bibles, Testaments, &c., exceeded two million and a half copies.

Lord Coleridge presided at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, on Wednesday evening. Subscriptions and donations of over £1800 were announced.

At the annual meeting of the Religious Tract Society, in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—it was stated that the receipts from all sources amounted to £137,705, exceeding that of the previous year by £10,000.

The sixteenth annual festival of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, was celebrated, on Wednesday night, at the City Terminus Hotel—the Marquis of Lorne in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £1500.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The hearing of the Dudley petition was brought to a close on Saturday, when Mr. Justice Grove decided that the rioting which prevailed on the polling-day vitiated the return of Mr. Sheridan, and rendered the election null and void. His Lordship ordered each side to pay their own costs.

At Barnstaple Mr. Justice Mellor has decided that Messrs. Cave and Waddy, the sitting members, were duly elected, and the petitioners have to pay costs.

After hearing counsel for and against the Mayo petition, the Dublin Court of Common Pleas has decided that the return of the two members, Messrs. Browne and Tighe, was null and void, and that the costs of the inquiry be borne by them.

The Haverfordwest petition, which was appointed for hearing on Monday, has been turned into a special case for argument in the Common Pleas in the early part of Trinity Term.

Mr. Justice Mellor opened the Launceston inquiry on Monday. The validity of the return of Colonel Deakin, the Conservative member, was disputed on the ground that he improperly influenced those of the voters who resided upon his property by conceding to them, a few days before polling, the right to destroy rabbits. On Wednesday judgment was given, Mr. Justice Mellor deciding that Colonel Deakin's concession to his tenantry was an act of bribery within the statute. The claim of the petitioner, Mr. Herbert Drinkwater, to the seat is to come before the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Justice Grove arrived at Poole on Monday and opened the commission. There are two petitions against the sitting member, Mr. Charles Waring (Liberal), the first alleging general bribery, treating, undue influence, and personation, and the second charging particular acts of bribery, in addition to the general allegations.

There remain only five more petitions to be disposed of arising out of the late general election. The Durham city petition is for the 19th inst.; Bolton, Durham (northern division), and Durham (southern division) for the 22nd inst.; and Boston, the last petition on the list, for the 29th inst.

Mr. Kemp Sanderson, the Conservative, was, on Monday, returned for Wakefield, the representation of which had been rendered vacant by the unseating of the Conservative member, Mr. Edward Green. He polled 1814 votes against 1627 recorded for Mr. Mackie, the Liberal candidate.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Visitors to Newmarket during the present week have, so far, had no reason to complain of the quality of the sport, for on Tuesday and Wednesday there was some capital racing, even exclusive of the Two Thousand. The Bathynany Post Sweepstakes fell to Lord Falmouth, by the aid of Lady Love, a very nice filly by Blair Athol—Vergiss-mein-Nicht; Prince Bathynany very appropriately put in a strong bid for the stake with Peripatetic, and secured the following event, the Prince of Wales's Stakes, with Delay, who, for once, ran as straight as possible. For the last two or three seasons the green jacket of the Hungarian Prince has been so terribly unlucky that his successes are very popular. The match between Oxonian and Trombone was a very sporting affair, the latter, who was in receipt of 5lb., being the favourite; but old Oxonian jumped off with the lead, and all Fordham's exertions could never get Trombone on terms with him.

The weather on the Two Thousand day was thoroughly enjoyable, being far milder than on the Tuesday, and but for the clouds of dust the drive to the heath would have been very pleasant. It appeared a certainty that Prince Charlie would beat Blenheim over the T.Y.C., as they met at level weights; but M. Lefevre, in the most sportsman-like way, brought out his horse to have a cut at the mighty chestnut for the third time. He was well rewarded for his pluck by seeing a magnificent struggle, at the end of which the Prince only won by a head. It may be that Prince Charlie does not care to do more than he is obliged, or that Parry does not understand him as well as French did; but we fancy that his action is scarcely so brilliant as last season, and that the constant work he has done is beginning to tell on him. The May Stakes furnished a genuine sensation, as Tangible (9 st.) and Tintern (7 st. 9 lb.) ran a dead-heat, and, only a head behind them, the Curacao filly (6 st. 11 lb.) and Luisette (6 st. 13 lb.) made a second dead-heat for third place. Such an occurrence is without parallel, and was a wonderful triumph of handicapping. Immediately after this race there was a rush to the bird-cage to inspect the field for the Guineas. Ecosais was naturally the great centre of attraction; and when it was seen that, though he wore plasters on his fore legs, he looked bright and well in his coat, and seemed to have done plenty of work, his position in the betting improved rapidly, and, before the flag fell, 5 to 4 was the longest offer against him. In point of condition nothing was quite equal to Atlantic, who, though a trifle leggy, has grown into a fine lengthy colt. Spectator also looked thoroughly fit; but his stable companion, Boscobel, was decidedly backward. A slight want of size was the only fault that could be found with Trent, who is a very compact, muscular colt, and may do better at Epsom. We did not see Farnfield and Reverberation, who were saddled at the Ditch stables; and of the rest, only Whitehall—who had evidently had a thorough Yorkshire preparation—attracted much attention.

There was only a slight delay at the post, and as soon as the flag fell Atlantic showed in front, and was never headed from start to finish. At the Bushes nothing but Reverberation and Ecosais had the least chance with him, and the latter, whose badly-shaped fore-legs are terribly against him in making a descent, nearly fell on to his nose in coming down the Bushes hill. A few strides more and Fordham began to ride him in earnest, and Reverberation went on in pursuit of Atlantic. Lord Falmouth's horse is a very lazy one, so Archer kept hard at him all the way, and, having the best of the struggle throughout, landed him a clever winner by a neck. Ecosais, who was eased in the last hundred yards, was beaten four lengths for second place; Trent was quite double that distance behind him, and then came Lacy, Boscobel, Spectator, and Dukedom, in the order named. Atlantic was beautifully ridden by little Archer, who carried nearly 3 st. of dead-weight, and in future he will probably have all Lord Falmouth's mounts in the great weight-for-age races. Reverberation stayed better than any Thunderbolt that we can call to mind; and, though Ecosais might have been nearer, the descent from Tattenham Corner must prove a fatal bar to his success at Epsom, where the tricolour seems likely to be carried by Novateur.

The Polo Club played the opening games of the season at Lillie Bridge on May Day. Great improvements have been made in the ground since last year, and the game promises to be more popular than ever. No special interest attached to the play, which was regarded merely as practice. The Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam appeared in as good form as ever, and scored all three goals for his side in the first match.

CROSSING A RIVER IN INDIA.

Notwithstanding the great improvements of late years in the construction of railways, roads, and bridges in India, travellers in some districts are often obliged to cross rivers in very primitive fashion, with much delay and alarm, not unfrequently accompanied by danger and loss. The frail but buoyant coracle or native boat of wickerwork covered with ill-prepared hides may answer its purpose well enough, provided no sunken rock or plunging horse should make a hole in it. But the appearance of this vessel is not very assuring to the timid traveller, unaccustomed to this mode of crossing rivers at times and places where crocodiles abound. His belief in "there's nothing like leather" is rudely shaken by the very patent fact of its being the only barrier betwixt his person and those hungry jaws or the depths of the eddying stream. He embarks with trepidation, and lands, when he does it safely, with great thankfulness. The river, except in the rainy season, flows far below its perpendicular banks, down which a wide path is cut for cattle and conveyances, and a narrow one for foot-passengers at the crossing-places. In the engraving we see bullocks laden with bags of grain coming down to the river. To the left is the baggage-cart, with tents rolled up, mattresses, and clothing. To the right are natives cooking on the edge of the water, a bullock-man swimming across with his bullocks, and native servants being conveyed in a boat with the usual two-wheeled coach, which is put bodily into the coracle and more than fills it. The "sahib," or English gentleman, with his "mem-sahib," or lady, his baby and boy, servants, and dog, pretty well crowd another, whilst the horse-keeper swims the horse and makes him assist in dragging the boat. Generally horses are much alarmed at the boat following, and sometimes they do not take well to the water, but attempt to get into the coracle, and either sink or upset it. When the rivers are in full flood the boat goes wheeling down the current, and lands sometimes a quarter of a mile further down. The native boatmen are often more of fatalists than suits the nerves of inexperienced travellers. A somewhat nervous gentleman trembled as he saw the palanquin containing his wife and infant put into the boat. He stepped in himself with many misgivings, and when, to his horror, the thirteen bearers jumped in too he inquired, in dismay, "Will this carry us over?" "How do I know?" was the answer; "it is what the Government has provided. Shove off!" With this comforting reply they went wheeling down the swift and muddy stream; but they landed safely.



CROSSING A RIVER IN INDIA.



"THE PARTING." BY WILHELM KOLLER.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Amongst the comparatively few things Parliamentary that are noticeable in the present Session there is this, that the Prime Minister has adopted a style of answering questions which is in direct—perhaps intentional—contrast with the mode of his predecessor, who was accustomed to deliver an oration on the provocation of the smallest interpellation. The manner, in this respect, of Mr. Disraeli is more like that of Lord Palmerston, with a difference; for whereas the latter was quick, short, and mocking, the former is slow, brief, and mocking. At any rate, he generally creates mirth by his answers, which was especially the forte of Lord Palmerston.

Predictions which were current that there would be a ponderous debate on the state of the Navy have been duly realised. Mr. Childers appeared one evening with a box full of papers, and very early in the discussion proceeded to make that exaltation of his administration at the Admiralty which he pathetically declared he had never had an opportunity of delivering, though one has an impression that one has heard, if not in bulk, piecemeal, several vindications of this sort from him. This time he had his way for something like two hours, and if his mind is not wholly liberated it is not the fault of a patient House that suffered him to say his say without let or hindrance. Of course such a portentous oration could not be attacked in force by the First Lord of the Admiralty impromptu, so Mr. Algernon Egerton, the secretary to the board, was put up to manoeuvre, like a frigate, around the huge floating battery of Mr. Childers's speech. The duty was neatly and hardly done by Mr. Egerton, whose well-bred calmness and adequate cognoscentia of what he was talking about were conspicuous. The naval critics were, as ever, active and persistent. There was Mr. Bentinck the greater, as is his manner, sending a hot all-round fire, like that of a turret-ship, on all and sundry connected with Admiralty administration; and there was a miral Elliot, who is a stern, not to say crabbed, commentator on naval matters, and who developed the original idea that the Channel fleet and the flying squadron should have been sent to the Gold Coast the moment the war broke out, when short work would have been made with the Ashantees. Could it have been meant that this would have been done by the bombardment of Coomassie by the united squadrons? Then, too, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, glib and dexterous, took his part in the defence of the ex-Admiralty; and there was much more palaver and controversy to and fro; so that time was obtained for Mr. Ward Hunt to mature his speech, which was to be a summing-up of the debate at a late hour. Certainly he came out in quite a new rhetorical line. Not only was he emphatic and earnest, but he was almost impassioned; and he proved that he has in him a vein of smart retort and sharp, caustic humour, for which he has never yet obtained credit. His voice, too, is sonorous and rolling, and in its higher tones rich; while his stately configuration is in keeping with the manliness of his elocution. When he was vigorously laying it on the late Admiralty, his appearance, with his full, flowing beard, massive head of hair, flashing eyes, trumpet tones, and eager gesture, somehow he might have suggested recollections of the typical Neptune of artists, particularly when that ruler of the ocean was rebuking the errant and rebellious winds which nearly destroyed the fleet of *Aeneas*. The speech was a decided success as a rhetorical effort, no matter what the substance may have been.

The strong Conservative Government has received a defeat, and it was administered by the Irish section of the House. A motion was made by Mr. Synan for State aid to the Irish sea-coast fisheries, which have fallen into woeful decay, notwithstanding that crowds of anxious fishermen stand daily on the shore and millions of fish are gambolling before their eyes and mocking them with invitations to come and catch them—if they can. Practically the demand resolved itself into this—that public money should be given to the Irish fishermen, where-with to buy boats and tackle and to hire deputies to catch fish, then to sell them, and bring the money to be enjoyed by the nominal fishers. The question being the touching of public money, as may be supposed, Irish members, new and old, were on the alert, and floods of eloquence issued from them, whatever their political persuasion; and at last Mr. Butt put the matter in a plain, simple, and tangible form when he said, in effect, "Come, now; give us £20,000, and you will see if we do not produce a miraculous draught of fishes." Although Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was wonderfully conciliatory, and offered something in the way of small loans, this was rejected as too vague, and nothing would do but the promise of an instant vote—money down—of £20,000; and so a division took place, and Mr. Synan, beaming all over with smiles, while Mr. Hart-Dyke's (the Ministerial "whip") countenance was clothed in gloom, announced a victory of three over the Government, and of course there was a great hullabaloo.

A debate on the Gold Coast was interesting, and had its features. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was facetious and epigrammatic as usual, and contrived to insinuate some of his anti-liquor ideas into his speech, and was emphatic in his statement that all the civilisation which England had introduced into West Africa was rum and gunpowder. Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone, who knows the Gold Coast, hinted slyly that, however unconsciously, missionaries were the originators of wars with savages; while Mr. Richard—speaking, of course, in the name of the Peace Society, and with the dogmatism and the intonation of the conventicle—was profuse in his denunciations of the horrors, the slayings, and the burnings of war—subjects which he has by rote. On this occasion Mr. E. Jenkins made a determinate bid for the suffrage of the House. His speech was a set one, was able, suggestive, and illustrative, while his elocution was fair. But all this was marred by a pretentious and self-confident manner, giving the idea that he believed he was conferring a favour in speaking at all to the assembly he was addressing. His is precisely the style that the House has never endured, and, accordingly, the Ministerialists jeered and interrupted all through, and at last grew so boisterous that the speech was truncated. The Opposition did not overtly express disapprobation, but sympathy was very little if at all expressed. In a quiet way, Sir Rainald Knightley is a humourist, and it was in a drolly mischievous way that he managed to get the debate adjourned to July 31, which was, in effect, getting rid of it altogether.

When Mr. Eustace Smith was, one evening, dilating on the feebleness of the Board of Trade and its inability to deal with its numerous duties and responsibilities, those who looked at the Treasury Bench might have thought that he was satirically personal. Else why did he not say that feebleness was somewhat redeemed by the accession to the Board of Sir Charles Adderley and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, who were representing it in their respective characters of President and Secretary. Nothing could be more calm and sedate than the demeanour of Sir Charles Adderley, but Mr. Cavendish Bentinck was evidently nervously conscious of the responsibilities which had been so portentously dwelt upon. He listened to every word that was uttered with all his might, he took copious notes (one would have liked to see the holograph); he was restless, palpably anxious, and priming himself—he had, of course, loaded himself before—for his first official speech. Hour

after hour passed, and still he fidgeted, and still he came not. At length the discussion reached that point of repletion at which no more could be stuffed in, and so, doubtless, a powerful exposition of the capacity and zeal of the present staff of the Board of Trade has not been recorded for posterity.

It may be just mentioned that Mr. Roebuck speaks occasionally, and notably he did so in the Gold Coast Debate; and verily, after listening to the slipshod talk which was prevalent, it was refreshing to hear his neatly-cut, well-balanced sentences, his simple but forcible phraseology, his clear argumentation, his pointed illustration, and his original suggestiveness. He is, perhaps, the only remaining representative of a school of Parliamentary speaking which was once characteristic of the House of Commons, and which was an admirable school.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Delawarr stated, yesterday week, that it was under the consideration of the Government what should be done in the matter of the Endowed Schools Act, which is about to expire; and some bills were passed a stage, during a brief sitting.

Earl Russell moved, on Monday, for copies of papers relating to the maintenance of the peace of Europe; but upon receiving the assurance of Lord Derby that he had looked through the papers and had not found any which might be produced without inconvenience to the public service, the noble Earl withdrew his motion. The Hertford College (Oxford) Bill was read the second time; and two motions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells asking the disallowance of two schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners framed for schools in his diocese were agreed to. The Loans to School Boards Bill was read the second time, and the Bishop of Calcutta (leave of absence) Bill was passed its final stage.

The Lord Chancellor's Land Bills were on Tuesday discussed and passed through Committee; the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Bill and the Game Birds (Ireland) Bill were read the second time; and the Hertford College (Oxford) Bill was passed through Committee.

On Thursday her Majesty, through the Lord Steward, withheld her assent from the schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the endowed schools at Crewkerne and Timberscombe and Cutcombe, in Somersetshire, in accordance with the addresses presented by their Lordships. Lord Blachford moved the second reading of the Colonial Clergy Bill, the object of which was to repeal the provisions of the Act 59 Geo. III., which rendered it impossible for any colonial clergyman to officiate in England without having first obtained the consent of the Archbishop or the Bishop of the diocese within which he intended to officiate. The Earl of Carnarvon assented to the necessity of the measure. The bill was read the second time. The Hertford College (Oxford) and the Public Works Loan Commissioners (Loans to School Boards) Bills were read the third time and passed. The Judicature (Ireland) Bill was introduced by the Lord Chancellor and read the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A motion for a grant of public money for the advancement of the Irish Sea fisheries was debated yesterday week, and the Government, by whom the motion was opposed, was defeated by 95 votes to 93, the majority being made up of 64 Irish, 24 English, and 7 Scotch members; and the minority of 76 English, 15 Scotch, and 2 Irish. Sir J. Lubbock next submitted a resolution declaring the desirability of modifying the code of regulations issued by the Committee of Privy Council in such manner as to give more encouragement to the teaching of history, geography, elementary social economy, and other "extra subjects," in the public elementary schools; but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The subject of a warning given by the Irish Government to the *Flag of Ireland* newspaper was then discussed with much vigour by the Irish members until a quarter past twelve, when the subject dropped, and the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to. The East India Annuity Funds Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Monday the subject of the policy of England in regard to the Gold Coast was discussed, the debate being adjourned to July 31; and the House went into Committee of Supply.

There was a long discussion, on Tuesday, upon the constitution, powers, and responsibilities of the Board of Trade; a bill to secure and extend Ulster tenant-right in Ireland was introduced; the subject of the alteration of the standard applicable to children of outdoor paupers by the Education Department was debated—a motion condemnatory of the course pursued being rejected by 265 to 202; and Sir Edward Watkin introduced a bill to provide compensation to workpeople of joint-stock companies and private employers in cases of accident arising from causes beyond the control of the persons employed during the hours of lawful employment.

The afternoon's sitting on Wednesday was spent in discussing the Factory Act Amendment Bill, of which Mr. Mundella moved the second reading. Mr. Cross, on the part of the Government, proceeded to expound a scheme which the Government were prepared to introduce whereby the hours of labour would be reduced to fifty-six per week; that the hours for half-timers should be thirty-two hours a week; and that up to 1875 the age at which children might be permitted to work should be fixed at nine years and thereafter at ten. Mr. Mundella said he should keep his bill on the paper pending the introduction of the promised Government measure; and the debate was accordingly adjourned.

On Thursday the Speaker announced the receipt of the report of the Judge appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of Messrs. Brown and Tighe for the county of Mayo, which report declared the said election to be null and void. A new writ was subsequently ordered to issue for a new election. The House was occupied during the greater portion of the evening with the consideration of motions relating to naval matters, previously to going into Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates.

The Ross and Monmouth Railway was opened for the first time yesterday week in its entirety.

Snow is reported to have fallen heavily in Perthshire and along the Grampian range. In the Strathpey district there have been severe storms of hail.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, at 8, Adelphi-terrace, when Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., was elected a vice-president.

The triennial conference of the Society for the Liberation of the Church from State Patronage was begun on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel. The morning sitting was held under the presidency of Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., who gave an opening address. Various resolutions in support of the objects of the society were adopted; and, after a recess, the conference met again in the evening, when Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., took the chair.

"THE PARTING."

A scene that might belong to some gentle love-story of old German chivalry, such as we may read in the pages of Tieck, or Fouqué, or Uhland, is delineated by Wilhelm Koller in this picture. The true and faithful knight, a virtuous servant of public duty, is about to depart for the wars, in the pure spirit of a devout Crusader. His horse is held by a page outside, where the comrades and followers of his martial journey await his coming forth. A tender, but resolute and cheerful, word of due farewell must be spoken to his grieving wife before he leaves the house. He has endeavoured to console her and to set her an example of courage. But the sight of her comfortless sorrow, which he must now leave, he fears, to grow still more painful in his long-expected absence, seems almost to have brought him down to equal sadness. Perhaps, like the brave fellow of whom our English young ladies sang in that once popular ballad, "The Soldier's Tear," this noble Freiherr of the romantic ages will presently be fain to wipe some drops of heart-water from his manly cheek and eyes. "Oh, do not deem him weak!" as the young ladies used to sing.

Go, watch the foremost ranks in battle's fierce career,
Be sure, the hand most valiant there has wiped away a tear!

Not a doubt of it; so did the heroes of the *Iliad* and the *Æneid*, if we trust the report of Homer and Virgil. The artist, Wilhelm Koller, is a native of Vienna, and about forty years of age. He studied at Düsseldorf, under Cornelius, Lessing, Bendemann, and Rethel. During some years, till 1859, he resided at Antwerp, but is now settled at Brussels, where his talent is fairly esteemed.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mdlle. Albani has added another successful representation to those which had already secured her so high a position here. As *Elvira* in Saturday's performance of "I Puritani" she displayed those enhanced powers of which we have already spoken in noticing her three previous performances this season. The brilliant yet sympathetic quality of her voice, the exceptional beauty and high range of her upper notes, her facile execution of florid bravura passages, and the general grace and refinement which characterise her delivery even of the most declamatory scenes, were again admirably manifested in the several situations of the opera. The impression created in the duet with Giorgio in the first act was surpassed by that which followed the execution of *Elvira's* polacca, "Son vergin vezzosa," and this was exceeded by the demonstration that followed the scena, "Qui la voce," in which Mdlle. Albani's best powers and accomplishments were fully displayed. Here the singer achieved a perfect triumph, having been applauded to the echo and several times recalled by an audience that completely filled every part of the theatre. Signor Cotogni as Riccardo, and Signor Bagagiolo as Giorgio, contributed largely to the general effect of the opera, as did Signor Pavan (as Arturo) in the latter scenes thereof, his singing in which was far more satisfactory than in the earlier portions.

On Thursday week Signor Bolis repeated his performance as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," with the same success as that which attended his first impersonation of the part on the previous Saturday, as already noticed.

Yesterday (Friday) week "Faust" was given, with Mdlle. Smereschi as Margherita, in which this meritorious artist was fully as successful as during last season, the year of her debut. Signor Bagagiolo's *Meisostefe* was still more effective than heretofore, and the cast was efficiently completed by Mdlle. Scalchi as Siebel, Signor Nicolini as Faust, M. Maurel as Valentino, Signor Tagliafico as Wagner, &c.

The first two performances of this week were repetitions—on Monday "L'Africaine," and on Tuesday "I Puritani." For Thursday "Il Guarany" was announced, for Friday "Les Huguenots," and for to-night (Saturday) "Rigoletto," with the return of Signor Graziani.

The reappearance of Madame Adelina Patti is to take place on Tuesday next, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

The second Floral Hall concert of the season will be given next Saturday, May 16.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The closing performances of last week, on Thursday and Saturday, consisted of repetitions of "Semiramide" and "Faust," cast as on the occasions recently noticed.

On Monday "Fidelio" was repeated, and on Tuesday "La Traviata" was given, with the first appearance in this country of Mdlle. Imogere Orelli as Violetta. Although favourably received and occasionally applauded (most so after the aria, "Ah! fors'è lui"), the lady made but little impression, and we must await further opportunity for estimating her powers and acquisitions. Signor Galassi as Germont, and Signor Fancelli as Alfredo, sang artistically, and contributed its best features to the performance.

"Les Huguenots" was announced for Thursday and "Norma" for to-night (Saturday).

An Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" is to be produced on Tuesday next, with the debut of Mdlle. Singelli as Catarina.

The forty-second season of the Sacred Harmonic Society came to a successful close yesterday (Friday) week, when a fine performance of "Naaman" was given, directed by the composer and the conductor of the society, Sir Michael Costa. The oratorio was to have been given earlier, but was voluntarily withheld by Sir M. Costa so as to allow of the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" in March. The solo vocalists at the concert of last week now referred to were—Mesdames Otto-Alvleben and Patey, Mrs. Suter, Mr. Cummings, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Santley. Sir M. Costa was received with great applause by an audience that filled the hall.

That skilful pianist and clever composer Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave her annual evening concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday week, when her own performances were the chief features of the evening. These were heard in Schumann's solo pieces entitled "Carnaval" in Beethoven's sonata for piano and violoncello in G minor (with Herr Daubert), her own sonata for piano and violin (with Madame Norman-Néruda), and in Brahms's quartet with stringed instruments. Miss Sterling and Mr. Santley were the vocalists.

The annual series of summer concerts at the Crystal Palace began last Saturday, when the first of nine afternoon performances took place, with a programme consisting of German music, some of the forthcoming occasions being intended to be illustrative of the music of France, Italy, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries. Saturday's performances included Dr. Stainer's skilful organ-playing in a pedal fugue by Bach, one of whose chorales was sung by the Crystal Palace choir. Beethoven's symphony in A was finely rendered by the orchestra; and Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor was played with great effect by Mdlle. Krebs. Part-songs were sung by the choir, and solos by Madame Otto-Alvleben and Herr Conrad Behrens, and the selection closed with a waltz.

by Lanner, the programme having been subdivided into five headings—"Music for the Church," "Music for the Concert-Room and Theatre," "Music for Home," "Popular and Patriotic National Songs," and "Music for the Ball-Room." The second concert will take place on May 23; to-day (Saturday) being appropriated to the great flower show of the season, and next Saturday to the visit of the Czar.

The third of this season's concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the performances began with a fine overture by Spohr (in F), composed in 1821 expressly for the society, and still remaining in manuscript. The other orchestral pieces were Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's overture, "Paradise and the Peri," and that by Mendelssohn to "Ruy Blas." Herr Straus played the violin concerto of Max Bruch (previously performed by him at a Philharmonic concert in 1868), and vocal solos were contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.

The third New Philharmonic concert (the second of the afternoon performances) took place on Saturday, when Sir Julius Benedict's symphony in G minor was repeated, with the same success that attended its first performance at the previous concert. M. Duvernoy executed with much brilliancy Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto and two unaccompanied solos; and the remaining instrumental pieces consisted of the overture to "Ruy Blas," by the composer, just named, and a new overture, entitled "Otto der Schütz," by Herr Rudorff, which was favourably received. Mdlles. Smeroschi and Nita Gaetano were the vocalists.

Herr Pauer has begun a new series of his interesting historical performances of pianoforte music at the Hanover-square Rooms. The programme of his first matinée, on Monday, comprised pieces by Scarlatti, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Hummel, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Heller.

The fourteenth season of Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recitals was to begin yesterday (Friday) at St. James's Hall. The programme comprised a pianoforte trio by Gernsheim, a nocturno (trio) by Schubert, Brahms's pianoforte quartet in A, Beethoven's solo sonata, "Les Adieux," and detached pieces by Bach. Madame Norman-Néruda was the violinist, and Herr Franz Néruda the violoncellist.

Among the concerts of the week have been those of Miss Purdy, and Herr and Madame Sauerbrey, both the ladies being favourably known as vocalists, and the gentleman as a pianist and conductor.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians was to take place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, when the solo vocalists announced were Mesdames Otto-Alvæben and Patey, Misses Blanche Cole, Severn, and Maudsley, Mr. Guy and Mr. Cummings.

The sixth and last concert of the second season of the Wagner Society (postponed from April 10) is to take place on Wednesday next.

The sudden death of Signor Mongini (which occurred at Milan a few days ago) has deprived the lyric stage of one of the most eminent tenors of modern times. He was endowed with a voice of superb quality, with a rare command of the extreme high chest-notes (including the C sharp, as often displayed in the great trio in Rossini's "Tell"). His style was unequal; sometimes singing finely, at others he gave cause for regret that such great natural gifts were not coupled with more assiduous and continuous study.

THEATRES.

Many playgoers will hear with satisfaction that the St. James's was reopened on Saturday. The new manager is Mr. Francis Fairlie, of provincial celebrity. He has begun his season with spirit, reviving a meritorious play of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, entitled "Progress," an adaptation from the French of M. Victorien Sardou, remarkable for brilliancy of dialogue and novelty of plot. Mr. Fairlie himself acts in the piece, and, as the representative of Mr. John Bunthorne, deservedly wins the applause of the audience. The revived comedy was followed by an opéra bouffe, an adaptation by Messrs. Herman and Richard Mansell, of Offenbach's "Vert-Vert." This piece is very slight in structure and motive, and was incompetently acted. Mdlle. Manetti, who made her first appearance in this country, and sings with grace, and Mdlle. Savelli, who shows great talent, must be exempted from the general censure. The scenery by Mr. Julian Hicks is good, and the dancing of the Orpheon troupe from Vienna and Berlin vigorous; but the whole affair must be revised and re-rehearsed, and that effectually, if "Vert-Vert" is to have the chance of living on an English stage.

Mr. Toole appeared at the Globe on Saturday morning, in the part of Caleb Plummer, and realised, probably, all that Dickens intended by the character. The version used is that of Mr. Dion Bouicault, called "Dot," which perhaps arranges the incidents in the best form for stage-representation. Mr. Toole was well assisted by the performers of the other characters. These farewell performances of Mr. Toole, previous to his departure for America, are warmly patronised.

Miss Soldene is adding to her laurels at the Opéra Comique in the character of Mlle. Lange, one of the leading heroines of the apparently most popular of modern operas, "La Fille de Madame Angot," the Saturday morning performances of which have proved very attractive. Miss Beesy Emmett, as Clairette, shares the honours of the occasion. With bright scenery and dresses and an efficient band, these performances are likely to prove extremely popular.

The pleasing comedy of "The Little Treasure" has been revived at the Royalty, with Miss Augusta Wilton as the heroine, who performs with much grace, and effectually secures the sympathies of the audience.

A new version of "East Lynne" has been produced at the Standard. The drama consists of five acts, and goes well with the audience. Mrs. Charles Viner, as Lady Isabel Carlyle, acted with well-practised skill, as well as with natural pathos. She produced some marked effects without apparent effort, and, we may add, was efficiently supported by the other artistes.

Mr. John Lucas, the well-known portrait-painter, died, on Thursday week, in his sixty-seventh year; and Mr. Frederick Pellatt, to whom the glass manufacture of this country is much indebted for the rapid progress which it has lately made, died on the 30th ult., aged sixty-seven.

The labour market is still in a most disturbed state. While the strikes of miners have at some places come to a close, the men going in at a reduction of 10 per cent in their rate of wages, a gigantic strike has begun in Durham, 25,000 colliers having struck work rather than submit to a reduction of 10 per cent on their earnings. But on Thursday, delegates representing 216 collieries being present, at Durham, it was carried by a large majority that the masters' terms should be accepted. There does not appear any sign of a settlement of the dispute between the farmers and the labourers in the eastern counties.

THE BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF FLEET.

Among the efforts made by the British Indian Government to relieve the distress from the failure of the crops in Bengal, there are special arrangements for inland water transport of rice and grain up the rivers and canals of that country. One of the earliest acts of the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, as soon as he took office, was to contract for the speedy construction of a small fleet of iron barges and steam-tugs, of very light draught, for this purpose. His Lordship, on Feb. 24, gave orders to Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, of Blackfriars and Greenwich, for the building of six steamers and five barges, while Messrs. Hamilton, of Liverpool, were ordered to build four steamers, from the designs of Messrs. Rennie. The whole fleet, ten steamers and five barges, have been completed and put on board the powerful steam-ship Duke of Buccleuch, which left the Thames on Thursday week, and will proceed to India by the Suez Canal, arriving at Calcutta, probably, by June 1, in time for the opening of the Bengal inland navigation.

In designing these vessels regard has been had to the shallowness of the waters they will have to navigate, and to their rapid transport from this country to Calcutta. They are, therefore, of very light draught, and are built in four sections, each section having a water-tight bulkhead. They were put together here with bolts in a temporary manner for trial, and were afterwards taken apart and shipped in sections for India. The steamers are precisely similar in every respect, so that a description of one suffices for all. Taking, then, the one first launched and officially inspected, she is 90 ft. in length, 14 ft. in breadth, 5 ft. 6 in. in depth, and with a draught of 2 ft. 9 in. when fully equipped with coal, &c., and carrying a load of 21 tons of rice; carrying 27 tons of rice, her draught will be increased to 3 ft. She is, of course, iron built, and is divided into four independent compartments, as already observed. The forward compartment contains cabin accommodation for the crew, and also affords considerable hold space. The second section is devoted entirely to hold space, in the third are the engines and boiler, while the fourth is wholly for stowage. The holds are all furnished with hatchways and tarpaulins, the latter being specially suited for the Indian climate. The engine-room is open, but can be covered in when required, a light iron framework being provided to carry the covering. The steamer is propelled by twin screws, each screw being 3 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. pitch. Each screw is driven direct by its own independent horizontal engine, having a 12-in. cylinder with 10-in. stroke, the pair indicating 100-horse power. Steam is supplied from a short horizontal tubular boiler, and the working pressure is 60 lb. per square inch.

In dimensions and build the barges correspond with the steamers, but, of course, are without engines, as they are to be towed by the steamers. They are to carry 50 tons of grain at 2 ft. 9 in. draught, and 60 tons at 3 ft. draught. All the vessels are so arranged that they can be put together and got ready for work within a few days after their arrival in India.

The first of the steamers launched by Messrs. Rennie had her contractors' trial on the 4th ult. Upon that trip, which was down the river, with her engines running at 250 revolutions per minute, she developed a speed of nine miles per hour, indicating 100-horse power, and in every way gave perfect satisfaction. On the 11th ult. the Secretary of State and Council for India made an official inspection of this steamer, in several short runs between Westminster and London Bridges. There were present on board the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir W. Baker, Sir Thomas Piers, Sir A. Cotton, the Hon. G. C. Talbot, General Strachey, and Mr. Ritherdon, Surveyor of Shipping to the Secretary of State for India, with Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, the designers and builders. The vessel had on board 12 tons of ballast, with which her mean draught was 2 ft. 6 in. During her runs a boiler pressure of 60 lb. per square inch was steadily maintained, the revolutions of her engines averaging 220 per minute. Her speed was very good, and she proved herself exceedingly handy, readily answering both her rudder and her screws. The short and intermittent runs prevented her power being indicated; but both power and speed were points satisfactorily demonstrated at the contractors' trial. The build and arrangement of the vessel and the results of her working met with the expressed approval of those who inspected her upon this occasion.

It is not to be supposed that the work of the little famine fleet will be concluded when its mission of mercy is ended. There are many purposes to which these vessels are applicable, and to which they will be put as soon as their present object has been effected. They will probably then enter upon a wide field of usefulness, and will solve important questions of internal transport now under consideration. In fact, the opinion was expressed that the present vessels would possibly form the pioneers in India of a very large number of their class. However that may be, there can be but one wish, that their first mission may be speedily and satisfactorily accomplished.

THE EASTERN MONARCH.

This fine ship, the first of the fleet belonging to the Royal Exchange Shipping Company (Limited), has been lying in the South-West India Docks taking in her cargo for Canterbury, New Zealand, with 520 emigrant passengers. She is the largest iron sailing-ship ever built at Sunderland. Her builders were Messrs. Mounsey and Foister, of that port. The dimensions of the ship are—Length over all, 270 ft.; breadth, 40 ft. 6 in.; depth, 23 ft. 6 in.; carrying capacity, 3200 tons. She was built under special survey, and is registered in the highest class at Lloyd's. Her shape being one of the finest model, she will have great sailing speed. She is furnished with all the best appliances for working the ship—steam-engines, steam-winch, and condenser. There is saloon accommodation for twenty-five first-class passengers, with every comfort and luxury. The fittings and furniture are of oak, walnut, rosewood, and bird's-eye maple, with gilding. The Eastern Monarch, under the command of Captain Donaldson, is expected to make the passage to Port Lyttelton, Canterbury, in seventy days. At the same time, the New Zealand Shipping Company, by whom she is dispatched, are sending out vessels to Otago, Wellington, Auckland, Napier, and Southland, the other chief provinces of New Zealand.

A service of plate, valued at £10,000, has been manufactured for the King of Siam by Messrs. Elkington and Co. The design is after a style peculiar to Siam, and may be indicated by a brief description of the centrepiece. This represents the three-headed sacred elephant, bearing basins for floral decorations, the Royal arms being at the base, and a couple of Siamese standard-bearers standing on the plateau.

Lord F. Cavendish presided, on Thursday week, at a meeting to prepare the constitution and elect the board of governors for the York College of Science, to be inaugurated at Leeds in the early autumn. It was agreed that the objects of the college should be the following:—The supply of instructions in those sciences which are applicable to the manufacturing, engineering, mining, and agricultural classes of Yorkshire; also in such arts and languages as are cognate to the foregoing purposes.

THE DERELICT FRENCH STEAMER.

The French Transatlantic Steam-Ship Company has been unfortunate of late with its fine fleet of ships. The disaster of the *Ville du Havre*, on Nov. 23, with the loss of 226 lives, will long be a topic of mournful remembrance. The *Europe*, belonging to the same line, foundered at sea on the 3rd ult., but all her passengers and crew were saved. Eleven days after this misadventure a third one of the French company's ships, the *Amérique*, was abandoned by her crew, within a hundred miles of Brest, in apparent danger of sinking. She had encountered a violent storm that day, after a good run from New York, which she left on the 4th. Her passengers numbered 83, and her crew 152. Three vessels—an English, a Norwegian, and an Italian—were near enough for her signals of distress. They took off all the persons who were on board, except the second officer, M. Garay, who alone was drowned. The removal of the crew and passengers was effected in good order, in spite of a tremendously high sea. The Italian and Norwegian vessels, with 218 persons saved from the *Amérique*, soon arrived at Brest. The English vessel brought eighteen others to Plymouth. A steamer was sent out to look for the derelict, which was found still afloat and adrift, and was towed to the above-named port. The Devonport dockyard authorities, by order of Admiral Sir William King Hall, gave their assistance. The Admiralty steam-tugs, *Carron* and *Scotia*, were sent alongside the *Amérique*, lying in the harbour. Hand-pumps and a steam fire-engine were put on board, and were kept at work on Sunday week during many hours; but the quantity of water in the vessel did not seem to be lessened. It was therefore directed that she should be removed into shallower water, and there grounded. For this purpose she was next day taken in tow by the harbour steamer, *Sir Francis Drake*, and the two steam-tugs, which led her into the creek of Catwater. There, at low tide, she grounded in the mud, but floated again at high tide. It was proposed to take out her cargo, but the agent of the French company, who had come to Plymouth, did not think this needful. The water having been pumped out, an examination was made by Mr. Leslie, ship-builder, of Newcastle, with Messrs. Converse and Colombe, marine engineers, of Paris. They found no leak whatever in the hull. The water had got into the vessel by several valves accidentally or carelessly left open, one of which had been tied open with a bit of rope. The cargo was not much damaged.

The officers and crew were then summoned from France by telegraph. They reassembled at Plymouth, where the *Amérique* had undergone some refitting, and had had her boilers cleaned. On Saturday last, after being inspected by Lloyd's surveyors and found seaworthy, she left Plymouth for Havre, to prepare for another Atlantic trip.

WILHELM VON KAULBACH.

Notwithstanding the ungenerous sneer of Ingres that Kaulbach was but an indigestion of Michael Angelo, we are disposed to regard him as the greatest monumental painter of modern times. His art has living as well as ideal interest; his conceptions range from the homeliest, broadest humour to the loftiest and most epical abstractions.

The late Director of the Munich Academy (whose death we have already recorded) was born in 1805, at Arolsen, in Waldeck. His father, who was a goldsmith by trade, and also an engraver and painter, early destined his son to be a painter; but the young Kaulbach did not, strange to say, at first manifest a liking for art. His childhood, owing to his father's embarrassments, is said to have been unhappy, and to have laid the foundation for his satirical humour and a degree of misanthropy. He, however, learnt drawing under his father, and a book of engravings illustrating the dramas of Schiller, which fell into his hands, is stated to have decided his vocation. In 1822 he was sent to the Academy of Düsseldorf, where he became a pupil of Cornelius. Being engaged to paint in the chapel of the hospital for the insane in Düsseldorf, he made studies from the inmates of the hospital, from which he afterwards (in 1828-9) produced his famous "Irrenhaus," or madhouse. Till he indulged in the audacious realism of this work Kaulbach was a docile follower of his austere idealist master, Cornelius, at whose request he was invited to assist in executing a great series of frescoes at Munich. Accordingly he went to Munich in 1825, where he painted six symbolic figures in the open arcade on the west side of the Hofgarten; also some of the earliest works in the revived art of fresco, "Apollo with the Muses" (in encaustic) on the ceiling of the Odéon; several designs on the walls of the Glyptothek; and, subsequently, a series of frescoes in the new palace of the art-loving King Ludwig, drawn from the story of "Cupid and Psyche," together with illustrations (in the Queen's apartments) of Klopstock, Goethe, and Wieland, in which last-named works his style became more independent. At this early period he also diligently studied our Hogarth, and caught some of his spirit, as evinced in illustrations to Schiller's "Criminal from Lost Honour," Goethe's "Faust," and other works. Still, however, his attention was mainly directed to poetic subjects. In 1837, when he had released himself from pupillage, appeared the famous "Hunnenschlacht," or Battle of the Huns, a subject suggested by Von Klenze, the architect, from an old ballad, in which the spirits of the Hunnish heroes, whose bodies lie slain under the walls of Rome, are represented as continuing the warfare in the air. This work is certainly one of the greatest achievements of modern art. In the following winter were produced the remarkable designs for the engraver, illustrative of Goethe's "Reineke Fuchs," or Reynard the Fox; the splendid group of "Bedouins," and the first sketch for "The Fall of Jerusalem," afterwards painted in oil on a colossal scale for the King of Bavaria, and placed in the Pinacothek of Munich. The artist gives full play to his imagination in this famous composition, the historical event being combined with many symbolical adjuncts. The five prophets who foretold the fall of the Temple appear above as Titus plants the Roman eagle on the high altar, while the future triumph of Christianity is indicated by angels conducting the Christians from the doomed city.

The artist's reputation throughout Germany now led to his being invited to Berlin to decorate the entrance-hall of the new museum with the great works in stereochrome, which constitute his *capo d'opera*. Kaulbach began this gigantic epic of the world's history in 1847. The first subject completed was the vast painting of "The Tower of Babel," the (full-size) cartoon for which was exhibited at the Leeds Exhibition of Art Treasures. Two other of the principal compositions are reproductions by himself and his pupils of "The Battle of the Huns" and "The Destruction of Jerusalem." The remaining principal compartments treat of "The Prime of Greece," "The Crusades," and "The Reformation." These compositions are connected and their significance extended by colossal figures, historical and mythological, by monochrome paintings of remarkable events, by painted ornamental, architectural, and arabesque divisions, and by an arabesque frieze surmounting the whole, in which the history depicted below is, as it were,



THE LATE WILHELM VON KAULBACH.

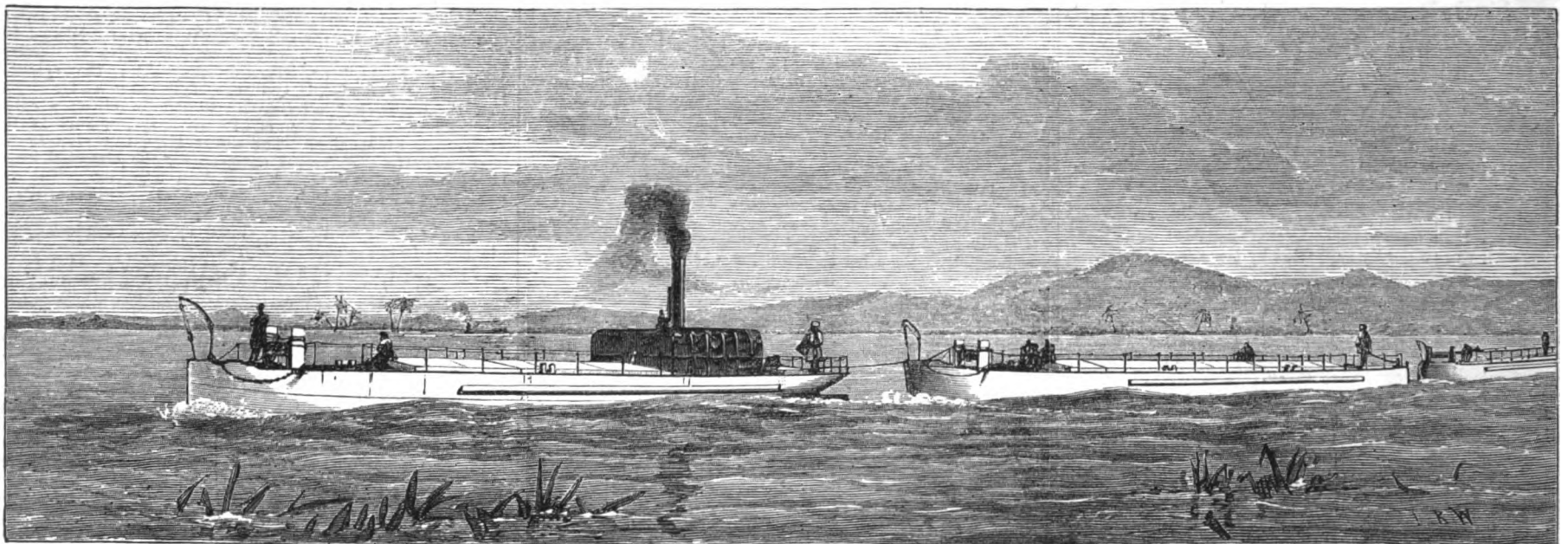
recapitulated in a most fanciful, graceful manner, through the medium of amorini. The summer months of several years were devoted to this great task, but during the winter months (when mural painting had to be discontinued) he was not idle. In the winters of those years he returned to Munich and executed a series of wall paintings in the Pinacothek, representing the history of art since the Renaissance. Nor did these Titanic labours prevent Kaulbach executing a multitude of portraits, designs, and illustrations to divers works, among which we may name a folio edition of the Gospels and the plays of Shakspeare. To the Paris Universal Exhibition of

1867 he sent a remarkable picture, "The Epoch of the Reformation," for which he was awarded a médaille d'honneur. Kaulbach was decorated with many orders, was a member of several academies, a corresponding member of the French Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honour.

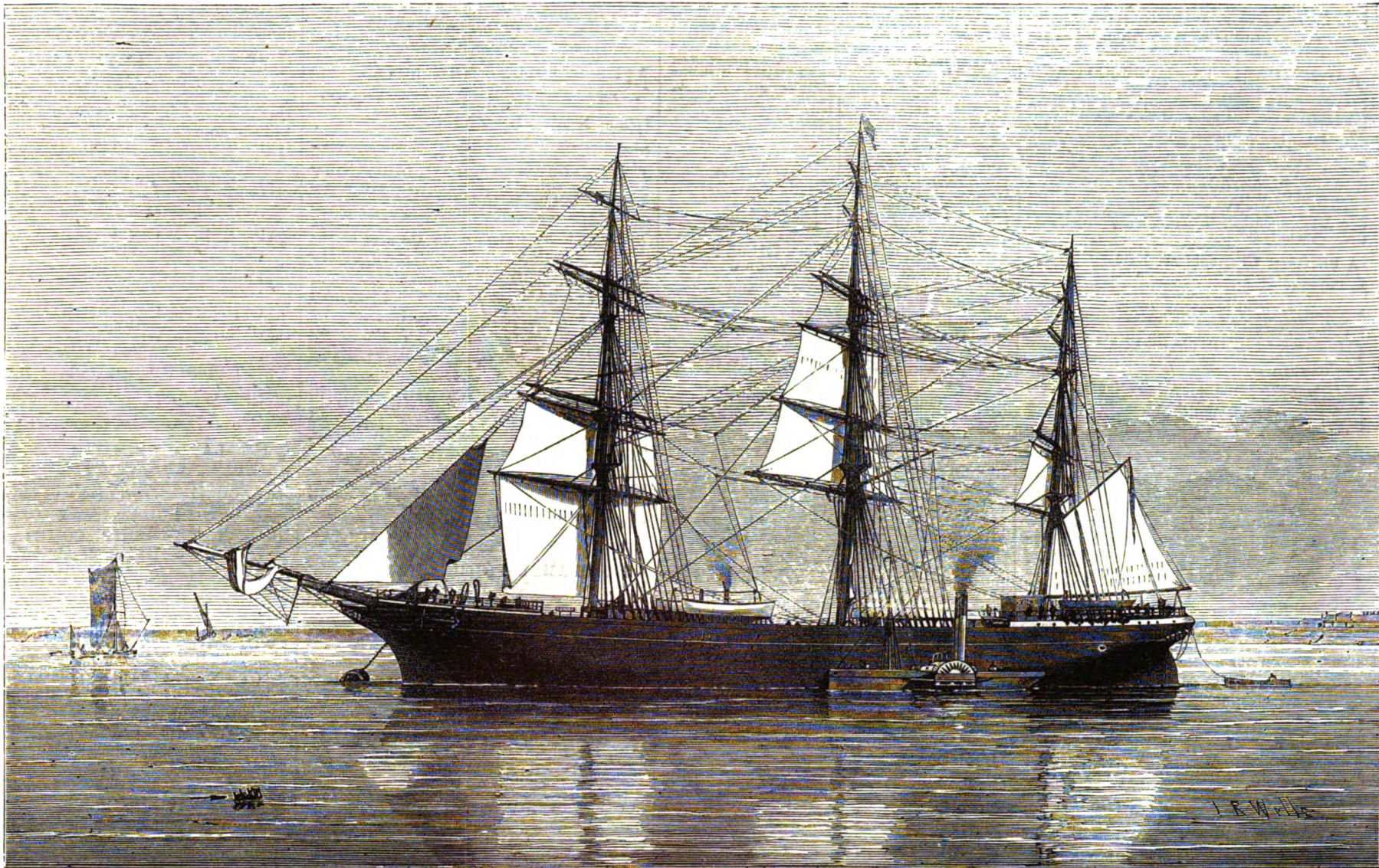
The greater number of his works have been engraved, some on a very large scale. We may specially cite the engraving of "The Destruction of Jerusalem," by Wagen and Merz, which occupied eight years. Many fine and well-known sets of photographs from Kaulbach's works have likewise been published.

For depth of thought, fertility of invention, alternate grandeur and humour—genial or satirical—and beauty of execution, Kaulbach is unquestionably the first of German mural painters. He solved the difficult problem of uniting ideality with naturalism; he is vigorous, yet correct; his design is pure and beyond reproach, except, perhaps, for its tendency to grandiose exaggeration; and his colouring is far superior to that of the average of German wall-painters. We need hardly add that qualities so diverse are very rarely united.

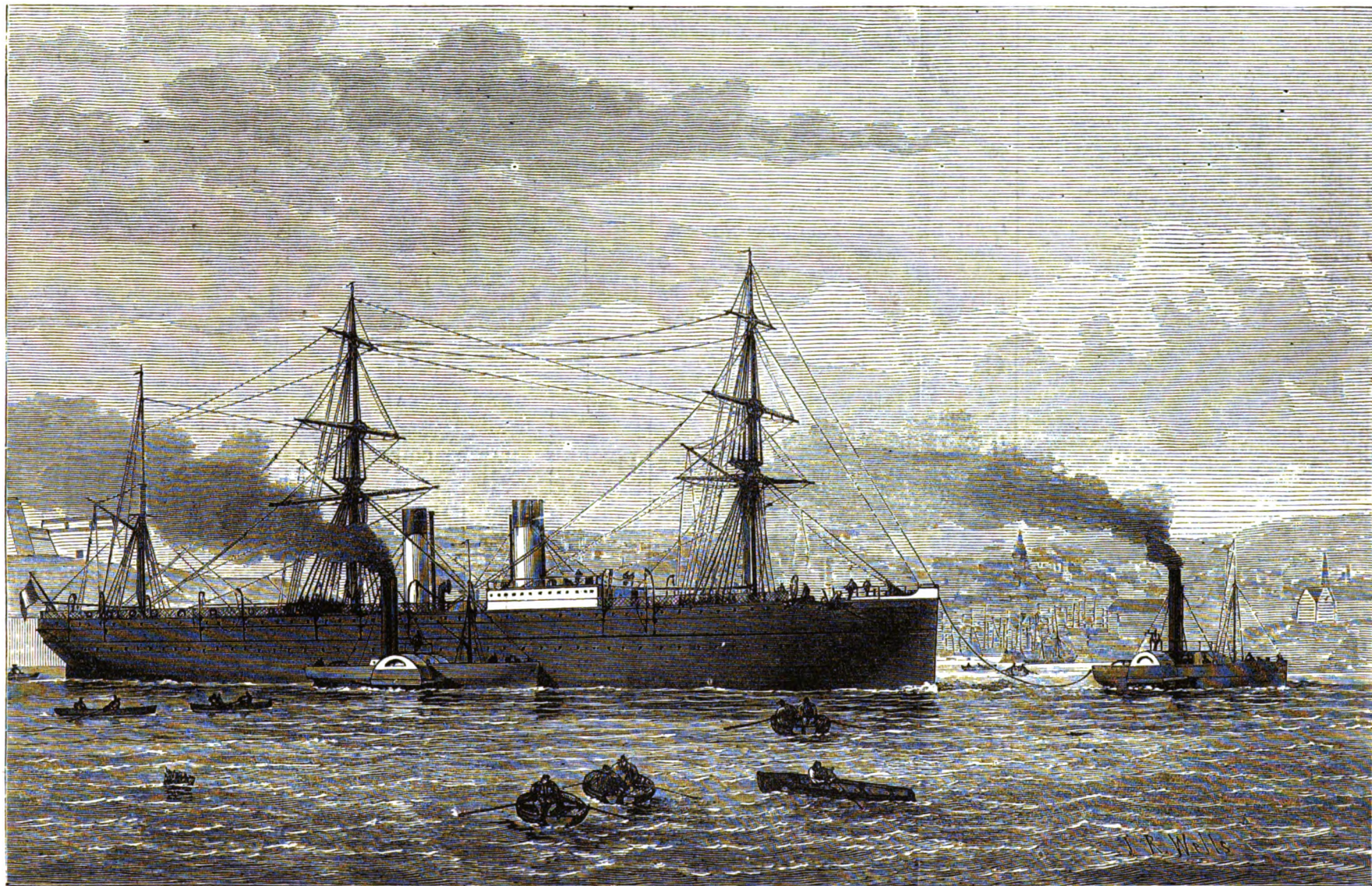
The portrait of Kaulbach is from a photograph supplied by Mr. F. Bruckmann, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.



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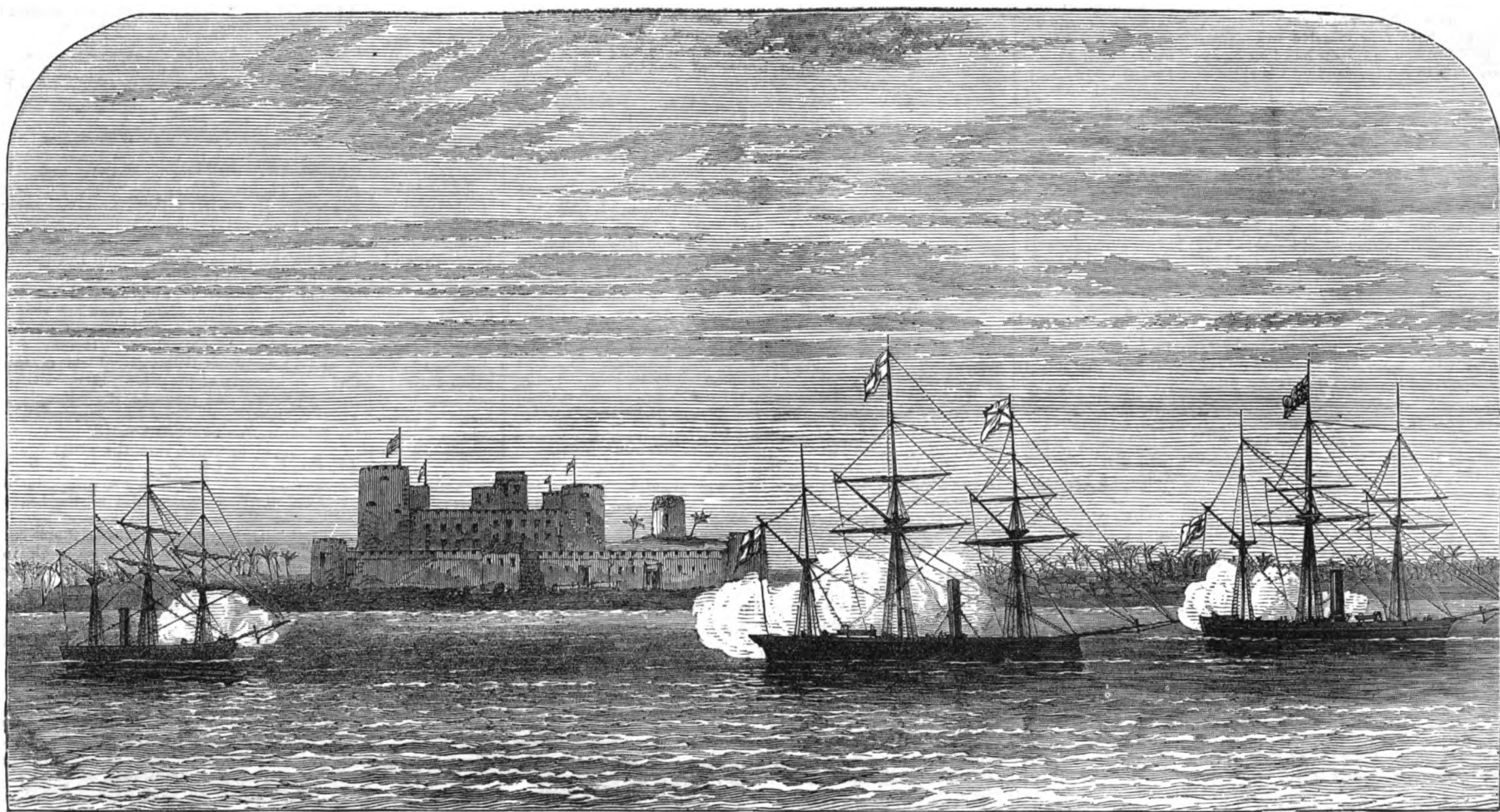
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THE LATE MR. OWEN JONES, DECORATIVE ARTIST.



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MASNAAH, GULF OF OMAN.

THE LATE MR. OWEN JONES.

The death of this eminent professor of decorative art, which took place a fortnight ago, has been noticed in our Journal. Mr. Owen Jones, who was born in Wales in 1809, early showed a talent for art, and became a pupil of Mr. Lewis Vulliamy, the architectural designer and decorator. After studying under him, Mr. Jones made a tour of four years in Egypt and the Levant. In 1834 he was in Spain, where he made a thorough examination and study of the Alhambra. He then began, with M. Gourey, a French artist and antiquary, a work of great value upon this subject. This work, entitled "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra," with an historical notice by M. Pascual de Gayangos, appeared in parts. The publication, began in 1836, was completed in 1845. The work was carried on, after the death of M. Gourey, by Mr. Owen Jones, who devoted himself to the task not only of drawing the details, but of printing in colours the plates when they were prepared. In 1842 appeared "Designs for Mosaic and Tessellated Pavements." In 1846 "The Polychromatic Ornament of Italy" was issued, comprising examples of frescoes and decorative works of the sixteenth century. Mr. Jones had prepared a plan for the decoration of the pavements of the Houses of Parliament which attracted great attention. His knowledge and activity were shown in many ways. He was appointed a superintendent of the works for the Great Exhibition, 1851, and took part in the decoration and arrangement of the building. The principles of decorative design associated with his name were comprehensively declared in an essay, entitled "An Attempt to Define the Principles which Regulate the Employment of Colour in Decorative Arts," 1852. He brought the principles thus described before the public in lectures delivered at various places, and became the chief authority in works of the kind. In 1852 he was appointed director for the decoration of the Crystal Palace, and, with Sir D. Wyatt, visited most of the fine examples of ancient decoration on the Continent. In the course of these journeys the greater part of the casts and other reproductions in the Crystal Palace were collected. He designed the decorations for the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra Courts in the palace, and superintended the decoration of the whole building. These works caused much controversy, and the artist published an "Apology" for what he had produced. These tasks occupied about three years. In conjunction with Messrs. G. Scharf and J. Bonomi, he produced handbooks to the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Courts at Sydenham. The Alhambra Court, on which he wrote the handbook, is, as might be expected, his masterpiece. Besides the works above named, he produced, in 1847, a second edition of the "Alhambra," with 101 plates. In 1856 his elaborate "Grammar of Ornament" was issued; it still remains a text-book of examples. In 1864 came "1001 Initial Letters," and, in the same year, "702 Monograms." Mr. Jones's last important publication was "Examples of Chinese Ornament," 1867.

The Portrait of Mr. Owen Jones is from a photograph by Messrs. Watkins and Haigh, of Regent-street, but one which was taken some years ago. His appearance was latterly changed by advancing life.

BOMBARDMENT OF MASNAAH.

Two vessels of the Royal Navy, H.M.S. Rifleman and H.M.S. Philomel, with the Hugh Rose, a vessel of the Bombay Marine service, were engaged, on March 27, in reducing the fort of Masnaah, on the Batinah coast of the Gulf of Oman, fifty miles from Muscat, a province of South-East Arabia. The fort and district of Masnaah belong to Syud Tourkie, the Sultan of Muscat, but had lately been seized by a rebel chief named Ibrahim bin Kais, a brother of the late Sultan. His followers plundered the goods of some British subjects at Masnaah, and killed one Banyan, or trader from Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, the British Political Resident on the shores of the Persian Gulf, demanded satisfaction, and required Ibrahim bin Kais to quit Masnaah. This he refused to do. The Resident then asked Commander R. M. Gillson, the senior officer of our naval squadron, to enforce the demand. The Hugh Rose was placed at his disposal to aid the two gun-vessels of the squadron, and was manned by seamen under Sub-Lieutenant H. G. Grey, to work her 10-inch gun. The three vessels arrived off Masnaah, with Lieutenant-Colonel Ross and Major S. P. Miles on board. They anchored in front of the fort, about 600 yards distant. The fort, constructed by the Portuguese at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was a large square building, with four massive towers, mounting several heavy guns. Ibrahim bin Kais had four or five hundred men in the fort, and did not believe that the ships would be able to destroy it. Some days were spent in negotiations, messages and letters passing to and fro. At length, on the 27th the ships opened fire on the fort with double shell, making excellent practice, from a quarter past one in the afternoon to half-past three. The garrison surrendered, having already run short of provisions, so that they could not have maintained a defence. One shell from the Philomel struck the flagstaff tower and brought down a large portion. No damage was done to the village. This example at Masnaah will have a beneficial effect on all the disorderly tribes of the coast. We have to thank two officers—Navigating Lieutenant G. L. Ralph, of the Philomel, and Sub-Lieutenant H. G. Grey, of the Rifleman—for sketches of the scene and the action.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland received deputations, yesterday week, from the Irish Rifle Association and the Royal Horticultural Society. His Grace promised to present a cup to the former, and to become the patron of the latter.

A May-Day festival took place, yesterday week, in the Mechanics' Large Hall, Nottingham, decorated in the old English May-Day fashion, and a concert was given by 500 children, who in the course of the evening crowned a little girl Queen of the May.

A banquet was given, on Thursday week, by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Gosport to the soldiers, sailors, and marines from the Gold Coast on the Governor's Green, where a spacious tent and marquee had been erected, which were tastefully decorated. The Mayor presided.

The tenant-farmers occupying land belonging to Mr. Christie M.P. for Lewes, have received the following notice from his steward:—"I am directed by Mr. Christie, your landlord, to inform you that the game and rabbits on your land all belong to you, and that no one has a right to shoot over it without your permission."

The ancient custom of singing a Latin hymn on the top of Magdalen College tower, Oxford, on May morning was duly honoured on the 1st inst., at five o'clock, by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Parratt, the organist. Upwards of 120 persons were admitted to be present at the ceremony, among them being Prince Leopold; and in the street below there was an immense concourse of spectators. After the hymn had been sung a merry peal was rung on the bells.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

Place aux dames! In justice as well as courtesy we should hardly delay longer in inviting attention to Miss E. Thompson's "Calling the Roll after an Engagement, Crimea" (142). As the virtual debut of a young lady, this is one of the most remarkable pictures within our recollection. We say "debut" because, although we have in our reviews of some other recent exhibitions lauded for their great spirit works by this artist of a sketchy character, more or less, this is her first finished oil picture of importance, so far as we remember. In every way it is a surprise. The subject is about the very last which we should expect from a female pencil; yet by force of imaginative sympathy the terrible havoc of war is realised with a vraisemblance that could only be expected from an eye-witness; and, so far from betraying any signs of technical immaturity or feminine weakness, it borders on hardness in its completeness, and is almost too painful in its reality, though quite free from sensational horrors. The scene is laid in the snow—tintured with blood in the foreground. A sergeant passes down the ranks of a company of grenadiers thinned by a recent battle, followed by a mounted officer, whose mingled expression of exhaustion, compassion, and fortitude is very finely conceived. The men are eager to respond as their numbers are called, though several are severely wounded. But one poor fellow has fallen dead even at the muster; a comrade feels in vain for the beating of his heart; another wounded man sickens at the sight; one near him stares at vacancy, frenzied by a wound in the head; another binds up his bleeding hand: the hardy veteran and the raw recruit, the sickly and the strong, the insensible and the impressionable, are there; but all are still stanch, and each is an admirable study of character and expression. In the distance the enemy is seen in disordered retreat.

M. Alma Tadema sends a large and important example of his ingenuity in rehabilitating the classic past, representing the interior of a Roman collector's "Picture Gallery" (157). Some of the collector's friends are inspecting a panel picture on an easel—one of the encaustic paintings, let us suppose, of Pausanias or Nicias, so much prized by rich Roman connoisseurs. A fervid-looking youth, seated in an ebony chair with ivory inlays, scrutinises the work closely; an older man examines it more deliberately, and a handsome young lady forgets to toy with her fan as she gazes at it with less critical admiration. The proprietor stands behind, gallantly offering some remark to the lady; two other friends inspect the paintings on the walls. The idea of the picture, apart from the guise in which it is presented, is trite enough. The technical merits, and they are great and original, are the artistic tone and harmony of warm, broken tertiary hues, the dexterous and exact imitation of textures, and the skilful lighting, which, however, secures hardly sufficient rotundity to the figures to relieve them with due relative value from the multifarious details of background and accessories. With all respect for M. Tadema's archaeological learning, we doubt whether the tesserae of the pavement are not of too common a kind for the situation, and whether there is authority for the satin of the lady's footstool. The collector in the picture is a portrait of M. Gambart; and this, with a companion work of a sculptor's studio, containing portraits of the artist and his family (which has been sent to the Paris Salon), are said to have been painted for M. Gambart's villa at Nice, as a memento of long subsisting business relations. M. Tadema's not less familiar acquaintance with Egyptian antiquities, and also his tendency to eccentricity, are shown in a small picture of "Joseph, Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries" (300). Joseph stretches his arm out, holding his staff of office in a very peculiar attitude as he sits on a curious rush-woven chair or throne, that seems barely worthy of the high station to which he was elevated. A scribe stoops at his side reading a papyrus-list of the stores, with samples of various kinds of grain spread on a cloth before him. This design is overcrowded with Egyptian devices, patterns, and decorations in violation of pictorial requirements.

Another of the most remarkable pictures of the year is "Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward" (504), by Mr. Fildes. A greater contrast to that gay boating scene which first brought this artist into notice it would be difficult to imagine. Huddled for the most part against the wall by the workhouse door, dimly seen through dismal yellow fog and bitter driving sleet and alush of snow, are a series of types of the most abject forms of London misery, whether arising from misfortune, crime, sickness, drunkenness, or ignorance. There are the hungry, cold, and seedy yet half-respectable adventurer listening to the directions of a good-natured policeman; the bloated sot propping himself up in brutalised stolidity; the young widow, or female outcast, hastening for shelter with her babe and a little weeping toddler at her side; the out-of-work artisan, with a large family hanging about him and his broken-hearted wife; the ruffian gartotter or ticket-of-leave burglar cowering in the shadow; the starveling cad, with his staring eyes and hydrocephalic head; the professional beggar, with his crutch and red coat;—"Dumb, wet, silent horrors," as Dickens styled them; "Sphinxes set up against that dead wall, and none likely to be at the pains of solving them." Some exaggeration there may be in this representation as a whole, but it is essentially true in its elements. There may be something theatrical and melodramatic in the mise en scene, the execution may betray an approach to flippancy which we would rather not see in the work of so young a painter, yet the originality, vigour, and fidelity of the conception, the suggestiveness of the manipulation, and the "keeping" preserved in the peculiar effect are beyond question or cavil. All honour to the artist also for his courage in dealing, undeterred by its repulsiveness, with a subject in the sad moral of which we are all more or less deeply implicated. Since the days of Hogarth, the scope of art as a moral teacher has been very imperfectly understood and practised among us.

"The Adoration of the Magi" might seem at first mention to be one of the tritest of themes, and one of those most frequently conventionalised. Something more, however, than the mediæval and renaissance painters give us should be expected from the application of modern research, knowledge, and intelligence. These Mr. Herbert has brought to bear in No. 308, together with an apparent earnestness of conception resembling the most ascetic exaltation of the early painters. The result is that in his version the event has a new aspect. It is a moonlight scene; so that the magi may be supposed to have never for a moment lost the guidance of the star in the East. The magi themselves are costumed not arbitrarily, but in ancient Persian garments; their offerings assume more special symbolic forms and meanings, as set forth in the catalogue; the adoration and presentation take place at the mouth of the cave, beneath the present Church of the Nativity, and the outlook thence presents the actual topography of the country with the isolated mount on which stood Herod's palace-fortress, the Herodium, and the range of Moabite mountains. There are, however, strange disproportions in the figures, and the colours are surely too positive for moonlight, even in the East. We confess we greatly prefer the small replica of "The Sower of Good Seed" (431), with its expressive figure and brilliant land-

scape, with sunny effect so full of fair harvest promise; and the water-colour drawing of "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (798), with its equally brilliant and beautiful landscape.

Mr. Leighton's primary aim in art, unlike that of most painters of our school, seems to be a decorative one. He shrinks fastidiously from all the rougher, ruder actualities of life and nature. He lives in a region of fancy, peopled only with graceful, classic, unsubstantial forms, tinted with floral hues, where every asperity of surface is smoothed away, and even a crumpled rose-leaf could not be endured; but, though a Sybarite realm, beyond affording pleasure to the eye there is no approach to sensuous voluptuousness. Witness this nearly nude figure of "An Antique Juggling-Girl" (348), standing tossing her gilded balls before a drapery suspended mediæval fashion, which drapery is, however, too ivory-like in its smoothness and hardness in relation to the golden-hued flesh. The figure, though beautiful in its flowing contours, is insufficiently modelled to ensure due relief, the type of form is not quite feminine; and the draughtmanship, particularly of the arms and legs, is not beyond reproach—the former especially seem to us too bulky for the thorax. Two other pictures are derived from the artist's recent visit to the East. The scene of one is the interior court of a house in "Old Damascus: the Jews' Quarter" (303), where a fair lady, as she shifts her flower-pots, is directing a servant engaged knocking fruit from a lemon-tree, which are caught by a little girl in her rose-coloured dress lifted to receive them. The costumes, flowers, lemon-tree, and rose-tinted marbles and blue tile inlays of the elegant Moorish architecture, form delicious though too evanescent harmony of colour. In another picture full of twilight languor, appropriately called "Moorish Garden: a Dream of Granada" (131), a little maiden carries a copper vessel, followed by a green and a white peacock; behind are arched creepers, groves of cypress and orange, a marble-basined water-course, and a glimpse of a domed palace—it may be the Alhambra. A far truer, manlier idealism than these pretty artificialities is, however, attained in No. 981, "Clytemnestra from the Battlements of Argos watches for the Beacon Fires which are to announce the Return of Agamemnon." The large-moulded figure standing in the moonlight is grandly monumental in its resemblance to antique sculpture, and the murderous resolve of the adulteress is finely indicated by her knit brow and fiercely-locked hands.

Mr. G. D. Leslie has two more young ladies of the last century; this time engaged at a sunny bay window (the diffused light from which in the apartment is admirably rendered) overlooking a trim garden, making "Pot-pourri" (129) for the china jars of the family from heaps of rose petals, lavender, orris root, and so forth. Mr. Leslie renders the sweet naïveté and innocence of pure maidenhood with rare delicacy. He alone enjoys the entrée to an eighteenth-century arcadia in which none of his rivals or followers has found the key. He reminds us of "Pamela" Richardson, only that the painter's creations are far less elaborate in details than those of the novelist. A critic of mere technicalities might, nevertheless, complain of the artist's pictures generally, that the contours are not faultless, the modelling merely hinted at, the colouring rather opaque and faded. Mr. Leslie may be advised against relaxing his efforts, as likewise against remaining too long in the same groove. His "Nut Brown Maid" (197), with her yoke and her pails, beside the shady moss-grown spring, where the glint of light above cannot penetrate, will hardly take a place in memory beside the lovely "Lavinia."

Another Associate, Mr. Yeames, divides his energies among several pictures of moderate size. One shows the interior of the old hall of Cothelie, with the trophies of ancient arms, armour, and antlers on the walls. Visitors are inspecting the place, one of them, a stalwart young gentleman, steals an admiring glance at a fair young lady, who, followed by a noble bloodhound, is bearing flowers, newly arranged by children, at the window, "For Hall and Bower" (412). Two pictures represent the interior of the church of Tong, in Staffordshire, with a christening party in one (555), and young ladies preparing "Pulpit Decorations" (510) for a harvest-home service in the other. But Mr. Yeames's best picture is "The Little Suppliants" (280), the scene of which is laid within the Bargello, Florence. Three children kneel at the foot of the great staircase to crave pardon for their father of the Podestà, who, with his suite, is descending. The mother directs them from the covert of a side door, and a group of courtiers stand aside to witness the result of the petition. The artist has carefully painted the curious old Palazzo of the chief criminal Judge of the Florentine Republic.

Mr. Armitage sends one of the few pictures from sacred story, "St. John taking the Virgin to his own home after the Crucifixion" (218). The beloved disciple, with eyes reddened by weeping, is supporting over his threshold the drooping form of the mother of our Lord, henceforth to be his mother. Thunder-clouds swell in the sky, the very air is thick and red-hot, as though the sun were setting in anger on the rabble as they return along the roadway with the blood-stained instruments of the crucifixion. The artist's deep and reverent feeling is obvious; but the effect is not favourable to harmonious colouring, and the subject may suggest hazardous comparisons with those intensely pathetic pictures of episodes relating to the tragedy of Calvary by the artist's master, Paul Delaroche. Mr. Armitage has also a second series of his frieze-like coloured decoration, "A Dream of Fair Women: The Women of Ancient Greece" (1029). Other painters of Academic rank are represented in their customary styles—styles so well known that any fresh attempt at definition would be superfluous. It may, for instance, suffice to say that Sir John Gilbert's "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (620) is an example of the painter of more than ordinary importance—so fertile and facile in the conception and arrangement of its multitudinous figures, so appropriately rich and pompous in colouring, so exuberant in its handling; in short, a pictorial pageant so gorgeous that the artist could well afford neither to care for great accuracy to contemporary portraits of the French and English Kings, nor to discriminate very carefully the types of the two nationalities in the heads generally. Mr. Lewis's four Eastern subjects are, as usual, miracles of patient elaboration, in which, however, the sense of atmosphere is more than ever wanting, owing, we think, to a method of hatching and stippling (appropriate only in water colours) with pigments, especially blues, too dilute with oil and varnish. "The Bezenstein Bazaar of El Khan Khalic, Cairo" (332), the "Lady Receiving Visitors" (354) in the "mandarah" of her house, and the two smaller studies of "Outdoor" and "Indoor Gossip" (352 and 353), are not the less wonderful as illustrations of Cairene life, manners, habits, costumes, and architecture in a thousand minutiae. Mr. Dobson has two pictures, pure and sweet in feeling as, and perhaps more pleasing in colour than, usual—"Father's Welcome Home" (339), a little fellow standing with outstretched arms beside an elder sister carrying a baby, at the garden gate of a cottage; and another child-group, "Tending Goats" (405). The artist's large drawing, "Nursery Tales" (904), we shall have occasion to notice later. Mr. Poole sends but three slight studies of rustic scenes, alone or grouped with children. Mr. E. Nichol also has only two single-figure subjects, not very vigorous, but of cha-

racteristic humour—i.e., "A Dander after the Rain" (256) and "When there's nothing else to do" (351)—a thrifty old Scot knitting a stocking at his cottage door. We had hoped to see Mr. Elmore represented by a far more important picture than his small but effective illustration of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak" (327). Mr. Poynter's sole contribution is a tiny classic figure of a girl tying her sandal after a bath, called "Rhodope" (172), the Greek hetaira. Mr. Orchardson's best picture shows a couple of bloodhounds arrested on the banks of a stream whereon floats a man's cap, intimating that a fugitive has "Escaped" (1415). His illustrations of "Hamlet and the King" (265) and "Ophelia" (380) possess a feebleness as difficult to define as the clever yet thin, meagre, unmeaning execution—those least acceptable characteristics of the recent Scotch school.

We must conclude the present article with mention of "The Prompter" (315), by Mr. Webster—a school incident, in which it is gratifying to see the veteran artist retaining so much of the humour and technical merit of early works; Mr. Le Jeune's pleasing picture of "Innocence" (299); Mr. Cope's illustration of "Taming the Shrew" (201), in which the conception is superior to the harsh colouring; a figure of Ophelia and Scotch landscapes by Mr. H. O'Neil; poetical subjects by Mr. Frost; and "The Gospel in the Glen: Incident in Olden Time" (558), by Mr. Thorburn.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CONSTITUENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—DIFFUSION AND VENTILATION.

Mr. Walter N. Hartley, in his third lecture, on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of the more minute constituents of the atmosphere. Beginning with ammonia, he said that its great solubility in water and its falling in dew accounts for Fresenius finding its proportion during the day and night to be 1 and 1.7 respectively. The mean result of Fresenius's analyses, 1.3 parts by weight in 10,000,000 parts of air, agrees pretty nearly with that obtained by Mr. Horace Brown in 1869. Ozone, a condensed form of oxygen, with greatly increased chemical activity, was next considered. Having produced some ozone by means of a silent electric discharge through atmospheric air, Mr. Hartley showed that, although very small in amount, its variations in quantity, according to locality and climatic changes, can be detected by the depth of the blue shade given to paper steeped in starch and iodide of potassium. As nitrous acid, which is found in the air, also has this property, the existence of ozone was long considered doubtful; but, in 1868, the question was decided simultaneously by Schönbein, of Bale, its original discoverer, and Andrews, of Belfast, who demonstrated its presence by different methods. Mr. Hartley then explained the effect of temperature in causing the mixture of the light and heavy constituents of the atmosphere by the production of currents, both violent and imperceptible, his remarks being elucidated by various experiments showing the change of density in carbonic acid gas when the temperature is raised. In an aquarium filled with this gas some floating soap bubbles sank, when the gas was heated by the introduction of a hot flask; and a paper balloon rose to the ceiling when filled with some of this heavy gas made light by heat. Mr. Hartley then explained the principle of the ventilation of mines by means of heat—there being two shafts, one for the supply of fresh and one for the escape of foul air. He next illustrated the phenomena of gaseous diffusion, or the tendency of the particles of a gas to separate as far as possible from each other, and thus mix with other gases in spite of their different weights. This property, discovered by Dalton, was investigated by Graham, who established the law that the rate of diffusion of two gases is inversely with the square roots of their relative weights. Thus hydrogen diffuses four times as quickly as oxygen, which is sixteen times heavier. The diffusibility of gases through porous media was also exhibited. A bell-jar of hydrogen was held over a porous vessel and the free exit was closed by water. The hydrogen passed through so much more rapidly than the air escaped, that the water was projected upwards like a fountain to a considerable height. Advertising to ventilation, which he defined as the art of supplying fresh air at a rate less than 19 in. a second, Mr. Hartley said that the creation of draughts by recklessly opening windows in our homes was quite as hurtful as bad ventilation. After referring to Dr. Angus Smith's analysis of the air of workshops, theatres, and law courts, he gave the following proportions of carbonic acid gas in 10,000 volumes of air, obtained by himself at the Money Order Office, Aldersgate-street, on a dark day, with the gas lighted, 22; ordinary state, 17.6; windows wide open, 4.2. Covent Garden Theatre, April 28, 1874, at 10.10 p.m., 22, doors open between the acts; doors open, 17.6; at 10.20 p.m., draught near a door, 14.8. Drury Lane Theatre, at 9.40 p.m., mean of three analyses, 25.9. The ill effect of this air upon the audience was painfully evident. The estimation of the carbonic acid is strictly the measure of the pollution of the air. Mr. Hartley next alluded to Pettenkofer's demonstration of the passage of air through walls of brick and stone in various degrees; and concluded with remarks on the production of nitrous acid by thunderstorms; referring to some experiments of Mr. J. Miller Thomson, of King's College, who had ascertained that the entire quantity of the oxygen in the air may be used up in the form of nitrous acid.

EARLY INHABITANTS OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Professor Rolleston, F.R.S., of Oxford, began his discourse, at the Friday evening meeting on the 1st inst., by referring to various objects before him, such as urns and their contents, ornaments, and other relics, procured from the graves of the various races who successively inhabited the North of England. He then described the discovery of a very large number of Anglo-Saxon cremation urns in a part of the East Riding of Yorkshire which is connected with the names of Edwin, Paulinus, and Coifi; a fact affording strong confirmation of his opinion, propounded to the members March 25, 1870, that the Anglo-Saxons were exceedingly numerous in Britain. He then exhibited and described some sets of ornaments obtained by him in the same district from Anglo-Saxon burials, which afford evidence of a stage between Heathen cremation and Christian burial, as described by him in the "Archæologia," vol. xlii., 1870. With these relics some much older implements as well as others quite modern have been accidentally or purposely mixed up in the graves themselves, and have thus led, or may lead, to various fallacies. The Professor then gave a brief summary of the way in which cremation sepulture in England during the period of Saxon heathendom, from A.D. 450 to 630, gave way in Roman Britain to inhumation, from the date of the generation subsequent to Septimius Severus down to A.D. 450. Before passing to the description of the Pre-Roman and pre-historic modes of interment practised in the North of England, the Professor made some remark on the rationale, or, as it may be termed, the genesis of cremation, and expressed his mingled assent and dissent to the recently published views of Professor Unger; and the account of the "Funeral Ceremonies of the Ancient Hindus," given by Babu Rajendralala Mitra in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, No. 4,

1870. Affection for a deceased relative may have suggested two objects to the survivors of all ages; firstly, the preservation of the surroundings of the deceased in the very condition in which they were at the time of death, this object being felt to be a right one, as the mourner did not realise the fact of death in all its bearings at once. Secondly, it was felt to be right to have the remains of the departed preserved under the protection and in the proximity of kinsfolk. The chambered long barrow with its inmates ranged in a crouching position along its wall, having food and other things placed side by side with them, in imitation of the home tenanted by them in life, answered both purposes. Difficulties of transport, death in war, or by plague, or the natural consequences of a hot climate, as described by Tiresias in the "Antigone" of Sophocles, often made cremation the only possible mode of securing at least the second of these objects. The Professor concluded with a description, illustrated by diagrams, of the round and long barrows of the North of England, at the examination of which by the Rev. Canon Wm. Greenwell he had many times assisted. The following passage from Wordsworth's "Prelude" (Book xiii., near the end) is beautifully illustrative of the subject of his discourse:—

Time with his retinue of ages fled
Backwards, nor checked his flight until I saw
Our dim ancestral Past in vision clear:
Saw multitudes of men, and, here and there,
A single Briton clothed in wolfskin vest,
With shield and stone-axe stride across the wold;
The voice of spears was heard, the rattling spear,
Shaken by arms of mighty bone, in strength,
Long mounded, of barbaric majesty.

George Buak, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

RELATION OF NAPOLEON I. TO THE REVOLUTION.

Mr. John Robert Seeley, M.A., Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, in his third lecture, on Saturday last, reverted to the two theories respecting the French Revolution, which he named the "Satanic wickedness" and the "Divine madness" theories, and which he showed to be overdrawn and untenable. It was a mistake to attribute to Napoleon the passage from an enthusiastic ambition to the desire of despotic power. Dumourier possessed as much desire for conquest as Napoleon; and the Revolution, like Minerva, was born armed from head to foot. The war was really the diversion to the purposes of foreign conquest of the energy which ought to have been devoted to political reconstruction, and Napoleon was the chief agent. When France acquired liberty, she viewed it as a new means for recovering her former ascendancy. It was like the discovery of a new military weapon, not a new phase of civilisation. For successful war absolute despotism is considered most favourable; and such was the case with Alexander the Great; but that liberty is not unfavourable to conquest was shown by Athens. French freedom had far more power than the decrepit despotisms of the houses of Hapsburg and Bourbon; and France was rejuvenated by the Revolution, and liberty became the "mode," from 1789 to 1791, the time of Mirabeau, who said that "the chance of recovering our ascendancy has come; but we have renounced conquest." In 1792, however, the thought arose, "May not the two go together?" This was the fundamental idea of the Revolution. It led France from her most luminous to her darkest period, and was the cause of all the sanguinary horrors of the time. Liberty became a military instrument, not a source of happiness. This idea closely connects the Revolution and Napoleon. In regard to government, the Revolution was a failure from beginning to end. The National Assemblies became politically worse and worse; they gave examples of mere constitution-mongering, and none of the schemes would work. The great achievement of the Convention was the levée en masse, which alone preserved it from contempt. In 1793 France put forth fourteen armies and 1,100,000 men. It was not merely patriotic ardour which subdued the hired troops of the Sovereigns; they were actually outnumbered. The nation thus became accustomed to great armies before the rise of Napoleon in 1796; and in considering this wonderful career of Napoleon we must recollect the enormous scale of his operations and the vast and unexampled supply of troops willingly placed at his disposal. The want of these checked the progress of other great Generals, such as Turenne, Marlborough, and Frederick. He introduced no new system, but merely followed out the principles of the Revolution. While doing this France readily accepted the change from a free democracy to a hereditary despotism, the revival of Catholicism, the restoration of the nobility, and other mediæval institutions which had been indignantly swept away. The Revolution meant pre-eminently the ascendancy of France over Europe; and to this idea Napoleon was faithful to the last, preferring abdication to accepting France with the limits of 1791. Thus he failed to attain the great object of his life—to secure for France an equivalent for the acquisitions of the other great Powers, and her condition in 1815 was worse than in 1789. During the peace which followed she was still hankering after her lost ascendancy, not without hope, and the cry for war was mixed with that for democracy. Eventually imperialism was revived by a disciple of Napoleon who thoroughly knew and understood his theory. France again attained somewhat of her former position, and in the Italian war of 1859 gave an honest stroke for liberty. But she again fell in 1870, when she attempted to revive the idea of the revolutionary period, and made war simply for increase of territory.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his fourth lecture on the nervous system, on Tuesday last, by describing the mechanism of reflex actions, and indicating the probable mode of action of the inhibitory nerves, which inhibit or control excito-motor actions. He then passed to the consideration of the special physiology of the nervous system, and narrated how its functions have been ascertained, to some extent, by experiment, by the observation of diseased conditions, by comparative physiology, and by a study of the development of the individual. The physiology of the spinal cord and its nerves was first elucidated, and the experiments were described by which the anterior roots are known to be motor and the posterior roots to be sensory; the sensory impressions cross from one side to the other in the cord, while the motor impulses cross in the medulla oblongata. Reference was made to the discoveries of Sir Charles Bell in relation to this subject. Motor impulses are principally conveyed by the anterior and lateral columns of the white matter of the cord, while sensory impulses are conveyed by the grey matter of the cord, and, according to Schiff, by the posterior columns also. If the posterior columns be divided, there is, according to Schiff, a loss of tactile sensibility, and disordered motion on the part of the body behind the point of section. The lecture was illustrated by many coloured diagrams.

Mr. R. A. Proctor will this day begin a course of six lectures on the Planetary Systems; on Thursday next Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne, keeper of the mineral department in the British Museum, will begin a course of four lectures on the Physical Symmetry of Crystals; and at the next Friday even-

ing meeting Dr. C. William Siemens will describe the steamship Faraday and her appliances for cable-laying.

John Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., was re-elected Professor of Natural Philosophy on Monday. The managers announced that they had appointed John Hall Gladstone, Ph.D., F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on Friday, May 1—Dr. Warren De la Rue, vice-president, in the chair—the annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1873 was read and adopted. This report testifies to the increasing prosperity and efficiency of the institution, and congratulates the members on the fact that the new laboratories have been constructed and fitted up by means of funds contributed by themselves, and that this heavy charge is not larger than the surplus income of a few years will probably be able to reimburse. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, the Duke of Northumberland; treasurer, Mr. George Buak; secretary, Mr. William Spottiswoode; as well as committees of managers and visitors.

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS.

The warm weather has developed both the flowers and the fashions earlier than usual this year, and the new creations of Parisian modistes show considerable originality, but only so far as shape is concerned, the prevailing tints being much the same as were in vogue twelve months ago. The fashionable colour of the moment is grey in all its different shades, such as gris argenté, gris vert, gris de plomb, gris perle, gris de nuage, vert de gris—iron, ash, mouse, and slate grey. Gayer tints will, however, predominate in the course of a few weeks, and many of these have already made their appearance at the weekly gatherings at the Longchamps and Auteuil racetracks, including marine and cerulean, peacock and heron blue, mignonette green, dove colour, havannah brown, écarl and light mauve. Among the fashionable materials for toilettes de visite and de promenade are foulards, the plain and striped varieties of which are worn combined; also a very fine poplin, termed *La Sicilienne*, made in every shade of colour; while for dinner and evening dresses a semi-transparent silk of a novel écarl colour, and termed the *Gosly*, has made its appearance. The *fichu Marie Antoinette* has once more reappeared, but in competition with its more coquettish and graceful rival the *fichu Charlotte Corday*.

The chapeaux for the coming season will be the *Montéglin* and the *d'Harcourt*, descriptions of which will be found below; the *Directoire*, made of white straw, with a high front lined with pink silk, and ornamented with a garland of pinkish pansies, while surmounting the whole is a large bow formed of numerous coques of reddish brown ribbon; the *Clairrette*, named after the heroine of the "Fille de Madame Angot," which is very like the *Marie Stuart* both in shape and ornament; together with the *Béatrix*, formed of a toque of beaded black tulle, encircled with a garland of leaves, mignonette blossoms, and pansies.

THE ILLUSTRATION.

Toilettes de Promenade and de Visite.

Fig. 1. Robe à demie-traine of the hue known as gris d'argent glacé, the taffeta jupe being robed on each side with a deep ruche edged with grey velvet, and simulating to some extent a manteau de cour. The tunic, which is of cashmere, is bordered with similar velvet bias, and trimmed with large silver buttons. It is gathered up en pouff behind, with a broad sash falling below the knees. There are large cuffs to the sleeves, and ruffle-like plaits to the neck. The chapeau is of mauve faye, edged with violet velvet and trimmed with bunches of lilac and bows of ribbon.

Fig. 2 shows the vêtement de promenade, known as the *Montfort* jacket, which is made adjusted to the waist with large open facings and pouff behind. It is bordered with guipure and trimmed with ornaments of passementerie. The chapeau, which is of white straw, is turned up on each side, and trimmed with flowers and feathers, a large bow falling behind.

Fig. 3. Toilette of cerulean blue taffeta, with flounces and trimmings of foulard, striped blue and white. The tunic, cut in polonaise fashion and crossed on bias from left to right in front, is trimmed with a plissé à la vieille of striped foulard, edged with a small flounce in the same material. The cuffs of the sleeves, which are of medium size, are trimmed with bows and plaitings of similar foulard, while the jupe is ornamented with flounces of the same, on which are placed bias of blue taffeta. Chapeau d'Harcourt of rice straw, edged with blue velvet and surmounted by a tuft of lilies of the valley, a bandeau of blue velvet and persane being wound round in turban fashion and falling in ends of medium length behind.

Fig. 4. Veste manon of marine blue drap d'été, worn with a faille waistcoat of the same tint, and trimmed with seven pipings of faille, with passementerie buttons forming frogs. The chapeau, which is turned up at the sides and edged with blue ribbon, has a large blue bow in front and a white ostrich feather falling behind.

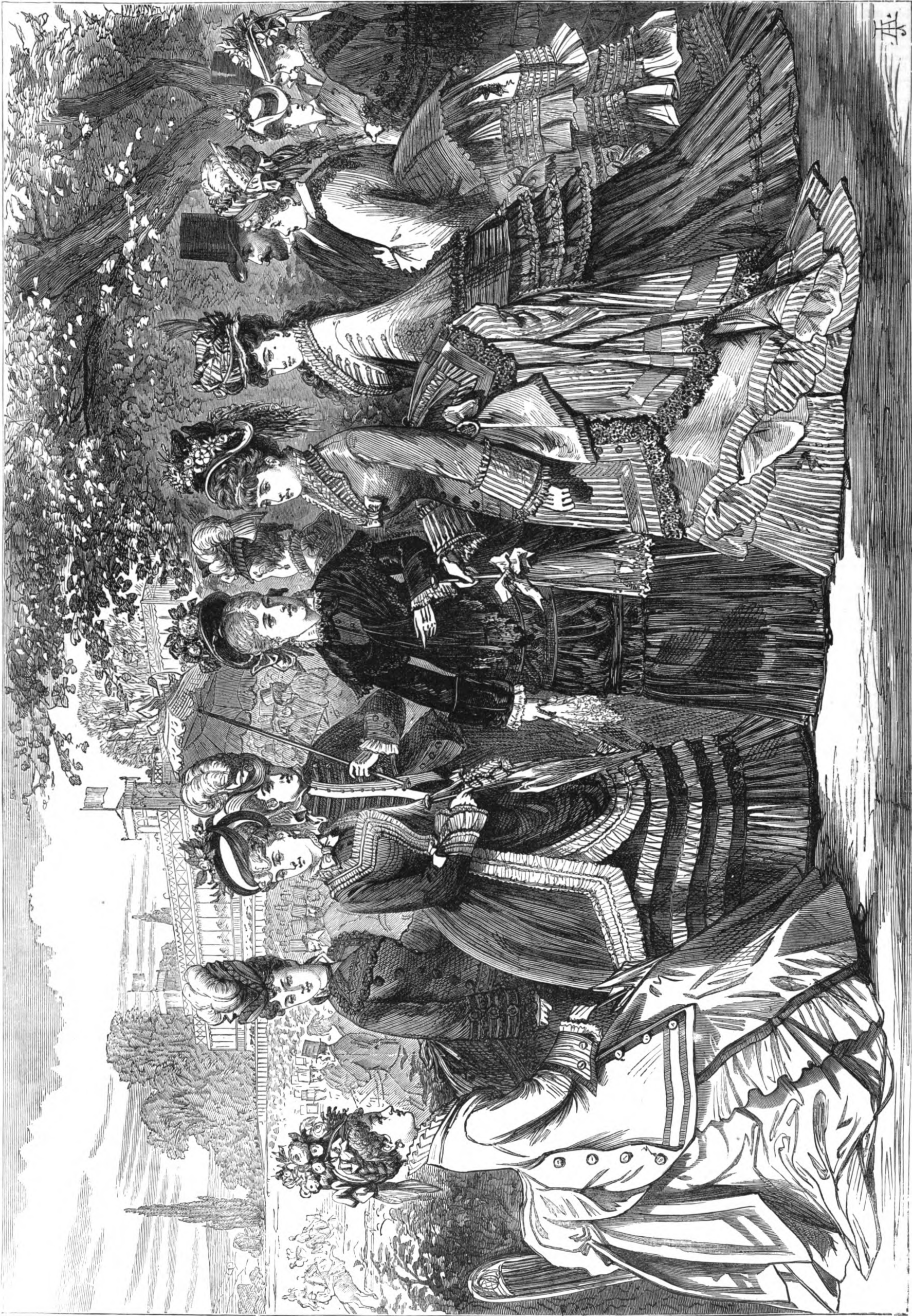
Fig. 5. Robe of light mauve poul-de-soie, the corsage cut à la Princesse, and the jupe trimmed with ruches separated by bias of darker mauve, and a deep plaited flounce touching the ground. With this toilette is worn a *fichu Charlotte Corday* in black gros de suez silk edged with lace. The white straw chapeau rond, worn at the back of the head, is surmounted by a bouquet of white and red roses, with the customary bow of mauve ribbon falling behind.

Fig. 6. Robe à demie-traine of havannah brown and dove-coloured striped taffeta. The under-jupe, which is of the darker shade, is trimmed with alternating brown and dove-coloured flounces placed en biais, and surmounted by dove-coloured bands. The dove-coloured upper-jupe, which is trimmed with havannah bias and guipure of the same shade, is buttoned at the side and caught up en pouff behind. The corsage-paletot is of havannah brown, being edged with guipure, like the upper jupe, and trimmed with dove-coloured bias, cuffs, and facings. On each side are worn large brown bows, secured to the paletot by steel buckles. Chapeau Montéglin, made of white straw and trimmed with a bouquet of field flowers and havannah ribbon.

Fig. 7. Robe à demie-traine of gris perle Sicilienne, the jupe of which is trimmed in front with bias placed diagonally, and gathered up into a succession of plaits behind. With it is worn a hussar pelisse of white serge, braided and edged with marabout trimming. The chapeau is of white straw, surmounted by a foulard turban secured on one side by a bunch of roses, and on the other by an aigrette.

Fig. 8. Robe of mignonette-coloured taffeta, trimmed with three superposed flounces, edged with rows of tiny ruches, and set off on each side by large bows. The vêtement in cashmere of the same shade is embroidered in chain-stitch, and scalloped round the border. The chapeau, in faye of a corresponding tint, is trimmed in front with a double ruche, placed in coronet fashion, and finishing off in a large bow behind, while the summit is crowned with curled feathers, a wing being placed at the left side.

In the right hand corner of the Engraving is shown a mantilla of the fashionable shape, trimmed with jet and passementerie.



PARIS SPRING FASHIONS.

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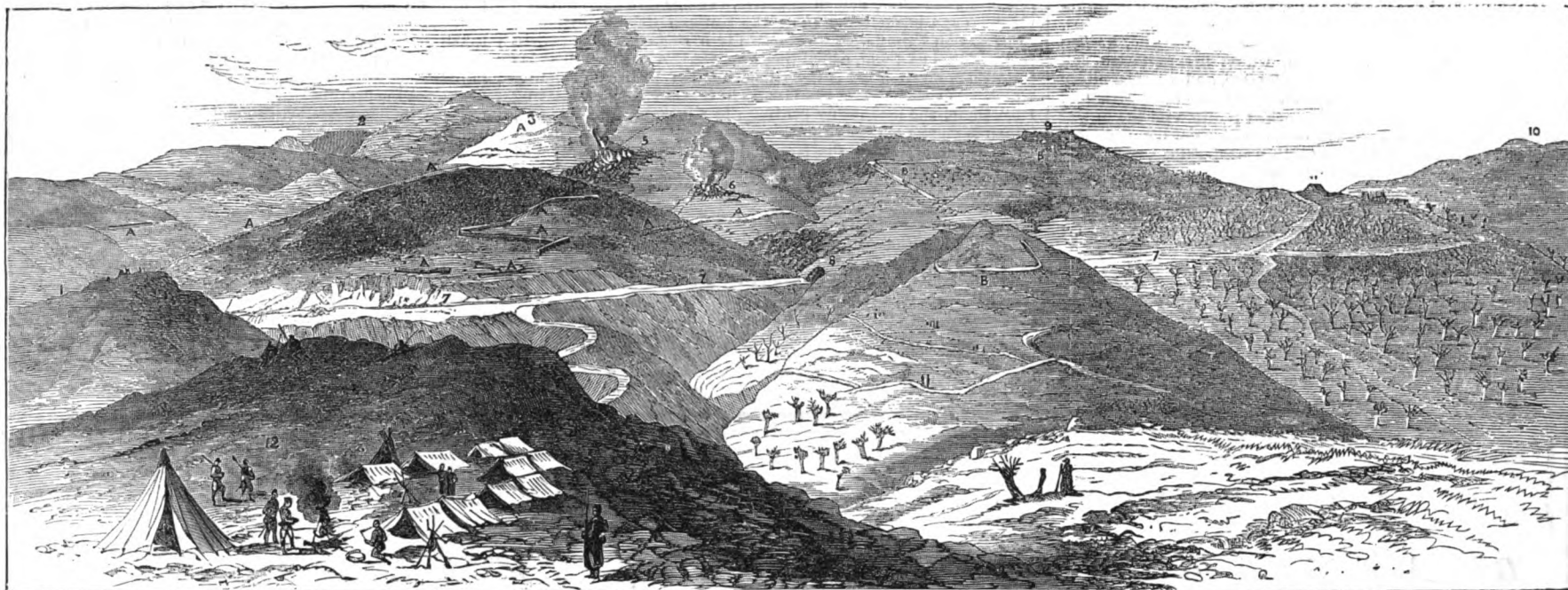


BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE, GIVEN BY THE LORD MAYOR AND



ND LADY MAYORESS TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN



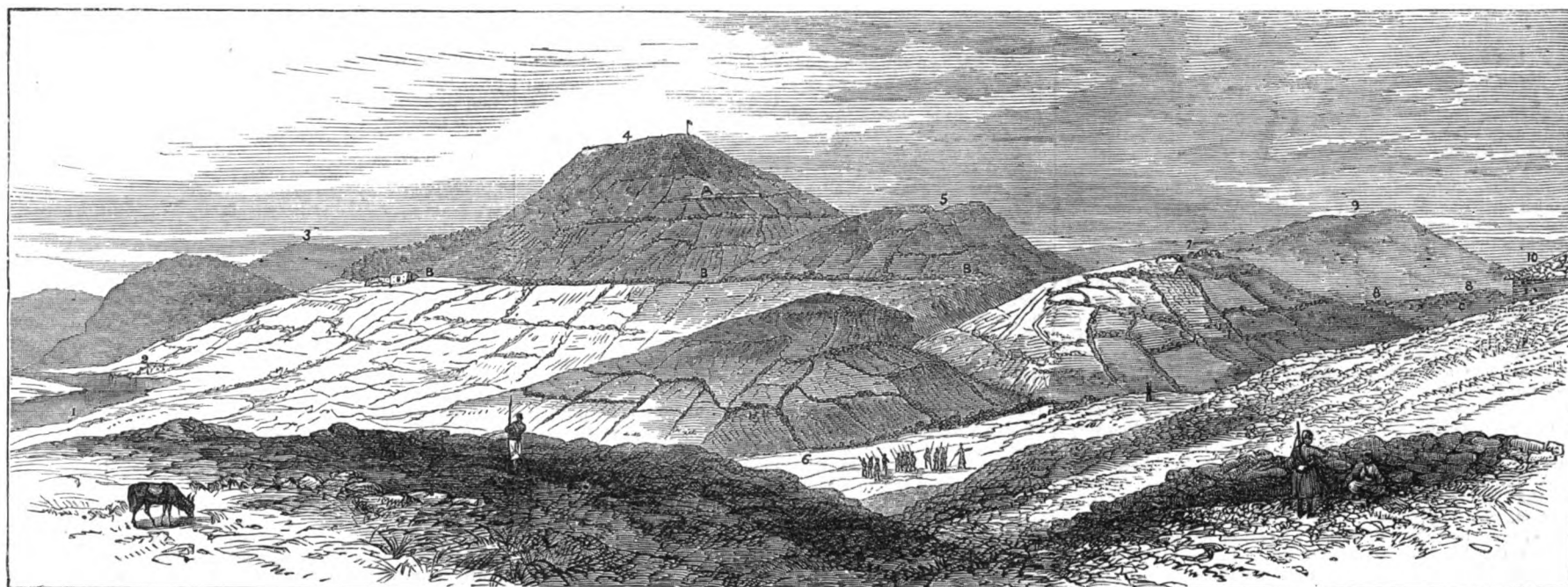
A, A, A. Carlist Intrenchments. B, B, B. Intrenchments taken by the National Army, March 25. 1. Rock of Mina Rubbia, with Carlist Redoubt. 2. Mount of Las Cortes. 3. Mount Munecas. 4. Woods Burnt, April 4, by the Carlists. 5. Woods Burning, April 21. 6. Houses Burning, April 21. 7, 7. Railway Embankment to the Galdames Mines. 8. Railway Tunnel, occupied by the National Troops. 9. Redoubt on Mount Altamira, with Two Guns, held by the National Troops. 10. Mount Arenillas. 11. Battery of Two Guns. 12. Advanced Post of the National Army.

VIEW OF THE LEFT-HAND POSITIONS OF THE CARLIST LINES: SKETCHED FROM THE BATTERY OF SAN LORENZO.



A, A, A. Carlist Intrenchments. 1. Mount Serrantes. 2. Church of San Pedro de Abanto and Redoubt. 3. Church of Santa Juliana. 4. Santa Juliana Village. 5. Hollow Road from Pucheta to Santa Juliana. 6. Mount Eriano, with the Somorrostro Iron-Mines. 7. Atmospheric Railway. 8. Barricade of trees on the Bilbao Road. 9. Cutting Across the Road. 10. Road from Castro to Bilbao.

CENTRE POSITIONS OF THE CARLISTS: FROM THE ADVANCED POST OF PUCHETA.



A, A. Carlist Intrenchments. B, B, B. Hollow Road, joining the Trenches. C. Intrenchment at Murietta, taken from the Carlists, March 27. 1. Somorrostro River. 2. Carlist Advanced Post. 3. Mount Lucero. 4. Mount Mandres. 5. Montano Pequeno. 6. Road from Castro to Bilbao. 7. San Fuentes Redoubt. 8, 8. Houses at Murietta, occupied by Marshal Serrano's Army. 9. Mount Serrantes. 10. House at the end of Las Carreras.

MONTE MONTANO, THE RIGHT OF THE CARLIST POSITIONS: FROM THE HILL ABOVE SAN LORENZO.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The conflict in the neighbourhood of Bilbao, the chief town of Biscay, between the Carlist army, which besieged that town, and the forces of the Madrid National Government, has ended in the defeat of the Carlists. Marshal Serrano and Marshal Concha, in command of the two divisions of the National army, having successfully carried out their operations and forced the Carlists to raise the siege, entered Bilbao last Saturday evening. Their combined forces were 37,000 regular troops, with seventy guns. The Carlists, under General Elio, accompanied by Don Carlos de Bourbon, whom his partisans call King Charles VII., numbered about 20,000, and their artillery was defective. They abandoned, on the night of the 28th ult., Tuesday week, their strongly intrenched position on the hill of San Pedro de Abanto, in front of the village of Somorrostro. This place is seven or eight miles north-west of Bilbao, commanding Portugalete, where the river Nervion, on which Bilbao stands, has its mouth on the shore of the Bay of Biscay. The iron-mines of Somorrostro were formerly of some note, and furnished material for the Bilbao manufacture of swords and armour.

The positions occupied a month since by the army of the National Government, at the commencement of these late operations, should be described. Their line extended southward inland from the seacoast at the mouth of the small

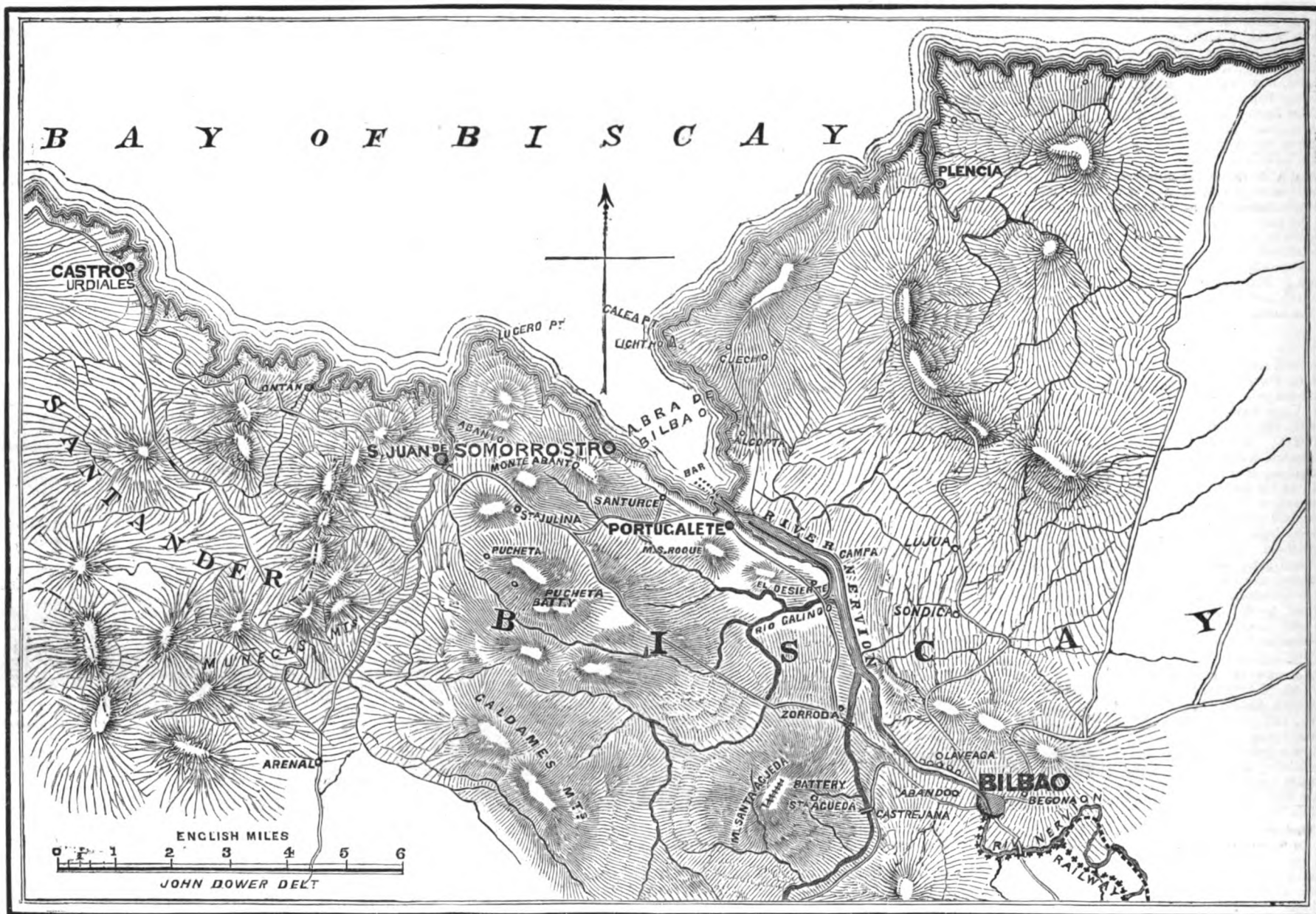
fordable river of Somorrostro, seven or eight miles along its left bank. Mountains or hills of considerable height rise on each side of the river. The high road from Castro Urdiales to Portugalete and Bilbao runs parallel to the sea, in a valley, and intersects the line at right angles, the village of San Juan de Somorrostro being in the centre. Facing the left of the position is a range of mountains from the coast to the Church of Santa Juliana, past which runs the high road above mentioned. One of these mountains, named Mandrea, is conical in shape. Upon its steep and unsheltered sides the Carlists defeated General Moriones on Feb. 25. Lower down is a ridge of hills, with a few cottages on them, called San Fuentes. At a short distance from them on the road is the village of San Pedro de Abanto, which was the centre of the Carlist line. On the right, starting from there, the mountains continue to rise as far as Galdames, which is on the extreme right.

While one part of the National army, under the Dictator, Marshal Serrano, was engaged in front of the lines of Abanto, the division under Concha moved on Balmaseda, to the east of Bilbao, by the valley of Sopuerta. Their object was that of giving time for the troops concentrating at Miranda del Ebro, Puebla, and Vitoria to come up to Orduña, on the border line of Biscay and Alava, with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the Carlists from the latter province. The Carlists, who had for a good while past expected an attack on that side of Biscay, had thrown up strong defensive works on the

approaches to their positions. They had concentrated at and near Balmaseda some of their troops. At Ovoso, to the right of Balmaseda, only a few miles distant, the Carlists had amassed large stores of provisions and ammunition. They had established between Ovoso and Durango, the temporary headquarters of Don Carlos, a series of intrenchments, passing in a direct line by Villaro from the first to the latter point. It is evident they had done for their defence as much as they possibly could, and more than was supposed. Indeed, the Carlists seem to have provided for the worst; for they have taken measures, in case of a check, to secure by Villaroal and Archivaleta, near the well-known Pass of Salinas, the means of falling back towards Guipuzcoa and Navarre.

In the meanwhile Ernani and Renteria, near San Sebastian, were surrounded by Carlists, and in the latter town the sound of cannon was heard from the heights of Santa Barbara, which command the town of Ernani. Shots were now and then exchanged between the volunteers of Fontarabia and Carlist marauders. The heights of San Marcial, above Irun, were fortified by the Carlists.

Our Map of the Basque Provinces and adjacent parts of Spain will help to explain the recent military events. The sketches by our Artist, M. Dick de Lonlay, from the headquarters of the Spanish national army, at Somorrostro, give several different views of the Carlist positions, and one of the battery of San Lorenzo. The following extracts from the last



PLAN OF BILBAO AND SOMORROSTRO.

week's letters of the *Times*' correspondent seem a good description of the scene of this warfare:—

"Never had a picturesque valley like that of Somorrostro a more appropriate name. It is surrounded by solemn mountains, the sombre caverns and bushy sides of which seem to be the haunts of witches and evil spirits. The word Somorrostro is derived from the Basque and Spanish—*Somorra* meaning in Basque some awful supernatural being, and *rostro* being the Spanish for face. The Carlist positions, silent and formidable, must certainly have looked portentous to Serrano lately; but it appears that, with Concha's help, he is about to get rid of the bugbear.

"Somorrostro is in a hollow surrounded by heights, some of them so lofty and precipitous that to take them, even from a very inferior force, would involve an impracticable sacrifice of men. Nearly all these heights—the most formidable—are in the hands of the Carlists, who could make the plain below untenable if they had proper artillery; but, in the absence of this, the Republicans have been able to force their way up the gradually ascending hollow, surrounded everywhere but in the rear by foes, and to make straight for Bilbao. The farther they advance the more foes they must leave behind them. As the hills occupied by the Carlists converge towards the upper—that is, the Bilbao—end of the hollow, near the village of Murieta and the Church of San Pedro Abanto, the key of the Carlist position, the Republicans, in advancing to take these two places, were brought well within rifle range on all sides. No wonder the slaughter was terrific, and that the attack on the church failed. It is rather matter for surprise that Murieta was taken; but the Republican troops, though most of them raw levies, fought with extraordinary gallantry. Perhaps it may be doubted whether old soldiers who knew what war was would have submitted to be led into such a murderous trap. The conscripts may have thought that it was the correct and usual thing to be thus fired into from all sides; so they took their slaughtering patiently.

"I was one of a small party of Englishmen who paid a visit to the village of Murieta, or what was a month ago a village; it is now but a heap of ruins. It was round this spot that the battle of Somorrostro—here called the battle of Murieta—raged most fiercely. Over 1500 killed and wounded men, on the Republican side alone, lay in a fearfully short space of time upon one narrow tract of ground. Murieta, thus hardly won and dearly bought, is now the most advanced post of the Republican force. It goes, like the thin edge of a wedge, right into the Carlist lines, to the fire of which it is exposed—strange as this may seem to military readers—both in front and in rear. There is literally no cover worthy the name for the handful of troops which garrison it. As we stood among them, we found that while one body of Carlists, full in view, with rifles in their hands, might have been firing into our faces, 150 or 200 yards off, another body, about twice that distance, might have been leisurely taking pot-shots at us behind. Indeed, as the Carlist lines extended the whole way round, we should have been in a complete circle of fire. Add to this, there is no sort of covered way, or even favourable ground, by which, in case of a sudden attack, reinforcements could be safely got to the outposts. They would have to advance over an open field, exposed to a downward converging fire from all sides—precisely the same fire, in fact, which so quickly dropped 1500 of them the other day. A more extraordinary military position I never saw or heard of. I can only account for its ever having been occupied, or its now being thus quietly held, partly by the character of the country, and partly by one side having an overwhelming superiority in artillery.

"Here and there are trees or thick brushwood enough to supply admirable cover, in addition to the advantages of ground. It was across a precipitous, partially-wooded ravine of this kind we looked yesterday at the Carlist sentries on the other side of it, their intrenchments rising gradually one above the other, and most of them communicating by zigzags and covered ways far up the mountain side. The General told me

that before troops could get to the top of the mountain and drive the last Carlists off it, so as to be able to push safely on without having an enemy firing down upon their heads, they would perhaps have to carry thirty such intrenchments. Some of them are natural—a ledge of scarped rock doing as good duty as the best barricade; sometimes only a few palisades are required just to stop one dangerous gap. When the ground happens to be too level or open artificial fortifications are made. We could see on the railway made by an English company to bring the ore from their mines an immensely strong breastwork, admirably put together, with materials taken all ready to hand from the railway itself. To carry such a breastwork alone, supposing it fairly protected, would involve a terrible loss of life.

"The more a 'foreigner' looks at the Carlist positions in front of Somorrostro, the harder does he find it to comprehend how troops could ever have been led full at their centre—as was done in the last engagement, when nearly 3000 men were sacrificed in return for a comparatively slight advantage. It is to avoid a repetition of the same fatal mistake that Marshal Concha's turning movement is now being made.

"After a delay of some weeks, which was, perhaps, longer than it need have been, Concha made a move forward in three columns, in the way I have explained—namely, his right by way of Ampuero, on to the Ramales road, his centre by Guriezo, and his left by Otáñez. As yet he has been successful, and that he has done good work is proved by the fact that the Carlists have been driven back from positions which they apparently intended and wished to keep. The fighting commenced on Monday, the civil guards, carabinieri, and some line troops meeting the enemy about half way between Castro and Otáñez, where they attacked him with vigour. The positions to be taken were formidable; but the Carlists appear to have been unable to make much of a resistance for want of men to keep back Concha's right and centre, which continually kept advancing and turning the occupied heights. Still the Carlists

fought desperately, and up to yesterday afternoon had only fallen back about three miles, which brings them in a line with the forces at Somorostro. The Spanish troops always fire wildly, and the number of killed and wounded is not in proportion to the shots fired.

"Concha is now moving with his left on the Galdames heights, his right sweeping round, so as to completely overlap the Carlist left; but as yet Elio has not thought it necessary to abandon his position at Somorostro, and as long as he remains there it shows that he has yet hopes of arresting Concha's progress on his left. Everyone speaks confidently here of being in Bilbao by Saturday. Elio, however, is by no means a contemptible foe, as he has already proved; and as a tactician he is equal, if not superior, to any other Spanish General. While Marshal Concha was thus working on the Otañes road, Serrano was cannonading the church and hamlet of San Pedro de Abanto, and gradually extending his right, so as to meet and support Concha's left—a junction which, I believe, has already been effected."

The date of the letter above quoted is Wednesday, the 29th ult., since which news has reached us of the complete success of Serrano and Concha in their combined operations, the retreat of the Carlists to Orduna, and the relief of Bilbao. The townspeople had suffered much distress from want of food. They had no bread for the last five days; horseflesh was 4s. a pound, veal 8s., and one egg was a shilling. The town was bombarded by the Carlists nearly forty days, throwing in 6000 shells. Few lives were lost, but many houses were destroyed. The English residents left on the 20th ult.; but our Consul, Mr. Horace Young, remained throughout the siege.

A despatch of last Tuesday, from the French frontier of Spain, gives the following information. The army of the north, under Concha, occupies Valmaseda, Algorta, Vezaga, Bilbao, Portugalete, and the left bank of the Nervion. The Carlist army, which had been composed of thirty-seven battalions, now contains but thirty-one, three Navarrese battalions having dispersed to their homes, and three Guipuzcoan battalions having been dispatched to strengthen the force guarding the military factories. The Carlist army occupies the right bank of the Nervion and the ground in the vicinity of Bilbao. Five battalions are at Orduna under the command of Velazco. Don Carlos is at Durango, and the Marquis de Valdespina at Landezera. The Carlists declare that the enemy has not taken a single musket from them. There is a vague talk of treason on the part of some Carlist chiefs, and it is asserted that four brigadiers have been arrested by orders of General Elio. It is also stated that Velazco would not retain his command.

A proclamation is about to be issued by Don Carlos to his army. Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete have left for Madrid, and Marshal Concha remains at the head of the army of the north.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 30, 1871, and Feb. 15, 1873, of Anne, Duchess Dowager of Argyll, who died at No. 40, Rutland-gate, on Feb. 25 last, were proved on the 29th ult. by the Very Rev. James Spencer Northcote, D.D., and David Lewis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix gives pecuniary legacies to her executors, sister, niece, and servants; to the Rev. John Dobree Dalgaurn, of the Oratory, Brompton, the income of £7000 for life; at his death £3000 is given to certain members of the Convent of St. Dominic, Stone, Staffordshire. Lord Walter Campbell is appointed residuary legatee. There are numerous specific legacies to the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, and others; and she leaves all the contents of her chapel at Rutland-gate, with the vestments, ornaments, candlesticks, pictures, chalices, relics, including her relic of the true cross, set in a tortoiseshell case inlaid with gold, and all the furniture thereof, to the said Rev. J. D. Dalgaurn. The deceased, by her will, directs that she shall be buried with all the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

The will and codicil, dated March 8, 1871, and Nov. 4 last, of Hans David Christopher Satow, late of Upper Clapton, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Margaret Satow, the widow, David Satow, the son, Joseph Allen, and Arthur John Allen, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. Testator leaves to his widow a pecuniary legacy of £300 and his household furniture absolutely, an annuity of £600, and his freehold house at Clapton for life; to his executors, £100 each for their trouble; to his son Theodor Mason Satow, an annuity of £150; and the residue to all his children except his said son Theodor.

The will, dated Feb. 11 last, of William Todd, late of No. 26, Wellington-road, Marylebone, who died on March 25, was proved on the 14th ult. by William Todd, the son, and John Farbridge, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Builders' Benevolent Institution and the St. Marylebone Almshouses, and £200 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The residuary legatees are his said son, and his daughter, Ann Mitchell Cameron.

The will, dated July 1, 1871, of William Henry Robien Bettsworth, late of Dover, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Sir Thomas Sutton Western, Bart., and Henry Paulson Bowling, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. The testator devises a cottage and premises at Lower Hamlet, Charlton, to the use of William Bushell, so long as he shall hold the office of parish clerk of Dover; and upon his vacating such office to the use of Charles Tomlin, if he shall succeed to the said office, and so long as he shall hold the same. There are legacies of 19s. to each of his own and his daughter Mrs. Fitzgerald's servants, and to John Anderson; and the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves upon trust for his daughter Charlotte Georgiana Fitzgerald and her children; in the event of her dying without children testator bequeaths £6000 upon certain conditions as a permanent endowment for, or by way of increase to, the stipend of the parish church of St. James, Dover.

The will, dated July 26, 1865, of Edward Sex, formerly of Thorn-place, Ealing, but late of No. 81, Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 24th by Marmaduke James Willis and the Rev. Henry Sach, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Subject to considerable legacies, testator gives all his property to the said Henry Sach.

The will, with two codicils—dated respectively Jan. 2 and Sept. 12, 1873, and Feb. 2 1874—of John Roberts Spencer Phillips, late of Riffhams Lodge, Danbury, Essex, who died March 14 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by John Spencer Phillips, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Testator's daughters, Mrs. Emily Sarah Ballard and Miss Clara Elizabeth Spencer Phillips, set fortunes of £8000 each and annuities of £200 each for life; the residue of the personal estate goes to testator's only son, and all the real estate is settled upon him.

The Rev. F. H. Browne, B.A., has been appointed to the second mastership of Cowbridge.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the Illustrated London News," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

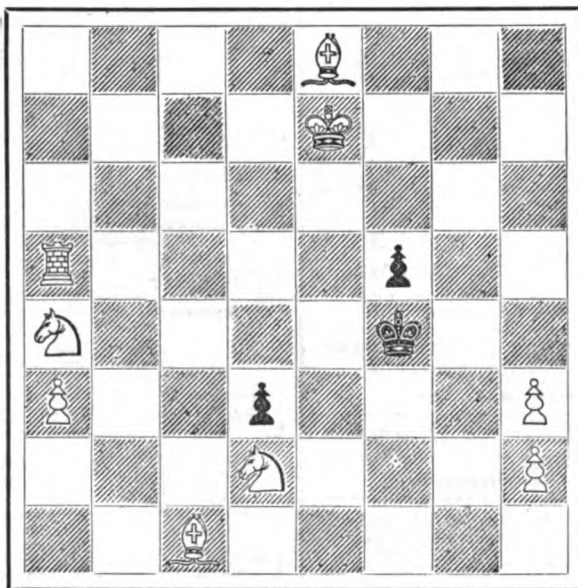
A. DRESDEN.—No. 2. B is apparently correct, and shall have insertion by-and-by.
S. H. THOMAS.—The corrected version seems to be without flaw.
H. SCHLUSSENER.—Bahia.—It is much to be regretted that the notice of the Chess Club, Bahia, is so late.
J. M. C. Melbourne.—The three numbers of the *Australian Chess Magazine* containing chess problems and games have safely reached us. We shall be glad to receive further intelligence of chess doings at Melbourne through the same organ.
VICTOR GORIAS.—Be good enough to repeat the name of the composer of Nos. VI. and VII. in your last welcome budget. Your note has been mislaid.
E. LAM, Secretary.—Assuredly the King cannot take a Pawn which is protected by another Pawn. A secretary of a chess club to ask such a question!
G. G. F.—Every contribution sent for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender.
R. FOR RENT.—It shall be examined, though, owing to the number of contributions of a kindred sort which we have on hand, there is no likelihood of its being published by us.
J. GARDNER, Boston.—It shall have early attention.
W. F. W.—The annual subscription of the *City of London Chess Magazine* is 6s.; the price of a single number, 6d. For other particulars apply to Mr. W. N. Potter, City of London Chess Club, 84, Milk-street, Chesapeake.
LONDON.—I. In the late match between the clubs of Glasgow and Dublin, Glasgow won one game and the second was drawn. 2. Yes; we shall probably print the games, and the games of the Vienna match must have precedence.
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF PROBLEM NO. 1575 has been received from W. F. W.—S. P. Q. R. of Bruges—R. R.—Edinburgh—R. W. F. M.—Glasgow—H. R.—Birmingham—Vignoles—W. M.—Rev. G. A. Alcock—Woolley—T. W. of Canterbury—F. R. S.—Polymath—Kingston Mark—Innest Wood of Bury—J. Bowden—Victor Gorias—C. W. Hancock and R. Willson—E. S.—L. L.—Inagh—G. N. V.—Emile Frau—Philidor—Semper idem—Clara and Henry—Boanerges—S. H. Thomas—M. P.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1575.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K B 4th. R to K 4th.
2. Q to Q 3rd (ch). Any move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1576.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K R 7th. R takes Q.
2. Kt to Q 3rd. Any move.

PROBLEM NO. 1577.
By Sheriff SPENS, of Hamilton.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The May number of the *City of London Chess Magazine* is naturally given up this month to the subject of the Vienna chess match, of which it publishes the London game. It is to be regretted that the editors thought fit to reprint the analysis in extenso of this game, which so lately appeared in a sporting contemporary, rather than afford the public some new lights upon the combinations from their own examination. A full account is also furnished of the handicap tournament of the City Club, and some complaints are made as to the accuracy of the handicapping. Surely, the fact that two of the first-class players came into the final pool speaks well for the fairness of the arrangements; although, no doubt, Mr. Sothers was placed in a class below his merits.

An idea that the game of chess is in need of reformation seems to have many supporters. A nobleman, equally distinguished for his high classical attainments and his remarkable skill as a chessplayer, many years ago suggested in our columns a certain displacement of the pieces for the better showing the original capacity of players. Since then Mr. Mongredien offered a prize in which a similar displacement should be compulsory. More recently still, Mr. Lewis has followed this example at the Café de la Régence; and now we are told that a celebrated English player has patented a new chess equipment. The dimensions of the chess-board are to be 10 by 8; and the great novelty in the men is to be a new piece, uniting the powers of a rook and of a pawn, and to be called the "Chancellor." The first notion was to endow this novel warrior with the qualities of a queen and knight; but that idea is now definitively abandoned. Had this tremendous piece been called into existence, it would, probably, have been called the "Octopus;" for what other name could better have expressed its formidable and comprehensive character? As to the utility of any reform in the game we entertain strong doubts, and we trust that the inventor will not be induced to relinquish his practice at the old game, in which he has gained so deserved a reputation. In the chess world there have been few events of late worth chronicling. Not long since the Divan was stirred up by a visit from Mr. Thorold, who gallantly tried a new variation of his own in the *Algaier Gambit*, and, as we hear, with a degree of success which is thought to be due rather to his skill and valour than to the merit of his opening. It is to be hoped that some of these games have been preserved, as they would probably be interesting to the public.

GLASGOW AND DUBLIN CHESS MATCH.—The match by correspondence between the Glasgow Chess Club and the City of Dublin Chess Club has lately terminated in favour of Glasgow.

MATCH BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.—A match between these clubs, seven combatants aside, was played at the Manchester Chess Club a few days ago. The players on the Liverpool side were Messrs. Schull, C. Soul, Dufresne, J. Soul, Wellington, Nemo, and Archdall, who were paired against Messrs. Baddeley, Burnet, Grube, Steinkuhler, Tarrant, M. B. Wood, and E. H. Wood. According to the terms of the contest each pair played two games, and, after a spirited tourney of many hours, Liverpool came off victorious, the final score being—

			Wn.	Drawn.
Liverpool	..	..	6	4
Manchester	..	..	4	4

SALE OF WORKS ON CHESS.—Our attention has been called to two catalogues of valuable books on the game of chess which are to be dispersed under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson next week. The first collection is that of Mr. Walker, which will be sold on the 14th inst., containing editions of Damiano, Ruy Lopez, Carrera, Salvio, Giannutio, Greco, Cozio, Lolli, Ponziani, and many other masters. The second, consisting of not less than 473 lots, is the property of an American amateur, and is to be disposed of on the 15th inst. It includes, besides a few specimens of the early writers, a remarkably comprehensive series of the modern ones—namely, the whole of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle* from 1841 to 1862; a set of the now rare *Palamède*, from its beginning, in 1836, to its conclusion, in 1847; many valuable editions of Philidor; all the chief treatises of Lewis, Walker, Staunton, Bilguer, Der Laza, Jaenisch, Prati, and other standard authors on the game; together with some manuscripts of exceeding interest to the lovers of chess.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The nineteenth annual meeting of this association will be held, at the Queen's Hotel, Huddersfield, on Saturday, May 16, under the presidency of J. Watkinson, Esq. Play will begin at twelve o'clock. Tournaments will be arranged, as usual, on the day of meeting, and a match will also be contested between the Wakefield and Leeds Chess Clubs. In order to encourage a taste for the literature of the game, the prizes this year will be a choice selection of works on chess.

* We are requested to state that some of the details in our mention of Mr. Zukertort's match with Mr. Shoumov were inaccurate. Mr. S. had to win eight games (not seven), while Mr. Z. was scoring four.

The Extra Supplement.

GRAND BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The scene represented in our large Engraving for the Extra Supplement of this week is the splendid entertainment, on Wednesday week, given by the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The company, which numbered more than a thousand ladies and gentlemen, was of the highest rank and fashion. Among them, besides the Royal Duke and Duchess, were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower; the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Mary Howard, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hereford, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter; the Earls of Clarendon, Galloway, Carnarvon, Dunmore, Rosebery, Camperdown, and Hardwicke, with several Countesses; the Lord Chancellor, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Cabinet Ministers; the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, several foreign Ambassadors, many members of the two Houses of Parliament, the Aldermen of London, and some distinguished officers of the Army and Navy. They began to arrive soon after eight o'clock, and were met in the reception-saloon by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Luak, M.P., and Mrs. Luak, the Lady Mayoress. Most of the gentlemen wore Court suits, or military or diplomatic uniforms.

The facade of the Mansion House was brilliantly illuminated with suitable devices. The interior presented an aspect that art and fancy could not excel. The entrance-hall was tastefully laid out with plants, flowers, and ferns. Beds of rare and delicate flowers were artistically arranged on each side of the vestibule. Over the doors were fine wreaths of laurels surrounding gilded panels in carved relief. Trailing round the numerous mirrors were ivy and beautiful creeping plants. Overhead were suspended double festoons of natural leaves and flowers; between the festoons hung large baskets of roses and fuschias. In the beds of plants were gas jets, whose lights were reflected in the surrounding mirrors. In the corridor the decorations were equally effective. Round the four pillars in the centre avenue were wound double festoons of natural leaves and flowers interspersed with baskets of cut flowers.

The reception-room had never appeared to greater effect. There were long vistas of flowers of the richest colours; foliage and gigantic palms artistically arranged, interspersed with classical figures. Around the mirrors were entwined creeping plants, bearing the appearance of having taken root in the carpeted floor of the saloon. These floral decorations were relieved by a display of silk trophies on the columns; of shields with the armorial bearings of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Russian Imperial arms, the arms of the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family. Round the walls were large silk banners and flags of England and Russia, edged with deep rich gold fringe and tassels. The aroma arising from the beautiful plants, flowers, and scented waters was pleasant in the reception-room. The scene was enlivened by the occasional introduction of the lime-light thrown upon the sprays of the crystal fountain, at the entrance to the Egyptian Hall.

The ball-room (the Egyptian Hall) was ornamented with much pomp. Under the east window was erected the Royal dais, covered with rich crimson cloth of a deep imperial colour, at the back of which were placed immensely large mirrors. Over the dais was a richly-carved gold canopy, draped with the most costly purple satin, fringed with deep gold lace and gold tassels. There was also a large trophy, consisting of the Royal arms of England, surmounted by a silken banner and supported on each side by five immense silk flags of Russia and England. Opposite the dais was the orchestra, in which were stationed the Coldstream Guards' band, under the direction of Mr. Fred Godfrey. Similar decorations were seen in the Long Parlour and the different upper rooms. Everything appeared so complete that it was difficult to suggest an improvement. The decorations were designed and prepared by Mr. J. L. Harris, for Messrs. Defries and Sons.

The ceremony of reception was conducted as a matter of course; the guests, after the formal introduction, passing through into the Egyptian Hall or taking up a position on either side of the saloon, there to watch and to greet the succeeding arrivals. At half-past ten o'clock a sudden movement was made. The reception committee formed up and led the way to the vestibule, followed by the Swordbearer, the Macebearer, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. There they awaited the arrival of the Royal party. At twenty minutes to eleven the music of the National Anthem announced the approach of their Royal Highnesses. A few minutes afterwards the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, entered the vestibule, and were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The committee led the way to the ball-room, where dancing commenced, and was continued with great spirit until twelve o'clock. Our Illustration shows the first quadrille—the Lord Mayor has the Duchess of Edinburgh for his partner, while the Duke of Edinburgh had the Lady Mayoress, the Prince of Wales danced with the French Ambassador, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg with the Princess of Wales. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Emily Kingscote also took part in the quadrille. Supper was then served. At the conclusion dancing was resumed, and kept up till an advanced hour. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left the Mansion House at half-past one.

Mr. Lang, of Bristol, has presented to the Corporation a rare collection of old china, valued at £3000.

Mr. G. F. Muntz presided at a council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday, at which a resolution was carried, upon the motion of Lord Hampton, expressive of satisfaction at the financial proposals of the Government on the question of local taxation.

The picture by Richter, a German artist, of "The Gipsy," which appeared in an Engraving in our Paper last week, was copied from a photograph published by the Berlin Photographic Company, whose London agent, Mr. Gerson, is at 5, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street; or at 71, London-wall.

The first public park ever owned by Sheffield was opened on Monday. The park, which is about twelve acres in extent, was purchased from the late Miss Harrison, of Sheffield, for £18,700. There stands in it a large mansion, which it is proposed to convert into a museum and picture-gallery. The Town Council, who negotiated for the purchase of the park, intend to open others in different parts of the town. The Mayor (Mr. J. Hallam) and the members of the Corporation visited the park on Monday in procession, headed by the police band, and on arriving there the Mayor declared the park, which is to be called "Weston Park," open to the free access of the public.

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SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH OPENING THE CHELSEA THAMES EMBANKMENT.

T O N I O N I N T E R N A T I O N A L E X H I B I T I O N . — W H I P

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

SATURDAY, MAY 23.
Moon's first quarter, 3.19 a.m.
Oxford Trinity Term begins.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m.
(Professor Rutherford on the
Nervous System).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. A.
Proctor on the Planetary System).
Royal Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, pro-
menade, 4 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall Orchestral
Society, last concert of the season,
in aid of St. George's Hospital.
8.30.
New Thames Yacht Club, open 12
cruise.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the **DORE GALLERY**, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

There is another feature of English society which will probably attract the attention of our Imperial guest. He will see on every hand abounding illustrations of the magical effects resulting from our national industry. In his swift journey from Dover, the exquisitely-finished culture of the land over which he passes will have probably caught his attention. In the river which flows through the heart of London he may look upon a

commercial fleet such as can nowhere else be met with. In our manufacturing towns—should he deem it worth his while to visit any of them, or even within metropolitan precincts, should he choose not to go further—he may witness, perhaps, the most perfect specimens that can be found of organised human labour and of its myriad results. It is not to be expected that he will tread in the footsteps of Peter the Great, nor is it to be supposed that in the Empire over which he presides there are not similar wonders to be seen. But here, in the smallness of our territory and in our insular position, everything is compact, and may pass readily under view. It is, perhaps, the chief characteristic of these islands, and best worth seeing. He who has visited England and has failed to witness the main processes of her industry can hardly be said to have become acquainted with the country at all.

There is no need that we should further dilate upon the possibilities ranging within the narrow compass of this Imperial visit. Some people have ominously remarked that the Crimean War followed rather closely upon the visit of the Emperor Nicholas. In reply it may be suggested that history seldom or never repeats itself. The object of the Emperor Alexander in becoming the guest of England is readily to be conjectured without ascribing it to any political motive. Few intelligent people in this country suspect that its purpose lies far beneath the surface. At present there are no inextricable diplomatic difficulties between England and Russia which the presence of the Emperor would be required to disentangle. The past of his reign should be some guarantee to us of the future. We do not conceal from ourselves that there are some delicate questions which it would be easy to push into dangerous prominence; but the English people, we think, will all the more heartily welcome the Czar's visit on account of their confident conviction that the amenities of family converse in the palace will, to some extent, contribute indirectly to the amicable solution in the council-chamber of any international differences that may now exist or may hereafter occur.

THE COURT.

The Queen granted an interview on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, to Sir Francis Grant, president, and Mr. F. A. Eaton, secretary, of the Royal Academy of Arts, to present the annual report from the Academy and to submit the name of the new Academician, John Pettie, and those of the officers of the Royal Academy. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Right Hon. Sir Henry Eliott, G.C.B., Ambassador at Constantinople, and Lady Eliott dined with her Majesty.

The next day the Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath in the Audience-Room, when the following Knights Commanders received the honour of knighthood and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the military division of the second class of the order:—Captain John Edmund Commerell, R.N.; Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.; Colonel John Cheetham M'Leod, and Deputy Surgeon-General Anthony Dickson Home. The Queen afterwards held a private investiture of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, when Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., received the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the order. Colonel Francis Worgan Festing was also knighted, and invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the order. Princess Beatrice was present. Lady Churchill and Lady Abercromby dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmurst. Her Majesty also visited the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon. The Queen travelled to and from Chiselmurst by a special train upon the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways. Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Susan Melville, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Robert B. D. Morier, C.B., dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Francis Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, officiated.

The Queen held a Council on Tuesday, at which were present the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Lord Chamberlain. The Premier, the Duke of Richmond, and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. The Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Joseph W. Bazalgette was knighted by the Queen. The Earl of Roden kissed hands on his appointment as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duchess of Wellington arrived at the castle. Lieutenant-General Biddulph dined with the Queen.

The Princess of Wales arrived at the castle on Wednesday. The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived at twenty-five minutes past ten p.m., and was received by the Queen at the grand entrance of the castle.

Her Majesty gave a state banquet on Thursday, in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, in honour of her Imperial guest. The Earl of Roden has succeeded Viscount Torrington as Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Saturday last, at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian were present. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday. The Prince and Princess went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday.

The Prince visited the studio of Mr. L. Desanges in Stratford-place on Tuesday. His Royal Highness, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, dined with Earl Granville at Carlton House-terrace. The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke were afterwards present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, on Saturday evening. The Duke held a meeting of the committee of the National Training School for Music on Monday at Buckingham Palace. Prince Christian was present. The Duke and Duchess were present in the evening at a ball given by Lady Clarence Paget in the west theatre of

the Royal Albert Hall. The members of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, of which the Duke is the commodore, have presented the Duchess with a bracelet. The Duke has appointed Captain John Clerk, late 4th Dragoon Guards, Equerry.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Argyll Lodge.

Prince Leopold has been initiated as a Freemason at Oxford by the Master of the Apollo University Lodge, Mr. F. P. Morrell, M.A., of St. John's College.

The Duchess of Cambridge purposes shortly to return to England from Strelitz. Her health continues to improve.

The Duc de Nemours has returned to Paris.

The Count de Paris has arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait held a reception on Saturday afternoon last, at Lambeth Palace, at which between 300 and 400 guests assembled.

The Duchess de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia gave a dance at the French Embassy, at Albert-gate, yesterday (Friday) week, to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Duc de Nemours, Count d'Eu, the Duke of Teck, the members of the diplomatic corps, and about 500 of the élite of society, were present.

Entertainments have been given by the Brazilian Minister and the Baroness de Penedo, the Portuguese Minister and the Duchess of Saldanha, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Earl Granville, the Countess of Caledon, the Earl and Countess of Stair, the Countess of Newburgh, Earl and Countess Sydney, Lord Carlingford, and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Count and Countess Gerowski de Werzele, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Molesworth, Lady Dashwood, Lady William Graham, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Arthur Herve, Lady Clarence Paget, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, Lord and Lady Headley, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir Augustus and Miss Clifford, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

THE CZAR'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

On Wednesday morning Gravesend was in a flutter of excitement; and the river was gay with pleasure-craft and a squadron of ironclads, assembled to greet his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia, who was expected to land at the pretty riverside town which received his daughter so warmly when her Imperial Highness came to England as the bride of the Duke of Edinburgh. But the Derjava, with the Czar on board, ran aground whilst attempting to leave Flushing late the previous night. The Duke of Edinburgh was at hand in the Trinity yacht *Galatea*; but the efforts made by the *Galatea* and two Dutch steamers to tug the *Derjava* off the sand-bank were fruitless. There she lay all night. When she floated off next morning, Dover, instead of Gravesend, was chosen for the landing-place. To Dover, accordingly, the Prince of Wales proceeded with the Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge, in a special train from Charing-cross terminus, on Wednesday afternoon. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses left the Lord Warden Hotel in the train for the landing-stage of the Admiralty Pier as the Imperial yachts with the *Galatea* were at last seen nearing Dover.

"It was pleasant (the *Times*' reporter says) to see, close to the window of the saloon-carriage, the happy face of the Duchess of Edinburgh, always turned towards the vessel which was bringing to her those she loved best. Her father she had not seen for three months, and though the Duke of Edinburgh had scarcely been absent for one round of the sun, that was still a long parting; for it was the first since the day when we had watched her as she stood by his side before the twin altars of the Winter Palace. At length the time came to stand ready at the water's edge, and on the arm of the Prince of Wales, and followed by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, and the very gay and numerous English and Russian suites, the Princess passed round to the landing-place and went down the crimson-carpeted stairs. When the yacht is still a quarter of a mile off it is easy to make out who it is that is standing on the starboard paddlebox. It needs no telescope to discover that he in the grey coat, with sleeves hanging loose, who looks steadily through his glasses at the landing-place, so well marked by its red drapery and by the throng of uniforms picked out in front by just one lady's dress, can be none other than the Emperor. The Russian naval uniform near him must be worn by the Grand Duke Alexis, and that is the Duke of Edinburgh upon the bridge by Captain Golosotchoff. As the yacht moved closer along the breakwater the Czar threw off his coat and came alone to the forward part of the paddlebox. The artist on the pier pines his pencil, for this is the moment; but he will never make a picture so pleasant and touching as the reality. The evening sun shone softly, and the *Derjava* lazily rose and fell as she surged through the water close by the pier-side. The Emperor looked tall and handsome in his Garter ribbon and General's uniform as he stood alone on the paddle-box—for even the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Edinburgh had drawn back respectfully—kissing his hand repeatedly to his daughter, now very close to him, and inclining his head with gestures tenderly affectionate, but still preserving through all something of the grave and stately manner which never leaves him. Then came that tedious time when the vessel has touched the shore but yet one cannot land. The Emperor leant over the rail and spoke to the Grand Duchess. His eyes were full of tears, and his tender affection, not in the least concealed, and shown in a manner truly noble and dignified with all its eager earnestness, was touching to see. Nor did he forget the people who were cheering him so lustily a few feet off along the edge of the pier, for he repeatedly looked up to the line of their faces, and bowed to them again and again. Despite all the sailors could do the yacht crushed to pieces against the pier some of the rich gold moulding of her paddle-box; but at last all was arranged, and the Royal personages passed on board at a quarter to seven. The Emperor embraced his daughter fondly, and greeted the Princess. The Duke of Edinburgh, who wore his Black Sea Commodore's uniform and the St. Andrew ribbon, came forward to meet his wife, and, after a short interchange of greetings, the Imperial and Royal party retired to the Emperor's saloon. Telegrams announcing the safe arrival of the Czar were dispatched to the Queen and to the Empress of Russia, and the Emperor came presently on deck again, when the Prince of Wales presented to his Majesty Lord Torrington and the other members of the appointed suite."

The Czar, having received and acknowledged an address from the Mayor of Dover, then entered the special train with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Duke Alexis, and the English Princesses. Windsor station, beautifully decorated for the occasion, was reached shortly after ten o'clock, when the Czar was welcomed to the Royal borough by Prince Christian,

Count Gleichen, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Mayor of Windsor. The Czar and his party, while the band played the Russian and English National Anthems, entered the open carriages sent from the castle by her Majesty. At various points torches were suddenly lighted as the procession passed, producing a novel and beautiful effect. The carriages were driven at a walk up the main street and into the Long Walk, under the George IV.'s gateway. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice received the Czar and Grand Duke at the Queen's entrance. A guard of honour of the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

Owing to the late arrival of the Emperor at the castle the Royal dinner party was considerably delayed. Her Majesty entertained her illustrious guest in the Oak Room. The band of the 1st Life Guards was stationed in the Pavilion Quadrangle, and it was about midnight before it began to play, and still later before the Imperial and Royal guests retired.

On Thursday morning the Emperor, with the Grand Duke Alexis, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, drove out and visited Frogmore. They afterwards visited the Albert Memorial Chapel and St. George's Chapel, where Sir G. J. Elvey, the organist, played several sacred pieces of music. The weather was fine, and in the afternoon the Imperial and Royal party drove through the park to Virginia Water.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AT CHELSEA.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Saturday afternoon, opened the new portion of the Thames Embankment and esplanade, from the gardens of Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Bridge. We have repeatedly described and illustrated this useful work of London improvement. It was begun in August, 1871, by order of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The contractor, Mr. T. Webster, has executed his task, at a cost of £134,000, from the designs of Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.E., engineer to the board, and under the supervision of Mr. John Grant, assistant engineer. With a length of three-quarters of a mile, the new riverside road has a width of 70 ft., and is planted with small trees on both sides—not to mention the fine old elms of Cheyne-walk. It communicates with the new Albert Bridge over the river, at the bottom of Oakley-street. Beneath the road, as in the Victoria Thames Embankment, from Westminster to Blackfriars, runs the great low-level sewer, deeply embedded in concrete and earth. The river front is a granite wall, with a parapet. This completes the Thames Embankment of the Middlesex shore, four miles and a half, from Battersea to Blackfriars—all except a quarter of a mile between Millbank and the Houses of Parliament, which belongs to the Crown, and should at once be finished. The Emperor of Russia has grand quays on the Neva at St. Petersburg; but his Majesty will approve of our Thames quays in London.

The opening ceremony was not attended with much pomp. At the east end of the new Embankment there was a spacious pavilion. Tiers of seats for a thousand persons, rising on one side, accommodated those invited by the Metropolitan Board. Opposite were similar benches, for members of the two Houses, the City Corporation and other public bodies. In the middle was a narrow platform, with chairs of state for the Royal visitors. The Scots Fusilier Guards furnished a guard of honour. The Embankment was lined by three battalions of the Guards, the Grenadiers, the Coldstreams, and the Scots Fusiliers. Outside the pavilion were the 1st Middlesex (Engineer) Volunteers, the 2nd Middlesex, and the band of the Duke of York's Military School.

The Royal Duke and his Royal and Imperial Duchess came about half past five. They were accompanied, in the same carriage, by the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse. Four preceding carriages brought the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward; the Countess of Caledon, Lady in Waiting; General Lord Strathairn, Lord Torrington, Lady Mary Butler, Lord Alfred Paget, and others in attendance. There was an escort of Horse Guards. The Duke of Edinburgh wore his naval uniform, with the ribbon and star of the Garter, and that of the Russian Order of St. Catherine. Their route was from Buckingham Palace, through Eaton-square and Sloane-square, along King's-road, which was decorated with flags on masts, and Cheyne-walk, likewise made gay, to the west or further end of the new Embankment, still keeping the line of streets inside of it. At the Battersea Bridge end their Royal Highnesses were met by the chairman, Colonel Hogg, M.P., the deputy chairman, and other members of the Metropolitan Board, with the engineers and contractor. They, in open carriages, led the way for the Royal visitors along the Embankment, returning westward to the pavilion at its east end. The Right Hon. Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, was there in levee dress. The National Anthem was played, after firing a salute of artillery, when their Royal Highnesses alighted. Colonel Hogg read an address, to which a reply, prepared by Mr. Cross, was read by the Duke of Edinburgh, declaring the new Chelsea Embankment to be opened. It is proposed to call it the Alfred Embankment. A knighthood has been conferred upon Colonel Hogg, now Sir James Hogg, and likewise upon the chief engineer, henceforth Sir J. W. Bazalgette. He was the engineer, both of the Metropolitan Main Drainage system and of all the Thames Embankments.

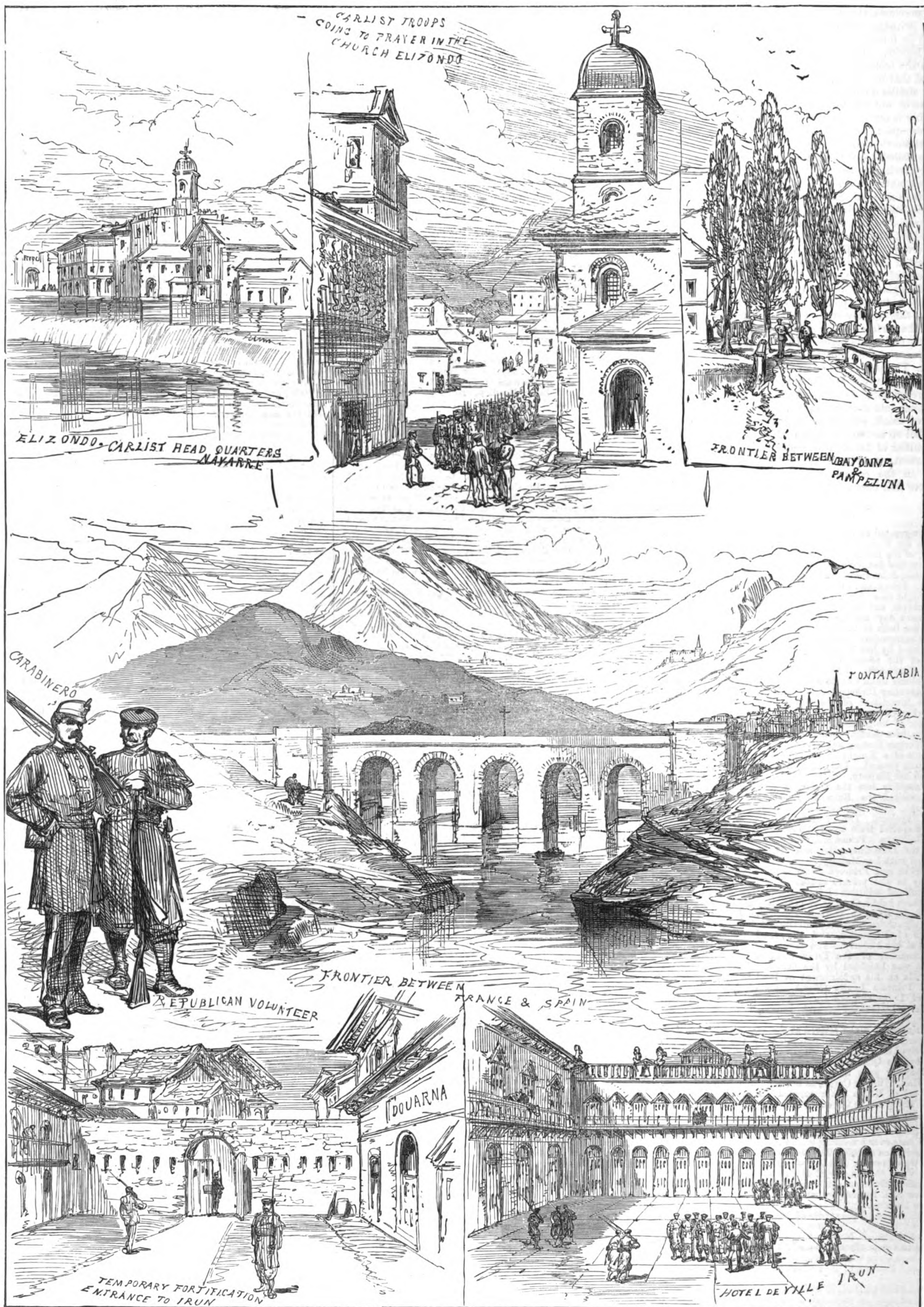
Lord Castlemaine has been chosen a Representative Peer for Ireland, in the room of Baron Blayney, deceased.

Mr. Algernon Bertram Mitford has been appointed permanent secretary of the Board of Works and Public Buildings, vacant by the retirement of Mr. George Russell.

In the sale of Sir Edwin Landseer's remaining works and sketches during the past week, several were purchased by Messrs. Agnew on account of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. Engravings of them will appear in this Journal.

Mr. Arthur W. Peel has resigned the duties of "whip" to the Opposition in the House of Commons, owing to ill-health, and will be succeeded by the Right Hon. W. Adam, who, at the request of the leading members of the Liberal party, has consented to give his services in that capacity.

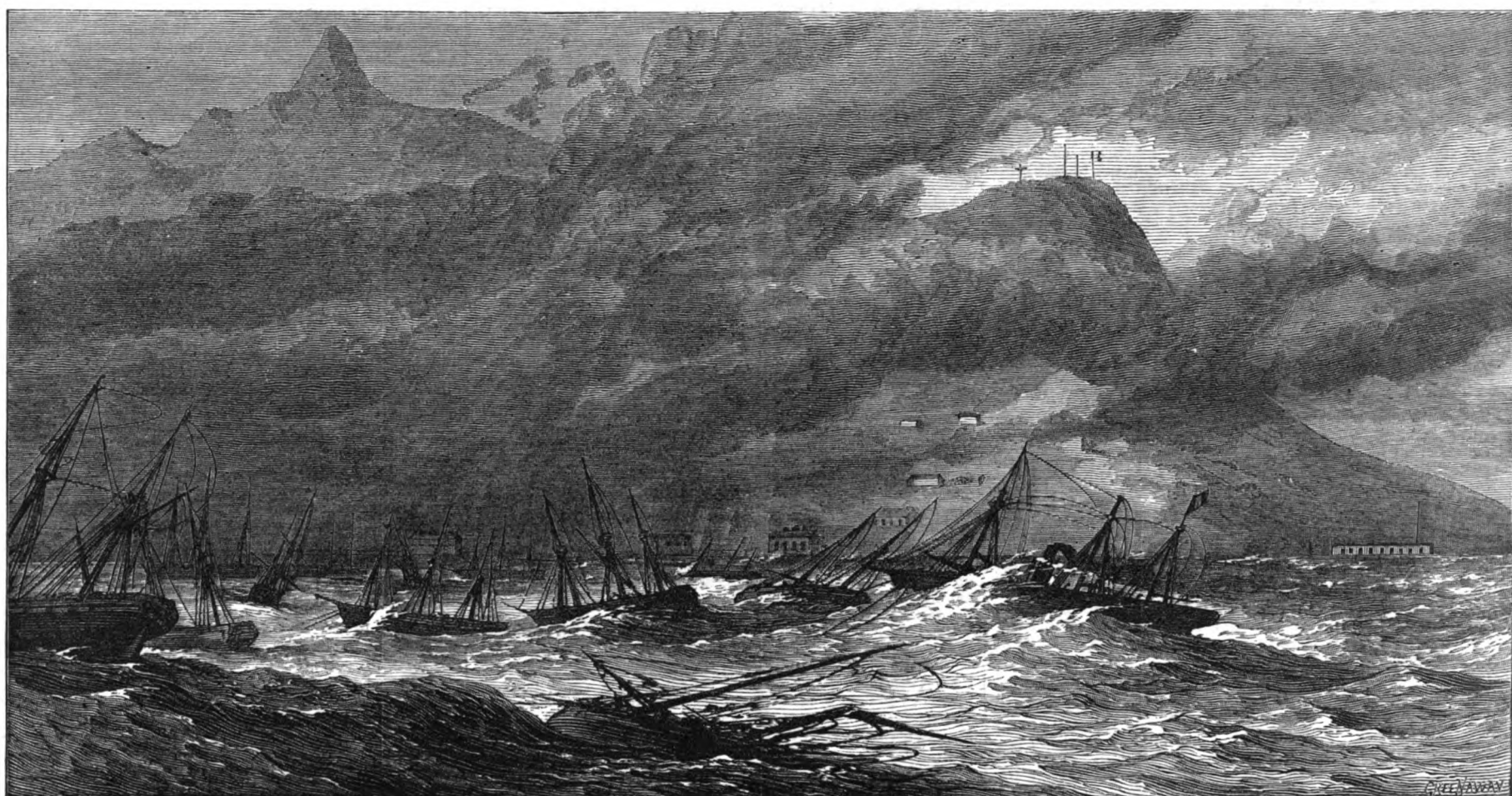
Mr. Justice Grove delivered judgment in the Poole election inquiry on Tuesday. He considered that, although no blame was attributable personally to Mr. Waring, agency had been clearly proved in the matter of treating. His Lordship therefore declared that Mr. Waring had not been duly elected, and ordered each side to pay its own costs.—The trial of the South Durham election petition has been postponed from the 22nd inst. to the 27th, and the venue has been removed from Durham to Darlington.—Application for leave to withdraw the petition against the return of the sitting members for Kerry has been granted by the Dublin Court of Common Pleas, the petitioners having submitted an affidavit to the effect that, in their belief, the acts of the returning officer had arisen simply from an error of judgment, and were not wilful.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: CARLIST SKETCHES FROM NAVARRE.



THE LATE PROFESSOR PHILLIPS.



HURRICANE AT THE ISLE OF MAURITIUS.

The Extra Supplement.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

In honour of the illustrious guest who is welcomed this week by our Queen and by the nation, we make his Portrait the subject of our special Engraving. The Emperor or Czar Alexander Nicholasievitch, Alexander II. of Russia, is fifty-six years of age, having been born April 29, 1818. He is son of the Emperor Nicholas, who died March 2, 1855; but his mother was a daughter of King Frederick William III. of Prussia. The present Czar, in 1841, married Princess Marie of Hesse, daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse. They have one daughter—namely, her Royal and Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Edinburgh, born Oct. 17, 1853; and five sons—namely, the Czarévitch Alexander, born in 1843; the Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847; the Grand Duke Alexis, born 1850; the Grand Duke Sergius, 1857; and the Grand Duke Paul, 1860. The Czar has two sisters: one is the Queen of Wurtemberg; the other, widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, has married Count Stroganow. He has three brothers—the Grand Duke Constantine, an Admiral; the Grand Duke Nicholas, a General of Engineers; and the Grand Duke Michael, a General of Artillery. We cannot here dwell upon the events of the Emperor's reign. It is enough to remember his great act of beneficence, the emancipation of twenty million serfs. In Europe, too, he has always been a friend of peace.

The Portrait is from a photograph by M. Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

A PICTURE OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

It may fairly be claimed for the *Illustrated London News* that it has done much to provide, by means of art, for the accurate and effective representation of historical events in our own day. The complete execution of this public service within the scope of an illustrated weekly newspaper, in the case of the late Ashantee War, has been generally acknowledged. Its Special Artist performed his task, during several months, with great fidelity and activity in furnishing the numerous sketches which were engraved for the earliest possible appearance in this Journal. But the Proprietors have felt that, with the opportunity of such materials as they possessed for the artistic delineation of the subject, a more conspicuous and permanent work should be produced. A picture of large size has therefore been painted by Mr. Desanges, whose reputation as an artist is associated with his treatment of other well-known subjects in British military history. The design in this instance was to present a scene of actual conflict, in which the leading officers of our small army on the Gold Coast should be seen engaged, as they were on the last days of January and the first days of February, in such bush-fighting struggles as won their way to Coomassie. The 42nd Highlanders, who formed the front line at Amoaful, appear here placed in direct conflict with the hidden foe lurking in the dense jungle of the tropical forest. A roof of foliage overhangs the entire ground. Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by Colonel Greaves, his Chief of the Staff, stands in the middle, receiving a report or giving an order. The General has sat to Mr. Desanges for his portrait expressly for this work, as several of the other officers introduced in it have also done. Colonel Sir John M'Leod, Colonel Scott, and the late Major Baird, of the 42nd, appear in the picture; the last-mentioned officer, who was wounded, is being carried off the field. Among the others are Lord Gifford resting a few minutes, after his return from a scouting excursion; and Captain the Hon. H. Wood. Many figures of the native fighting-men, carriers, and woodcutters employed on our side, enhance the picturesque variety of grouping. But the British officers and soldiers are clad in their simple dress of grey tweed, with the sun-helmet which they all wore in this campaign. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, called at the studio of Mr. Desanges to see the picture last Tuesday.

It is intended to open a public exhibition in a week or two, of which due announcement will be made. This picture will be accompanied by a numerous collection of original sketches, drawn in different parts of the world, during ten or twelve years past, or from an earlier date, by the Artists of the *Illustrated London News*. They comprise a wide range of topics which have in turn engrossed public attention, and some of which, by their great social or political importance, will demand remembrance in future. Scenes and incidents of the most varied interest, wild landscapes, views of towns or buildings, and examples of the life of many foreign nations, are included in the exhibition.

It will further comprise a number of curious articles, brought home from the Gold Coast by the Special Artist of this Journal and his friends. Furniture, dress, weapons, and ornaments of the Ashantee nation, some from the palace of King Coffee Calcallee, are in the collection. There are swords of state, with cumbruous hilts elaborately carved, and broad blades of singular patterns; maces or wands of official dignity; robes of striped cotton cloth; knives, daggers, cups, and spoons; bracelets and other ornaments of silver or copper; pipes for smoking tobacco, a household vessel of wood studded with brass nails, several well-made stools, fetters for the ankles of a slave, iron pincers for torture; old flint guns, with belts and pouches for ammunition; various trinkets of native metal-work, and fetish devices carried on the person for good 'luck. These miscellaneous things are perhaps worth looking at while the Ashantee War is fresh in the mind.

THE LATE PROFESSOR PHILLIPS, F.R.S.

The death of this eminent man of science, as lately mentioned, was occasioned by a fall on the staircase at All Souls' College, Oxford; but he was seventy-three years of age. He became a geologist under the guidance of his uncle, Mr. William Smith, one of the first founders of English geology. From 1815 to 1824 John Phillips was employed with William Smith in mapping the strata of England and Wales, and in minutely noting their structure through twenty shires. He appeared as a lecturer in London while holding the appointment of keeper of the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. In 1831, at York, and in 1832, at Oxford, he took an active part in the meetings of the British Association. This he continued to do in subsequent years, as one of the official secretaries, assisting in the editorship of twenty-five volumes, at least, of its proceedings. He occupied the chair of geology at King's College, London, and in the University of Dublin. Among his best known works we may mention his "Guide to Geology," his "Palaeozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somersetshire," his "Geology of the Neighbourhood of Oxford," his "Memoir of William Smith," his "Life on the Earth," and the "Treatise on Geology," which occupies two volumes of the well-known cabinet cyclopædia of Dr. Lardner. He was also the contributor of very many geological and other scientific articles to at least three most comprehensive cyclopædias, and he published very useful geological maps of Yorkshire and of the British Isles. In 1858-9 he held the presidential

chair of the Geological Society. When illness forbade Dean Buckland to continue his geological lectures at Oxford, the late Mr. Strickland was appointed deputy-reader, or professor of that science, in that University. On his death, twenty years ago, Professor Phillips succeeded to that office; and on the demise of Dr. Buckland he succeeded to the vacant chair. He was learned in physics, astronomy, zoology, and most of the natural sciences.

The Portrait of Professor Phillips is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

HURRICANE AT MAURITIUS.

The island colony of Mauritius has been visited by a severe hurricane which, commencing on March 26, only terminated on the 30th. This was at an unusually late period; and in the very advanced state of the sugar-cane it is feared that it will prove most disastrous to the growing crop. Much damage was sustained by the shipping in the harbour of Port Louis, where many of the principal warehouses and stores were unroofed. On the 28th the French barque Picard was totally wrecked on the north-east coast. She was from Singapore, with timber and fifty-four Chinese passengers, of whom three, with two of the crew, were drowned. The Chrysolite, from Madagascar, with bullocks, was, on the same day, wrecked on the south-east coast; the cargo and eleven of the crew were lost. We are indebted to an eye-witness for a sketch of the harbour of Port Louis during the storm. In the foreground is a schooner totally wrecked at her moorings. To the right is the French Messageries Maritimes mail-steamer Duplex, with full steam up to ease her moorings. Being skillfully handled, this steamer escaped with trifling damage, although, as represented in the sketch, she was at one time in danger of being set adrift, the schooner Sarcelle having drifted across her bow chain moorings. Next the schooner is the ship Shannon, belonging to Messrs. Blyth, Greene, and Co., of London. She had but two days previously arrived from that port with a valuable cargo. Happily, this vessel rode out the storm well, and sustained no damage. Next the Shannon is the Glasgow ship Hartfield, which at one time took the ground, but received only slight injury. Next in the view is seen the barque B. B. Greene, belonging to the same owners as the Shannon. This vessel is seen aground, but she was afterwards floated off, with but little damage. In the background are the mountains which surround the town and harbour of Port Louis. To the right is the Signal mountain, which is 996 ft. high, and to the left the mountain known as the Pouce, 2496 ft. high. To the extreme right is Fort William, at the entrance of the harbour.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

A set of Illustrations, from sketches by our Artist in the camp at Somorrostro, appeared in our last publication, showing the entrenched position of the Carlists near Bilbao, up to the time of their conquest by Marshal Serrano and Marshal Concha. We also gave an illustration of one of the batteries constructed by the army of the National Spanish Government to attack the Carlist position at San Pedro de Abanto. The redoubt of San Candido, at the neighbouring village of Las Carreras, is represented in two more sketches, furnished by the same correspondent.

We are enabled, in the mean time, by the aid of Mr. W. H. B. Warner, who has lately been at the Carlist head-quarters in Navarre, to make a page of engraved sketches from that part of the country. Elizondo, a little town of 1300 inhabitants, is half way between Bayonne and Pampeluna, by the middle road, through the fertile valley of Baztan, amidst fine woods of beech, oak, and chestnut, with clear trout-streams. There are two other roads to the south from Bayonne; one by the sea-coast, through San Juan de Luz and Irun; the other more easterly, over the Pyrenees to Roncesvalles, where Charlemagne and our Prince Edward Plantagenet, at distant periods of romantic history, led their armies into Spain. Mr. Warner, being at Elizondo on the 13th ult., made two sketches of that place. One is a view of the town, upon the banks of its small river; the other shows a battalion of Carlist troops about to enter the church.

It is but a few miles out of the way to the famous Pass of Roncesvalles, in a majestic region of mountains and forests, ascending on the French side from St. Pied du Port. Every student of the old legends of chivalry will associate with this place the name of Roland, sometimes called Orlando, that Achilles of the middle ages in Western Europe. But, leaving the road through the Pyrenees, if the traveller goes by the coast he soon reaches Irun; and this is not far from the reputed field of a great battle with the Moors, as Milton says,

Where Charlemagne with all his peerage fell,
At Fontarabie.

The battle, indeed, was fought in 778, but the great Frankish Roman Emperor was not killed there. It is also doubtful whether his nephew Roland, the doughty paladin who blew such a big blast with the horn, was really slain at Roncesvalles. Mr. Warner's pencil, however, sets before us the picturesque situation of Fuenterrabia (as the Spaniards now spell it), a town of 3000 persons, on the river Bidasoa, three miles below Irun. This river, crossed by a railway bridge from the French village of Hendaye, is the well-known boundary of Spain. When Mr. Warner passed there, the bridge was barricaded, and so were the streets of the neighbouring Spanish towns and villages, as the Carlists had recently been driven away from them. The railway had been cut by the Carlists, and the mode of travelling from Bayonne was in the diligence, with mules.

The Republican or National Government troops, which occupied Irun, appear in one sketch, with local volunteers, forming their ranks in the square of the Hôtel de Ville, to march out and fight the Carlists. The regular troops are Carabiniers; their uniform is a blue overcoat and blue trousers with red stripes. The volunteers wear the round red Basque cap, very loose red trousers, and long brown gaiters. The windows of the building are closed by shutters, with loopholes for musketry, to prepare for its defence. Another sketch represents the gate at the entrance to Irun, with soldiers on guard; the custom-house is on the right hand. This town, which has 6000 inhabitants, is the first railway station in Spain. The neighbourhood should be interesting to an Englishman, not for Charlemagne, but for the sake of Wellington's performance here in 1813, when he turned the French, under Soult, fairly out of Spain. Those events were cited by us on a former occasion. Mr. Ford, in Murray's most entertaining "Handbook," notes every point of local history. A recent description of "Biarritz and the Basque Countries," by Count Henry Russell, is also to be commended. Mr. Stanford, at Charing-cross, is the publisher of this book.

Mr. Henry Fowler has been appointed receiver-general for the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

The death is announced of M. Arup, aged eighty-one, Primate of the Church of Norway and Bishop of Christiania.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 14.

The Duc de Broglie is evidently a firm believer in the truth of the old proverb that, if speech is silver, silence is golden, the summer Session of the National Assembly, which has just opened at Versailles, having been inaugurated without the customary Presidential message, to which one was always wont to look forward during M. Thiers's sojourn at the helm of the State. The reason of this is that the situation of the present Government has become so precarious that a single adjective wrongly placed might alone suffice to unite against it both Right and Left, and lead to fatal consequences. In such a dilemma to say nothing was naturally the prudent course to adopt. It is only by prolonging the present imbroglio that the Prime Minister and his colleagues can hope for an extension of their lease of power.

The chief incident of the opening sitting was the reading of a letter by which M. Piccon, the Separatist deputy for Nice, resigns his seat. It was an equivocally-worded document, and was received with silent contempt. M. Costa de Beauregard, another deputy for Savoy, however, ascended the tribune after it had been read, and protested in energetic language against the unpatriotic conduct of his ex-colleague. The Constitutional project of the Government, which, it is rumoured, will be laid on the table to-day, comprises, it is said, some twenty articles, concerning the passing of only one of which the Cabinet is reported to be at all anxious. This article regulates the transmission of powers in the event of the Marshal MacMahon's decease previous to Nov. 19, 1880, when the Septennat expires, and specifies that in such an event the President of the Upper Chamber is to assume the executive authority and to convoke both Chambers without delay. The latter, in these circumstances, are to sit together as a constitutional congress, appoint a new chief of the State, and determine the nature and extent of his powers. The other articles of the project enumerate the special electors of different categories who are to be intrusted with the choice of the members of the Upper Chamber and the functions and attributes of this body, which will only differ from other Upper Chambers in this peculiarity, that it will be invested with the right of dissolving Parliament at the request of, or after consultation with, the Executive Power. The project will be, in all probability, referred to the same Commission that recently prepared the new electoral law. It is, of course, extremely doubtful whether it will be voted, and it is certainly not of a nature to conciliate the caballeros of the Extreme Right. Apropos of the latter, it has transpired that the Marquis de Lur-Saluces and M. de la Boullerie interviewed the Comte de Chambord on their behalf during the recess, but that the Prince declined to entertain any overtures that did not take for basis the declaration of principles he made last autumn.

A terrible fire occurred, last Monday night, in the vicinity of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Ten large houses, inhabited almost exclusively by workmen and their families, were burnt to the ground in the course of a few hours, in spite of all the efforts of the firemen. Temporary lodgings, however, were furnished for the victims by the police; and on Tuesday morning the President of the Republic and Madame de MacMahon visited the scene of the calamity, and at once ordered the fitting up of several soup-kitchens. It is estimated that one hundred families have been deprived of shelter by the accident.

Scarcely a week passes in Paris without being signalled by the arrest of some celebrity of the financial world. Not long ago M. Collet-Meygret, ex-senator and a police functionary of the Second Empire, was imprisoned on various charges of fraud; and a few days since M. Troncin Dumersan, the organiser of several French industrial exhibitions, and at one time a secretary of M. Thiers, was arrested for forgery. We now learn that the director of a well-known Paris gas company has met with a similar fate, on the charge of swindling the shareholders out of no less than £400,000; while the son-in-law of a deputy has been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude for defrauding a provincial comptoir-d'escompte of which he was manager.

In resuming my remarks on the Paris salon, I may begin by alluding to the comparative absence of those vast canvases adapted solely to public galleries, which, under the Second Empire, used wellnigh to line the walls of the so-called "Salon d'Honneur." Of the few which are exhibited this year, by far the most important is the rendering, by a Polish artist, of an incident in the palmy days of Polish history, when a King of Poland, of Hungarian origin, could exact the abject submission of the semi-civilised Czar of Muscovy. The subject of the picture is the reception of the envoys sent by Ivan the Terrible to Stephen Bathari, encamped with his army before Pakow. The Polish King, in picturesque national costume and impassive as a statue, is seated in his tent, surrounded by his Generals and Ministers, his drawn sword lying across his knees, and a huge bear's skin spread beneath his feet, seemingly indifferent to the offering of bread and salt which the scared Muscovite Envoys, down on their knees in the snow, in all their barbaric finery, humbly tender him in token of the submission of the terrible Czar, their master. The Papal Ambassador, in consideration of Ivan having promised that he and all his people will embrace the Roman Catholic faith, pleads with the Polish King on their behalf. The subject is treated not so much in accordance with rigid archaic rules as with a Rubens-like luxuriance of grouping and accessories, with, however, far more individual character among the various actors in the scene than the facile Flemish painter would have considered it necessary to introduce. The artist, M. Matejko of Cracow, has, unquestionably, produced a striking work, every figure in which appears to have been carefully studied, but to which the serious exception can be taken that the theatrical element is too dominant. His picture, in fact, might well pass for the set scene in some historical drama north of the Vistula or the Neva.

The French salon, for years past, has been indebted for some of its more remarkable works to the contributions of foreigners either studying at Paris or else anxious for the approval of the higher French critical authorities upon their productions; and although since the war half a score of German artists of repute have ceased sending pictures for exhibition, there are still no lack of Continental painters whose works help to vary the monotony of the national pencil. This year two remarkable pictures are exhibited by a Hungarian artist named Munkacsy, the one entitled "Les Rodeurs de Nuit," the other "Le Mont de Piété." In the former subject four night birds of very different and well indicated types are being conducted early in the morning by a couple of soldiers to the police post. The scene is doubtless laid in Pesth, as the foremost prisoner wears the well-known long, white-braided coat common among the Hungarian peasantry. A group of gossiping market-women appear to be recognising one or more of the culprits, at whom some children on their way to early school, and a gawky girl carrying a baby, stare in mute amazement. A more decided recognition, however, awaits one of the delinquents, to all appearances a decent-looking working man, who cravenly

strikes from the horrified gaze of his humble fiancée, accidentally passing by, market-basket on arm, as the party advances down the narrow, dingy street. The story is sufficiently well told, and all the actors in it appear to have been individually studied. The picture, which is painted in a loose, dashing style, is marred, however, by its extreme depth of effect, more especially by the uniform blackness of the shadows. In the companion subject, which apparently represents a Parisian *monde de pitié*, the various figures have evidently been studied with the same conscientious care; still, a little exaggeration is shown in grouping together so many distinctly typical characters as this interior of a Parisian pawn-broking establishment introduces us to.

SPAIN.

After much discussion and difficulty a new Cabinet has been formed at Madrid. It is composed as follows:—General Zabala, President of the Council and Minister of War; Señor Sagasta, Minister of the Interior; Señor Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Comacho, Minister of Finance; Señor Alonso Martinez, Minister of Justice; Señor Alonso Colmenero, Minister of Public Works; Señor Romero Ortiz, Minister of Colonies; and Señor Arias, Minister of Marine.

Bilbao, as soon as it was relieved by the Republican forces, was completely reoccupied. The Carlists are in force on the north side of the town. Don Carlos has issued a proclamation ascribing the defeat at Somorrostro to treachery. The Carlist blockade of San Sebastian is maintained, and several battalions have been sent to Tolosa. A strong division of Republican troops has disembarked at San Sebastian. We hear from Madrid that in Catalonia the remnants of several Carlist bands have been dispersed by the Republican troops, both sides having suffered severely; while, according to a despatch received by the military representative in London of Don Carlos, the Carlist troops have gained a great victory on the Caseras road over the Republicans. The latter are said to have lost 300 prisoners and about 350 in killed and wounded.

HOLLAND.

A kind of political "silver wedding" has been celebrated in Holland; King William III. has reigned twenty-five years, and in honour of the occasion the Hague has been brilliant with Royal banquets and popular fêtes. On Monday the Royal family passed through the streets, which were gaily decorated and thronged with spectators, by whom they were enthusiastically received. His Majesty afterwards appeared on the balcony of the palace and was loudly cheered. Special services were held at the new church in Amsterdam, on Tuesday, in the presence of the King and Queen, to celebrate his Majesty's jubilee. A cantata was sung by a chorus of four hundred voices. Afterwards the King received and replied to addresses from both Chambers and from the Mayor. The King, the members of the Royal family, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar were present on Wednesday night at a gala performance at the theatre. The Ministers and Diplomatic Body were also present, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The King has requested that a national subscription, which was to be offered to him as a gift from the people, should be distributed among the invalids and veterans of the army. In a proclamation which he has issued to his subjects he thanks them for the attachment they have so long displayed towards himself and his dynasty.

The Second Chamber of the States-General has voted, by a majority of 64 to 6, the bill of M. van Houten prohibiting the employment in factories of children under twelve.

ITALY.

Notwithstanding exceedingly bad weather, the opening of the International Flower Show at Florence, on Monday, passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The ceremony was performed by King Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty was accompanied by several of the Ministers and by the members of the Corps Diplomatique. Nearly 300 botanists from all parts of the world were present, besides a large number of foreign visitors. The show took place in the new market, a splendid building. Professor Ancona read a discourse in which he traced the history of horticulture in Florence. The King expressed his gratification with the exhibition, and spoke with several of the principal botanists present.

Wednesday being the Pope's birthday, his Holiness received the congratulations of the cardinals, prelates, and numerous Italian and foreign personages.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved, without debate, the statistical tax proposed by the Government upon imported or exported merchandise.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has begun his annual regimen at Wiesbaden. He left Berlin late yesterday week, passing through Frankfurt on the following morning. Here he was heartily cheered. Wiesbaden was loyally decorated, and the people loudly testified their pleasure at his return. His Majesty drives out every day, and in the evening visits the theatre. On Wednesday there was a public drive in his Majesty's honour.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament, yesterday week, the bill supplementing the law upon the training and appointment of the Catholic clergy was read the second time, with the addition of clauses accepted by the Minister of Public Worship vesting the right of appointment in church patrons or the general body of the laity; and on Saturday it passed the third reading of the bill relative to the administration of vacant bishoprics by 257 votes against 95. The House rejected a motion proposed by Herr Windthorst to refer the bill to a committee. The bill supplementing the law on the training and appointment of Catholic priests was also read the third time.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The bills regulating the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria and the contributions to be made towards an ecclesiastical fund for covering the expense of Catholic worship have received the Imperial sanction.

After having rejected a proposal to constitute cadres of landwehr cavalry regiments, the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath voted the National Defence Bill on Thursday week, and the session was thereupon prorogued.

Hungary is about to have its turn of ecclesiastical legislation. The Minister of Public Worship and a Committee of the Diet have declared themselves favourable to the principle of obligatory civil marriage.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Ghyczy, Minister of Finance, made his financial statement, according to which a sum of 42,000,000 fl. is required in the Budget for 1874 to meet the uncovered expenditure of 1873. He asked for authority to issue the second half of the loan of 153,000,000 fl., and stated that another loan of equal amount would possibly be required. In order to regulate the financial situation up to 1876, he proposed successive sales of public property, but the retention of the State forests. He also proposed the sale of various Government industrial undertakings, and, if necessary, of the State railways. The Loan Bill was referred to the Financial Committee.

GREECE.

The Chamber has been dissolved, and new elections are to take place on July 1.

AMERICA.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate the Geneva Award Bill was adopted, and the clause excluding insurance companies from benefiting under the award was restored.

A compromise has been proposed to the rival Governors of Arkansas by the Attorney-General. Mr. Brooks accepted this proposal, but Mr. Baxter, the nominee of the Republicans, rejected it. The only other resource was to convene the State Legislature, which the Attorney-General did for the 25th inst. Another skirmish occurred on Tuesday between the Democratic and Republican factions, in which several persons were killed and wounded. The Government troops succeeded, however, in stopping the fighting.

While we in England have been shivering with cold, intense heat has been felt in New York, the thermometer registering on one day 94 deg. in the shade.

New crevasses have appeared in the banks of the Mississippi, caused by the great floods.

Every prospect of a successful issue is said to be afforded by the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty proceeding between the United States and the Canadian Government.

CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons the Premier has given notice of a resolution embodying the New Canadian Pacific Railway scheme. He proposes to reserve the right of constructing and working the line as a Government undertaking or by private contract. For any section contracted for, the Government will grant a subsidy of 10,000 dols. and 20,000 acres of land per mile, and a guarantee of 4 per cent interest on the agreed price.

INDIA.

The Viceroy's weekly telegram, dated May 9, reports:—"No material change. Further fall of rain has facilitated sowings. General upward tendency of prices continues. Transport of grain complete everywhere, except in Eastern Tihoot and on the Brahmapootra. Everything progressing more favourably than was anticipated. Total known famine deaths, including those already reported, twenty-two."

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs:—"Reports up to the 9th inst. show that distress is spreading in South Tihoot and Singhbhum. Portions of Maunbhoon previously considered safe require relief urgently. The landless classes there have consumed their last stocks, and even the seed grain. Smallpox and cholera are very frequent. The early rice is promising in Dinagore and Purneah, but in Rungpore it is perishing. In Rajshaye and Moorshedabad the land is panting for rain. The heat is intense."

A despatch to the *Daily News*, dated Durbungah, Tuesday, says that a feeling of hopefulness and confidence prevails.

A telegram from Calcutta, dated Wednesday, received through Reuters's agency, states:—"According to the latest reports from the famine districts 134,200 persons are employed on the relief works, 200,000 are receiving charitable relief, and 450,200 are supported by advance or sales of grain. Piecework is being gradually enforced for able-bodied individuals. The condition of the people generally is better than in February in consequence of the active measures of relief. Severe distress, however, occasionally breaks out, requiring constant vigilance on the part of the authorities, upon whom the natives generally depend to remedy all deficiencies. The rainfall has been generally beneficial in North Behar, although insufficient to allay native anxieties respecting the next crop. Three hundred thousand tons of grain have been carried to the north from the banks of the Ganges; 50,000 now remain to be conveyed. Village inspection and relief are completely organised in the worst districts, and are being extended where required."

An extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chamber at Bucharest has been opened by the President of the Ministry with a Message from Prince Charles.

Famine continues to make fearful ravages in the district of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, and the Turkish Government is making all possible effort to relieve the distress.

The marriage of Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg with the Grand Duchess Vera was splendidly celebrated at Stuttgart, yesterday week, in presence of the Court, the Czar, and a large circle of distinguished guests.

Sir Andrew Clarke, Governor of the Straits Settlements, on returning to Singapore from an expedition up the river Linga, reports that the boats of three of her Majesty's ships attacked a number of piratical stockades and destroyed them.

By the arrival of the Volta from the West Coast of Africa we learn that the last of the Houssa men arrived at Lagos on April 20 from the Ashantee expedition. Lieutenant John Jumbo and the remainder of the Bonny contingent were received at Bonny with all the honours.

Advices from Chili by telegram, via New York, state that Captain Hyde, of the steamer Tacna, which recently capsized, having been imprisoned by the Chilean authorities, Mr. Rumbold, the British Minister, has demanded his release and an indemnity of £25,000. The Minister has furthermore intimated that, if these terms are not complied with, he shall ask for his passports.

Startling intelligence has been received in New York, and telegraphed thence to London, to the effect that Mr. Magee, British Vice-Consul at San José, Guatemala, had received 200 lashes, by order of Gonzales, commandant of that city, and was only saved from further torture, which was to have been followed by capital execution, by the timely arrival of Government troops. The commandant, in attempting to escape to an American steamer, was severely wounded, and would, it was thought, be executed.

In the account we published last week of the Roman Coliseum near Tunis we inadvertently represented Mr. F. Ritchie, the gentleman who sent us the views, as a photographic artist. Mr. Ritchie was a private gentleman travelling for his health, and his skill as an amateur photographer was only one of the many accomplishments that endeared him to his numerous friends. It was with the deepest regret we heard of his untimely death only a few months after he wrote to us.

The composition of the new Parliament, a third part of which consists of fresh personnel, with the recent changes of Ministerial and other office-holders, demanded almost the re-compiling of some useful books of reference. "Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" for 1874, edited by Mr. R. H. Mair, was prepared within six weeks to meet this requirement. Its completeness and correctness may be relied upon, and it contains much authentic biographical information, with particulars of genealogy and heraldry not elsewhere to be found in one small volume. The illustrations represent above a thousand armorial bearings of different families. "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion," with records of secured accuracy concerning all the members of the House of Commons, their constituencies, and their elections, is known to be a work of the highest authority and greatest utility in this department.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alder, Herbert, to be Rector of Stevenston.
Aldham, H. V.: Rector of Boconnoc-cum-Broad oak.
Atkinson, Francis Home: Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew Minley.
Collier, C.: Vicar of Alton, Hants.
Colling, J.: Perpetual Curate of Seaham Harbour.
Dickinson, A. B.: Curate of Wyre Piddle: Vicar of Old Radnor.
Dover, Thomas Birkett: Incumbent of St. Agnes, Kennington Park.
Drought, A. C.: Vicar of Winchmore-hill, Edmonston, Middlesex.
French, Mark Dyer: Vicar of Appledore, with Ebony, Kent.
Gardiner, R.: Rector of Bretherton, Lancashire.
Gedge, J. W.: Preacher for the Surrey Diocesan Society.
Hawkins, C. F.: Curate of Dunham-with-Ragnall and Darlton.
Hirst, William: Perpetual Curate of Cumberworth, Huddersfield.
Leigh, Walter: Curate of St. Margaret's at Cliffe-with-West Cliffe, Kent.
Lloyd, S. W.: Rector of Barham, Kent.
Robins, Arthur: Domestic Chaplain to Lord Rossmore.
Stretell, Alfred B.: Vicar of St. Martin's with St. Paul's, Canterbury.
Vincent, Marshall C.: Curate of Lindridge, Tenbury.

The Convocation of York will meet for business on Friday next, the 22nd inst., at ten o'clock.

The new Church of St. Gabriel, Newington-butts, was consecrated last Saturday afternoon.

The Archdeacon of London held the annual visitation of his clergy at St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill, on Tuesday. There was a large attendance.

The Rev. W. H. Carpendale, late Vicar of Naseby, has been presented with a handsome marble timepiece, a silver salver, biscuit-case, and toast-rack, by the parishioners, in token of their sincere regard and esteem, and in recognition of valued services rendered while Vicar.

Messrs. John Foster and Sons, of Bradford, have recently erected in the parish of Egton, Yorkshire (where they have purchased an estate), handsome schools and house, at a cost of £1500. They have also given £800 and a site for a new church. A church is in course of erection at Lightcliffe, in the West Riding, by Major Foster, Cliffe Hill, a member of the same family. It will cost £5000.

The number of emigrants has been so great lately in ships from the Thames that the stock of books at St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission has been severely taxed, and gifts of Bibles, Prayer-books, magazines, and illustrated periodicals are much wanted. They are carried free by goods-train from Bricklayers' Arms station, London, to the above mission at Gravesend, where the mission clergy visit the ships. Last year the mission received and distributed upwards of £1000 worth of books among sailors and emigrants, and provided books for service in many ships. Within the last six weeks nearly one hundred children have been baptized at Gravesend on board emigrant-ships.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The hebdomadal council at Oxford has decided that the Encomia for 1875 shall take place on Wednesday, June 9. On Tuesday the degree of D.D. honoris causa was conferred upon the Rev. William West Jones, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Bishop-Designate of Capetown. In the same convocation letters from the Chancellor, nominating Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., D.C.L., of St. John's College, to the office of deputy high steward of the University, was communicated to the House. Dr. Hill, being present, after making the usual declaration, was admitted to office by the Vice-Chancellor.

At a meeting of the Sedgwick memorial committee, held at Cambridge, on Tuesday—Professor Humphry in the chair—it was reported by the treasurers that more than £10,000 had been promised, of which £9000 had been paid, for the purpose of erecting a geological museum bearing the name of the late Professor, with a personal memorial of the Professor. The Winchester reading prizes for 1874 have been awarded as follows:—1, C. S. Kenny, Downing; 2, F. B. Sowter, Corpus. Dr. J. J. S. Perowne, Fellow of Trinity, has been appointed Lady Margaret's preacher for the ensuing year. The late Mr. Jonas Cressingham, M.A., of Trinity Hall, who died last month, by his will has bequeathed £500 Consols to the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, the interest to be applied annually as a prize for an essay.

At a Convocation of the University of London, on Tuesday, a resolution in favour of permitting women to take degrees was carried, after an animated debate, by 81 to 65.—Presentation Day passed off on Wednesday with éclat, Earl Granville presiding as Chancellor, and Mr. Lowe, Sir John Lubbock, and Dr. Carpenter taking part in the proceedings.

The annual election of scholars was held at Westminster on Tuesday, and resulted in the election to Christ Church student-ships of H. S. Otter, Q.S.; W. A. L. P. Evans, Q.S.; and E. G. B. Phillimore. To Trinity College, Cambridge, of E. H. Holthouse and H. L. Randall. The Triplet Exhibitions were obtained by A. W. Wms. Wynn and E. H. Holthouse. The annual dinner in hall was attended by a very large party of Old Westminsters.

Professor Owen, on Tuesday, distributed the prizes and certificates of honour awarded to the successful students at King's College, London.

A gift of £2400 has been made to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, for the purpose of providing scholarships which are to have the name of "the Squire Scholarships," in memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Squire, of the Royal Engineers.

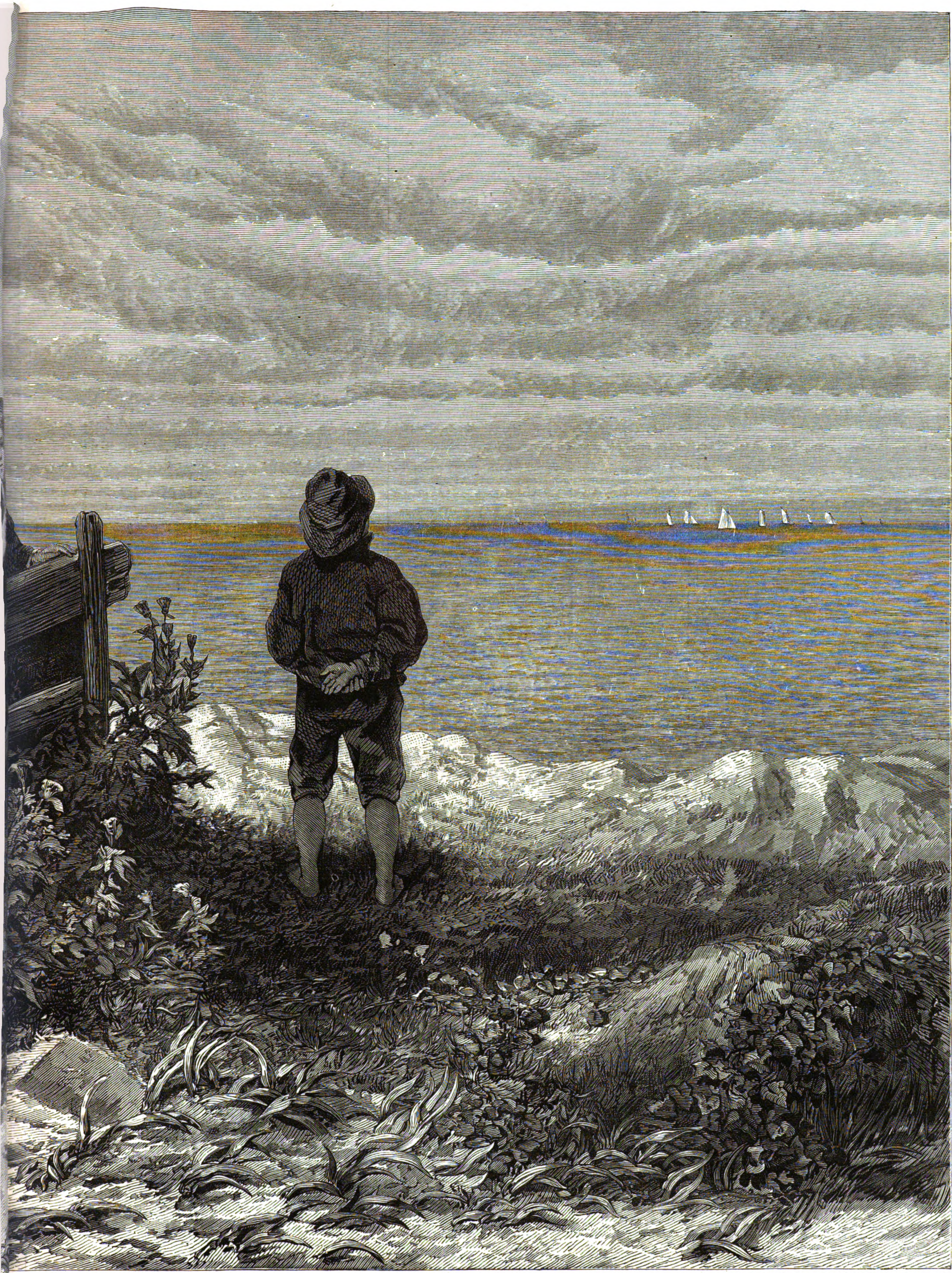
Mr. P. W. J. Warren, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Berwick-on-Tweed.

"STILL IN SIGHT."

In catalogues of picture exhibitions it often happens that the works the least worth while talking about have the longest description and quotations appended to their titles. So perhaps it may be said that, generally, the merit of a picture is in inverse ratio to the amount of remark that may be, or at least need be, made about it. The original of our illustration is a case in point; the picture is a good one, and the pencil and graver have done their task too well to require aid from the pen. When we add that it is by E. Vervier, the Dutch painter, and that the scene is probably laid on the Scheveningen coast—that favourite haunt of so many of M. Vervier's compatriots, and of the neighbouring Belgian painters; that the picture was exhibited, two years ago, at the Brussels salon, and last year at the London International Exhibition—what more is there necessary to say? The reader will know that the departure of a little fleet of fishing-boats is a very common event on that coast; that almost any day you may see such small groups as here watching while the sails are "still in sight"—watching the frail boats that carry far out of view, over that sometimes so treacherous North Sea, husband, and son, and father—carrying them away, perchance, never to return! There is nothing, however, in this picture to suggest apprehension—the perils of the deep are not even hinted; yet always these pictures of humble fisher-life seem to possess a degree of pathos, however latent.



"STILL IN SIGHT."
FROM THE INTERNATIONAL



BY E. VERVIER.
EXHIBITION OF 1873.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Everyone knows what a horror the House of Commons, as a body and in the abstract, has of corrupt practices at elections, but that nevertheless somehow after every election there is a good deal of "that same" to be inquired into. It was in the most exalted virtuous mood that the House one evening lately discussed the propriety of punishing peccant constituencies by suspending writs for certain boroughs which had been reported by election Judges as indulging in eccentricities with regard to voting. A legal member—to wit, Mr. C. E. Lewis—brought on a motion against Stroud, hitherto considered sans reproche, which, though asking for the suspension of the writ for a short time, evidently had an ulterior object—namely, that of the issue of a Commission of Inquiry. It cannot be said that the proposal was received with favour; but it produced a delicious complication of opinion amongst the lawyer members. Arguing by the card, Sir Henry James showed that, having detected, he sought to block, Mr. Lewis's intentions by a technical interpretation of a statute. It was with immense glee and chuckling that Mr. Staveley Hill, having for once discovered a point, launched it at the ex-Attorney-General; while Mr. Forsyth, who intervenes in every discussion, happily with brevity, was caught in a legal mesh by Sir Vernon Harcourt, and tumbled considerably. In the upshot, good opportunity was afforded to Mr. Disraeli, in his half solemn, half mocking way, to twit the "gentlemen of the long robe," as barrister members are Parliamentarily designated, with their perhaps not uncommon divergence of opinion.

First appearances in debate this Session are always more or less noticeable, and something may be here said of one or two. A discussion on the dwellings of the working classes in London was an appropriate occasion for Sir Sidney Waterlow to make his debut. It is well known that no man has a better right, both from an experienced and a benevolent point of view, to speak on this subject than he. But those who did not happen to hear him speechify when he was Lord Mayor were not aware that as a speaker he is an elocutionist, not in the declamatory sense of that word, but because of the clearness, neatness, and balance of his sentences, the easy flow of his utterance, and the earnestness, combined with calmness, of his demeanour. The new member for Buckingham, Mr. Egerton Hubbard, has made his first essay, and, though he was quiet and unpretentious, in a certain sense he may have been said to have been in the clouds—that is, his subject was meteorology—and therefore to the greatest number of his audience he was nebulous. The neophyte Irish members are coming out in fair numbers. The latest first appearance has been Mr. Richard Smyth, of Londonderry, who is a sympathiser with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and would deal with intemperance after the manner of that quasi-philanthropist. He wants to begin with shutting up all drinking-houses in Ireland on Sundays. His speech was very good, and amusing, owing to the peculiar way in which he dealt with his subject and his unintentionally droll way of putting his points. It was difficult to understand at times whether he was a hater of liquor or not; and of a surety he spoke of the national drink of Ireland with tenderness and even affection—in the abstract, of course. Parenthetically, it may be said here that the magnificent Major Purcell O'Gorman has exhibited himself as a humourist in a novel and artistic way, for he may be said to have executed a practical joke. It was in this wise. He had on the paper a question which was worded slightly after the manner of his speaking style. When he was called, most of the members put themselves into the easiest attitudes for bursting with laughter; some were on the grin, and one or two, more enthusiastic than the rest, actually laughed out before Mr. O'Gorman opened his lips. He, however, in a low voice, merely referred the Minister whom he was to interrogate to the question he had on the paper, without reading it in terms—by the way, a bad custom which is on the increase, as it renders necessary the reading and the giving the answer together by the official whose duty it is to reply. There was manifest disappointment—so overt that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was to respond, chimed in with the humour of the House, and requested Mr. O'Gorman to read out his question. He, doubtless chuckling at the mortification of the gaping crowd that was awaiting the tickling which was expected, gabbled over the interpellation in the most common-place manner—thus, to use a slangy but expressive word, "selling" the audience.

It is believed that we have had the very last debate on the state of the Navy, and that was vivacious and nearly hot. In some respects there was a sameness in its character, for the disputants were the same; and there was a touch of the *toujours perdrix* in listening to Sir John Hay (though he was rather bated and gentle) and Admiral Elliot, and even Mr. E. J. Reed, while as to Mr. Samuda's speaking, nepenthe is nothing to its somnolent effect; and though Mr. Ward Hunt was still burly and assertive in pessimist opinion as to the condition of the fleet, he was perhaps a trifle subdued in his manner. But a new disputations element was introduced by Sir Vernon Harcourt, who, not having the fear of being called a "sea lawyer," which is a peculiar nautical expression that is not exactly applicable to him, ran the risk of being designated a "lawyer at sea," which might have fitted him if he had not received so good a brief, and got it up with such care and assiduity. As it was, he infused into his speech so much of his biting humour, which almost seems to be modelled on that of Mephistopheles, and was so ingenious in doing that which was set him to do—namely, to vindicate the naval administration of the late Government—that he lifted the discussion out of the region of wearisome repetition.

Possibly because there is a by no means mysterious affinity between beer and corrupt electoral practices, the House mustered strongly for the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill of the Government, and it was notable that, with a natural desire to witness the vivisection of his own Licensing Act which was imminent, Lord Aberdeen looked down on the proceedings from the calm region of the Peers' Gallery. It was in a Boanerges vein that Mr. Melly argued his amendment, which went to the retaining of the status quo in liquor legislation, and very noisy he was. If it had been predestined that he was to have any imitators, happily such an inflection was checked by the early advent of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, who will go down to a grateful posterity as one who brought profound statesmanship successfully to bear upon beer-houses, with an intimation that on the crucial question involved the Government would throw their bill on the table, to be hacked and hewed according to the fancy of the House. The discussion, if not exactly paralysed, lost most of its reality. To be sure, some speeches that had been prepared were duly let off. Thus Mr. Forsyth, with a bearing proud in proportion to the distinction which he had achieved, announced, as a plenipotentiary from the publicans of Marylebone, that they held to the "Bruce-system" as regarded hours of closing their temples dedicated to Bacchus. As may be supposed, this declaration produced a profound impression, and for a time Mr. Forsyth was the hero of a sensation. Then Sir Vernon Harcourt in his Parliamentary character of a "man most various," indulged in that terrible jocoseness of his which suggests ideas on a large scale of the cruel sport of a cat with

the victim within its claws; and Mr. Osborne Morgan, who seems to be an especial *bête noire* of the Conservatives, had to deliver a speech carefully compounded of declamation, tropes, and would-be comic illustrations, amidst the most pitiless pelting of jeers, groans, and irritating ejaculations that ever member had to encounter. Besides, he had to bear the solid quizzing of Mr. Locke, amidst the rapturous cacophonies of the boisterous Ministerialists.

It has been observable that Mr. Disraeli, possibly by design, is careful to avoid a Parliamentary error of his predecessor in his high office, that of intervening and making passionate speeches on every subject, like the elephant despoising not the picking of pins when it has no gigantic trees to tear down. The Prime Minister, until this week, had only made one speech proper during this Session; but he thought the Household Suffrage (counties) Bill worthy of his intervention, and was delivered of an address which was effective in itself, and was accepted besides for its rarity.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Redesdale introduced a resolution aimed against the practice of applying to Parliament for power to make short lines of railway for the development of private property. Some conversation took place on the subject of the boundaries of Afghanistan and of Ritualism in the Church of England. The Game Birds (Ireland) Bill was passed.

The Duke of Richmond, on Monday, announced that the Whitsuntide recess will extend from the 22nd inst. to June 2. The second reading of the Public Worship Regulation Bill was moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was supported by the Archbishop of York, Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Duke of Marlborough, and several other Peers. A full and ample discussion ensued, and eventually the bill was read the second time.

Lord Carnarvon, on Tuesday, made the promised statement of the Government's policy in relation to the Gold Coast, which was, in substance, that England should retain her possessions there and cultivate a policy of alliance with Ashantees. The Boundaries of Archdeaconries and Rural Deaneries Bill, the Colonial Clergy Bill, the Betting Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£13,000,000) Bill were passed through Committee; and the Public Worship Regulation Bill was committed pro forma for the insertion of the amendments indicated by the Primate in the debate of the previous day.

Thursday being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new writ was issued, yesterday week, for the election of two new members for Stroud, notwithstanding an effort made to suspend it. The condition of the dwellings of working people in London was the subject of an important discussion, a remedial bill being proposed by the Government; and the prohibition of the sale of liquors on Sunday in Ireland was brought forward by means of an abstract motion, which, in the end, was rejected by 210 votes against 110.

It was stated by Mr. Disraeli, on Monday, that he could not add a grant to the pension of £200 a year already assigned to the children of Dr. Livingstone, but he would consider the claims of some other relatives. There were a great many petitions on the Licensing Bill, the majority of them being against any change of the system under the present Act. When the second reading was called Mr. Melly moved an amendment, which would have negatived the measure; but, after considerable discussion, Mr. Melly withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read the second time.

The business on Tuesday was of limited interest. It was announced by Mr. Cross that the Committee on the Licensing Bill would not be taken until the Thursday after the Whitsuntide recess. The subjects discussed were the exemptions of the law officers of the Crown from the Constitutional rule which insists on members of Parliament vacating their seats on taking office; the relative salaries of the officers of the Lords and Commons; the case of an Irish Ribbonman imprisoned under a summary warrant; and Mr. Whalley's committal for contempt of court, which last subject was cut short by a count-out.

The House was occupied at its afternoon sitting on Wednesday with a debate on the Household Franchise in Counties Bill, introduced by Mr. Trevelyan. The second reading was negatived by 287 to 173 votes. The Working Men's Dwelling Bill was read the second time, and the Innkeepers' Liability Bill was talked out.

On Thursday the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was read the second time. The Registration of Births and Deaths Bill was read the second time, upon an undertaking given by Mr. Solator-Booth that he would assent to certain alterations when the bill was in Committee, which were intended to meet the objections made by Dr. Lyon Playfair. The Juries Bill was then considered in Committee, and occupied the attention of the members for nearly the remainder of the sitting.

The Select Committee on the Metropolitan Building Act's met on Wednesday, and selected Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as chairman. The Committee are to meet on Tuesday next to proceed with the measure.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will begin, at the London University, on July 7, the medical inspection taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Henceforward, by approval of her Majesty, the 99th Foot will be styled the Duke of Edinburgh's Regiment, and will bear on its second, or regimental, colour the coronet and cypher of his Royal Highness.

Princess Dora d'Istria has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Italian Heraldic-Genealogical Academy in consequence of her publication of her work, "The Albanians in Roumania," the history of the Ghika Princes.

With Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., in the chair, the fifty-ninth anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution was held last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. Speeches were delivered by the chairman, by Mr. Horsley, K.A., Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Twells, M.P., and Sir Henry Thompson; and subscriptions to the amount of £1940 were announced.

It seems that the value of the old china presented by Mr. Robert Lang to the Bristol Corporation has been over-estimated, probably from the supposition that his offer embraced the whole of his collection, instead of being limited to pieces manufactured at Bristol and Plymouth. Mr. Lang, who, we learn from the local papers, is very sensitive on the matter of this over-estimation, modestly fixes the worth of his gift at £600.

The struggle between masters and men in the colliery districts has continued, during the week, with varying fortunes, causing great fluctuations in the price of coals.—The lock-out of the agricultural labourers continues, and appears to extend rather than to diminish in area. It is stated that nearly 5000 labourers left England alone during the month of April. Many of these have gone from Oxfordshire and the adjoining counties

MAY MEETINGS.

Chief among the meetings of societies for religious and benevolent purposes recently held are the following:—

Lord Aberdeen presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the London City Mission. The report showed that 427 missionaries had been employed during the year—an increase of ten on the year preceding. The number was wrongly given as 147 last week. Both the legacies and the subscriptions received during the year were in excess of previous incomes from such sources. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Wm. Curling, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the mission were put and carried.

The anniversary meeting of the Sunday School Union was held the same day, in Exeter Hall—Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presiding. The report stated that the total of metropolitan and provincial auxiliary schools was 4075, representing 96,743 teachers and 847,185 scholars. This extension had been going on year by year, and the number of teachers and scholars had more than doubled since the census of 1851. Among the speakers were the Rev. Paxton Hood, the Rev. Mark Pearce, Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., and Pastor Tenvi, of Sweden.

The annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was held the same afternoon, at St. James's Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury occupying the chair. The report and financial statement, which were read by Mr. Speck, the hon. secretary, showed the total receipts of the past year as £58,955, and the expenditure as £49,656. The total increase in the receipts as compared with last year were £10,555. During the past year seventeen grants had become vacant, and 105 new grants had been made. The existing grants are 577 to clergymen, and 221 to lay assistants. To sustain these an income of £64,644 is required. The receipts included £4000 from the four sons of the late Mr. Wright, of Derby, in memory of their father, who had also been a most liberal supporter of this society. The Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the noble chairman, and others, addressed the meeting.

The general annual Wesleyan missionary meeting was held in Exeter Hall—Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Bradford, being in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the year were £167,995 (the largest annual amount ever raised by the society), and the payments £166,458. The report spoke of the operations of the society and referred to losses sustained through the death of friends.—The annual meeting on behalf of the Wesleyan home missions was held in the City-road Chapel, the chair being taken by Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. The financial report read by the treasurer, the Rev. J. W. Greeves, stated that in 1856, when the fund was re-organised, the income amounted to £11,000, while it now amounts to £30,000. There is, however, a debt of £9000.

Earl Russell took the chair, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, and in his address argued strongly in favour of religious teaching in schools. Mr. Forster, who also spoke, held that denominational teaching had but little effect in making children theologians and controversialists, but that the primary principles which were instilled into their minds were love to God and duty to one's neighbour. Dean Stanley paid a tribute to the services of Lord Russell in connection with education; and the meeting was subsequently addressed by Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Aberdeen, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and others. The report stated that the work of the society had been considerable during the past year, but that the income did not keep pace with the expenditure.

The annual meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society was held on Monday, at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The Rev. Mr. White read the report detailing the work of the society during the year on the Continent and in the colonies, which had been of a more successful and satisfactory character than usual. The total income for the year from all sources had been £35,238, showing an increase of £4222 over the preceding year. The chairman, the Bishop of Goulburn, the Bishop Suffragan of Guildford, and others, addressed the meeting.

The anniversary of the distribution of scholars' prizes to the Ragged School Union took place at Exeter Hall on Monday night—Sir R. W. Carden in the chair—when a choir was formed of 600 young people now in service receiving prizes, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, Bishop Ryan, the Rev. George Pearse (who addressed the children), and the Rev. William Cadman, M.A. The boys and girls taking prizes were from sixty-four schools in London and its suburbs. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who arrived at a late period in the evening, was received with great cheering, and closed the proceedings with a characteristic address.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Free Hospital was held, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to about £2675, including a fifth donation of £1000 from "D.G."

The Society for the Suppression of Mendicancy held its anniversary meeting on Monday. According to the report, which was adopted, the number of metropolitan paupers decreased during the past year from 109,851 to 105,795. The number of applicants relieved by the society's tickets was 6683, being 445 more than were relieved the year before. By the aid of the society 586 vagrants have been apprehended, of whom 374 were committed to prison, the others being discharged with a caution. Twenty-two well-known impostors also had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The anniversary meeting of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday, at Freemasons' Tavern—the Earl of Shrewsbury in the chair. The subscriptions, including 50 gr. from the chairman, amounted to £2100.

On the following day the Earl of Shrewsbury presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, when £8050 was subscribed, being the largest sum ever collected on behalf of this institution.

At the biennial festival in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, £1550 was subscribed.

The annual gathering of the Young Men's Christian Association took place on Tuesday. The meeting of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution was held at the Hanover-square Rooms—Lord Ebury presiding, and the Duke of Westminster being amongst the speakers. The Bishop of Oxford took the chair at the meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Institute; and the Bishop of Ripon at the yearly gathering of the Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided at the meeting of the Home Missionary Society.

The Duke of Norfolk has given £1000 towards the purchase of an organ for St. Mary's Roman Catholic church at Sheffield.

Arguments for a reduction of newspaper postage, to meet the case of the smaller journals, have been urged upon the Postmaster-General by a large number of provincial publishers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. John Farley Leith, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Alfred Wills, Q.C., have been appointed Benchers of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Jonas, who has been Governor of Newgate fifty years, has sent in his resignation.

The boating season was opened on the river Lea last Saturday with a procession of boats composed of the clubs represented on the River Lea Clubs Committee.

A donation of 100 gs. has been voted by the Company of Clothworkers to the Palestine Exploration Fund, in aid of their operations at Jerusalem, and of the survey of the Holy Land.

On the premises of Messrs. Dyer and Robson, of East Greenwich, an explosion of composition stars, or pellets of a bright-burning mixture used in the manufacture of rockets, took place, killing one girl and terribly scorching another.

The first of the series of floral exhibitions, which add so much to the attractions of the Crystal Palace during the summer months, took place last Saturday, and drew together thousands of people.

Compensation to the amount of £100 was on Monday granted by a common jury, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of a journeyman carpenter who had been bitten by a dog belonging to an innkeeper at Dulwich.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the works of the late Mr. Owen Jones was held at 16, Carlton House-terrace, on Monday, at which it was resolved that the deceased gentleman's great services to decorative art should be recognised by a suitable memorial. A liberal subscription was entered into.

It was resolved, at a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners of 1851, held at Marlborough House last Saturday, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, that the series of International Exhibitions shall be discontinued after the closing of the present Exhibition, in October. The Commissioners at the same time entered on a consideration as to the best means of utilising the buildings as public museums and galleries of science and art.

In the metropolis 2447 births and 1337 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 38 more and the latter 170 less than the average numbers. One person died from small-pox, 44 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea. The mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was only 44 deg., and was 7 deg. below the average for the corresponding period in fifty years.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,928, of whom 34,368 were in workhouses and 63,570 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 8814, 12,023, and 31,995 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 633, of whom 416 were men, 185 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

The municipal banquet at the Mansion House is to be repeated this year. There will be a large selection from the Mayors of England and Wales, the whole of the Scotch Provosts, and the Mayors of Ireland. To meet these gentlemen a number of Peers and Members of Parliament from the three countries will be invited, in addition to the Court of Aldermen and the chairmen of committees. The banquet will take place on Wednesday, June 3.

The spring meeting of the National Rifle Association took place last Saturday—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The details of the prize meeting at Wimbledon, which is to open on July 6, were discussed at some length. The additions to the prize-list represent nearly £1000, and it is the best which the association has ever been enabled to offer. The Council, having judged it necessary to deal with the question of telescopes, wished it to be clearly understood that what is commonly called "coaching" will be strictly forbidden.

The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, instituted to reward distinguished merit in promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce, has been awarded for the present year to O. Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., "for his researches in connection with the laws of heat, and the practical applications of them to furnaces used in the arts; and for his improvements in the manufacture of iron; and generally for the services rendered by him in connection with economisation of fuel in its various applications to manufactures and the arts."

The fund being raised at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and an influential executive committee for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous famine in Bengal and Behar has nearly reached the sum of £100,000. Of this £80,000 has been transmitted to Calcutta. A gratifying communication was received by the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, inclosing a sum of £1041 13s. 4d. subscribed by the colonists in British Guiana. A fifteenth donation of £100 from the subscribers of what Lord Lawrence called "the inexhaustible Quiver" has been forwarded to the fund, and Mr. Arthur Byass has contributed £500.

By permission of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland a meeting, very influentially attended, was held, on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of the Duke of Teck, at Stafford House, to consider the question of the East African slave trade. Resolutions were passed condemning the slave trade as "not only ruinous to Africa, but as entirely opposed to the interests of civilised countries, preventing as it does the introduction and spread of Christianity and civilisation," declaring that it was incumbent on the nation to continue the policy pursued by the Government in dealing with the West African slave trade, which gave rise to the mission of Sir Bartle Frere, and expressing a hope that it would be prosecuted to a successful issue. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir John Glover, Dr. Moffat, and Mr. H. M. Stanley were among the speakers.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards to the amount of £224 were granted to life-boat crews of the institution for services rendered during the past month, and other rewards were voted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments to the amount of £2860 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions to the society were announced, amongst which was £25 collected by some friends at Foo-chow-foo, China. The English residents at St. Petersburg had asked and received the co-operation of the institution in the building of the two life-boats which they had presented to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on the occasion of their marriage, which boats are to be placed by their Royal Highnesses at the disposal of the Russian Life-Boat Society. It is well known that the Duke of Edinburgh takes considerable interest in the welfare of the life-boat cause. A new life-boat had been sent to Skegness, on the coast of Lincolnshire; and life-boat establishments were ordered to be formed at Cresswell (Northumberland) and Seascale (Cumberland). Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to the coast.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The result of the race for the Guineas still leaves the Derby a very open question. Atlantic did not beat Reverberation easily enough to make it a certainty that their positions will not be reversed at Epsom; and, with the exception of Ecossais, there was nothing much behind them. The last-named has since become very lame in one of his hind legs, and, as he is only half fit, the necessary stoppage in his work must prove fatal to any little chance he may have possessed. Of the remainder, Spectator is not engaged in the great event, and we are scarcely likely to hear much more of such very "rough outsiders" as Whitehall, Boscobel, Vincent, Trent, Lacy, and Dukedom, albeit Boscobel is said to be susceptible of great improvement, all of which he will thoroughly need, as he was beaten some twenty lengths from the winner. Then Mr. Merry's quartet does not give much promise of another Doncaster coup; indeed, we believe we are right in saying that that gentleman has not a good three-year-old in his stable; and we are getting a little tired of the "only half-trained" excuse for George Frederick, which we fully expect to hear again after the Derby. Feu d'Amour, who on his two-year-old form would possess a wonderful chance, is suffering from cracked heels; while it is fairly argued that the undefeated Novateur has "beaten nothing." Couronne de Fer, on the strength of some good two-mile gallops, has returned to something like his old price in the betting; but Mr. Padwick and Matthew Dawson are scarcely the men to sell a Derby winner out of the stable. Then, despite Tipster's defeat of Atlantic at York, his two-year-old form will not bear a thorough investigation; and as a second trial is said to prove Aquilo to be slightly superior to the Two Thousand winner, the prophets will have a more difficult task than usual this year.

The racing on the Thursday and Friday at Newmarket was not so good as on the earlier days; still there were some very interesting events. Minister and Peeping Tom met at level weights in a sweepstakes over the R.M., and the easy defeat of the latter fully confirmed the City and Suburban form. The First Spring Two-Year Old Stakes brought out a field of nineteen, and introduced us to about the best youngster that has been seen in public during the present season. This was Chaplet, a filly by Beadsman—Madame Eglantine, and therefore own sister to such celebrities as The Palmer, Morna, and Rosicrucian. She was bought for Lord Hartington, at Sir Joseph Hawley's sale, for 1700 gs.; and at the same time Madame Eglantine, with an own sister to Chaplet at her foot, was taken by the Stud Company for 1000 gs.—a remarkably cheap purchase, as, if she has done well, the filly alone will fetch more than that sum at the next sale. In the race in question Ladylove was made favourite; but Chaplet beat her in a canter by four lengths, and would doubtless prove a worthy antagonist to the speedy Cashmere. The accident to Ecossais left George Frederick to win the Newmarket Stakes; but, as he had only the wretched Beggarman to beat, the performance makes his Blue Ribbon prospects neither better nor worse than before. Lady Roseberry ran very badly over the last half of the R.M.; and we fancy that she is a little deficient in speed, and requires a longer distance to show to advantage. The One Thousand Guineas was not a particularly interesting race, for only nine came to the post, and it was generally regarded as a mere match between La Courouse and Apology, the latter of whom has done so well since last season that she was firmly established as favourite before the fall of the flag. The talent proved perfectly correct in their selections, for La Courouse, after making the whole of the running, was caught by Apology, and suffered a clever half-length defeat. As Mr. Launde's filly stays so well, and, like her half-sister Agility, appears of a very improving sort, she is sure to run well in the Oaks; but Miss Toto has always been much superior to La Courouse, and therefore M. Lefevre has a capital chance of avenging his One Thousand defeat. Mr. Merry's stable appears quite out of form, and Lady Bothwell, a good two-year-old performer, was beaten off last. Two very unusual circumstances occurred during the week. A match was made over the yearling course, which is only about a quarter of a mile in length; and, in another match, Fairy Form carried only 5 st. 3 lb., which is 4 lb. less than the lowest weight recognised in racing.

For some seasons past the Chester Cup has been gradually losing its position as one of the principal spring handicaps, and last year there was scarcely any betting upon it until within a few days of its decision. We are glad to see that a reaction seems to have taken place, and for weeks past a long list of quotations has regularly appeared. The racing on the first day was uncommonly good; but, though the weather was all that could be wished, the attendance of spectators was smaller than usual. Oxonian found the mile and a quarter in the Grosvenor Stakes a little too far for him, and sustained a clever defeat from Encore; and the victory of the Miss Hawthorn colt in the Belgrave Cup put the friends of Organist in high feather, as he gave the "nameless one" 16 lb. and an easy beating a few weeks ago. The two-year-old racing was also very interesting. The Mostyn Stakes was won by Telescope, who just caught The Fakenham Ghost in the last few strides. The former is by Speculum—Remembrance, and is therefore an own brother to that very speedy filly Memoria; while The Fakenham Ghost is an admirable specimen of Mr. Somerville's clever nomenclature, being by Suffolk—Fiction. Bonny Blue Eye, who won the Vale Royal Stakes, is another very highly-connected lady, as she is by Lord Clifden—Bonny Blink, and therefore own sister to Hawthornden, who won the St. Leger in 1870. The same filly commenced proceedings on Wednesday by winning another race; and, having noted that Zanzibar's Derby chance was completely extinguished by his miserable exhibition in the Sixth Beaufort Biennial, we may pass on to the Chester Cup. Despite his knack of breaking blood-vessels, The Preacher (7 st. 9 lb.) started first favourite; but the open character of the race may be imagined from the fact that ten horses were backed at 14 to 1 and under. Before they passed the Stand the second time the favourite dropped away, having burst another blood-vessel, "his custom always of an afternoon," and soon afterwards Cingalina (7 st. 8 lb.) also fell back, having been a good deal out about in getting round some of the turns. Five furlongs from home Imporer (6 st. 8 lb.) was beaten; and Mont Valerien led into the straight. In a few strides further, however, Organist (6 st. 6 lb.) dashed past him and, quickly disposing of Leolinus (5 st. 9 lb.), won easily by two lengths. Bertram (8 st. 2 lb.) finished the same distance behind Leolinus. The Colonel (7 st. 12 lb.) found the distance much too far for him, and Suleiman (7 st. 11 lb.) and Imporer (6 st. 8 lb.) also ran very badly. We had almost omitted to mention that, in the Dee Stand Welter Cup, Aragon and Bras de Fer fell heavily, but Bruckshaw and J. Osborne, who rode them, happily escaped any serious injuries.

For some little time past it has been apparent that Cook has not been playing billiards at all in his usual grand style, and this was fully confirmed by the hollow defeat he received from T. Taylor on Friday week. The match, which took place at the Guildhall Tavern, was 1000 up, and the champion attempted to concede the very long start of 300 points. Taylor at once got away with contributions of 45, 59, and 45, and reached 534

to 64; and from this point the game proceeded very evenly, the younger player winding up with two grand all-round breaks of 75 and 48, and winning by exactly half the game, after two hours' play. There is no question that Taylor had far too much start; but, at the same time, we never saw him play so well. He never hesitated to go for a difficult shot if there was a good game left on; yet, from first to last, he showed the greatest generalship and caution, and gave many judicious misses, even when it appeared impossible that he could lose. The red ball was a very bad one, seldom running truly, and this appeared to demoralise Cook; but a rest from his incessant travelling about the country to play exhibition matches will doubtless restore him to his very best form.

THE MISSION TO YARKUND.

The remote and secluded country of Eastern Turkestan, consisting of the provinces of Yarkund and Kashgar, has lately been put in diplomatic communication with the British Indian Government. The mission of Mr. T. Douglas Forsyth, C.B., to the present ruler of those Mohammedan States, Yakoob Khan, who has lately obtained the higher title of Ameer instead of Atalik Ghazeh, is of some political and commercial importance. The provinces now visited by a British Envoy were, until some ten or twelve years ago, part of the vast Chinese empire, from which, indeed, they are separated by vast deserts. They are situated in the very centre of Asia, and surrounded on three sides—north, west, and south—by unbroken ranges of mountains, some of the highest in the world. These are the Thian Shan, or Celestial Mountains, which separate Eastern Turkestan from Siberia; the Bolor Dag and Pamir table-land, to the west, shutting it up from the plains of the Oxus and Jaxartes (Amoo and Syr Daria); and the ranges of the Karakorum and Kuen-Lin, outer ramparts of the Himalayas, dividing Yarkund from Thibet and the valley of the Upper Indus, beyond Cashmere. The rivers of Yarkund and Kashgar flow eastward in the direction of China, but are lost in lakes of the desert. In ancient times—that is to say, from the fifth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era—there was much commerce with this part of the world. The population, reckoned to be several millions, have attained a fair degree of Oriental civilisation. It is hoped that British manufactures and Indian products may be introduced to compete with those sent by Russian traders from Khokand. Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Shaw, and Dr. G. Henderson, three or four years ago, made their way into Eastern Turkestan, then but little known, and friendly messages were exchanged between Yakoob Khan and our Indian Government. The special Embassy now in that country, sent by Lord Northbrook last autumn, reached Yarkund on Nov. 8, and went on to Kashgar on the 20th. We were furnished by one of its members—Captain E. H. Chapman, R.A.—with some good sketches of the mountain country over which they travelled, from Leh, in Ladak or Middle Thibet, up the Shyok valley, the stupendous glaciers of that region, and the Karakorum Pass, at a height of 18,000 feet. Several other of his sketches, from Cashmere, from Leh, from the Alpine road beyond, and from the city of Yarkund and Yanghi Shahr, are presented in this week's paper. The current May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a description by Captain Chapman of the city bazaar at Yarkund, which our readers will like to peruse.

Kashmere or Cashmere, the Indian province which adjoins the Punjab to the north, has often been described, with its capital, Srinuggur, on the Jhelum river. The situation of that town, once populous and wealthy, is exceedingly picturesque. Our view of it is from a photograph. It stands amidst several waters—the winding river, the ancient canals, and a lake two or three miles broad, with steep hills or cliffs around it, and with the mountains in the distance. The old houses on the river banks, though ruinous, have a quaintly engaging aspect. Their sloping roofs of bark are covered with earth, in which tufts of grass, weeds, and wild flowers grow abundantly. The projecting balconies and latticed windows show beautiful wood-carving. The province, ruled by a Maharajah feudatory to the British Indian empire, is said to be very badly governed. But the Maharajah did his best to help this expedition.

Ladak, the country east of Cashmere, is the upper valley of the great river Indus, but is a portion of Thibet, inhabited by Mongolians, who profess the Buddhist religion of the Lamas. The climate is intensely dry and cold, from the immense elevation of the country, which is a mere niche amongst the lofty mountains. Captain Chapman sends photographs of the palace, of the Lamas' monastery at Hemis, and of the bazaar in the town of Leh. We gave, some two or three months since, an illustration of a Buddhist festival masquerade in the monastery of Hemis, not far from Leh.

The route from Leh to Yarkund, which Mr. Forsyth and his companions travelled in October, was described in our former notices of this subject. It is tremendously difficult and toilsome. We cannot believe that it will ever be made convenient for ordinary traffic. One of the views here given shows the party at breakfast in the Sasser Pass, 17,000 ft. above the sea level. Their way for eighteen miles lay through glaciers to which those of Switzerland are nothing. In some places there was danger from the deep crevasses hidden beneath soft fresh snow. But the travellers got over this pass without any disaster, using yaks or Thibet oxen instead of horses or mules. They were glad of a hot breakfast in that bleak place, after so much fatigue.

Besides the tent in which they lodged at each day's encampment, they had the akoe of their Kirghiz followers, in which the gentlemen would sit to smoke a quiet pipe, after dinner or supper. This akoe, mentioned on a previous occasion, is something between a tent and a hut. It is round, with a low domed roof, having a hole at top for the chimney. The wall is of willow wands, so interlaced that they can be opened as wicker-work or folded together for carriage. The roof is of long rods, which are laid upon the top of the wall, meeting a hoop in the middle above. The whole is covered with thick white felt. It is portable, easily set up, and a comfortable shelter. Two yaks conveyed it on the road; it was erected in ten minutes, and a dozen persons could find room in it, reclining on carpets and cushions. A hole dug in the ground, beneath the central opening in the roof, was the fireplace to warm the dwelling.

Yarkund, the commercial capital of the Eastern Turkestan country, is situated in lat. N. 38 deg. 25 min., long. E. 77 deg. 12 min., and on ground 3800 ft. above the sea. It is probable that this ancient city has not been much changed since the time of Marco Polo, five centuries and a half ago. It is built entirely of mud, and is surrounded by a mud wall from 25 ft. to 30 ft. high, in which are five gateways. Fifty small bastions provide flanking defence along an extent of three miles and a half in circuit. The population has been variously estimated at from 35,000 upwards; it probably averages some 40,000. Here it is that the merchant from India, bringing bales of British manufactured goods, would encounter the competition of Russian trade. Chintzes and cotton cloths from Manchester and Moscow are exposed in the same stalls; silk traders from the Punjab fraternise with Nogai dealers from Tashkend. The market is held once a week, on Thursdays, when nearly all

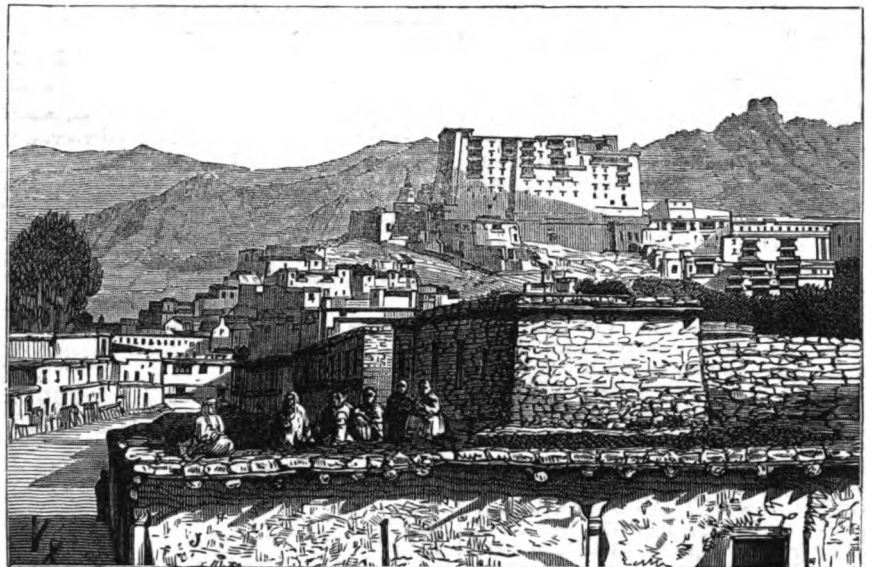


THE MISSION TO YARKUND AND KASHGAR: THE CITY OF YARKUND.

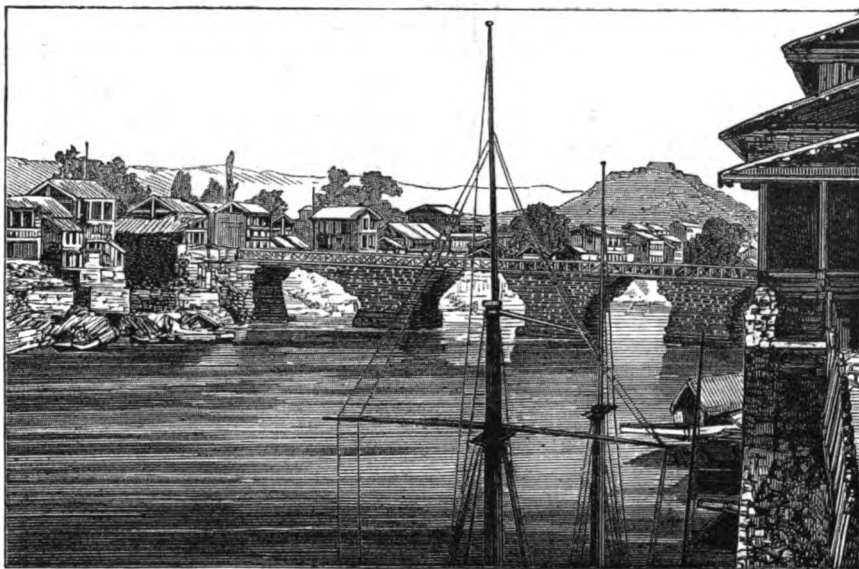
THE MISSION TO YARKUND AND KASHGAR.



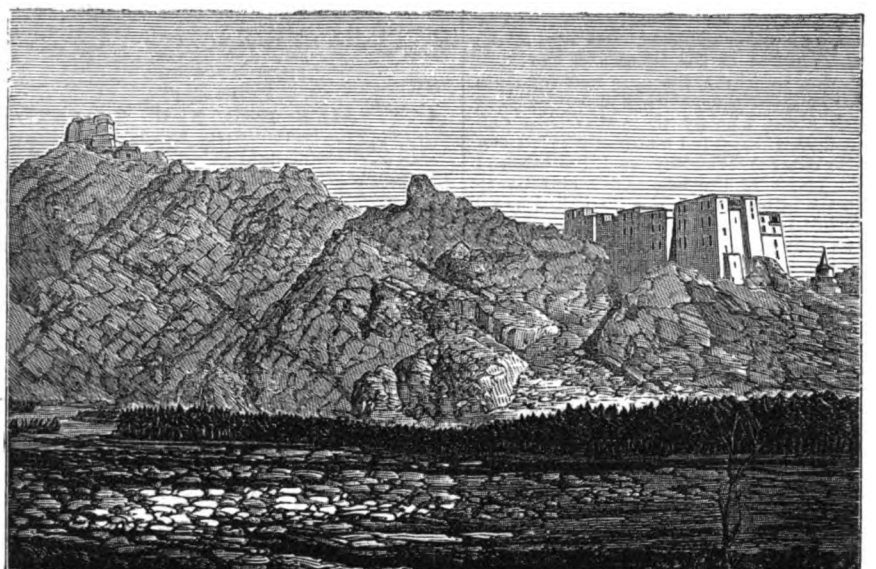
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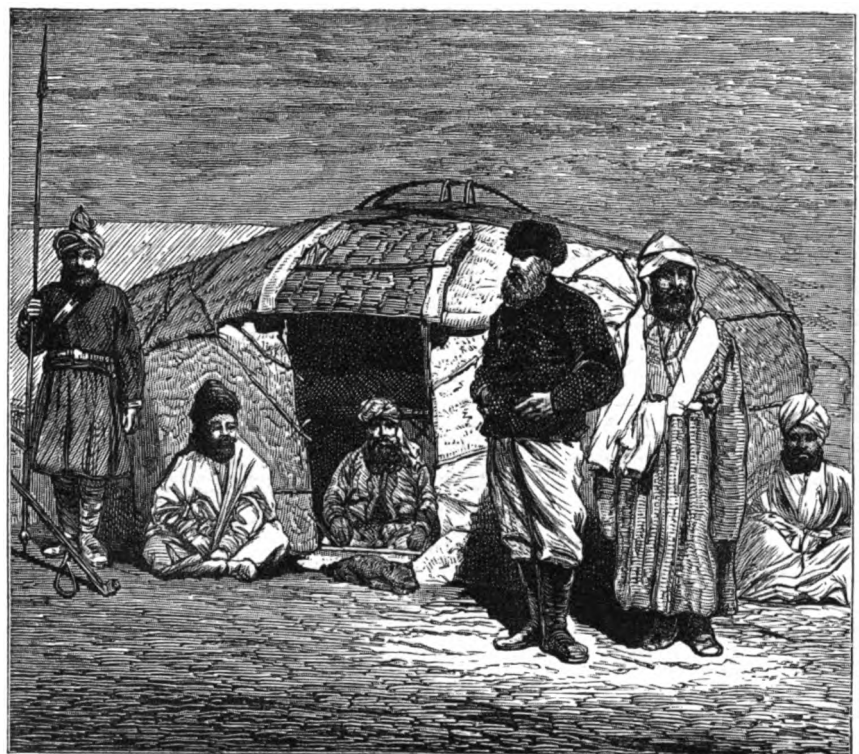
BAZAAR AT LEH, MIDDLE THIBET.



SRINUGGUR, CASHMERE.



PALACE AND CONVENT OF LAMAR, NEAR LEH.



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SKETCHES AT THE MULE AND DONKEY SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE MULE AND DONKEY SHOW.

The Crystal Palace entertains and exhibits a variety of distinguished visitors. If that foolish city officer, Dogberry of Messina, with his colleague Verges, had been among them on Wednesday week, his merits would there have been duly recognised. "Oh! that he had been here to write me down an ass!" would not then have been a vain aspiration. The writing down of asses and eke of mules—or let us borrow a nice word from the costermongers, to speak of the two classes as mules and "mokes"—was the official business of that day. "Moke," by-the-way, is derived from the Arabic, as well as "box" from "bakshish;" and we see no objection to its permitted use. A benevolent and evangelical peer of the realm has just declared that he is as proud to call himself an honorary costermonger as to be a Knight of the Garter. And why should he not? when it is a compliment to enrol the noblest Englishman in the Company of Fishmongers. "Do you know me, my lord?" "Excellent well; thou art a fishmonger." "I, my lord!" "No? then I would thou wert as honest a man." So let us speak of the "coaster;" and, whatever we say of him, we may surely say as much of his ass, his moke, or his donkey, whichever you please to call it. There is a good time coming for these patient, modest, unassuming beasts of service. History and poetry shall yet be heard to exalt their fame. "He brays, the laureate of the long-eared kind," shall not in future be the blameless bard's reproach. The solid virtues of this animal, his sobriety, meekness, integrity, and Scottish shrewdness, nurtured on a thistle diet, will no longer be mistaken for dullness. Few of our dumb companions have a more genuine sense of humour, or truer perception of human character. Could they but tell us what they think of us, it were profitable for some of us to hear. "Thou, too, art an ass," one might say; or classically, *Et tu, Brute!* "I, you brute!" the indignant biped would reply. Then comes the moke's rejoinder, "I would thou wert as honest a beast." If, indeed, the ass knoweth his rider or driver, the opinion he may secretly have of that individual is a mystery, like the private judgment of Montaigne's cat upon her master.

This fascinating theme, like that of our late discourse upon the excellent goose, hath seduced an idle pen into the devious paths of moral philosophy, whence it is time to escape. The Mokes and Mules—we rank the pure asinine breed as higher, for the other is but a mongrel—mustered at the Crystal Palace of Sydenham, in all their best looks. They are much obliged to Mr. F. W. Wilson, superintendent of the natural history department, for inviting them to this *belle assemblée*, or for making its arrangements. Prizes of £10 and below were offered in eight classes—namely, mules of fourteen hands' stature; smaller mules; male donkeys, or jack-asses; females, or jenny-asses; English males; English females; English neutrals, or geldings; and donkeys of any other variety, not including those of mankind. Mr. S. Lang and Mr. W. Lort were the judges. Our reporter is not the promised poet laureate of that deserving species; but he feels it due to his fellow-creatures to notice two or three of them upon this occasion. One belongs to his friend in Regent's Park, the friend of the public, of man and beast, Mr. A. Bartlett, superintendent of the Zoological Gardens. It was a beautiful little mule, with a coat of black velvet, the offspring of an Exmoor pony and a Spanish Donkey, which are two very good breeds. Another popular gentleman, Mr. G. W. Moore, of the firm Moore and Burgess, St. James's Hall (late Christy Minstrels), sent a very pretty mule to be shown; but this pet of "Bones" had broken knees, and was thereby denied a prize.

The Great Ass Interest seemed to be looking up, especially in the persons of a pair of the gigantic Poitou breed; one of them, No. 23, standing 14 hands 1 in. high, with stout limbs and mighty joints. One was reminded of Edward the Black Prince, and of the Plantagenet wars in that French province 500 years ago. This stalwart *ânerie*, to coin such a word, is quite worthy of that chivalry in the field of fight between two neighbour nations. Thence passing on to Spain, the land of Sancho's Dapple as well as of the Knight's Rosinante, it appeared, in spite of the Carlists and the Intransigents, there were some fine donkeys to be spared from that romantic country. They had crossed the Bay of Biscay, like any other panish magnates or grandees, to receive, with characteristic national gravity, the best compliments of the English people. Still, for all that and all that, we believe in the Cockney coster's moke, of which many were exhibited by their happy owners. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who won a third prize in class 7, may not, perhaps, be reckoned, with Lord Shaftesbury, as an honorary member of that guild. But there could be little hesitation in admitting the name of Mr. Thomas Moakson; or the practical experience of animals used to draw a cart-load of greenstuff, "a ton weight of it, easy, from King's-cross to Golden-lane in forty-five minutes." The certificates of what they could do, and what they had done, were far beyond Dogberry's glorification of himself. That a moke can trot eight miles in the hour, and even twelve miles an hour, is a fact which ought, by some means, to be made known to the horsey mind. Thirty miles a day, the average steady work for some of our asinine clients, was pronounced by Ancient Pistol to be the utmost performance of those "pack-horses, and hollow pampered jades of Asia," rejected by him with such fierce contempt. But we care not what he has to say. "Know we not galloway nags?" The mules, as well as the asses, were recorded to have done marvellous feats on the road. One mule, belonging to Mr. James Cole, had trotted from North Devon to London in forty-two hours; another, in forty-eight hours, had made a journey of 220 miles, conveying four passengers with luggage. Mr. C. L. Sutherland, as breeder and owner of the finest mules, contributed much to this exhibition.

The sketches we have engraved need a few words of explanation. At the top of the page, in the middle, is the head of Mr. Bartlett's mule, pretty black Jess, "a dear little beast," says our artist in his notes. To the left, at the top, is a prize English jackass, with his hair unclipped. To the right are a pair of Spanish donkeys, male and female; the former sent by Mr. C. L. Sutherland, the latter by Mr. E. Wilson. Below is represented an amusing scene, when the costermongers incited their beasts to kick, which rather enlivened the crowd of spectators. Lower down we see the judges, taking account of the merits of the English gelding class. The gentleman to the left is a triumphant prize-winner. A coloured ribbon is about to be given, to decorate the animal esteemed worthy of this token. At the bottom of the page is the great French ass of Poitou, shaggy as a bear, strong and stubborn, with two boys in vain striving to move him. Mr. Henry Ballard, with his prize jenny (her name is Flying Scud, No. 54), appears on the other side.

Sir David Lionel Salomons, Bart., has been gazetted as Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Kent.

An international horse show has been held this week at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester. The sum of £1200 was offered in prizes, and there were thirty-four classes.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

Amidst the great dearth in this exhibition of works of high aim, whether religious or classical, the "Prometheus Bound" (687), by Mr. W. B. Richmond, the son of the Academician, acquires an importance beyond the interest it would always command in virtue of its bold conception and execution, and its no less daring dimensions. The picture must measure about 20 ft. high, and one naturally asks "What will he do with it?" seeing how rare is the present demand for monumental work on this scale, and that its subject limits its use to the mural decoration of some secular building only. The composition represents the nude Titan chained to a precipitous peak of rock in mid ocean, at early dawn, the thin crescent moon being near the horizon. Sea-gulls circle about the rock, but there is no vulture or eagle at its horrible meal. The grizzled head of Prometheus is bent forward in intense thought, prying into the far-off future. The idea of mere physical endurance is dismissed; nor is the intention that of representing a being of superhuman craft, who outwitted Zeus; the artist's conception is evidently a far nobler one—i.e., that of the primal benefactor of mankind, the inventor and discoverer living before his time and condemned to a solitary life of martyrdom. The colouring of the dark-hued figure and the background is arbitrary, but not more so than the ideal nature of the subject justifies. Such a grandiose figure can scarcely fail to recall the creations of Michael Angelo, yet we recognise no plagiarism. The picture altogether is a credit to our school, and singularly honourable to the young painter, especially when we consider how small is the encouragement for such work.

Neither Mr. Briton Rivière nor Mr. Heywood Hardy can be regarded as particularly fortunate in the classical themes they have lighted upon. Both being animal-painters, the human figures they have introduced are, as might be expected, invested with secondary importance and interest, thereby increasing the inherent improbability of the Greek fables selected. Mr. Briton Rivière's "Apollo" (260), is but an insignificant "sun-god," as he lolls rather awkwardly against a pine-trunk, charming with his lyre Admetus's flocks of goats, and drawing lions and lynxes from the dark glen to his feet, and even the timid deer from their haunts in the pine wood. The best touches in the picture are the catlike fawning and half-doing gestures of the feline creatures, the scintillation of their eyes in the darkness, and the listening attitude of the hares as they sit erect in their form, with pricked ears. A more solid mode of painting is adopted in the figure of Apollo than is usual with this artist, but not in other parts of the picture. Mr. Rivière is more at home in his able study of a lioness sleeping at the mouth of a cave, entitled "Genius Loci" (520). Mr. Heywood Hardy's picture (710) representing Ulysses in feigned madness ploughing the seashore with a horse and bull yoked together, is a little opaque and dry technically. Here again the painting of the dun-coloured horse—studied apparently, and very properly, from the Elgin frieze—is more admirable than that of the human figure, the sudden and violent effort of Ulysses to avoid trampling on his infant son being somewhat ungainly. Classical in its characteristics also, though exclusively decorative in aim and treatment, is Mr. A. Moore's figure of a maiden in Greek costume walking along fretted sands by the seashore, entitled "Shells" (936). The contours have antique grace, and the warm and cool greys compose a most agreeable harmony. Hanging as a pendant to this, in the Lecture-Room, is another decorative figure, by Mr. Armstrong, "A Girl Watching a Tortoise" (1054), which, though less complete in modelling, and less well balanced in the disposition of light and dark colours, has passages of much elegance.

Of historical painting proper—that is to say, the representation of actual events—there is as great a dearth as of poetic art. Almost the only example we have not mentioned is "The Morning before Flodden" (509), by Mr. John Faed, a careful work, which, however, would gain with more of the ease and play of hand and colour of the artist's brother, the R.A. But there are several pictures the scenes, costumes, and accessories of which belong to the past. Mr. C. Green, in a large composition (1022), shows a number of civic dignitaries at the entrance of a city, advancing to welcome and proffer their allegiance to the Emperor Maximilian in an "Address," and by presentation of the keys of the city gates and other ceremonial pageantry. There is much meritorious painting here; but the picture lacks light and shade, and the absence of the Emperor is like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark; nor is this deficiency fully compensated by the humorous or otherwise interesting character of the spectators, as in Mr. Marks's picture of last year, with a similar motive, called "Waiting for the Procession." There is very genuine, unforced pathos, as well as a beautiful twilight effect, in Mr. P. R. Morris's originally conceived incident entitled "The End of the Journey" (1020). An aged veteran, in his old, threadbare Georgian regimentals, has returned from one of the rounds he makes as a pedlar, and sits, tired and worn, on the case containing his wares, by the brink of a stream. His granddaughter stands near him, with the old military drum she beats to summon customers. To them approaches the ferry-boat (with the village Charon, it may be, for the old man) that is to convey them to the opposite bank, where in the quiet gloaming nestle a few cottages and a narrow churchyard. Sentiment less masculine but true and tender, combined with an exquisitely delicate sense of beauty, will be found in No. 584, by Mr. A. Hughes—"black stoled and hooded" nuns in a boat conveying a fair girl, in the white robes of her novicehood, across a stream to a convent seclusion almost hidden amongst thick foliage—bearing her away from a sorrowing mother, a sister, and a noble-looking young man standing on the foreground bank. "Pilgrims Setting Out for Canterbury—time of Chaucer" (982), by Mr. Boughton, presents a double attraction in its extensive spring landscape, with the trees and meads in fullest bloom and flower, and in the quaintly yet unaffectedly ancient aspect of the figures that are dotted about. In a road in the middle distance leading to a mediæval town the main stream of pilgrims are seen trudging along; but two have left the beaten track to pray at a shrine in the foreground, and two others are assisted by fair village maidens to fill their water-bottles at a well. It is pleasant to witness such sympathy with old English life and literature from an American artist; we could, however, have wished to see pilgrims more expressive of the widely diverse characters drawn by old Dan Chaucer. "Paris, 1793" (523), by Mr. Pott—a tumbril passing along with its wretched victims for the guillotine amidst the savage populace—is revolting in its force of realisation. Something of the grime and ugliness of this picture has got into the artist's ignoble version of "The Dismissal of Cardinal Wolsey" (1380). Mr. Storey is delightful in "Grandmother's Christmas Visitors" (521)—a charming young lady smilingly alighting in the snow at a country house porch from a family coach of the last century, inside which are younger brothers and sisters full of misanthropic anticipations. "Little Swansdown" (443), so named from the boat with which she is swathed, seems to be a larger edition of the

same charming young personage. "The Blue Girls of Canterbury" (66)—a file of charity children passing the gate of the cathedral precincts, under the charge of a kindly-looking old governess—is also as nice in feeling as it is satisfactory in execution.

Mr. Wynfield's picture of a Protestant family discovered by emissaries of the Holy Inquisition holding a midnight religious service (546) is meritorious in expression and effect, but the painting is rather too smooth in texture and even in tone. A similar remark applies to "Instruction in Deportment—the Curtsey" (444). Mr. H. Wallis sends once more his long-robed Venetian merchants seated on a marble bench against a richly-stained marble dado. This time a Levantine sailor is on his knees offering for sale a small bronze of a dancing bacchante, covered with the green patina of antiquity, "From Naxos." The colouring is gorgeous and fine in quality, but the purple robes of the merchants are too positive. With mention of Mr. J. D. Watson's two very droll pictures, in a low, harmonious key of colouring—the return of a tipsy young sot to a sour-looking old mother, who prepares to receive him with the warming-pan, called "Only been with a few friends" (15), and an ancient couple trying to find what is the matter with an erratic "Old Clock" (28); Mr. J. Lidderdale's "Proscribed, 1793" (81), a priest in confinement sadly eyeing his watch; Mr. Hillingford's clever but rather showy "Mesmer" (573), at the height of his Parisian popularity; Mr. W. M. Egley's "Corporal Trim reading the sermon" (625), Mr. Holyoake's "Sanctuary" (386), Mr. W. E. Lockhart's "Don Quixote at the Puppet Show" (1431), Mr. Stannus's "Battle of the Boyne" (1348), Mr. Perugin's pleasant figure of a young woman, in charming negligé of figured chintz sacque, sipping her matutinal "Cup of Tea" (13) and Mr. S. Lucas's Cavalier truculently demanding, "Your objection, Sir" (541), we must pass to some figure-pictures from contemporary materials not hitherto noticed.

Foremost among these is Mr. Marcus Stone's picture of the comely wife of a sturdy rustic labourer, who, having brought the man's dinner, holds her babe towards him for a kiss, whilst a little toddler at her side awaits its turn for a caress. In the adjacent grounds of a neighbouring mansion a lady in black walks sad and lonely, turning a wistful gaze at the humble happy group, suggestive of the contrast implied in the title, "My Lady is a Widow and Childless" (106). The artist gains enormously by more direct contact with nature than in his previous historical illustrations. The style is larger and manlier, the effect is pure and atmospheric, and, saving a little seeking for colour and light and shade in the woman's cotton gown (which assumes, in consequence, a rather satin-like aspect), there is no artificiality of treatment whatever. Strange to say, a foreign artist—M. Tissot—sets our painters an example, in choosing English subjects so characteristic that they seem to be neglected only because they are so near at hand. It is even more strange to find a foreigner painting in a still brighter key than the highest "exhibition pitch" of our native artists, to the entire neglect of that sobriety of tone and "keeping" which usually distinguishes Continental from British pictures. But, though a very keen observer, M. Tissot, like most other of our French critics, fails in sympathy and falls into vulgar exaggeration. The peculiar types prevalent in his works—the lanky faces, crane necks, and falling shoulders—are not recognisable by us as English; they are, besides, always curiously cold and antipathetic. Then again M. Tissot conceives his effect primarily in black and white; and however gay the superadded tinting, it can hardly be regarded as "colour" in the higher artistic sense. Added to all this, M. Tissot seems to have no perception of relative pictorial values, and will paint a ship's rigging with as much mechanical precision and zest as a young lady's countenance. These remarks apply, we think, in their fullest extent, both to the artist's picture of a ball on board a man-of-war lying off Cowes (690), which, however clever in its perspective and elaboration of a thousand intricate details, is garish and almost repellent; and in the still less agreeable scene (116) under the portico of the National Gallery, with its Arctic frigidity, its good-looking but singularly uninteresting couple, and its puny Bluecoat boys, with their brimstone-colour stocken sticks of legs.

The very antipodes of this kind of painting may be found in two works by the Dutch master Israëls, where, although one cannot be wholly unconscious of the recherche for Rembrandtesque chiaroscuro, technicalities are almost entirely subordinated to the pathetic feeling with which the pictures seem to be literally instinct. One, called "Expectation" (621), shows a young Scheveningen fisherwoman, seated, making the smallest of underclothing, beside a cradle at present unoccupied. Another represents a poor mother, of the same fisher class, looking with reddened eyes forebodingly out of a cottage window at dusk. Three children are at the table, the eldest just old enough to share her mother's anxiety. Completer as representation—necessarily so, seeing that the scene is laid in the open air—is Mr. Bourée's "Ruined! The Day After the Tempest" (719). Nothing in the exhibition is truer to nature or more touching than the piteous, speechless, heart-broken expressions of that old mother and that young wife, with a babe at her bosom, as they sit among the desolate sand-heaps, watching the breaking up of the wrecked boat of their lost bread-winner. By P. Sadé, another Dutch painter, there is a pathetic little picture, with a beautiful silvery effect of dawn, called "The Portion of the Poor" (319). There are also examples of Mesdag and J. Maris, of the same school, together with a cattle-piece, by De Haas (1019), distinguished by his fine colour and brilliant yet solid manipulation. The Scandinavian master, A. Tidemand, contributes a large picture, with numerous figures, representing some of the picturesque usages at a "Norwegian Wedding" (641). We need hardly say that the work is as faithful to national characteristics as it is sound, able, and honest, technically considered. Three pictures by Mr. E. Frère scarcely realise the charm of early works; the best considerably is "Woodcutter's Dinner" (214). By the German-American painter A. Wüst there is a moonlight-piece, "An American Forest Scene" (1397), which is noteworthy for its artistic effect and refined execution. But the most important example of foreign landscape art is the noble view by the Belgian painter, Van Luppen, of the "Ravine of Failmaigne" (706), an almost savage gorge in the Ardennes, the asperities of which are, however, softened by the interposition of a semi-transparent veil of argentine morning haze. The broad gradations and tender transitions of this favourite effect of the artist are rendered with his customary felicity; yet the workmanship has a solidity of impasto which (especially if the picture were, as it certainly should be, a little nearer the eye) would afford a lesson to that large class of our landscape-painters who adopt a thin and flimsy, though showy and sparkling, method of handling.

The landscapes not hitherto reviewed, the portraits, and the sculpture must be reserved for future notice.

The sale of the pictures, sketches, drawings, &c., left by Sir Edwin Landseer at his decease began, on Friday week, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, and will not be concluded before we go to press. The sale has attracted great interest, and the prices realised have been high.

SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

The pictures which M. Durand-Ruel, the well-known Parisian dealer, has brought together in the present exhibition at the gallery in New Bond-street, illustrate in larger proportion even than heretofore that newest phase of French art which apparently acknowledges the leadership of Courbet and Manet in landscape and figures respectively. Not content with the reaction of some masters of romanticism as Delacroix, T. Rousseau, Troyon, Diaz, and J. Dupré, against the old classical traditions, the painters of this new school scorn all teaching, and ignore even the most innocent of the conventions which the experience of ages has shown are necessary in translations of nature on to canvas, whether poetic or realistic. The prophets of this new school are in art as revolutionary and anarchical as are the Communists in politics. Their primary aim is simply to match the hues and tones of nature in a rough, broad way, condemning beauty and sentiment, disregarding detail and technical charm, unguided by pictorial science in composition, drawing, harmonious colouring, or keeping in tone and effect. To our mind such theories are subversive of all true art; and it would be an evil day for British painting if they ever obtained currency among us. Their application in practice is but a superior kind of tapestry-working. Occasionally, when a fine effect in nature is accidentally chosen, it may be (by the best men) dashed off with truth and power. But always it is hit or miss, and the misses quite ruin the score. The results are certainly novel, but we cannot admit that they are more valuable on that account. The productions of a large proportion of the school resemble nothing so much as the sketches, more or less abortive, of tyros, and they would be regarded as little more in any school but this newest school of the French. These remarks apply in a greater or less degree to the examples of the following artists; we shall therefore not particularise—viz., Messrs. Manet, Courbet, Monet, Pissaro, Sisley, Duer, l'Hermitte, Lambert, and G. Bellenger. Two or three pictures by Marie Cazin might be included in the same category; but we must except No. 118 in virtue of its truthful and beautiful effect of a gleam of sunlight in "Harvest Time." Even M. Daubigny, a much finer painter than either of those named, is open to the charge of artificiality in the obviously forced contrasts of "St. Paul's from the Surrey Side" (41), and of self-conscious bravura and materialistic paintiness in passages of the moonlight views Nos. 72 and 92.

This new school appears to claim affinity with painters of widely different characteristics, such as Corot, Michel, Rousseau, Dupré, and Fantin; but it can only do so with manifest inconsistency. M. Corot's peculiarities are well known, and it must be admitted by his warmest admirers that he is one of the most conventional of painters. His tender and lovely effects of light in the sky are invariably foiled by masses of foliage that are mannered to the last degree in their generalisation. Of his several works here we prefer the smaller ones, such as "The Goatherd—Evening" (43), to the large and ambitious semi-classical composition, entitled "St. Sebastian" (28), the scale of which strikes us as far beyond the scope of his limited range of colour and effect. Michel is a painter long neglected, who has lately risen into favour at Paris, like some of our early Norwich masters, with whom his breadth of manner may be compared. There is an interesting memoir of him in the catalogue, but the examples of him here hardly justify his sudden reputation; they seem to us violent in their oppositions of light and shade, and wanting in true chiaroscuro. M. Fantin's flowers are as admirable as ever; and the execution is most artistically calculated to render as much detail as is consistent with purity of hue and crispness of touch. A group of larkspurs, yellow hollyhocks, and gladioli (2) and No. 121 are especially delightful. There are also generally small but good works by T. Rousseau, J. Breton, J. Dupré, G. Pelouse, and C. Jacques. But two of the most remarkable pictures in the collection are "A Negress Charming a Heron" (50) and a figure of an old gipsy (112) by Roybet. Here we have gorgeous and magnificent colouring, with other pictorial qualities in due relative strength. Rarely, indeed, have we seen the splendid costumes, metal vessels, furniture, and other accessories of an Oriental interior so superbly painted.

M. LOPPE'S ALPINE PICTURES.

At the gallery, No. 9, Conduit-street, an exhibition is now open, the principal attraction of which is a series of pictures by M. Gabriel Loppé, the celebrated Genevese painter, whose representations of the sublime but pictorially-considered, very intractable scenery and phenomena of the higher Alps, are the most satisfactory we have ever seen. M. Loppé unites in a very rare degree the knowledge of an experienced Alpine climber with the artistic ability necessary to turn that knowledge to the best account on canvas. M. Loppé's works are deservedly held in high esteem by our Alpine Club, of which he is an honorary member, yet they hardly need the recommendation of those competent judges, so unmistakable is the internal evidence of truthfulness they present. Nor is there wanting the still higher quality of imaginative sympathy with the more transient atmospheric effects, whether awful or beautiful, of those solitary altitudes. A striking instance of this is afforded in a sunset view from the summit of "L'Aiguille du Gouté," as seen in an ascent of Mont Blanc on the St. Gervais side. The sun has sunk below a broad belt of stratified vapour that lies like a sea of blood along the horizon; the mountains are enveloped, cold and dead, in the great earth shadow; but from the vast gulf that divides our foothold from the farthest peaks rise a ghostly mass of clouds, their troubled upper surfaces presenting a strange weird resemblance to a host of shrouded spectral figures in mournful procession, with here and there the white-robed arms raised in despair. Other pictures, several of which are of very large dimensions, are equally noteworthy in one way or the other, particularly the views of the Matterhorn from the Valley of Zermatt; the Mer de Glace, and Aiguille des Charmoz; the Glacier du Géant; another and larger picture of the stupendous masses of ice of the same glacier, indicative of the dangers of passing the seracs, with their cloven chasms of unfathomed blue; and last, but not least remarkable, a view from the summit of Mont Blanc at sunrise. The collection also includes works by several of the leading artists of the day; but, as these have for the most part been previously exhibited, it is not imperative to review them in detail, nor would our space permit us to do so.

A new picture, very elaborate in composition, entitled "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," has been added to the exhibition of M. Gustave Doré's works at the gallery in New Bond-street. To the left is a vacant bed-chamber, flooded with a fiery glare as from a conflagration, though we only see a taper burning; a lengthy flight of stairs descends therefrom, half-way down which stand, their backs reflecting the glow from the chamber above, Pilate's wife, and an angel directing her attention to her supposititious dream—i.e., a multitude of figures below, all of which are represented under an effect of blue light, as of exaggerated moonlight, save the figure of Christ, with crown of thorns and bleeding brow, which is focussed in a pencil of red

light descending from the distant bed-chamber, like a ray of lime-light on the stage. Around him are the executioners with the cross, Roman soldiers, Jewish priests, and a crowd of spectators, which seems to resolve into Christian converts and martyrs, and finally to melt in the distance into surmounting ranks of the heavenly hierarchy, encircling a luminous cross that irradiates a kind of phosphorescent light on all sides. The real, the fanciful, and the symbolical are mixed together with the wildest licence in this daring conception, and the whole is realised with the artist's extraordinary skill in the indication of great crowds and in the management of sensational effects.

Mr. Algernon Graves has compiled an historical catalogue of all the engraved works of Sir Edwin Landseer, now exhibited at Messrs. Henry Graves and Co.'s galleries, in Pall-mall. They are arranged in chronological order, placing together the productions of each year, from the earliest attempts at etching in 1809, when the artist was a child seven years of age, to his pictures of 1870 and 1872, engraved by Mr. Thomas Landseer. The catalogue has thus a certain degree of biographical interest. It has been prepared with the utmost accuracy, and will be worth preserving as a memorial of Landseer. Mr. A. Graves is making a separate catalogue of Landseer's works that were not engraved.

The Lords of the Treasury have appointed the Marquis of Bath and Lord Ronald Charles Sutherland Leveson-Gower trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, in the room of the Bishop of Winchester, deceased, and of Earl Cowper.

Sir Digby Wyatt has felt compelled by the state of his health to resign the post of Architect to the India Office.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday week "Il Guarany," the work of Senor Gónez—a Brazilian composer—was given for the first time this season. The opera was produced here at the close of the season of 1872, and received three performances, in each of which the heroine was represented by Mlle. Sessi. On the former occasion we noticed the opera so fully that brief mention may now suffice, especially as its musical merits are not of a very high order; indeed, it is rather as a spectacle that "Il Guarany" produces its effects. Scarcely anything has ever been witnessed—even at the Royal Italian Opera House—more splendid than the scene of the Indian encampment, with its groups of warriors, gorgeous costumes, and elaborate ballet action.

In the performance of Thursday week the part of the heroine was assigned to Mlle. Marimon, who sang with great brilliancy, especially in the polacca aria, "Gentile cuore" (encore), the love-duet in the first act, Emilia's ballata, "c'era una volta," and the duet, "Donna tu forse," with Gonzales, in the second act. The character of Pery—heretofore filled by Signor Nicolini—was transferred to Signor Bolis, whose magnificent tenor voice gave great effect to the music of the character. Signor Cotogni, as Gonzales, sang with the same success as formerly, having been much applauded throughout, and encored in the canzone of the second act. M. Maurel was the Cacique—before represented by M. Faure—and the other characters were filled by Signori Capponi, Manfred, Rossi, and Raguer.

The two closing operas last week were "Les Huguenots" on Friday (a repetition), and "Rigoletto" on Saturday (for the first time this season), with Mlle. Albani as Gilda, and the return of Signor Graziani as Rigoletto—both these performances having presented the same high merits as formerly.

This week began with a repetition of "Il Guarany" on Monday, and on Tuesday Madame Adelina Patti made her first appearance this season as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," one of her most charming performances, and met with the same enthusiastic reception that has always greeted her return. As on former occasions, the aria introduced into the lesson-scene was the bolero from "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," and the inevitable encore was replied to by singing "Home, sweet Home." Signori Bettini, Cotogni, and Ciampi were respectively Almaviva, Figaro, and Bartolo; Signor Baggiolo having been, for the first time, the Basilio.

Madame Patti was to appear again on Thursday, in "Dinorah"; "Giuglielmo Tell" having been announced for yesterday (Friday), and "Hamlet," with the return of M. Faure, for this (Saturday) evening.

The performances of Tuesday and Thursday were directed by Signor Vianesi; that of Monday by Signor Bevignani.

The second Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, and the programme includes performances by Madame Adelina Patti and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The performances of Thursday week and of Saturday last were both repetitions, "Les Huguenots" and "Norma," having been the operas, each cast as recently given.

On Monday "Semiramide" was repeated, and on Tuesday an Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was brought out, with the debut of Mlle. Louise Singelli in the principal character.

"Les Diamans de la Couronne" was originally produced in at Paris in 1841, eleven years after "Fra Diavolo," and thirteen after "La Muette de Portici" ("Masaniello"). It was first given in Italian at the Royal Italian opera house during last season, when Madame Adelina Patti filled the character of Catarina, as noticed by us at the time. The work—one of the masterpieces of Auber in the style of the opera comique—is too well known, musically and dramatically, to require fresh comment. Mlle. Singelli, as Catarina, made a highly favourable impression, especially in the air with variations, in the second act, in which her bravura singing—particularly in scale passages and shakes—was very brilliant. We shall doubtless have early occasion again to speak of this meritorious artist. Mlle. Risarelli was efficient as Diana, the bolero for the two ladies having been one of the most effective pieces of the evening. Signor Naudin, as Don Enrico, sang well, as did Signor Rinaldini as Don Sebastiano; Signor Agnesi, as Rebollo, having scarcely appeared to as great advantage as in some other impersonations. Signor Borella gave a buffo interpretation of the character of Il Conte di Campo Major, in strong contrast to the French version thereof.

The pretty overture and the beautiful orchestral accompaniments were finely played by the band, the chorus-singing was particularly good, and the general performance was worthy of the work, the establishment, and the conductor (Sir M. Costa).

"Le Nozze di Figaro" was to be given on Thursday, and Auber's opera—under its Italian title of "Catarina; ossia, I Diamanti della Corona"—was announced for repetition to-night (Saturday).

On Wednesday evening the second season of the Wagner Society closed with the sixth concert of the series. The programme comprised Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," and an extract from his oratorio, "L'Enfance du Christ," and selections from Wagner's operas, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," "Lohengrin," "Der Fliegende Holländer," and "Tristan und Isolde."

Mr. Charles Hallé's second pianoforte recital took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when the programme comprised selections from Haydn, Schubert, Bach, Chopin, and Rubinstein.

The proceedings on the occasion of the Ozar's visit to the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) and to the Royal Albert Hall on Monday will include musical performances, of which we must speak next week.

THEATRES.

Many are the new phases in which, in the present day, theatrical adventure exhibits itself. Not only have morning performances become fashionable, but sometimes a company changes its theatre for a night or two and pays a flying visit to a neighbouring establishment. For the ancient rivalry co-operation has been substituted, with, it would appear, a profitable result to the friendly managements. Such an exchange has lately taken place in respect to the Strand and the Gaiety. The company of the former has twice crossed the road and arrived safely at the latter, with Mr. H. B. Farnie's *folie musicale*, entitled, "Eldorado." There they have found a new and more numerous audience, quite as ready to laugh at the absurdities of conduct and speech as the old. The experiment last Saturday was perfectly successful; that for to-day is the burlesque of "Nemesis," which in all probability will succeed even better.

A new piece has been produced at the Court—one of the most elegant kind, by Mr. Alfred Thompson, and in all respects most elegantly placed on the stage by its able author, a master in such exploits, well known to theatrical fame. The subject is taken from Fenelon's charming prose poem, "Telemaque," and is named "Calypso." Here we have the amorous dotage of the island goddess and her jealousy of the nymph Eucharis, and the moral perils from which the son of Ulysses is delivered by Minerva disguised as Mentor. It is a dream of youth beautifully realised; yet its complexion is too sober for a mixed audience. We doubt, therefore, of its attracting for a long period; but its merits are so great that it deserves the liberal patronage of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have established their entertainment at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, where they have revived the piece composed by Messrs. Gilbert and Clay, called "Agnes Ago," which received our commendation when originally produced. They have added the new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "A Day in Town." The entertainment concludes with "Charity begins at Home," the last representations of which amusing piece are now announced. We are thus led to expect some novelty at no distant period.

We are informed that in the new comedy of "Mont Blanc," which is to be produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Whitsun Monday, Mr. T. S. Jerrold, a son of the late Douglas Jerrold, will make his first appearance on the London stage in the character of Captain Achille Fortinbras—the part having been specially written for him.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

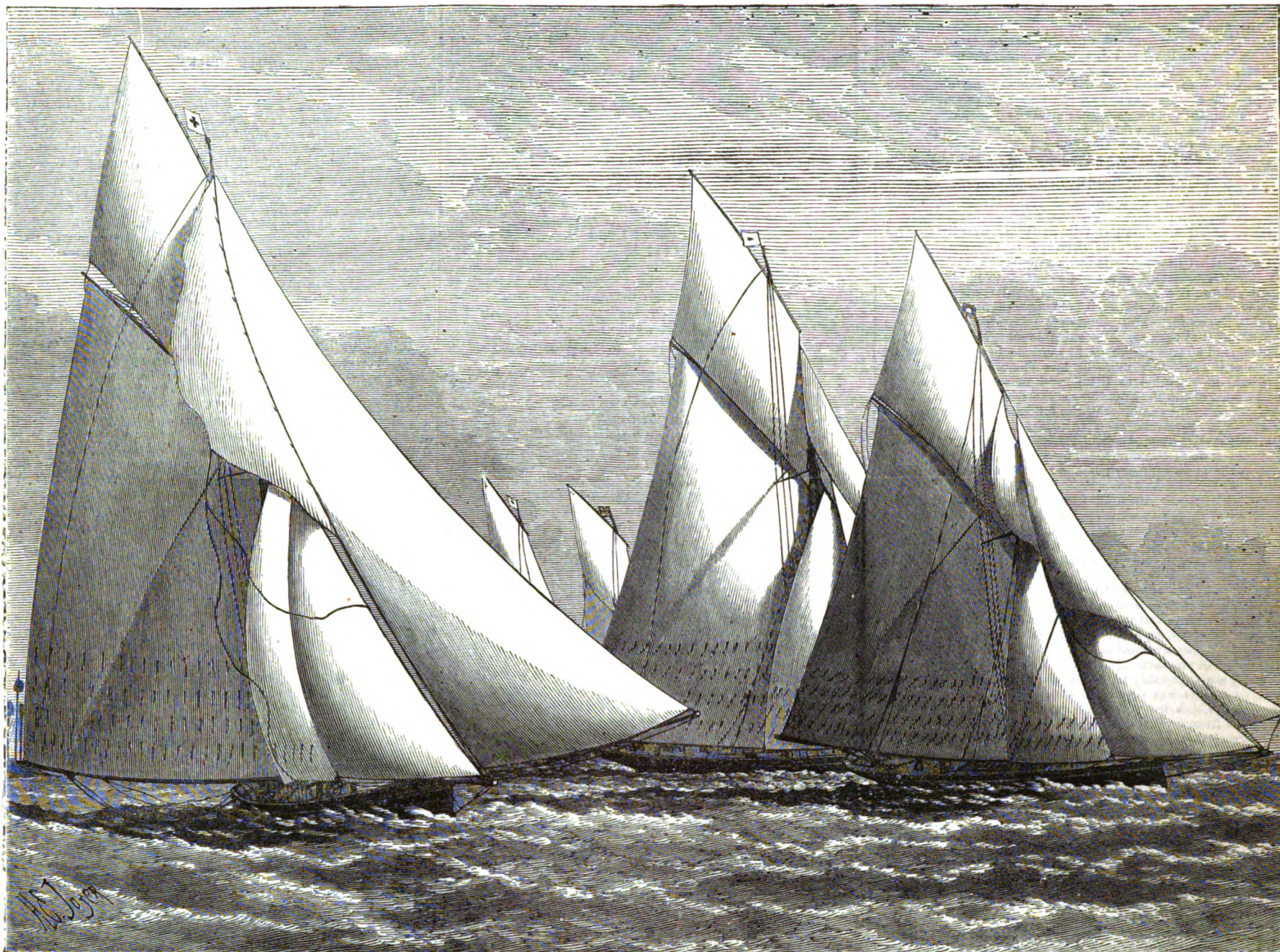
The first match of the Royal London Yacht Club was sailed on Thursday week. It was an "ocean match"—that is to say, in the open sea round the Forelands of Kent. The course was from Dover to Southend. Eight vessels started—namely, the schooner Cetonia, of 203 tons, owned by Mr. Turner; the yawl Florinda, 137 tons, Mr. Jessop; the cutter Kriemhilda, 106, Count Batthyany; Mr. Sharp's yawl Gertrude, 79; Commodore Broadwood's cutter Arethusa; Mr. Lambert's yawl Surf; and the Norman and Myosotis, cutters, belonging to Major Ewing and Mr. Macmaster. There was a time allowance for size, a quarter of a minute to the ton. All the yachts were in cruising trim. They were started by Mr. Earle, vice-commodore, on board a steam-boat, at eight o'clock. The wind then was good, but soon became light and shifting. After passing the light-ship at the South Sand Head, the changes of the wind gave much to do in altering the smaller sails, and the yachts lay becalmed about an hour. It was nearly one o'clock before they got round the East Goodwin light-ship. The Florinda here was first; the others were all in cluster behind. The Kriemhilda, the Florinda, and the Arethusa repeatedly luffed across each other's path. But from the East Goodwin to the North Sand light-ship nothing of importance took place, the yachts constantly changing places. At a quarter past two o'clock the Norman led round, with Myosotis second, and the others all too close together to time them. Drifting and sailing in turns, the yachts slowly worked their way onwards, first one and then another taking the lead, until about five, when a nice sailing breeze sprang up, and, lasting for about a couple of hours, gave them a good lift against the strong ebb tide. After a long, tedious drag up the river the race finished about midnight, the order of arrival being—Arethusa first, Kriemhilda second, Norman, Myosotis, Surf, Cetonia, &c. The Arethusa therefore wins the cutters' prize, £80; the Surf the yawls', £50; and the Cetonia the schooners', £30. The sailing was tedious, but it was a pleasant day at sea.

A dinner was given at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, to the officers engaged in the Ashantee campaign—Mr. G. E. Kent, the Mayor of the borough, presiding. The officers present were Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Glover, Sir F. Festing, Sir J. M'Leod, and Sir J. Commerell.

Sir George Campbell, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, arrived on Monday from Calcutta, and on Tuesday had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury at the India Office. Sir George will take his seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, having been appointed during his absence in India to succeed Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., appointed Under-Secretary of State in the room of the late Mr. Herman Merivale.

The Duke of Devonshire, who has only recently completed the formation of an extensive recreation and cricket ground at Eastbourne, has expressed his intention of executing further works for the benefit of the town, at an estimated cost of £15,000. The want of a large assembly-room has long been felt, and his Grace intends erecting a spacious pavilion, 350 ft. in length. While providing a large hall for meetings, space will also be afforded for a public library. Adjoining will be winter gardens and a skating-rink.

A miniature portrait-painter of skill and experience may perhaps give evidence as "an expert" in the trial of cases, like that of the pretender to the Tichborne estate and title, where a question of disputed personal identity is at issue. Mr. Frederick Piercy, in a brief essay published by Mr. A. Rich, Exeter-street, Strand, and at the author's studio, in Pall-mall East, discusses the main principles of characteristic facial conformation, with a view to indicating "a crucial test of identity." The position of the eyes, and the shape of the ears, are more especially considered. The treatise is illustrated by several lithographs. It may be as well to state that the author rejects Orton's claim to be Sir Roger Tichborne.



CHANNEL MATCH OF THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB FROM DOVER TO SOUTHEAST: YACHTS PASSING THE GOODWIN LIGHT-SHIP.



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: TRENCHES TO THE LEFT OF SAN CANDIDO REDOUBT (LAS CARRERAS), NEAR BILBAO.



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ALEXANDER II., CZAR OF RUSSIA.



CAPTAIN SIR J. E. COMMERELL, K.C.B., V.C.



THE LATE MR. J. L. LUCAS



CAPTAIN PERCY PITT LUXMOORE, C.B.

Sir John Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., Captain R.N., was long since decorated with the V.C. for his acts of valour. He has lately been raised from the Companionship to the Knighthood of the Bath, in token of her Majesty's increased esteem for him since his services last year on the West Coast of Africa. The action in which Sir John Commerell gained such high honours took place several months before Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out to assume the military command. Commodore

Commerell was there, with H.M.S. Rattlesnake, accompanied by H.M.S. Argus and Decoy. It was on Aug. 11 that he arranged and commanded, as senior naval officer on that station, an expedition of armed boats from several ships of the squadron to go up the river Prah, for the purpose of surveying and reconnoitring, as it was reported that the Ashantee army, then encamped at Mampon, some twenty miles inland, had occupied a post on an island of that river. The native town of Chamah,

at the mouth of the Prah, was first visited by our Commodore, and he had an amicable conference with the local chieftains, who professed neutrality and promised never to take part with our enemies, though they would not become our active allies. But a few hours after this peaceful assurance, when the boats were quietly going up the river close to the Chamah bank, they were suddenly fired into by a large number of concealed foes in the dense thicket a few yards distant on



NECKLACE AND CASKET PRESENTED TO LADY MAYO BY THE RAJAH OF KAPPOORTHULLA.

the left hand. The leading boat, in which were Commodore Commerell; Commander Percy Luxmoore, of the Argus; and Captain Helden, of the 1st West India Regiment, Civil Commandant at a coast station, was especially aimed at by these murderous assassins. All the three gentlemen just named were at once wounded in three or four places by the first volley. The wounds received by the gallant Commodore were most severe; and, after rising in the boat and waving his hat, while

cheering the sailors and calling on them to return the enemy's fire, he presently sank into the bottom of the boat exhausted by loss of blood. But he was still able to give directions to Commander Luxmoore, who now assumed the command, and, by dint of great exertions, the attack was repulsed and the boats were safely conducted back to the roadstead outside the mouth of the river. The town of Chamah was punished by the Rattlesnake with a severe bombardment, not only for

this act of treachery in the ambush up the river, but also for the unprovoked murder of some of a boat's crew and a few Cape Coast native police who landed that afternoon for ordinary duty. The Commodore was obliged to go to Capetown for the cure of his wounds, and came home to England some time before Christmas, without being able to take part in the later operations of the war. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



WAR IN SPAIN: REDOUBT OF SAN CANDIDO.



NEW HYDROSTATIC VAN FOR STREET-WATERING.

MR. JOHN LUCAS.

This well-known portrait-painter, whose death we have already announced, was born in London, July 4, 1807. He commenced his artistic career under Mr. S. W. Reynolds, the mezzotint engraver; but at the close of his apprenticeship he became a portrait-painter. During his professional life he painted many portraits of the Royal family, of members of the aristocracy, and of some of the most distinguished men of the age. The late Duke of Wellington sat to him for pictures for the county of Hants, for the University of Oxford, for the King of Hanover, for Prince Metternich, for the Prussian army, for the Austrian army, for the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Club, and for many others. Mr. Lucas also painted the portrait group representing the consultation of Robert Stephenson, Brunel, Bidder, Locke, and other eminent engineers on the day previous to the floating of the last tube of the bridge over the Menai Strait. About sixty of his pictures have been engraved.

CAPTAIN PERCY LUXMOORE, C.B.

The services of this gallant officer of the Royal Navy in the late war on the Gold Coast have been rewarded by his promotion from the rank of Commander to that of Captain, and by his investiture with the Companionship of the Bath. Captain Percy Pitt Luxmoore, who is a son of J. Luxmoore, Esq., of Plymouth, entered the Navy, in 1849, as a cadet on board H.M.S. Queen, the flagship of Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., in the Mediterranean. He subsequently served on the Home, the North American, and the West Indian stations. He was a midshipman in H.M.S. Boscawen, in the Baltic, during the first year of the Russian War. He became a Lieutenant in January, 1856, on board H.M.S. Argus, which ship was employed in protecting the Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries. He next served as Lieutenant on board H.M.S. Roebuck in India and China, and was at Calcutta during part of the Indian Mutiny. While in China, in 1859, he was transferred to the Chesapeake, the flagship of Sir James Hope, G.C.B. Lieutenant Luxmoore was engaged in the taking of the Taku forts, in 1860, and in the previous conflict with the Tartars. He returned home in bad health in 1861, and studied at the Royal Naval College, until, in 1862, he was appointed to the ironclad frigate Black Prince; but in January, 1864, he was transferred to the Duncan, the flagship again of Sir James Hope, G.C.B., on the North American and West Indian station. During his service there, the Jamaica rebellion and the Fenian disturbances took place. Having again returned to England in ill-health in 1867, Lieutenant Luxmoore was promoted to the rank of Commandant, September, 1867. He was Inspecting Commander of the Salcombe Coastguard Division, South Devon, from March, 1870, until March, 1873. At the last-mentioned date he was appointed to the command of H.M.S. Argus, in which he proceeded to the West Coast of Africa. The Argus remained on the Gold Coast throughout the Ashantee War. Commander Luxmoore, as our readers know, was present at the destruction of Elmina, on June 13; and on Aug. 14, as was mentioned above, he was with Commodore Sir J. H. Commerell, K.C.B., V.C., in a boat-party, exploring the Prah near Chamah, where the natives behaved so treacherously. Commander Luxmoore received six severe wounds on that occasion; but he still kept the command when his superior officer was disabled by several dangerous wounds. Commander Luxmoore was hit in the left hip, shoulder, back, and left side, the enemy having fired from an ambush just after the boats had passed them going up the river. "I cannot," says Sir J. Commerell, "speak too highly of the conduct of this officer," referring to his second in command; "for it was not until some time afterwards it was discovered he was wounded so severely that he nearly fainted; yet he continued to remain at his post until the last moment, when the heavy fire from our boats had driven the enemy out of the bush." Two months after this (Oct. 14) Commander Luxmoore was engaged under Captain E. R. Fremantle, C.B., co-operating with the land forces, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, at the destruction of Ampence and Akimfo, having the Argus and Decoy under his command. With the same gun-boats some weeks later, he attacked and destroyed the town of Bostry, and performed other services on the coast. He then landed as second in command of the Naval Brigade on Dec. 27. He led the sailors under his command, joining the march of the troops, up the country and into the Ashantee kingdom. At the battle of Amoaful he was in command of the left wing of the Naval Brigade, and received two contusions. He further commanded the seamen and marines at the attack and destruction of Bequah on the following day, Feb. 1; but a day or two later, when at Mansu, fifteen or sixteen miles from Coomassie, fever attacked him so severely that he had to return to the coast. Captain Luxmoore then took command of H.M.S. Druid, in the vacancy caused by the death of that excellent and greatly lamented officer, Captain Blake. In this ship he returned to England, and has been presented to her Majesty the Queen, who greeted him with her special approbation. In his native county of Devon, the honours won by Captain Luxmoore are matter of hearty congratulation among his fellow-townsmen and neighbours.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde.

BAYLEY'S HYDROSTATIC VAN.

The watering of the streets of London is a work of greater importance than may generally be supposed. It employs, with a staff of surveyors and inspectors, about 1500 men, and an equal number of horses and carts. In order to lay the dust effectually, about 30,000 tons of water must be spread upon the streets every dry day. The average number of dry or "watering" days in the year is from 120 to 130. The total cost of laying the dust, including the cost of the water, is about £190,000 per annum, so that every fine day costs London between £1000 and £2000. That this is a wise and necessary outlay appears from the innumerable letters of complaint to any vestry whose contractor is neglecting his work. Indignant householders tell of the injury done to their carpets, furniture, and curtains; while drapers, butchers, and other tradesmen, speak of their heavy loss from the destruction of their goods by the dust. It has, too, recently been proved that the inhaling of dust, and especially the road dust of towns, mixed as it is with decaying refuse of animal and vegetable matter, is most injurious to health. The foul smells of which the inhabitants of Belgravia are now complaining are proved to arise not from the sewers, as at first supposed, but from the decomposed filth on the surface of the roads. When, indeed, the streets are not properly watered this impure matter is blown into our faces in the form of a fine, pungent powder. This, as Professor Tyndall has pointed out, may be, and doubtless is, the cause of great injury to the public health. We hope that the Government will insist on the vestries attending more vigorously to the suppression of the plague of dust.

Our illustration represents the new hydrostatic van designed and patented by Mr. E. H. Bayley, of the Steam Wheelworks,

Newington-causeway. It was introduced last year, and it has now become quite a familiar object in the streets in every part of London. It is evidently a great success. The printed official reports of the parishes where it has been used show that not only have the streets been better watered, but the cost of watering has been largely reduced, as little more than half the usual number of horses and men need be engaged. Although containing nearly twice as much water as a common water-cart, one horse can work it easily, being relieved from the weight of the shafts, and from the constant jolting and jerking produced by the swaying to and fro of the water. The distributing apparatus is constructed on scientific principles; the result being that the water is spread more widely, so that the van will generally do as much work in one journey as an ordinary water-cart in two. The parish authorities have not been slow to perceive the practical gain from this fact, that one third of the horses and men now required can be dispensed with. The saving to the metropolis by the substitution of Bayley's vans for the present unsightly water-carts will amount to about £30,000 per annum. A further advantage is that, as the van itself is not so wide as a common water-cart and a smaller number are required, the street traffic is materially relieved. The vans are ornamental in appearance, as shown in our illustration. They are superior in every respect to the old-fashioned carts they are destined to supersede.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT CHISELHURST.

Some of the Prince Imperial's neighbours at Chiselhurst lately subscribed for a birthday gift, which was prepared by Mr. Streeter, of 18, New Bond-street. It is a beehive in the form of an inkstand, inlaid with amethysts and surmounted by



INKSTAND PRESENTED BY THE LADIES OF CHISELHURST TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

the monogram "L. N." in rubies and diamonds, the lid forming the Imperial eagle, handsomely chased, and around the base are the different colours in enamel. On the base is engraved "Presented to the Prince Imperial by the Ladies of Chiselhurst, March 18, 1874."

THE LATE LORD MAYO.

Two years have passed since the hand of a murderous ruffian, at the convict station in the Andaman Isles, deprived the British Indian empire of one of its best chief rulers. The native princes, nobles, and people of that vast dominion cherish his memory with a constant regard. His widow, the other day, while in London before departing for the Continent, received from one of those Indian Princes a testimonial of the esteem felt for her lamented husband.

Kuppoorthala or Kuppoorthala, between Loodiana and Umritsar, in the Punjab, is one of the best-governed States under native rule. The present Rajah-i-Rajgan of Kuppoorthala is son of the Rajah who behaved so gallantly and loyally to the Queen and the British Government during the mutiny of 1857. That Prince rendered great services, putting himself at the head of his army and marching with his troops and guns some hundreds of miles to confront the enemy. He was present at the siege of Lucknow, having placed himself and his troops under the orders of Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant. The General presented him with a gun taken from the enemy (which the Rajah has quartered in his arms) for his gallant conduct in several hard-fought battles. This gallant Rajah was one of the first to receive from her Majesty her order of Indian knighthood—that of the Star of India. A Portrait and memoir of him were published in our Journal. He died at Aden, in 1870, in endeavouring to reach England for the purpose of doing homage to the Queen. No chief in India has ever proved himself more loyal, and it is gratifying to find his son following in his father's footsteps. The last mail from India brought news of grand festivities which were held in Kuppoorthala, at the unveiling by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab of the statue of the Queen and that of the late Prince Consort, for the former of which her Majesty gave a sitting.

Kuppoorthala was visited, on his return from Simla in 1871, by the late Lord Mayo, who spent a few days with the present Rajah. One of the latest acts of the Earl's life was to order a handsome service of plate to be prepared, which he would have sent to his Highness as a mark of his regard. But this did not reach the Rajah till after the Viceroy's tragic death. We know that Lord Mayo's noble bearing, his high, honourable, and generous character made a deep impression on the minds of the chief men in India. He will long live in their hearts.

The Rajah of Kuppoorthala's gift to Lady Mayo was presented at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lord Leonfield. Colonel Nassau Lees represented the Rajah, bearing his Highness's khureeta, or official letter, written on a sheet of vellum, with deep mourning borders. This was inclosed in an envelope of rich gold and silk brocade, with an outer covering of double folds of thick black crape. Lady Mayo was attended by Major Burne, C.S.I., late private secretary to Lord Mayo, and surrounded by a numerous circle of her friends and relatives.

The memorial gift will be an heirloom in Lady Mayo's

family. It was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell to the orders of his Highness, and consists of the magnificent pearl and diamond necklace represented in our Engraving. The centre pendant is surmounted by an Earl's coronet in pearls and diamonds, with the letter M in diamonds. The two smaller pendants are attached to the necklace by the lotus flower in diamonds. Within the festoons are diamond stars of five points. These, with the lotus, are the principal ornaments of the Order of the Star of India, of which the late Earl held the Grand Cross. Depending from the centre ornament, and supporting a large and lustrous pearl drop, is the monogram in diamonds, K.S., which are the initials of Kharak Singh, the name of his Highness the Rajah. Our illustration is one of the actual size.

This necklace lay in the casket, also designed and made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, which is constructed of fine-grained black ebony with silver mounts, to suit the mourning character of the memorial. It is octagonal in shape, supported by an angelic figure at each corner. On the front panel appear the arms and supporters of the late Earl, encircled by the collar of the Orders of St. Patrick and the Star of India, with their respective badges. The casket is surmounted by the arms and supporters of the Rajah, artistically carved in silver. The front panel of the lid bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, by his Highness Kharak Singh, Rajah-i-Rajgan of Kuppoorthala, in affectionate and grateful remembrance of the late Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Feb. 8, 1872."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SOLID PARTICLES IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

Mr. Walter Noel Hartley, F.R.S., devoted his fourth and concluding lecture, on Thursday week, to the examination of the solid particles found in the atmosphere, which vary with every locality, consisting of three kinds of matter—mineral, carbonaceous or organic, and living. Mineral particles, such as common salt crystals, abound near the sea; while in air near towns are found minute fragments of starch, woody fibre, sulphate of soda, multitudes of organisms (such as spores of microscopic fungi) noxious gases, and offensive organic matters. The presence of the last is easily detected by passing the air through Condry's liquid (very dilute acidulated per-manganate of potash), by means of which the air of different places may be accurately compared. The dust in the air, Mr. Hartley said, has led to much discussion and may be said to have laid the foundation of the mistaken belief in the spontaneous generation of living things advocated, in the sixteenth century, by Van Helmont, who gave a receipt for making mice out of sawdust; and by Paracelsus, who described the production of a scorpion from a leaf placed between two bricks; while to-day Dr. C. Bastian believes he has obtained microscopic fungi from lifeless carbonaceous and nitrogenous matter. The error of thinking that flesh and cheese are converted into maggots was detected by Redi in 1638; and his experiments are practically represented by our own wire-gauze dish-covers. In 1854 Schroder and Daesch proved that organic infusions can be preserved after boiling, provided that the air admitted to them has been filtered through cotton wool; and in 1862 Pasteur published the results of all previous investigations, supplemented by those obtained by himself. This series of brilliant researches Mr. Hartley illustrated at some length by various experiments, proving the existence of multitudes of living organisms in ordinary air, and that easily putrescible liquids are unaffected by air if these organisms are not present. He also exhibited several flasks filled with liquids two years ago. In some the liquid was bright and colourless; while in others, treated in the same way, except that the ordinary air had been admitted, the liquids were a mass of corruption of a dark brown colour. He then exhibited the action of dust on supersaturated solutions. A gallon flask of sulphate of soda rapidly uncorked became a solid mass of crystal instantly, and a flask of such a solution stoppered merely by cotton wool crystallised when the wool was removed. Some of this solution in a cylinder was unaffected when a recently-heated glass rod was placed in it, but it became a solid mass when the rod was passed through the fingers and again introduced. Certain it is, said Mr. Hartley, that solid particles cause this crystallisation; and very probable it is that these particles are minute crystals of soda-salts floating in the air. Finally, he described his own experiments, published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for 1872, and explained the method of using his apparatus, showing that some of his tubes had kept free from change until the present time.

GALILEO AND THE INQUISITION.

Mr. Sedley Taylor, M.A., at the evening meeting on Friday, May 8, gave a discourse on "An Historical Enigma in the Trial of Galileo before the Inquisition." He began by stating that, in consequence of new evidence having been recently brought to light, the verdict of historians in reference to the condemnation of Galileo must be reversed. The approved opinion had hitherto been that the Inquisition, whatever might be thought of the wisdom of its proceedings, had an undoubted right to act as it did. It must henceforth be held that Galileo was entitled, even on the strictest interpretation of his constitutional obligations, to an absolute acquittal. In support of this view, which had been originated and developed independently by two Continental inquirers, Herr Wohlwill, of Hamburg, and Professor Gherardi, of Florence, Mr. Taylor adduced documents, published within the last eight years in France and Italy, illustrating them by copious references to decrees of the Roman tribunals, private letters of Galileo, and other previously known evidence. Following closely on the steps of his German authority, the speaker maintained that a glaring contradiction, which he designated as the "enigma" of the trial, existed in the final sentence of the Inquisition with respect to the very point on which Galileo was ultimately convicted. The clue thus presented led necessarily to the conclusion that a certain entry in the records of the Holy Office, which constituted the sole evidence on which the Court could assert the fact of Galileo's culpability, was a forgery, committed with the deliberate intention of providing a supposititious justification for the condemnation actually pronounced. Mr. Taylor concluded with an appeal to the Roman authorities to publish, in facsimile, the whole set of Galileo documents in their custody, so as, if possible, finally to dispel the obscurity which still hangs about some of the most critical events of his trial. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

MEASUREMENT OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, author of "Saturn," "The Sun," and other astronomical works, gave the first of a course of five lectures on the Planetary Systems on Saturday last. He premised that his principal object was to bring the characteristics of the members of the solar system before his audience, so as to prepare the way for the enunciation in his closing lecture of a new theory of life in other worlds, and of certain views as to the past and future of this system to which he had been led

during the progress of his researches. As the size of the solar system naturally enters into the discussion of the subject, and as a special interest attaches just now to the study of dimensional astronomy, in consequence of the plans in operation for an attack this year, and in 1882, upon the fundamental problem of astronomical measurement, Mr. Proctor devoted his first lecture to a description of the methods by which men have gradually learned the proportions of the solar system and the scale on which its various parts are constructed, in doing which he was aided by large diagrams. Beginning with the determination of the moon's distance by the ancients, and touching briefly on their attempts to measure the distance of the sun, he proceeded to show how the proportions of the solar system (but not its size) had become known long before the time of Newton. The determination of the size of the solar system from the observations of Venus in transit over the sun was next considered; and this was followed by an account of other methods, such as the observation of Mars, the study of that particular perturbation of the moon's motions depending on the sun's distance, and the measurement of the velocity of light. As these methods have shown beyond dispute that the solar distance (about 95,000,000 miles) estimated from the observations of the transit of Venus in 1769, is largely in excess of the truth, great interest attaches to the observations to be made during the transit of Venus this year and in 1882. Having described the plans adopted by the astronomers of various nations for the observations of the transit this year, Mr. Proctor remarked that it was unnecessary for him to enter on the consideration of the contest which had been waged as to the best modes of utilising the opportunities presented. Now that mistakes had been corrected and the arrangements had been completed, he said, "all's well that ends well," and expressed his opinion that the measures finally determined on were calculated to lead to the best results attainable under the circumstances. In conclusion, he described the method by which the weight of the solar system may be ascertained.

The physical condition of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and the Moon will be the subject of the second lecture, to be delivered this day (Saturday).

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his fifth lecture on the Nervous System, on Tuesday last, after giving an account of the structure of the brain, described the observations of disease and the experiments by which it has been shown that the corpora striata are motor and the optio thalami sensory ganglia, and that the corpora quadrigemina are ganglia connected with the movement of the extensor muscles of the body, and also with the sense of sight. The functions of the cerebral hemispheres were then entered upon, and the gradual increase in size of the cerebrum with rise in the scale of the vertebrates, and its great preponderance in man, was pointed out. Broca's important observations on aphasia were next considered. In this curious disease a person loses the memory of words. His speech is not paralysed, and he can pronounce words after he has heard them or seen them. Such a person understands what is going on around him and what is said to him; but if a finger or other well-known object be held before him and he be asked to name it, he is unable to recall the word. If, however, the word be supplied to him, either by writing or by speaking, he can perceive when he has the right word, and names the object accordingly. This affection is commonly associated with a disorganised condition on the lower part of the ascending frontal convolution on the left side of the brain in persons who are right-handed—that is, in persons who use the left side of the brain more than they do the right; but in left-handed persons this affection has been found associated with a lesion on the right side of the brain. The probable explanation appears to be that, although the brain is a double organ, nevertheless in a right-handed person it is only the left side which appears to be exercised in remembering words, and its activity, therefore, is necessary for the recall of words. It appears to be the same with the right side of the organ in a left-handed person. The precise locality of the memory of language cannot, however, be said to be exactly ascertained as yet; for aphasia has been observed with a lesion of the back part of the cerebrum. The further consideration of the cerebral centres of motion and sensation was deferred until the next and concluding lecture.

Professor W. Kingdon Clifford will give a discourse on the Education of the People at the next Friday evening meeting.

Sir Albert Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, has placed the arms and regalia of the Shah of Persia upon his stall in the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, next that of the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz Khan.

Captain Glover, who so materially contributed to the success of the expedition to Ashantee, is gazetted to the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Colonel Festing is a Knight Commander of the same order, and the following companions are at the same time announced:—Colonel Harley, Capt. Fremantle, Deputy-Commissioner Goldworthy, Surgeon-Major Rowe, Capt. Sartorius, Lieut. Barnard, Major Helden, Deputy-Commissionary Blissett, and Vice-Admiral Patey.

On Monday night the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church began its annual sittings in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, Glasgow, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson, Edinburgh, was unanimously elected Moderator. On Tuesday the Synod agreed, by a majority of 185 to 178, to a motion suspending negotiations for union between the English congregations and the English Presbyterian Church.

The returns of the emigration from Liverpool last month show that there sailed under the provisions of the Emigration Act thirty-six ships to the United States, with 12,354 passengers; six to Canada, with 2097 passengers; and two to Nova Scotia, with 502 passengers. There sailed, not under the Act, three vessels to Australia, with 108 passengers; five to the United States, with 346 passengers; and to various other places, ten ships, with 176 passengers. The grand total is 15,783. This shows a decrease of 17,606 on April, 1873, and a decrease of 27,350 upon the portion of the present year compared with the first four months of 1873.

At the General Synod of the Disestablished Irish Church, on Thursday week, Mr. Sanderson's motion for the abolition of the two-thirds vote in revision matters was brought forward. After considerable discussion, the proposition was negative; the voting being:—Clergy—Ayes, 5; noes, 127. Laity—Ayes, 80; noes, 53. It would have required two thirds of each order to carry this motion. The Synod concluded its session the following day. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Riechel, a resolution was passed expressing the deep thanks of the Synod to Mr. Henry Roe for his liberality in restoring and endowing Christ Church Cathedral and in erecting a hall for the use of the Synod. It is expected that the Synod will hold its session in the new hall next year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. W. of Sunbury.—No. 2, first sent in October, was thought by the examiners to be somewhat below your standard. The other is now under consideration.

H. A. T.—A correspondent who asks us to put ourselves to trouble that he may be spared it should be courteous enough to send his name and address.

H. SCHLESINGER, Bahia.—Many thanks. But bear in mind that one thoroughly good composition is worth a hundred mediocre specimens. The latter only give trouble for no purpose.

Tro. Brunswick.—Every problem sent for examination must have the name and address of the author attached to it.

G. de P. of Alexandria.—It shall have immediate attention.

Saxton, M.P., Orvis, and Others.—There can be no doubt, we fear, that Problem No. 1876, by Rostrevor, admits of a second solution, beginning with 1. Kt to Q 4th.

V. Gonzalez.—Received, with thanks.

M. I. C.—Our opinion is that White could compel Black to retract his last move and place the Black King out of check.

THE TAVIS SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1875 has been received since the publication of our former list from Ebonny—M. R.—Seymour Taylor—Sigma—W. Airey—Ferdinand—Captain M., Dublin—Lobsky—East Marden—Sam's Son—J. E. A. Dis—Andrew—H. M. S. Favonville—P. R.—H. A. N.—Frank Crawford—Bawdon—H. B.—Kampe—S. W. G.—F. R. S.—Mabel—Ernest—W. P. W. Charley—S. P. F.—Morgan—George.

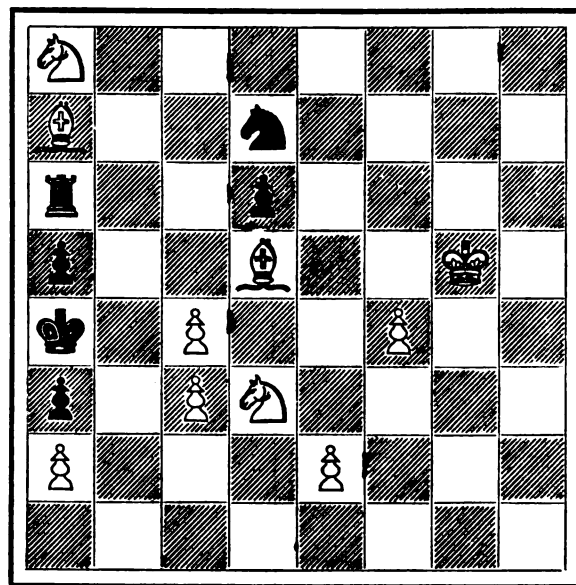
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1876 has been received from Sigma—J. Sowden—M. D.—S. H. Thomas—W. Airey—Tarile—K. H. H. V.—H. B.—Frank Crawford—M. P.—Mansfield and Man Friday—Sigismund—Try-Again—Felix—E. B. C.—Dryadist—Les—H. N. P.—Sam's Son—Will-o'-the-Wisp—Jerry—Tricorneale—Walker—Harry and Harry's Son—James Finch—Cordovan—Box and Cox—L. B.—B. K.—Civis—Mentor—Sealor—Captain A. Dublin—W. B. R.—Polymetis—T. W. of Canterbury—Edin—J. E. A. Dis—A. Wood—Wes Me—Victor Gorgias—Highfield—Joseph Janlon—Annie—M. H. Moorhouse—Winnard—Eus Fossey—O. H. Burns—Woolley—Vignola—G. D.—Seymour Taylor—Demelin—East Marden—J. Greenwood.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1577.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 6th	K takes R	2. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	Any move.
If the King moves to K 4th, White answers with 1. Kt to B 3rd double ch and mate.			
2. Kt to K B 3rd (ch) K to Q 4th			

PROBLEM No. 1578. By F. DE BOER, of Deventer.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

This association is under the patronage of the Governor-General, Professor J. B. Cherriman, Univ. Coll., Toronto, being the president, and H. Aspinwall Howe, Esq., LL.D., Montreal, J. H. Graham, Esq., St. John, N.B., J. T. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S., the vice-presidents. The following programme has been adopted for the third general meeting of Canadian chessplayers, to take place in the city of Montreal on the first Tuesday of July, 1874. Two tournaments will be held, one for games, the other for problems.

GAME TOURNAMENT.—Open to all residents of the Dominion, only one class to be opened. Three prizes to be awarded, one to each of the three players winning the greatest number of games. Preliminaries to be arranged at the meeting by a majority of those entered present. Entrance fee to non-members of the association, 20 cents. First prize, champion cup, value 50 cents; second prize, medal, value 30 cents; third prize, set of chessmen, value 10 cents.

PROBLEM TOURNAMENT.—For the best two-move problem, 10 dollars, second 5 dollars; three-move ditto 10 dollars, second 5 dollars; four-move ditto 10 dollars, second 5 dollars. Two honorary prizes will be added, one (value 20 dollars) for the best set (i.e., two, three, and four move problems), and another (value 10 dollars) for the greatest curiosity of any kind in chess; for both the latter foreign players are invited to compete also. All the problems (except the last-named) to be ordinary mates, original, and never before published; problems in a set (except the winning set) are eligible for the prizes given to single problems. Competitors may send in as many sets or single problems as they please. Each competitor to affix a "motto" to every problem or set sent in, and also to inclose his name and address in a sealed envelope bearing the same motto. All problems competing to be sent as above to J. White, secretary-treasurer of the association, Stanstead, Que., so as to reach him not later than June 15, 1874. Their several merits will be decided by a judge or judges to be appointed at the next congress.

The value of the prizes in the game tournament and of supplementary prizes in the problem tournament will depend upon the amount subscribed in the meantime by clubs and members generally, and it is at the discretion of the committee to increase, if possible, the sums named as prizes for single problems.

Arrangements for the reception of visitors to Montreal attending the meeting are in the hands of the president, secretary, and members of the Montreal Chess Club, who have already procured the promise of a suitable building for the use of the next congress.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

With reference to the proposed reform in chess, the inventor tells us that nothing is further from his intention than to propose to abolish the old form of the game. He believes, however, that his modification may be of service to beginners by removing the mass of acquired theory and experience which separates them from good players, for which the largest odds given does not always suffice. If such turns out to be the case, we can offer no opposition to the proposal; although we must cordially assure the beginners in question that the most copious introduction of new pieces will avail but little in their favour, except in shortening the duration of their sufferings.

THE MEMBERS OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB are already hard at work in order to avenge, next year, their late reverse. Two tournaments and several matches and consultation games are in progress. In electing Prince Leopold as its president for the current term, the club has obtained not only a distinguished name, but an enthusiastic player also. His Royal Highness has entered for one of the tournaments in progress, and has recently taken part in some of the other contests.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS CLUBS.—A very general desire has been manifested that University chess should be tested in a match between some of its chief representatives and an equal number of players from the City of London Chess Club. At present no preliminaries have been arranged, but we are sure that eight of the strongest University players—say, Messrs. Ranken, Thorold, Anthony, and Parratt, for Oxford; and Messrs. Waite, Skipworth, E. Walker, and Horne for Cambridge—would give considerable trouble to any eight English players selected from the champions of the City club. It would, of course, be difficult to secure the attendance of all the University men on one given day, although they would certainly do their utmost to promote so exciting a conflict. Such a match, if less attractive to the general public than the annual rencontre between the undergraduate teams, would naturally afford more pleasure to connoisseurs and students of the game, and, in the present dearth of matches and tournaments, would be a godsend to the chess periodicals.

THE SOUTH LONDON CHESS CLUB, in connection with the South London Working Men's Institute, will be glad to play any provincial institute or other chess club a game by correspondence. Address, Mr. Charles G. Barber, hon. sec., 17, Parsonage- Walk, Newington-butts, London, S.E.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY DIGBY.

The Right Hon. Theresa Anna Maria, Baroness Digby, died at Minsterne, Dorsetshire, on the 2nd inst. Her Ladyship was born Jan. 11, 1814, the elder daughter of Henry Stephen, third Earl of Ilchester, by Caroline Leonora, his wife, daughter of Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's; and was married, June 27, 1837, to Edward St. Vincent Digby, Esq., who succeeded to the barony of Digby at the decease of his kinsman, Edward, second Earl Digby, in 1856. The issue of the marriage consists of four sons and three daughters. Of the latter the eldest is the wife of Richard Marker, Esq., of Combe House, Devon; and the second, of the present Lord Ashburton.

SIR ARCHDALE WILSON, G.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., of Delhi, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, died on the 9th inst. This gallant and distinguished soldier was born in 1803, the fifth son of the Rev. George Wilson, of Kirby Cane, Norfolk, Rector of Diddington, youngest brother of Robert Wilson, Esq., of Diddington, in whose favour the abeyance of the barony of Berners was terminated in 1832. Sir Archdale's military service extended over a period of more than half a century, dating from 1819, when he entered the army of the East India Company. He received medals for the siege of Bhurtpore and the affair of Lahore, and was given the insignia of K.C.B. and made a Baronet for his brilliant services at the storming and capture of Delhi, the crowning achievement of the British Army during the Indian Mutiny. Subsequently Sir Archdale commanded the whole of the artillery at the siege and capture of Lucknow under Clyde. The thanks of Parliament and a pension of £1000 a year followed, and a second patent of baronetcy extending the limitation to the male issue of his brother Rear-Admiral George Knyvet Wilson, R.N. Sir Archdale married, in 1842, Ellen, second daughter of Brigadier-General W. H. L. Frith, Commandant Bengal Artillery, but leaves no issue. The baronetcy descends accordingly to his nephew, now Sir Roland Knyvet Wilson, born Aug. 27, 1840.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES MAXWELL, C.B.

James Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, formerly of the 34th and lately of the 1st West India Regiment, actively engaged in the recent campaign in Ashantee, died on the homeward voyage from Cape Coast Castle from the effects of fever contracted during the war. This gallant officer had seen more than thirty-two years' service. He entered the Army in 1841, was with his regiment, the 34th, in the Crimea, and received a severe wound in the trenches before Sebastopol. In 1859 he was, as Major of the 34th, in the campaigns in India, at Cawnpore, Lucknow, Azimghur, and Bootwal; in 1864 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1873, being then Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment, he joined the force under Sir Garnet Wolseley. At Sir Garnet's departure, Colonel Maxwell was appointed Acting-Governor at Cape Coast, but he had to quit his post on account of the illness which terminated his life. He was made O.B. a fortnight before his death. He had also a medal with clasps for the Crimea, the Turkish medal and the fifth class of the Medjidie, and also the Indian medal and clasp.

COLONEL OUSELEY HIGGINS.

George Gore Ouseley Higgins, Esq., of Glen Corrib, in the county of Mayo, J.P. and D.L., Lieut.-Colonel of the Mayo Militia, and M.P. for Mayo from 1850 to 1857, died on the 8th inst. at his residence in Wilton-place. He was born Oct. 15, 1818, the second son of the late Captain FitzGerald Higgins, of Westport, J.P., by Mary, his wife, only child of William Ouseley, Esq., of Rushbrook. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Mayo in 1868, and was returned as knight of that shire in the Liberal interest in 1850. Whether in Parliament, on the turf, or in society, Colonel Higgins was popular with all parties.

VICE-ADMIRAL CURRIE.

Mark John Currie, Vice-Admiral on the reserved list, died at his residence, Collington House, Anerley, on the 1st inst. He was born June 21, 1795, the second son of Mark Currie, Esq., of Upper Gattin, Surrey, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Olose, Esq., of Easby, in the county of York, and grandson of William Currie, Esq., banker of London, by Madeleine, his wife, daughter of Isaac Le Fevre, Esq. The Admiral's next younger brother is the present Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. Admiral Currie entered the Royal Navy in 1808, and served on the Home, Mediterranean and East Indian stations. He was placed Rear-Admiral on the reserved list in 1862, and Vice-Admiral in 1867. He married, Jan. 14, 1829, Jane, daughter of Charles Boynton Wood, Esq., of Hayes, Middlesex, and had issue.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated June 2, 1873, of Louisa Augusta, Baroness Langford (wife of George Edward Gustard), who died on Feb. 27 last, at Westfield House, Lansdowne-road, Brighton, was proved on the 5th inst. by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, the son, the sole executor, to whom she gives, devises, and bequeaths all her real and personal property.

The will and two codicils dated June 14, 1852, and June 23, 1870, of Dame Emma Hussey, the widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., deceased, formerly of Upwood House, Huntingdonshire, but late of Taplow House, Maidenhead, Berks, who died on March 9 last, were proved on the 14th inst. by Richard Hussey Hussey, the son, the surviving executor, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The legatees named in the will are testatrix's four children.

The will, dated July 14, 1870, of James Reynolds, late of No. 19, Cambridge-gardens, Bayswater, who died on the 17th ult., at the Imperial Hotel, Malvern, was proved on the 1st inst. by Thomas Collis Reynolds, the son, and Alfred James Lambert, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, all his household furniture and effects absolutely and one fourth of his property for life, with a power of appointment among her issue; to his sons one half of his property; and to his daughters a policy of insurance for £5000 and one fourth of his property.

The will and three codicils—dated June 28, 1847, Jan. 20, 1858, March 1, 1869, and July 17, 1871—of Albert Way, late of Wonham, Surrey, who died on March 22 last, were proved on the 2nd inst. by Lewis John Way and the Hon. William Owen Stanley, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. With the exception of legacies to his executors and servants, the only persons interested under the will are testator's widow, Mrs. Emmeline Way, and children.

The wills of the following persons have just been proved—viz., Colonel George Edward Thorold, late of No. 29, St. Aubyn's, West Brighton, under £20,000; the Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd, under £35,000; Captain Augustus Chetham Strode, R.N., C.B., under £7000; and Sir William Keith Ball, Bart., under £1500.

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SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND: THE EMPEROR AT DOVER.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Thornton-le-Street, Countess Cathcart, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at 36, Wilton-crescent, the Countess of Cottenham, of a son and heir.
On the 10th inst., at Puckmaria, in the Central Provinces of India, Lady Ida Low, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., Lady Henry Somerset, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at No. 3, Palace Gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Hugh Ross, Esq., of a son.
On the 16th inst., at 1, Clarendon Villas, Putney, the wife of Robert Walrod, of a daughter.
On the 15th ult., at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Dr. E. Hunt Condon, 21st Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Rev. R. N. Kane, Rector of Lower Sapey, Worcester, to Mary Evans, elder daughter of T. R. Hill, Esq., M.P., St. Catherine's Hill, Worcester.
At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Edward G. B., son of the Rev. R. Watts, M.A., Rector of Nalstone, to Susan, daughter of the late Rev. T. A. Echall, M.A., Vicar of Lullington and Rural Dean.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Manby Hall, Georgiana Pelham Clinton, second daughter of Henry, fourth Duke of Newcastle.
On the 11th inst., at Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, in her 68th year.
On the 17th inst., at Kirby Hall, York, Sir Harry Stephen Meysey-Thompson, Bart., in his 65th year.
On the 18th inst., at 22, Chepstow-villas, Baywater (the residence of her son, Francis L. Davis, Esq.), Mrs. Catherine Davis.
On the 18th inst., William Clowes Nash, the beloved eldest surviving son of Daniel Nash, of 4, York-gate, Regent's Park, aged 23.
On the 16th inst., at Paris, Bessy Frances, the dearly-beloved wife of Colonel R. Stanley (L.H.M.I.A.), in the 23rd year of her age.
On the 1st inst., at Wheatfields, Powick, after a few days' illness from bronchitis, the Rev. W. E. Wall, M.A., deeply lamented by his family and friends.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.

SUNDAY, MAY 24.	WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.
Whit Sunday. Queen Victoria born, 1819. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7, the Bishop of Carlisle. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. W. Fremantle, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square. St. James's, noon, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Wellesey, Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. J. Brown Pearson. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Clouston; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Alexander. French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, incumbent.	Ember Week. The Duke of Cumberland, ex-King of Hanover, born, 1819. Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2. Royal Horticultural Society: fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. H. E. Carnichael on Vernese Typography). British Archaeological Association, 8. Royal Dramatic College: Adelphi Theatre, anniversary, 1 p.m. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law). THURSDAY, MAY 28. Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2. Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, anniversary (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair), 1 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. N. Storey Maskelyne on Crystals). German Hospital, annual festival, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair). Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law). Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m. Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 (conversations at the Suffolk-street Gallery). FRIDAY, MAY 29. Restoration of Charles II., 1660. Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2. Professor Bentley's Lecture, 4. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Colville Browne on Farmsteads and Farmhouses). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (the Dean of Westminster on the Roman Catacombs, 9 p.m.). Royal United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Vice-Admiral Ryder on H.M.S. "Victor" Emmanuel as an Hospital Ship during the late Ashantee Campaign). SATURDAY, MAY 30. The Queen's birthday to be kept. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Planetary System). Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Newspaper Press Fund, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Somerset in the chair). Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Annual of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 a.m.	Maximum at 10 p.m.	General Direction.
May 13	30.329	50.1	42.5	77	9	44.1	58.9	NNE. N.
14	30.301	50.5	43.7	79	10	45.6	56.7	WSW. NE. E.
15	30.165	47.8	36.5	67	0	43.5	53.5	WSW. NNW. NNE.
16	30.333	45.9	31.8	63	4	35.3	56.7	NE. NNE.
17	30.264	47.0	34.2	61	3	36.4	53.7	NE. NNE.
18	30.217	47.5	37.6	71	5	34.3	59.5	NE. NNE.
19	30.230	47.5	40.1	73	7	40.0	67.3	NE. E.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.318 30.256 30.019 30.256 30.310 30.254 30.259
Temperature of Air .. 50.7 51.7 51.3 48.3 50.1 49.7 53.4
Temperature of Evaporation .. 46.8 46.8 46.7 42.4 44.0 41.3 47.7
Direction of Wind .. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 30	8 55	9 25	10 8	10 40	11 8	11 55
10 40	11 15	11 55	12 35	1 15	1 55	2 35

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
AGES ADO, A DAY IN TOWN, AND HER COMING! by F. C. Burnan; Music by German Reel. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight. Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s. 3s., and 5s. Twelve on seat (Whit) Monday, at Three and Eight—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

VANCE'S BANK HOLIDAY FESTIVAL, at the GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WHIT MONDAY. Two Performances only, at the afternoon and night in the evening. The Great Vance in all his new characters and old favourites, supported by his famous concert party, with additional stars M. B. To avoid disappointment, secure your seats at Austin's Ticket Office.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The new Picture Comedy, in three acts, MONT BLANC. Every Evening. Secured by O'Connor and Morris. Act 1. Garden and Front Yard of Hotel at Chamouni. Act 2. On the Grande Muleta. Act 3. Market place at Chamouni.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS OF THE BELLS.
Mr. HENRY IRVING.—This great Drama must positively be withdrawn Friday, May 23. THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE BELLS.—Mathias, Mr. Henry Irving; at 7.30, THE LUMB BELLS; at 10.30, A BOLD FIX.—Mr. Henry Irving. Sunday Evening, May 23, Benefit of Miss Isabel Bateman. Monday, June 1, reproduction of CHARLES II.; with Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Clayton, Miss Isabel Bateman, &c.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
Spies and Pund, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY; at 8.40, AN AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10.15, NORMANDY PIPING. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Mr. and Mrs. Billington and Miss Meyrick in the dramas of BOUGH AND KIDNEY and ON THE BRINK. Every Evening, for Twelve Nights only, supported by a full and efficient Company.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS, 1874.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCES in their own Hall (not the Great Hall), on WHIT MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three, Tuesday Afternoon, at Three; Wednesday Afternoon, at Three; and each Evening, at Eight.
A brilliantly-entertaining Programme will be presented at each Performance. St. James's Hall (entrance from Piccadilly only). Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30, and at seven for the Evening Performance. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. and £3 11s. 6d. No fees.

WHITSUNDAY HOLIDAYS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
(Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS HALL), entrance from Piccadilly only.
On WHIT MONDAY, at Three, Tuesday Afternoon, at Three; Wednesday Afternoon, at Three; and each night at Eight also.
The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give Special Performances of their NEW AND DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT. Omnibuses run direct to the doors of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Hall from every Railway Station in London. Every West-End Omnibus will set passengers down at the Piccadilly entrance. No fees or extra charges whatsoever.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—WHIT MONDAY.—GRAND POPULAR SUNDAY BALL AND CONCERT, with Hungarian Band and Tyrolese Singers, in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, at Three p.m. Visitors to the Exhibition will be entitled to a Reduction of One Shilling from the price of Concert Tickets, and will be admitted Free of Extra Charge to the Gallery.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—MR. SIMS REEVES'S ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.—Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Antonette Sterling, Miss Helen Dalton, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Norman-Nordica, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Sidney Naylor, and Mr. Barnby. Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Doors open at Seven, commence at Eight o'clock. Boxes, 5s. 2s., 1s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; 5000 Admissions at One Shilling. Tickets at Novello, Kever, and Co.'s; the usual Agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Notice.—A GRAND OPERA CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, at which the principal Artists of Her Majesty's Opera will take part, and likewise the magnificent Orchestra of that Establishment.—Full particulars will be duly announced.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI, for the last time this season, with JAEHL, on TUESDAY, JUNE 2.—Quartet, posth. in B flat; Trio in B flat, Schubert; Quartet, Haydn; solos by Signor Papini and Jael. Prof. J. B. Director.

MIDDLE MARIE KREBS begs to announce that she will give TWO RECITALS OF CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY, MAY 28, and FRIDAY, MAY 29. To commence each day at Three o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, No. 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 20, Piccadilly.

MADAME ANNETTE ESSIOFF.—Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that he has made arrangements with Madame Annette Essioff to give TWO PIANOFORTE RECITALS in ST. JAMES'S HALL, the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, to commence at Three o'clock. Contributions may be obtained of the following:—Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 54, New Bond-street; the Music Warehouse and Libraries; Mr. George Dolby, 54, New Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—Fourth AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—The Annual Exhibition will be OPENED on MONDAY, SEPT. 7. Last day for receiving Pictures, Wednesday, Aug. 12. Intending Contributors may obtain Copies of the Regulations on application to the Local Secretary, Gallery of Arts, William Brown-street, Liverpool. Liverpool, May, 1874. JOSEPH BAYNE, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRAY, Secretary.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRUMPH," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christus Martyr," "Franciscus of Assisi," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MR. DESANGES' GREAT PICTURE OF SIR GARNET WOLFELEY AND THE BLACK WATCH FIGHTING IN THE FOREST OF ASHANGER. Also large Collection of Ashanger Curious. WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET. Open from Ten till Four. Admission, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

The defeat and resignation of the Duc de Broglie's Cabinet are regarded by public opinion in France as heralding the near approach of the National Assembly to dissolution. The state of Parliamentary parties, the absence of any common ground upon which they may act together, the constitutional questions which are before them for settlement, and the course pursued by the head of the recent Ministry during his twelvemonth's possession of power, render it all but impracticable to carry on by means of the present Legislature the government of the country. There is no political leader able to command a working majority in Parliament; there is no party, or section of a party, having a clear predominance of votes over the rest in support of any line of policy which may be adopted by its chief; and, finally, there is no such accordance between the Assembly and the constituencies represented by it as might embolden a patriotic statesman in an attempt to reduce Parliamentary chaos to order. To use an expressive but vulgar phrase, government in France at the present moment is "all at sixes and sevens." The only fixed point, the sole nucleus of authority, is the Septennate of Marshal MacMahon. That he will maintain order during the interregnum and prevent the whole machinery of government from being swept away by insurrectionary violence no one doubts. But even he occupies an abnormal position. As the head of the Executive power, he is without authoritative guidance. The Legislative Assembly is too divided to adopt a policy; and as yet the Marshal has no constitutional right to appeal to the nation. Matters cannot remain thus for any great length of time; and the most acute political observers see no solution of the difficulty short of consulting the judgment of the people.

The Duc de Broglie may be, and probably is, a man of irreproachable motives. It may be conceded that from the time of his accession to office to the time when he felt compelled to surrender it he meant well for his country. It can hardly be denied that his intentions are seconded by intellectual abilities considerably above the average. That he has strong prejudices his official career has incontestably proved. That he is naturally despot in his views, or that he gives a preference to unrestricted authority over well-regulated liberty, has not been borne out by conclusive evidence. It seems probable that he would have been satisfied to give to France a Constitution resembling that which he has learned to venerate in this country—a Monarchy surrounded and upheld by free institutions. Unfortunately, whatever may have been the end which he proposed to himself, he took but little note of the character of the means to which he resorted for attaining them. Republicanism was his *bête noire*. He recoiled from it, under whatever guise, with horror. He could not have accepted it, even when imbued with the most Conservative spirit, and though it should be thrust upon him by the unmistakable will of the nation. In regard to this matter, he is, and has been, a thorough doctrinaire. Government in conformity with certain propositions—government by formulas—government as the exposition of fixed ideas—appeared to be that at which he aimed. He thought it best for France, best for human interests in general. In regard to this he had no flexibility of will. He aspired to bless his country with it, whether she would or no. But in the means which he was ready to employ for carrying out his object he was less scrupulous. He does not seem to understand how to deal with human nature. Good as his will may be, he is too ready to enforce it by bad methods; and if he has sympathies which extend themselves beyond the range of his fixed ideas, they lean to Conservatism rather than to freedom, and are more apt to run into the methods of absolutism than into those of trust in the good instincts of the public.

His brief career of power has exhibited an almost uninterrupted succession of mistakes. He must have been well aware that in upsetting the Administration of M. Thiers he was acting in the teeth of the nation's deliberate predilection. The National Assembly, which he employed as his instrument, wanted that moral authority which might otherwise have consecrated his mission. Possibly his consciousness of this fact drove him into needless extremes for maintaining the supremacy he had won. He started in the wrong direction, and aimed to justify this mistake by hard running. His wholesale displacement of Liberal Prefects; his menacing attitude towards independent municipalities; the overtures of one of his colleagues with a view to debase the provincial press; his officious interference with occasional elections; his scandalous connivance at Legitimist intrigues; his preparatory efforts for the disfranchisement of three millions of voters; his avowed design of making municipal government the mere creature of central authority; and his project of so organising the Septennate as to adapt constitutional machinery to a Monarchical restoration, irritated public opinion, while it failed to conciliate and weld together into unity Parliamentary parties. He had more than once a superb opportunity for statesmanship, and he invariably missed it. His mind never comprehended the breadth of the necessity with which he had to deal. He walked the tight-rope of politics, placing his dependence upon his skilful management of the balancing-pole. Now he swayed hither, now thither, again and again recovering himself by setting one Parliamentary party against another. At length he has failed, and he leaves behind him no achievement upon which France can look with present satisfaction, with the single exception of the establishment of the Septennate.

It was in organising the Constitutional machinery over the movements of which President MacMahon was to preside for the next seven years, but which was intended to remain in case of his death or resignation during that interval, that the Duc de Broglie met his fall. And it is instructive to note that he met it on a point of form rather than of substance. True, the public opinion of France had breathed contempt upon his three constitutional bills, and had looked upon them as the legerdemain by which he intended to filch from the country the broad bases upon which its political institutions rest. But, accepting the National Assembly as the true fount of political authority in France, he took no heed of popular disapprobation. The reed upon which he leaned broke, however, with the pressure he put upon it, and fatally pierced the hand of his power. He insisted upon taking first into consideration his project of electoral law. The Legitimists objected to this arrangement, not because the measure would have been distasteful to them on its own account, but because they had fully persuaded themselves that the measure being once passed, the others would have no chance of coming under consideration, and a dissolution would speedily follow. They proposed, therefore, to give priority to the bill which deals with municipal law, and they were joined in this by the Bonapartists, who look upon universal suffrage as a sacred Napoleonic institution. A majority of sixty-four, in a very full House, decided the point against the Prime Minister, whose resignation of office was immediately tendered to, and accepted by, President MacMahon. There, for the pre-

sent, we pause in our comment. What is to follow in the wake of the last Ministry it is difficult to conjecture. What the Duc de Broglie could not do, no other Conservative chief can hope to accomplish. It would be hazardous, however, to predict. A supreme governing body which holds its life in its own hands can hardly be expected to hasten the period of its dissolution. The crisis is full of perplexity. For ourselves, we can only watch with anxious curiosity, and see what comes of it.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave a banquet, on Thursday week, in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, in honour of the Emperor of Russia. Their Majesties, with the Princes and Princesses, had been in the park, as far as Virginia Water, that afternoon. The Emperor left Windsor on Friday morning. His Majesty came again on Sunday and took luncheon with the Queen. He has conferred the Russian order of St. Katherine upon their Royal Highnesses Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Beatrice. The Emperor, on Sunday, took leave of her Majesty, previous to his departure from England on Thursday last.

Her Majesty, on Saturday, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, presented medals to some of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the Ashantee war. Colonel Bateson and Colonel the Hon. W. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine worship in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

Princess Christian visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Lieutenant-General and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out on Wednesday, and met the 1st Life Guards, under Colonel Bateson, on their march from Aldershot.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, left the castle shortly before eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, en route for the Highlands. Her Majesty travelled from Windsor over the customary route northwards, partaking of breakfast at Perth on Thursday morning, after which the journey was continued to Ballater, whence the Queen drove to Balmoral Castle.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, June 1.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh (Imperial Grand Duchess of Russia), were daily engaged, from the time of the Emperor's arrival, in accompanying his Majesty and the Grand Duke Alexis upon the visits and excursions described in another page. They entertained the Emperor at Marlborough House on Friday, and at Chiswick on Sunday, went with him to the Crystal Palace, to the City, to Aldershot, and to Woolwich; on Thursday they accompanied him to Gravesend, where he embarked. There was a state ball at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday night.

Princess Christian presided, on Tuesday, at a meeting of the council of the School of Art Needlework, held at Alford House. The school has received large orders from the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Prince Leopold has been confined to his room at his residence at Oxford for several days with an attack of sciatica, but is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery. Sir William Jenner has visited his Royal Highness, and Dr. Acland has been in constant attendance.

The Duke of Cambridge gave a banquet on Monday evening, at Gloucester House, to the Emperor of Russia, the Prince of Wales, and other Princes, and some distinguished officers.

Count de Paris has left Claridge's Hotel on his return to Paris.

The Prince Imperial went to the Princess's Theatre on Saturday last. The Prince was received by the Emperor of Russia on Sunday at Buckingham Palace. He had come from Chislehurst to return the visit paid by his Imperial Majesty to the Empress Eugénie.

Prince Hohenlohe has taken Steephill Castle, Ventnor, for the season.

The Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia returned to the French Embassy, on Tuesday, from Paris.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait held their second afternoon reception at Lambeth Palace on Saturday last. The Archbishop gave his annual dinner to the Archbishops and Bishops, on Monday, at Lambeth Palace.

The Duchess of Sutherland, yesterday (Friday) week, gave a dance at Stafford House, St. James's. Among the company were the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Alexis, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Princess Louise, and the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duchess of Westminster gave a ball on Monday night, at Grosvenor House, at which the Prince of Wales and a large and distinguished company assembled.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Countess of Derby gave a banquet on Wednesday to the Emperor of Russia at the Foreign Office. The Countess of Derby had a reception.

Entertainments have been given by the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, the Earl and Countess of Ducie, the Earl and Countess of Meath, the Earl and Countess of Stair, Lord Carlisle and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarrett, Viscount and Viscountess Bridport, Count and Countess Gurovski de Wezele, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Castletown, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

The City of Bristol has resolved to adopt the Free Libraries Act, and a new library is to be erected, at a cost of £10,000.

According to a Parliamentary return on Monday the number of persons employed in the public offices last year was increased by 2432. The main source of the augmentation was the Post Office.

A return signed by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, has been issued, showing the training establishments of the militia regiments in the United Kingdom last year. The total number of effective militia reserve men in 1873 was 29,853.

THE CHURCH.

A friend has offered £1000 for the completion of the nave of St. Augustine's Church, Kilburn, on condition that £5000 more be given by Christmas next.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new Church of St. Paul, at Leamington, which had been completed in exactly a year, at a cost of nearly £8000, of which £1000 was given by Mr. F. Manning, brother of the Archbishop of Westminster, an old resident.

The Archdeacon of Barnstaple, one of the cathedral body at Exeter, held his visitation at Barnstaple on Monday, and in his charge earnestly counselled a reform of unquestionable abuses and scandals in the Church during the breathing-time given to her by the change of parties in political power.

Dr. W. West Jones was, on Sunday, consecrated Bishop of Capetown in Westminster Abbey. The prelates who took part in the ceremony were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Ely, Edinburgh, and New South Wales, with Bishop Piers Claughton, Archdeacon of London.

In protest and opposition to the encroachments of Ritualism, a deputation waited on the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on Monday, to present a memorial signed by upwards of 900 lay members of the Church within his Lordship's diocese. Among those who addressed the Bishop were Lord Ducie, Lord Bathurst, Mr. S. Bazley, Colonel Saville, and Mr. Paul.

An interesting ceremony took place, on Thursday morning, in the east of London, the occasion being the acknowledgment of the presentation by her Majesty of a clock with chiming arrangements and a peal of eleven bells to St. Mark's Church, Victoria Park, to mark her satisfaction with her visit last year to the East-End. At eleven o'clock Divine service was held in the church; and at the conclusion of the service luncheon was provided in the school-room, the chair being taken by Lord John Manners. During the day the bells played several airs.

The Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, and Chaplain to her Majesty's household troops and the brigade of Guards at Windsor, has been presented with a beautiful silver cup by the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the 2nd Life Guards.—The Rev. T. P. Wilson, Vicar of Halingden, on his leaving for Pavenham, near Bedford, has been presented on behalf of the congregation with a purse of 72 gu., and on behalf of the Sunday scholars with a purse containing £30.

The company engaged upon the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament brought their twenty-third session to an end yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber. The revision was continued as far as Judges xx. 2. The Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, B.D., Fellow of St. Catherine's College Cambridge, has been elected a member.—The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Chamber for their fortieth session, and sat for seven hours. The company completed the second revision of the fifth and sixth chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel.

On Ascension Day the ancient custom of the "well-dressing" took place, as usual, at Tissington, Derbyshire. From time immemorial, at this picturesque village, amidst the limestone hills of Derbyshire, so beautiful at this spring season, it has been customary, on Holy Thursday, to deck the wells with flowers. At the morning service the Psalms for the day and the Epistle and Gospel are omitted. A surpliced procession then moves out of church to the five wells of the village, at each of which a hymn is sung. At the first three a psalm is read, and the Epistle and Gospel at the other two. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Bryans, Vicar of Tarvin, Cheshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examiners for the Marquis of Lothian's prize at Oxford have adjudged it to Mr. Arthur Lionel Smith, exhibitor of Balliol College, and desire to make honourable mention of the essays sent in by H. W. Roscoe, of Corpus Christi College, and Mr. W. Sichel, of Balliol College.

The gold medal given annually by the Earl of Powis, Lord High Steward of Cambridge University, for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse has been adjudged to H. Wace, St. John's College; and the Porson Prize, for the best translation into Greek verse of a selected passage from the works of any standard English poet, has also been adjudged to H. Wace, who was the successful competitor last year. Sir Samuel Baker delivered the Rede lecture on Tuesday, his subject being "Slavery, and the Suppression of the Slave Trade."

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent general examinations for women in the University of London:—Honours Division: Alice Gardner, private study; Ellen Martha Watson, private study. First Division: Fanny Harrison, Bedford College; Emily Jane Heming, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Kate Augusta King, private study; Ada Leech, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Mary Elizabeth Smith, private study; Kate Benedicta Trotter, private study; Marian Elizabeth Verrall, Ladies' College, Cheltenham. Second Division: Sophia Mildred Du Pré and Annie Margaret Gibbs, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

The University Senate at Dublin has debated on Mr. Monck's motion, whether there should be one governing body or two, rejecting the proposal by 74 to 16. On Wednesday there was a long debate on a motion by Dr. Reichel, respecting the mode of voting in the governing body. He proposed to alter the words "Senate at large" to "those members of the Senate who have not voted as fellows or professors," the object being to prevent members of the Senate voting twice. The proposition was carried by 29 placets against 11 non-placets.

The Scottish Bishops have conferred the Pantonian Professorship of Theology at Trinity College, Glenalmond, on the Rev. John Dowden, M.A.

The examination for the Cheltenham College scholarships was held last week with the following results:—Two senior scholarships of £50: A. H. Collins, classical; H. M. Lawson, mathematical. Two senior scholarships of £20: G. Harrison, classical; E. Agar, mathematical. Six junior scholarships of £40: E. E. H. Brydges, C. N. E. Eliot, R. H. Brereton, classical; F. M. Young, G. P. Rudd, J. M. Walter, mathematical. Two junior scholarships of £20: A. J. H. Luard, classical; H. C. Barnard, mathematical.

A higher grade school for girls was inaugurated at Cambridge on Monday. Archdeacon Emery, Professor Westcott, and other gentlemen were present at the ceremony. A similar school for boys has been in existence for some time, and has proved successful.

A handsome testimonial has been presented to Mr. Frederick Barlow on his retirement from the command of the 1st Cambridge and 17th Essex Rifle Volunteers. Major Barlow has seen fourteen years' service as a volunteer, being one of the first of the original corps.

"FIGHTING IN THE ASHANTEE FOREST."

The picture by Mr. Louis Desanges, which bears this title, is now being exhibited at Willis's Rooms. It has been painted, as we explained last week, for the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. They felt it due to the occasion, with the great public interest shown, in every way, in the recent campaign on the Gold Coast, that the materials for its illustration, furnished by their Special Artist's sketches, should be applied to produce a considerable work of art. Mr. Desanges has, in designing this work, had the advantage of Mr. Melton Prior's assistance, referring to the original sketches taken by Mr. Prior on the spot, and consulting him upon actual matters of detail.

The painting is of large size, 14 ft. by 10 ft., and is characterised by a bold and effective style. The action represented is that of Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by several officers of his staff and others, in regimental command or upon special service, directing the "Black Watch," or 42nd Royal Highlanders, in their conflict with an unseen host of Ashantees, who lurk in the surrounding bush. The soldiers, in the background, are mostly kneeling to take aim with their breech-loading rifles, or to evade the shower of slugs with which they are assailed. One has fallen wounded, and two native hammock-bearers are creeping forward to lift and carry him to the rear. In the foreground, over which the fight is supposed to have raged a few minutes before, lie the dead bodies of two Ashantee warriors, stark and grim, with musket, sword, and powder-pouch scattered among the fern. A fetish apparatus of crossed sticks and a fetish placard affixed on the trunk of a tree bear witness to the futility of their heathen superstitions, in which they had trusted to repel the advancing British troops.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, clad like the rest in the simple grey tunic and white sun-helmet, stands with notebook in hand, giving an order to Colonel Greaves, Chief of the Staff. An aide-de-camp, Captain the Hon. H. L. Wood, is posted close behind, with a favourite dog. Lord Gifford, sitting to rest after a long scouting walk through the forest, takes a cup of water from the hands of his black servant. Colonel Sir John M'Leod, Major Scott, and Major Farquharson, all of the 42nd, are introduced in this picture; also the lamented Major Baird, of the same regiment, borne to the rear wounded. With his pencil and sketchbook, in the diligent pursuit of his vocation, Mr. Melton Prior, Special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, is seen hovering on the skirts of the battle. All these are good portraits of the men, who sat to Mr. Desanges on purpose.

A startling incident may be perceived to happen among the trees in the background. One of the Ashantees, who had climbed on a tree, and had been left up there when his comrades were driven off this ground, was just now detected firing from above at one of our officers. A shot has brought him tumbling headforemost down: strange fruit of the wild African forest!

The picture is one for our readers to go and see; they will appreciate its epic truth, as expressing the very spirit, the motives, and sensations that characterised the most exciting actions and experiences of the late campaign. It is not, like the Engravings we publish from week to week, exactly copying the sketches we received, an attempt to present, with minute accuracy, the precise figures assembled at a certain moment, at some particular spot, or to report their individual gestures. The design has rather been that of a more artistic conception, fusing into one whole the several incidents and detached features of a connected series of actions, extending probably through four or five days of marching and fighting, from the battle-field of Amoaful to the captured city of Coomassie.

Nearly a hundred of Mr. Prior's original sketches, which have been engraved for this Journal, are open to inspection with the large painting. The collection also of Ashantee utensils, weapons, ornaments, articles of dress, and other curious objects, enumerated in our last, will be found well worth examining at Willis's Rooms.

The Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, M.P., son of the late Earl of Hardwicke, has been appointed one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cambridge.

A railway accident is reported from Merthyr Tydvil, by which more than forty persons have been injured. The disaster was occasioned by a number of mineral-waggons becoming detached from their engine, and running back on an incline till they came into sharp collision with a passenger-train.

The United Presbyterian Synod, at their meeting, held on Thursday week, in Edinburgh, unanimously agreed to memorialise the Government to disestablish and disendow the Churches of England and Scotland, and to petition against all legislative proposals in reference to patronage in the Church of Scotland, except as a part of a final measure for the disestablishment and disendowment of that Church.

The number of emigrants (natives of Ireland) who left that country during the first four months of the present year was 22,429, of whom 13,332 were males and 9097 were females. The total number of emigrants in the corresponding period of 1873 was 31,992. The total emigration from Ireland since May 1, 1851 (the date at which the collection of the returns commenced) to April 30, 1874, was 2,275,174 persons.

In consequence of the indisposition of Dr. Kenealy, the inquiry ordered by the Benchers of Gray's Inn respecting the conduct of the learned counsel while acting as the leading advocate for the Tichborne claimant has been postponed to July 18.—By the preamble of the Tichborne and Doughty Estates Bill, which has been read the first time in the House of Lords, it appears that the expenses of the litigation occasioned by "the Claimant's" proceedings, and payable by the present Baronet, or, in the event of his death during minority, by the family out of the estates, have amounted already to nearly £92,000. These are exclusive of the expenses of the prosecution for perjury, which have to be borne by the country. A Treasury return indicates the probable cost to the country of the trial. The expenditure up to April 11 was £49,815; and outstanding liabilities on account of witnesses, agency, and printing, are estimated at £5500: making a total of £55,315.

Mr. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Dixon, M.P., on behalf of the National Amalgamated Agricultural Labourers' Union and the Lincoln and Adjacent Counties Labour League, attended a meeting of the central committee of the Lincolnshire Farmers' Association, on Wednesday, at which, after considerable discussion, it was resolved that the labourers' strike and the farmers' lock-out in the county of Lincoln should be withdrawn simultaneously on Saturday (to-day), in order that arrangements may be made for the resumption of work on Monday.—The great Durham colliers' strike is at an end; and at the annual conference of the Miners' Association, held at Newcastle last week (Mr. Macdonald, M.P., in the chair), it was recommended that the men should everywhere agree to a reduction of 10 per cent where the advance had not exceeded 60 per cent. In South Wales the colliery owners have, after protracted discussion, resolved on giving notice of a reduction of 10 per cent, and the colliers have accepted the masters' terms.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The visit of his Imperial Majesty Alexander II., Czar of the Russian empire, and father of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, has been an occasion of general public congratulation in this country. Several of the conspicuous incidents which took place on his arrival and during his stay among us are made subjects of our illustrations in the present issue, beginning with those of the arrival on Wednesday week.

It had been arranged that the landing should take place at Gravesend, where the Duchess of Edinburgh, his beloved daughter, landed two months ago with her newly-married husband. The Czar had on the night before (Tuesday night) gone on board his splendid yacht, the *Derjava*, in the Dutch

port of Flushing. By this vessel, had there been no unforeseen accident, his Imperial Majesty would have reached Gravesend on the Wednesday forenoon. The usual preparations were made at Gravesend to receive a traveller of the highest rank. The Terrace Pier was decorated with scarlet cloth, flags, and artificial flowers. The ships and small vessels in the river, H.M.S. *Triumph*, the Russian corvette *Vitiaz*, an Admiralty yacht, and the Faraday telegraph-ship were dressed with all their colours. At the railway station, too, on the platform where the Czar was to enter the train for Windsor, there was a beautiful array of flowers and other ornaments. The Russian Ambassador, Count Brunnow, with the chamberlain, secretaries, and other members of the embassy, was at Gravesend that morning, to meet his Imperial master. His Royal High-

ness Prince Arthur, with other officers of the 7th Hussars, came from Maidstone, arriving at eleven o'clock. The Mayor and corporation of Gravesend, half an hour before, met in the Townhall to go to the landing pier; but a telegram from the Admiralty was then put into the Mayor's hands, informing him of a disappointment. The Czar was not coming to Gravesend. The Imperial yacht had run upon a mud-bank in the mouth of the Scheldt, near Flushing, and had stuck there all night. It would be needful to save time by making for Dover instead of entering the Thames. When this was understood there was no time lost in making the best of it. A telegram was sent to London by the Mayor, Mr. Lake, to warn their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. Prince Arthur, with the Russian Ambassador, went on to



A STREET TEA-SELLER, MOSCOW.

Dover by a special train. Many of the holiday visitors to Gravesend went down to Thames Haven to see the Channel Fleet.

At Dover, meantime, the news of the Czar's unexpected approach was brought from Flushing at ten o'clock, by Captain Sir F. Arrow, in the Trinity Board yacht *Galatea*. The *Galatea* had gone over to Flushing the day before, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, to meet the Czar, and to accompany him to our shores.

The Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Dover from London, by a special train, about three o'clock. They were received by the Mayor, Mr. F. Pierce, and Captain Bruce, R.N., the Admiralty Superintendent. A Royal salute was fired from the Castle.

They waited, with Prince Arthur, at the Lord Warden Hotel, till half-past five, when the Russian Imperial yacht came in sight. The *Derjava* was accompanied by the *Livadia*, another steam-yacht of the Czar's, and by a Dutch steamer. These vessels were met off Dover by the *Galatea*, Trinity House yacht.

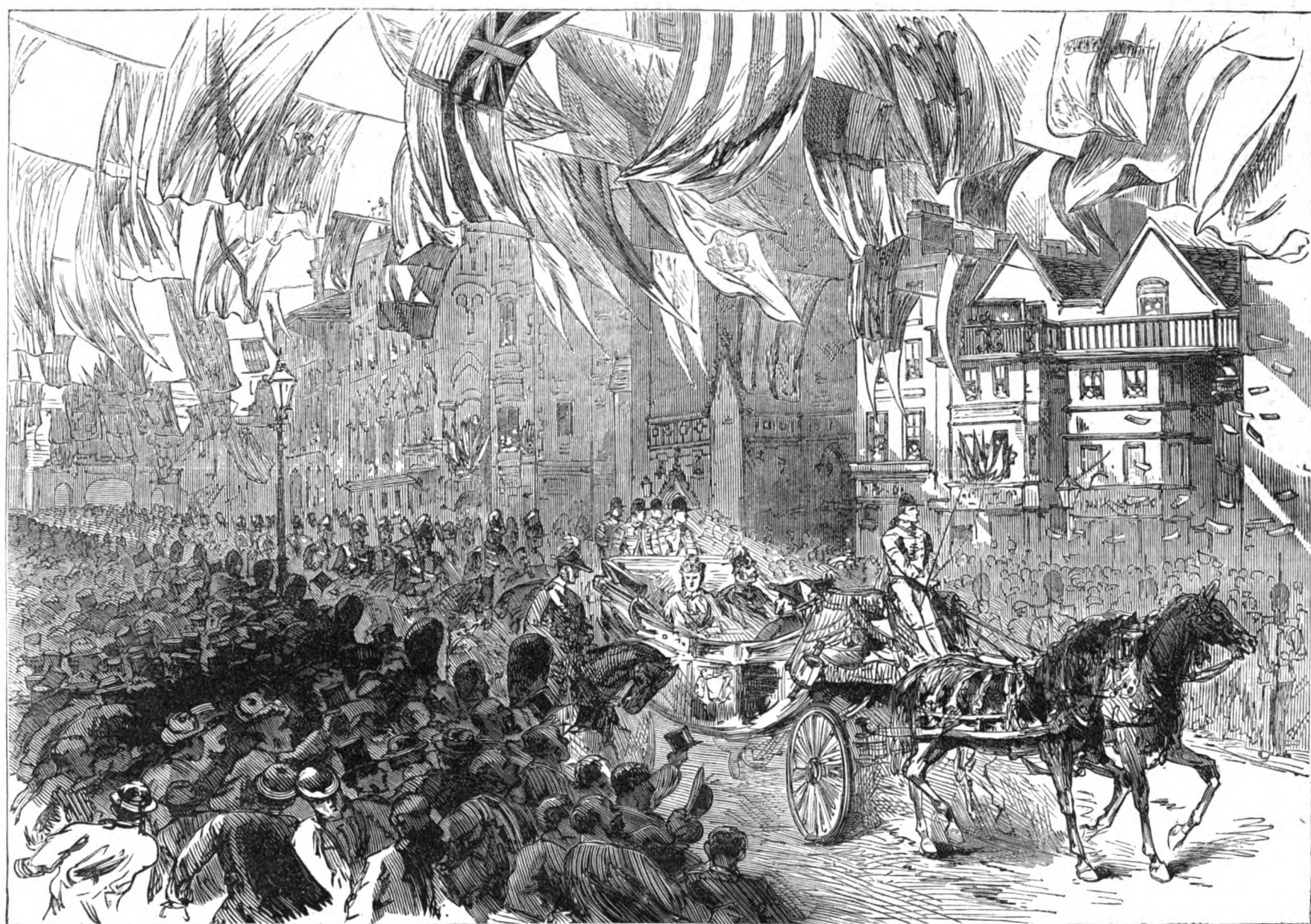
In the few hours since notice was given at Dover of the Czar's coming there, all that was needful had been done by the municipality, the officials of the Admiralty and port, the military authorities, and those of the South-Eastern Railway. General Sir Alfred Horsford, commander of the military district, who came in haste from Aldershot on purpose, had collected about 1500 troops. These were the 7th Fusiliers, under Colonel Waller; part of the 90th Regiment, under

Colonel Palmer; a detachment of Royal Engineers, and one of Royal Artillery, with the Kent Artillery Militia. They lined the Admiralty Pier, forming a guard of honour. The Mayor and Corporation of Dover, with their Recorder, Town Clerk, and other town officers in their robes, assembled at the Lord Warden. Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, in his official uniform, was there. The Russian Ambassador, Count Brunnow, and the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Lord A. Loftus, were ready to meet the Emperor. The Prince of Wales wore a General officer's uniform, with the ribbon and badges of three Russian orders; the Duke of Cambridge had the uniform of a Field Marshal. The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a purple dress, an Indian shawl, and a hat with white flowers and mauve trimmings.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE CITY.



THE PROCESSION AT CHARING-CROSS.



THE PROCESSION IN FLEET-STREET.

It was nearly half-past six before the *Derjava* came alongside the pier. She is a large vessel of 3000 tons, drawing 19 ft., but with sides high out of the water. She was built in Russia two years ago, and her engines are of Russian manufacture. Her fitting up is sumptuous, with fine wood carvings and rich antique hangings. It is said that she has cost £450,000. She was brought from Cronstadt to Flushing, the week before last, on purpose to convey the Czar across the Channel. On her port or left-hand side, as she approached the pier, was the *Galatea*; on her starboard side was the Dutch steamer; the *Livadia* brought up the rear.

The Czar and one of his younger sons, the Grand Duke Alexis, with the Duke of Edinburgh, were on the paddle-box of the *Derjava*. His Imperial Majesty wore the green-and-gold uniform of a Russian General, with a high-plumed helmet, the plumes red and white. The Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Edinburgh wore their naval uniforms. The Duchess of Edinburgh, followed by the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, stepped on board the Imperial yacht. Her father, the Czar, at once clasped her in his arms and kissed her again and again. Her Imperial and Royal Highness was then greeted by his Ministers, Count Adlerberg and Count Schouvaloff, who kissed her hand. Among the other members of his suite were Admiral Popoff, General Soltikoff, General Skolkoff, Prince Metscheraky, and Prince Dolgorouky, wearing the green-and-silver uniforms of general aides-de-camp. Captain the Hon. G. A. Wellesley was in the suite of the Emperor. The Lord Lieutenant of Kent, the General in district command, and others were introduced to the Czar on the quarter-deck of his yacht. Lord Torrington, General Sir Francis Seymour, and Lord Charles Fitzroy were appointed to wait upon him.

Sending the Emperor's luggage ashore, and putting it in the railway train, occupied nearly an hour. His Majesty then disembarked, followed by the Princes, and, with his daughter on his arm, walked to the saloon carriage. A Royal salute was fired by the Castle batteries, the crowd cheered, and the regimental bands played the Russian National Anthem. At the door of the railway carriage stood the Mayor and Corporation officers of Dover. His Worship presented to the Czar an address of welcome. This was accepted by his Majesty without reading it; he bowed to the Mayor and thanked him.

The special train, conveying the Czar and their Imperial and Royal Highnesses, started from Dover at twenty minutes past seven. Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the South-Eastern Company, Mr. Shaw, general manager, and Mr. Cockburn, traffic manager, were in the train, which was driven by Mr. Alfred Watkin. As it passed Shorncliffe it was saluted by the troops under Lord A. Russell. It reached London Bridge at a quarter past nine, and went on to Waterloo junction. Here the engine was changed, and the officials of the South-Western Company—Messrs. Verrinder and Jacob— took charge of the train. The Duke of Cambridge, who stopped in London, took leave of the Royal party. The train arrived at Windsor at ten minutes past ten.

On the platform of the South-Western Railway station at Windsor were Prince Christian, the Marquis of Lorne, Count Gleichen, and the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse, with Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Gordon. The Mayor of Windsor, Mr. Jones, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, and members of the Corporation, presented an address to the Czar. The Coldstream Guards formed a guard of honour. An escort of the 1st Life Guards was ready to attend the Czar to the Castle. The band of that regiment played the Russian Anthem. The station was adorned with white and yellow drapery on the walls, a crimson carpet, and flowers.

The Emperor, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, entered the foremost of the Royal carriages in waiting. The Grand Duke Alexis, with Prince Arthur and the other Princes, followed him. They drove up Thames-street, High-street, and Park-street to the Long Walk, and so into the quadrangle of the Castle. Here the Russian National Anthem was again played by the band of the Coldstream Guards. A salute was fired by the guns in the Long Walk. Her Majesty the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, received the Czar and Grand Duke Alexis at the Queen's entrance of the Castle. Their Majesties and the Princes and Princesses ascended the grand staircase between two lines of Yeomen of the Guard. It was nearly midnight before dinner was served in the oak-room. The illustrious guest of her Majesty soon retired to his private rooms, which were in the Northern state apartments. Those of the Grand Duke Alexis were in Edward III.'s Tower.

Early next morning the Czar, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, drove through the grounds to Frogmore. His Majesty visited the Prince Consort's mausoleum, and saw the Royal gardens, with the steam-gardener in operation. After inspecting the Shaw Farm, formerly the Prince Consort's model farm, the Royal party drove back to the Castle and proceeded to the Deanery. His Majesty was met by Dr. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and Mrs. Wellesley. The Dean conducted him to Wolsey's Chapel, which is being restored and redecorated, in a most costly manner, by the Queen as a memorial chapel to the late Prince Consort. The magnificent sculptures and mosaics were inspected with great interest. After this his Majesty was conducted over St. George's Chapel. He also visited the Royal library and the cloisters.

In the afternoon the Queen and the Czar, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh, went to Virginia Water. In a second carriage were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke Alexis, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty and the Emperor drove down Castle-hill, through High-street, King's-road, and the Great Park, to the Flemish Farm, where they inspected a steam-plough. They went on through the park by way of the rhododendron drive to Virginia Water. Here they visited the ruins, the waterfall, Fort Belvidere, and the Fishing Temple, where tea was provided. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Marquis of Lorne joined the Queen and the Emperor, having ridden through the park on horseback. After a row on the lake in the picturesque old-fashioned state barge, sent with a crew from Gosport, the Royal and Imperial party returned to Windsor by way of Blacknest, through Sandpit-gate, near Cumberland Lodge, past George III.'s statue, and through the Long Walk to the castle, which they reached at half-past six. At eight o'clock a grand state banquet was given in St. George's Hall. Her Majesty and the Emperor and the members of the Royal family were present. A hundred and twenty guests, comprising several of her Majesty's Ministers, the late Ministers, and the principal nobility, were invited.

On Friday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Emperor and Grand Duke, having taken leave of the Queen, left Windsor for London. They were accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge. A special train on the Great Western Railway, in which were Sir D. Gooch, the chairman, and Messrs. Grierson, Keightley, and Higgins, officials of that line, conveyed the Royal party. The Czar and Princes wore their uniforms. At Paddington the train was received by the deputy chairman and secretary of the Great Western. There

was a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards. His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses went in open carriages to Buckingham Palace. The Czar, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Alexis were in the first carriage. In the second were the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge. With an escort of Horse Guards (Blue) they drove across Hyde Park and down Constitution-hill, reaching Buckingham Palace a few minutes before noon.

The Czar was received here by Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward; the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain; and other high officers of the Queen's household. The Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse, had met him at Paddington. There was a guard of the Scots Fusiliers in the courtyard, and the Yeomen of the Guard, under Lord Skelmersdale, in the hall. An hour after his arrival the Czar received all the foreign Ambassadors in the Bow Drawing-Room. The Cabinet Ministers of the present and late Governments were afterwards received by him, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. At four o'clock the Czar and his son, and the Duke of Edinburgh, in a close carriage and pair, with one mounted police officer in attendance, went out to pay a few private visits. They stayed above half an hour with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and saw the children. They next drove to Gloucester House, Park-lane, but the Duke of Cambridge was not at home. A visit was then paid to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, but they, too, were out. The Duke and Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary) were found at home at Kensington Palace. After this, the Emperor and Princes went to Claridge's Hotel, Bond-street, where the Comte de Paris was staying. The Czar had a ten minutes' conversation with his Royal Highness, the heir to the French House of Orleans. On his way from Kensington to Bond-street, the Czar saw the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, and the Ring and Rotten-row full of company. In the evening, his Majesty dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. He afterwards went with them to a ball given at Stafford House by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The Emperor on Saturday morning at eleven went to Chiselmurst, with his son, to visit the widowed Empress Eugénie. He got back to London between twelve and one; then went to see the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. The Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and the Dean of Westminster, at those places respectively, met his Majesty. He lunched at Buckingham Palace; and started at five o'clock for the Crystal Palace, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and a numerous suite. They went in twelve open carriages by the high road, over Vauxhall Bridge, and through Stockwell and Clapham, with an escort of the 6th Dragoon Guards. His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses wore plain morning dress; the Princesses were in blue, the one dark blue, the other light. They were received at the Crystal Palace by Mr. T. Hughes, chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Wilkinson, general manager, and Major Flood Page, secretary.

A reception pavilion, with retiring-chambers, had been erected at the north nave entrance. Its entrance was hung with crimson curtains edged with bullion. Banks of roses were on each side of the doorway. The interior was of white muslin over light blue. Statues, vases, pictures, and a profuse and tasteful display of various flowers, with ferns in the vestibule, and suspended flower-baskets overhead, made these apartments very charming. Their furniture, too, was of the richest material and most elegant design. In the dining-saloon, which adjoins the Queen's corridor, was a superb service of gold plate made for the Emperor Francis II. of Austria, and the tables were set in splendid order.

The Emperor, Princesses, and Princes, arriving at six o'clock, were at once conducted up the nave to the Royal boxes prepared for them, upon the stage of the theatre in the central south transept, opposite the Handel orchestra. The floor beneath, the orchestra benches, and the galleries, were completely filled with company. The Russian Hymn was performed by the combined force of eleven military bands. His Majesty sat between the Princess of Wales, on his right hand, and his daughter, on the other side of him. The Russian and English flags, suspended from the galleries above, bore token of this occasion. There was a grand concert of choice music, which had begun at half-past four. The first part was over before the illustrious visitors came. The remaining part included "Home, sweet home," sung by Mlle. Titians; "Oh, ruddier than the cherry," by Santley; a song by Madame Patey; and several well-known compositions of Handel, Mendelssohn, Rossini, and Meyerbeer, performed by 2500 London members of the Handel Festival Choir, with the powerful instrumental bands. The Emperor was greatly pleased, and had Mr. Manns, the conductor, introduced to him. His Majesty sent a message by telegraph to the Queen, saying how much he liked his welcome in London. He got an answer from her Majesty during the concert. He sent another telegram to the Empress, at St. Petersburg.

After the concert, the Emperor and their Imperial and Royal Highnesses stood a few minutes on the balcony overlooking the gardens, and saw the great fountains play. This is the scene represented in our Extra Supplement Large Engraving. His Majesty and party then dined in the state saloons, where tables were laid for a hundred guests. With the Emperor and Grand Duke, at the high table, were the two Princesses, the English and German Princes, the Earl of Bradford, and several of the Russian nobles. At nine o'clock in the evening they again came out on the balcony, and saw the display of fireworks, which was extremely brilliant. The great fountains were set playing in the light of 600 Roman candles. There was a "cascade of golden fire," and a concluding blaze of 1600 coloured rockets. The Emperor and party got back to London about half-past ten.

Their Sunday was passed in tolerable quiet. In the morning, with his son and daughter, the Emperor attended Divine worship at the Russian Embassy Chapel in Welbeck-street. At one o'clock, joined by the Duke of Edinburgh, they went, by the Great Western Railway, and in plain attire, to Windsor, and there lunched at the Castle, with the Queen and Princess Beatrice. On their return to London, they dined privately at Chiswick with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Czar's state visit to the city of London, on Monday, is the subject of two or three illustrations. He went to Guildhall to receive an address and to partake of a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City. The Emperor was accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. His Majesty was attended by the officers of the Imperial household, and by Viscount Torrington, General Sir F. Seymour, Lord C. Fitzroy, and Captain the Hon. F. Wellesley—the officers specially appointed by the Queen to be in attendance upon him. The Earl of Bradford was also in attendance. Colonel Du Plat, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, and Captain the Hon. H. C. Glyn, R.N., were in attendance on the Grand Duke Alexis.

The procession from Buckingham Palace consisted of eleven

of the Queen's state carriages, with the Royal servants in their state livery. The first eight carriages were filled with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance; the Earl of Bradford and Count Adlerberg, with two ladies, were in the ninth. The Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian were in the tenth carriage. The last carriage was occupied by the Emperor, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. His Majesty wore a Russian General's uniform, with the blue ribbon of the Garter, and a row of small crosses and medals on his breast. The Princes wore their uniforms, as before, with the blue ribbon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, except Prince Christian, who had that of the Garter. The Princess of Wales had a dark blue silk dress, with velvet bodice, and light blue over it, and with a rose held by a diamond clasp on her right side. The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a fawn-coloured silk dress. They could be seen well in the streets; all the carriages but the first three were open. The escort was formed of the 2nd Life Guards. The Grenadier Guards furnished a guard of honour at the departure from Buckingham Palace, and at Guildhall when the procession arrived. The route was along the Mall, through the Horse Guards, by Charing-cross, along the Strand, through Temple Bar, down Fleet-street, up Ludgate-hill, along the south side of St. Paul's-churchyard, through Cannon-street, up Queen-street, crossing Cheapside, and up King-street, to Guildhall. The streets within the City, from Temple Bar to Guildhall, were lined with soldiers, the Guards and the 4th Infantry. The cross roads were kept by parties of the Horse Guards. We give illustrations of the scene at Charing-cross, in Fleet-street, and at the entrance to Guildhall. Standards with trophies were put up at Temple Bar; lines, with hanging flags, were stretched across Fleet-street. A handsome pavilion, chiefly of a gold colour, with baskets of flowers on Venetian masts, was at the door of Guildhall. The streets were everywhere thronged with applauding spectators.

It was a few minutes past one when the Emperor and their Imperial and Royal Highnesses reached Guildhall. They entered the vestibule, which was adorned with golden, black, and crimson hangings, plants, and flowers. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and City Officers, with several Aldermen and deputies of the Common Council, all in their robes, met their illustrious guests. They led the Emperor and Princes into the great hall, preceded by four trumpeters and the stewards with silver wands. There was a canopied dais with state chairs at one end of the hall, and tiers of red benches, filled with company, on the other three sides.

The Emperor, with the Princes and Princesses, ascended the raised place. His Majesty stood before the centre chair, while the Lord Mayor bowed and the Recorder read the address of welcome. This was handed to Count Adlerberg. The Emperor then unfolded a paper, from which he read in English the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor and Citizens of London,—I feel most grateful for your hospitable and cordial reception. On my own part, I can assure you that I have a firm reliance on your good feelings towards my beloved daughter, whose domestic happiness I have so much at heart. I trust that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the affectionate home she finds in your country will strengthen the friendly relations now established between Russia and Great Britain, to the mutual advantage of their prosperity and peace."

After handing this reply to the Lord Mayor, the Emperor had introduced to him Alderman Besley and Mr. E. Hart, the mover of the address and the chief of the managing committee. His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were then led to the Council-Room, where a sumptuous repast was spread on a horseshoe table. The buffet at the back was loaded with all the finest plate of the City companies, lighted up by wax candles. The Lord Mayor had the Czar on his right hand. The Lady Mayoress sat on the other side of her husband. On her left hand were the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Alexis. To the right of the Emperor were the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with their wives, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, the Russian, Austrian, German, and Turkish Ambassadors, and two or three of her Majesty's Ministers, one being Lord Derby, were among the chief guests.

The health of the Queen having been duly toasted, the Lord Mayor proposed that of the Emperor, to which his Majesty responded, thanking the city of London "for its great kindness to him." He gave the health of the Lord Mayor, who next gave, together, that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and all the Royal family. The Prince of Wales replied. The Imperial and Royal party then left Guildhall, and again set forth in the carriages, as before, to return to Buckingham Palace by Queen Victoria-street, the Thames Embankment, Whitehall, and St. James's Park. The general company at Guildhall, numbering 2500, had luncheon in other rooms there.

In the evening, between seven and eight, his Majesty and the Princes, but not the Princesses, dined with the Duke of Cambridge and some distinguished officers of the Army, at Gloucester House, Park Lane. At ten o'clock they went to the Royal Albert Hall, where there was a Grand Concert; they were here joined by the Princesses. A selection of Russian music was performed, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Before going to the City on Monday, the Emperor had received the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who gave him a Russian Bible.

There was a review of the troops at Aldershot on Tuesday. The Emperor and Princes and two Princesses went down there by railway, starting from Vauxhall station about ten o'clock. We shall give some illustrations of the review in our next. The number of troops was 15,000, with forty-eight guns. His Majesty got back to London at six, and there was a state ball at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

Woolwich Arsenal and a great Artillery Review on Woolwich-common were the exhibitions for his Majesty's pleasure on Wednesday. These also must be reserved for the illustrations now in hand. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, and the Duchess of Teck were at Woolwich, with their husbands, and saw all the military spectacle. In this review there were six batteries of Horse Artillery and ten of Field Artillery, comprising ninety-four guns. The Emperor and Royal party lunched at the Royal Artillery Barracks. After their return to London, they were entertained by the Earl and Countess of Derby with a grand dinner at the Foreign Office. Later in the evening, the Countess had a reception.

The departure of his Majesty from England finally took place on Thursday, embarking at Gravesend, about two in the afternoon, on board the Imperial Russian yacht. The Emperor was accompanied to Gravesend by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Duke of Cambridge. This and other proceedings connected with his memorable visit to our country will again occupy our attention next week.

The Portrait of Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is from a photograph by Mr. T. Pennett, of Malvern.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 21.

The Government of Moral Order has succumbed before an adverse vote of the Assembly, and its downfall has been received with a general feeling of satisfaction throughout France. A twelvemonth ago, when the Duc de Broglie assumed office under Marshal MacMahon, we were told that his paternal sway would speedily restore public confidence, stimulate commerce and industry, and crush for ever the hateful hydra of anarchy; instead of which his tortuous policy has been productive of general discontent. Instead of having established that "moral order" which he boastfully announced he intended to confer on France, he retires leaving behind him political anarchy. The brief debate, on Saturday last, which culminated in his resignation and that of his colleagues, was opened by M. Batbie, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, who called upon the Assembly to place the new electoral law on the order of the day—a proposition rejected by the Extreme Right, who, for obvious reasons, demanded that the municipal law should be the first of the new Constitutional measures discussed. The Prime Minister, in accordance with his previously-expressed intention, sided with the Committee of Thirty, and in a brief but singularly straightforward declaration formally imparted to the coming division the character of a vote of confidence. The Assembly, eager for the vote to be taken at once, divided, and, the Extreme Right and the Bonapartists allying themselves with the Left, the Government was defeated by a majority of sixty-four votes.

From that moment all was confusion at Versailles. The Cabinet met at the President's, and handed in their resignations to the Marshal, who accepted them, and sent for M. de Goulard—an Orleanist and Minister of the Interior last year, under M. Thiers—to form a new Ministry. After strenuous efforts a new Cabinet has been formed, the chief men in it being M. de Goulard and the Duc Decazes.

The present crisis has demonstrated more plainly than ever the necessity for dissolving the National Assembly. The three groups of the Left have come to an understanding on the point, and have resolved to direct all their efforts to accomplish so desirable a result. On the other hand, it is rumoured that the leader of the Extreme Right, M. de Belcastel, has had an interview with Marshal MacMahon and communicated to the President his intention of bringing forward a proposition for the re-establishment of the Monarchy. Should the Assembly reject this proposal, the Extreme Right are resolved, it is said, to vote with the Left for the dissolution.

The fall of the De Broglie Ministry has been attended by numerous resignations. The Under Secretaries of State for the Interior and Finances have retired with their patrons into private life. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, French Ambassador at London, has also resigned, and so have M. de Chaudordy, French Envoy at Bern, and M. Target, Consul-General at Amsterdam, the latter a Republican renegade, whose defection on May 24, 1873, contributed not a little to M. Thiers's overthrow. At Monday's sitting of the Assembly, when he mounted the tribune to announce that if he had been present on Saturday he should have voted for the Duc de Broglie, his voice was drowned by repeated shouts of "Back to the Hague!" which speedily compelled him to retire.

A considerable sensation has been caused in the Paris *grand monde* by the report of a quarrel between the Princesses de Metternich and Count Jean de Montebello, a former functionary of the Second Empire, but who since the famous 4th of September has entirely dissociated himself from the Bonapartist party. The Princess, meeting the Count at a ball, declined to salute him, giving as her reason that she did not salute those who betrayed their benefactors. On the following day the Count sent his seconds to the Prince de Metternich to demand a reparation by arms for the insult. The Prince at once consented to fight the Count, but declined to admit that he was responsible for what Madame de Metternich said at a ball, at which he was not even present. Considering himself entitled to select the weapons, he decided to choose the pistol, but was willing that M. de Montebello should fix the number of shots to be exchanged. M. de Montebello's seconds have refused to accept these conditions, and, as yet, it remains undecided whether the duel will be fought or not.

In addition to his political troubles, Marshal MacMahon is threatened with a domestic affliction. The Duchesse de Castries, the mother of the Duchesse de Magenta, is dangerously ill.

Death continues to thin the ranks of the National Assembly. Two members of the Right Centre have died this week—M. Perrot, deputy of the Oise, and Count de Brigode, deputy of the Nord.

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that no Ministry has been formed at Versailles, and that the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier is making an attempt to get a Ministry together, with the assistance of the Duc Decazes and M. de Goulard.—The duel between the Count de Montebello and Prince Metternich, forced upon the principals chiefly by the publicity given to the affair, took place to-day (Thursday), at St. Cloud, with swords. The Prince was slightly wounded.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano returned on Sunday evening to Madrid. General Pavia has announced his resignation of the Captain-Generalship of that city. In a manifesto which it has issued to the nation the new Government declares that only in case of unjustifiable aggression will it use the means at its disposal for the maintenance of public order.

Conflicting though the reports respecting the fighting in Spain continue to be, it appears certain that Marshal Concha is moving forward in pursuit of the Carlists without encountering serious opposition. There has been a severe skirmish near Bilbao. The Carlist troops fortified the Archanda heights, and at first they forced the Republicans back; but, reinforcements arriving, the Carlists were repulsed with severe loss, including thirty prisoners. Of the Republican troops nearly one hundred were killed and wounded. The mail-coach from Bilbao was stopped on Tuesday, in Somorrostro, by Carlists. Some bands have made their appearance close to Castro Urdiales. There is a strong force of Carlists on the frontier of the province of Burgos. The northern army is advancing to relieve Vittoria. It is reported at Barcelona that Brigadier Despujols has lost 500 men at Cantavieja through a stratagem of the Carlists, who feigned a surrender. A Carlist council of war has been held at Durango and important resolutions adopted. One was to send fresh troops into Navarre, and the other to make further purchases of arms and guns in England.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the clause of the bill extending the tobacco monopoly to Sicily, and is engaged in discussing the final estimates of the Ministry of the Interior for 1874.

The King has signed a decree appointing Signor Visone Minister of the Royal household.

Signor Visconti-Venosta and Count Wimpffen have signed a consular convention between Italy and Austria.

A bust of Sir Barker Webb was unveiled last week at the Museum of Natural History, Florence, under the auspices of the botanical congress.

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam having completed its celebration of the King's twenty-fifth accession day, the Court migrated to the Hague, where another series of festivities began. The Royal entry, yesterday week, is stated to have been most stately and picturesque. Their Majesties were escorted by guards of honour, composed of young nobles and burghers. The procession included all the civil and military authorities, the trade guilds, and the civic guard. Every street was decorated, and illuminations were universal throughout the town. A banquet was given to the King on Tuesday evening by the municipality of the Hague at the watering-place of Scheveningen. The King and Queen, the Princes, the Ministers, and the diplomatic body were present. The Burgomaster proposed a toast to the house of Orange, and the King, in reply, drank "The Prosperity of the Capital." His Majesty then proposed "The Health of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar."

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has presented the King with a silver shield of very elaborate workmanship, and the Society of Dutch Artists has presented his Majesty with a collection of valuable paintings by the most celebrated modern Dutch artists.

On Thursday the King was to proceed to Rotterdam to take part in the festivities held there.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has started for Varzin, but it is expected that he will not stay longer than a fortnight, as his medical advisers wish him to proceed to the baths of Kissingen.

The Upper House of the Prussian Parliament adopted, yesterday week, the new ecclesiastical bills relating to the administration of vacant bishoprics, and supplementing the law upon the training and appointment of the clergy. These measures finally passed by 51 votes against 46 in the form in which they were adopted by the Lower House.

It is reported at Berlin that the public prosecutor has taken up the charges against the founders of the Northern Railway Company, brought before the public by Deputy Laaker.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Austrian Delegation of the Reichsrath the naval estimates were passed after animated discussion. One of the most keenly-disputed items was the vote for the proposed new ironclad, to be named after Admiral Tegethoff. The Austrian Delegation concluded the discussion of the extraordinary estimates on Tuesday. Altogether, a sum of 4,600,000 florins was agreed to, 1,400,000 florins being struck out. The only item which gave rise to much debate was one for continuing the construction of fortifications at Przemyśl. The Delegation, in accordance with the proposals of the committee, decided to strike out this item.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet adopted the loan bill, on Tuesday, by a large majority; and on Wednesday the Hungarian Delegation passed the ordinary Military Budget as proposed by the committee. An amendment for cutting it down by two and a half million florins was rejected.

All the rivers and rivulets in Istria have overflowed their banks and inundated large tracts of country. The railway traffic has been partly suspended.

TURKEY.

Aarif Bey has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, in lieu of Rashid Pasha.

About a hundred houses in the Galata suburb of Constantinople, principally inhabited by poor Jews, were destroyed by fire on Monday.

AMERICA.

The Senate, on Thursday week, by 25 votes to 19, passed the Finance Bill fixing the greenback limit of circulation at 382 millions. Summarising the provisions of the bill, the *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia says:—"Free banking is established, with a provision that as new bank-notes are issued greenbacks are to be withdrawn to one-fourth of the amount of the additional bank-note issue. This withdrawal is to continue till the outstanding greenbacks are reduced to 300 millions. After July 1, 1878, greenbacks may be exchanged for 4½ per cent fifteen-year bonds redeemable in gold."

Mr. Brooks, the Democrat claimant of the Governorship of Arkansas, has vacated the State House, and Mr. Baxter, his Republican rival, has been reinstated.

Mr. Moses, Governor of South Carolina, has been indicted and arrested on a charge of misappropriation of State funds.

Last Saturday morning a large reservoir, near Haydenville, Massachusetts, one hundred miles north-west of Boston, built for factory supply, broke, overflowed, and swept away portions of Haydenville, Leeds, Skinnerville, and Williamsburg, killing about 150 persons.

INDIA.

According to the weekly telegram from the Viceroy of India respecting the famine, more rain was much required. There was no indication of any general deficiency of food supply. No severe famine was felt, because relief had prevailed over famine, and no change for the worse had taken place in the condition of the people. In the worst parts of Tirhoot there had been a marked improvement in their apparent condition. Everywhere endeavours were being made to substitute piecemeal for daily payments. 2,190,000 persons received assistance from Government in the last week of April. No fresh deaths from starvation had been reported.

The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs that reports to Saturday represent the recent sowings as withered in several districts. The country is imploring rain. The distress is increasing in Sarun. Sir R. Temple has purchased seed grain for prompt distribution. The Tirhoot reserve of 120 officers has been warned for relief service in Bengal when required.

According to the *Daily News* telegram, Sir Richard Temple has issued an imperative order that all relief-work wages shall be paid in grain instead of money. Many piecemeal labourers are earning 9d. daily. The grain equivalent is nine pounds—far exceeding the consumable ration, when the family is earning proportionately.

Up to the end of April the consumption of grain from the Government stores in the famine districts of Bengal had come below the estimate by as much as 50,000 tons.

A train arrived at Algiers on Monday from Oran, six hours behind time, the cause of the delay being that the rails were covered with a thick layer of grasshoppers.

One of the Polish exiles, M. Stefan Poles, announces, on the authority of Count Schouvaloff, that they are free to return home, without risk of having all their antecedents raked up against them. From this informal amnesty only two or three exceptions are made against those who have added to insurrection the crime of assassination.

The *Bombay Gazette* says that a sapphire valued at 10,000 rupees (£1000) has been found in Ceylon, which, it is stated, will be presented to the Duchess of Edinburgh.

News arrives from Tashkend, with the date of the 13th inst., that a conspiracy has been discovered in Khokand, in which Mohammed Amin, the son of the Khan, is implicated. Sixteen of the conspirators have been executed.

The English Government, a Berne telegram says, has officially thanked the Swiss Government for the services rendered during the recent Ashantee campaign by the Basle missionaries on the Gold Coast.

Mr. Magee, the British Consul who was publicly whipped by order of Colonel Gonzales, the Commandant of San José, has received £10,000 from the Guatemalan Government as compensation for the outrage.

A famine is apprehended in Morocco. The spring crops had failed all along the north, and a deficiency in the late rains will endanger the crops of the southern districts. Should this fear be realised, the Emperor will probably prohibit exportation of grain and so paralyse the foreign trade of the country.

Messrs. Forrest and Son, of Limehouse, are building, under the superintendence of the National Life-Boat Institution, nine self-righting life-boats for the Russian Life-Boat Society. The cost of two of these life-boats was subscribed by the English residents at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

According to a Melbourne telegram, the terms on which the cession of the Fiji Islands are offered to this country are that the King is to retain the Royal title and receive a pension of £3000 per annum, other chiefs receiving sums varying from £20 to £500. The British Government is, at the same time, to assume the financial liabilities of Fiji, and the ruling chief is to be recognised as the owner of the land.

MAY MEETINGS.

The annual festival in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms, the chair being taken by Mr. William Forsyth, M.P. The subscriptions amounted to £930.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Seamen's Christian Friend Society was held at the institution, near Well-street, London Docks. The report gave an encouraging account of the society's condition and work.

The sixty-fifth anniversary festival in aid of the Artist's Benevolent Fund was celebrated, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to £600, including a donation of one hundred guineas from her Majesty.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund took place, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, a large number of friends to this excellent institution assembling.

The annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York. The report stated that the total income of the year had been £71,623, and the expenditure £62,085, and that 632 additional curates had been wholly or in part supported by the society.

At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Band of Hope Union, of which Mr. S. Morley, M.P., is president, held, on Tuesday evening, in Exeter Hall, it was stated that the income for the past year amounted to £2682.

The fifty-eighth public anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held, on Tuesday evening, in the Weigh-House Chapel—Mr. H. Pease in the chair.

The 220th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on Wednesday. The celebration began with a service under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral—the Bishop of Peterborough making an effective appeal on behalf of the society. In the evening a banquet was held in the Merchant Taylors' Hall—the Lord Mayor presiding. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in returning thanks for the toast of "The Society," hoped that efforts would be made to enlarge its funds. It was announced that the collection at St. Paul's amounted to £309, and at the dinner to £1630. The donations from stewards were £829; annual subscriptions, £650; legacies, £2245.

The fourth festival dinner in connection with the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children (Gough House, Chelsea) took place, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York. The subscriptions exceeded £600.

The festival of the friends and supporters of the East London Hospital for Children, Ratcliff-croft, was held, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern—Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to more than £1800 were announced.

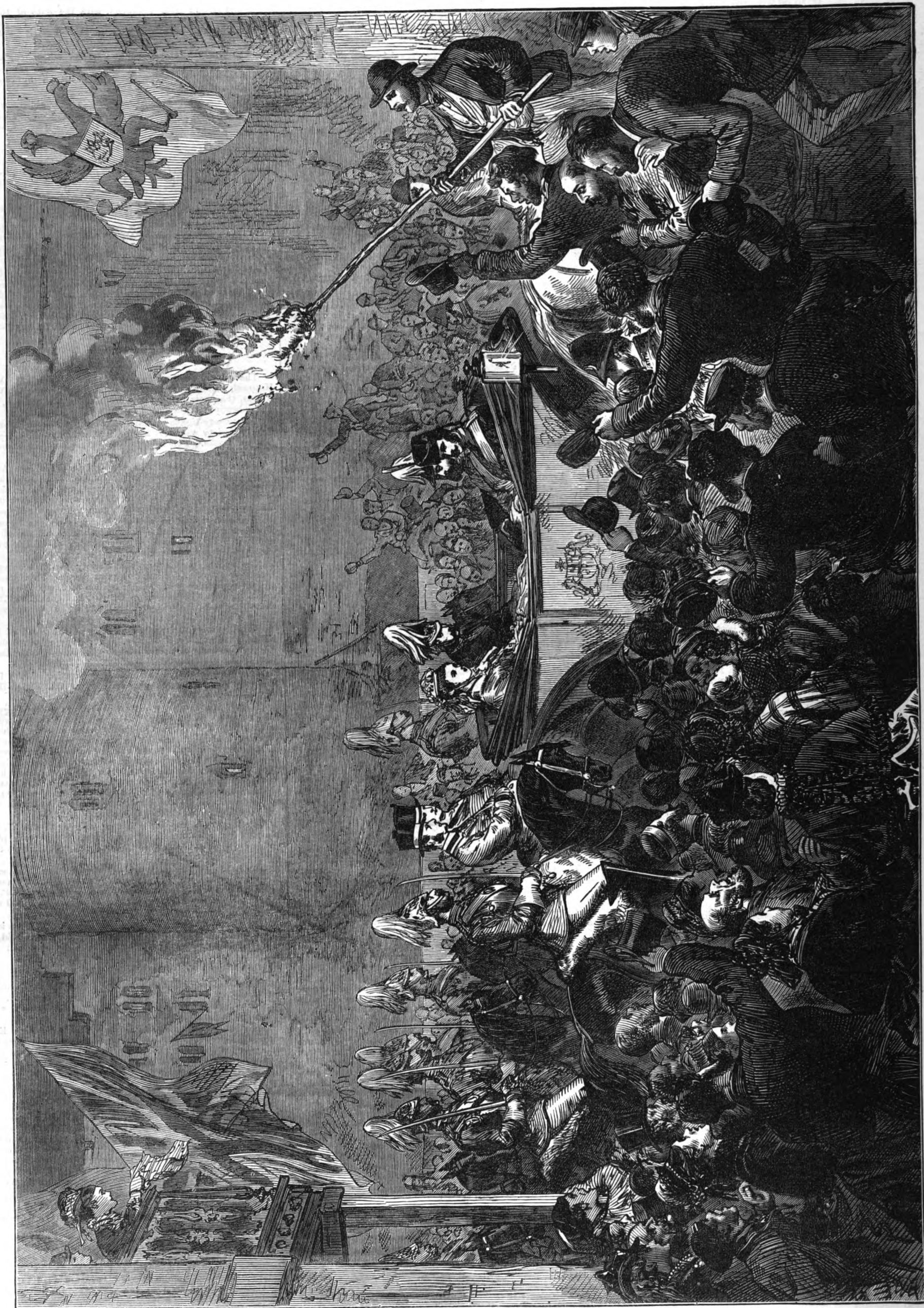
The annual meeting of the Princess Louise Home, an institution formed for the protection of young girls, was held, on Wednesday, at Woodhouse. Lord Sherborne presided; and the prizes were distributed by the Hon. Mrs. Wingfield.

In furtherance of the cottage family plan for the boarding out of pauper children, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., has offered to build at his own cost a house in Princess Mary's village, at Addlestone.

The first congress in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church began its sittings in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Edinburgh. Papers were read bearing on the history of the Church, Church finance, diocesan, parochial, and congregational organisation, and the evangelistic work of the Church. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, the Dean of Manchester, and the Dean of Kilmore.

The Congregationalists of Cambridge, on Tuesday, opened a church, which has been erected at a cost of £13,000, by the contributions of Nonconformists throughout England, in order, now religious tests are abolished, that the sons of Congregationalists going to the University may be enabled to attend the form of worship in which they have been brought up. The old chapel is up what is called Downing-street, but Emmanuel Church has been erected in Trumpington-street.

The polling at Dudley, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Sheridan, took place on Monday, when that gentleman was again a candidate in the Liberal interest. Mr. Sheridan was returned by a majority of 718 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Hingley, the figures being 5607 against 4889.—The polling at Stroud, to fill the vacancies created by the unseating of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Stanton, took place yesterday week. Mr. John Edward Dorington was returned in the Conservative interest in the place of Mr. Sebastian S. Dickinson, the numbers being, Dorington (Conservative), 2796; Stanton (Liberal), 2722; Brand (Liberal), 2677; Holloway (Conservative), 2582. Consequently a Liberal and a Conservative have been elected.



ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT WINDSOR.



MASTER EYE AT THE ISAAC CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In point of personal appearance there is nothing to distinguish what are called the working-men members from other representatives of the people. There are many gentlemen in the House who, from their ungainliness and carelessness of dress, might conventionally be supposed to be the working-men members; and perhaps some people have expected that those personages should appear in, so to speak, their official costume of fustian and pea-jacket. The fact is that they are both neat in their persons; and one of them, at least, is, to use a common phrase, dressy. Both of them have now given formal tastes of their quality. Mr. Macdonald had spoken very briefly in moving for some returns before the debate on the household franchise in counties; but Mr. Burt had not broken silence. In that discussion the latter member came out with a predeterminate speech, and without question he made a great impression. He is fluent, nervous in his language, and vigorous and practical in his arguments, and it is only when he gets ardent that a north-country accent becomes conspicuous. In fact, there are mighty manufacturer-members who develop a more decided and even a more vulgar accent. In the same debate Mr. Macdonald spoke at length; but it can hardly be said that he was equally successful. He wants the *vis viva* of Mr. Burt, is rather slow of speech, and exhibits no elocution; but he seemed to be equally in earnest, and to be practical and sensible in his views.

Anyone reviewing the proceedings in the House must be struck by the circumstance that Irish discussions are perpetual and pervading. Generally, even the most pronounced of Nationalists and Home-Rulers are the most polite and deferential to the House, and are profuse of bows and other signs of courtesy. There has, however, been an outbreak or two, and one was notable, which, however, was provoked by an English member. The subject was the vote for the Queen's racing plates. Long ago the Scotch refused to accept this grant of public money, and it has been struck out of the Estimates; and now Mr. Anderson, who, it cannot exactly be said why, is a provoking personage, moved that the grant to Ireland should be cut off. This, being absolutely a taking of £1500 a year of the public money from the sister kingdom, naturally roused the indignation of those gentlemen whose Parliamentary business it is to get as much as possible out of the general funds of the nation for the particular delectation of their country; and there was immense clangour and sneering at Scotland and the Scotch. This had gone on for so long that it was no wonder that impartial lookers-on should have become wearied at a clamour evolved from such a small cause; and so Mr. Bulwer, the new Conservative member for Ipswich, intervened, and, with a tone of cutting contempt, each word dropping slowly from his lips, congratulated the Irish members on their elephantine capacity for vituperation, nothing being too high or too low for the exercise of that faculty. If this was, as of course it was, intended to sting the Irish members deeply, it was completely successful. Mr. Sullivan, who has made himself a general favourite by the humour and good-humour of his speeches, dashed aside all the deference and courtesy above alluded to, of which he had been a prime professor, and appeared much more in the character that may be supposed to belong to a conspicuous chief in the Irish national press than he had hitherto allowed himself to develop. To be sure, it was an expression of his, which may have been inadvertently used, that brought out Mr. Bulwer's bitterly sarcastic observations, and so he had some right to be vehement and to deliver half a dozen excited speechlets. The row was considerable; but it ended, as usual, in everybody saying that they had only spoken in "a Parliamentary sense," which, so far as the phrase is intelligible, must mean a non-natural sense. It may be mentioned that the Home-Rulers are so perfectly organised, and the members of that persuasion so well kept together, that they are able to prevent, if they choose, the Parliamentary catastrophe called a "count," which some people may think is a strong reason in favour of the Home Rule which they seek.

A breach of privilege is always an exciting Parliamentary incident; and so the whole House bent eagerly to listen to Mr. Henry Herbert, an impulsive Irish member, when he, one evening, demanded a hearing for a complaint in that respect. Nothing could have exceeded the disappointment which ensued; for it proved that the breach of privilege consisted in two paragraphs which had appeared in a daily journal which is rather remarkable for omniscience and prescience in matters Parliamentary; and, as usually happens when the imagination is drawn on for facts, is often funnily incorrect. The story when it was told was so blank and barren that no one was in the least moved in the way which breaches of privilege generally move members; and the Speaker, displaying an unusual power of quiet banter, treated the matter so lightly and made it appear so small that he damped it out most effectually.

Mr. Peter Taylor is sure whenever he makes a regular motion to have an audience predetermined to be amused. His humour is, perhaps, somewhat of the character which belonged to that of the professional jesters of the Middle Ages, who were as bitter and sarcastic as they were droll. The metallic tones of his voice, the peculiar intonations to which he has recourse, are in complete keeping with the caustic and often very free nature of his wit. He has not of late been very profuse in his contributions to the mirth of the House, and therefore he was especially welcome now when he brought on his motion for the opening of museums on Sundays. As may be supposed, Puritanism and Sabbatarianism were made as ludicrous as could possibly be, and illustrations of those tendencies were drawn from Scotland with merciless vividness. Now and then there were sneers, hardly covert, at things which most people think ought to be free from profane remark, and these met with that tacit rebuke in the way which is peculiar to the House. Altogether, it may perhaps be said that, though vigorous and varied, this was not the most effective speech that Mr. Taylor ever made. If contrast is a rhetorical advantage, certainly Mr. Allen, who moved an amendment to the motion, amply afforded it, for he was not only sententious, but what may be called "preachy" in his speech, and he was made to know that he was considered dull. But Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, who is the colleague of Mr. Taylor in the representation of Leicester, received rather hard measure, considering that he is a new member. The fact was that the Ministerialists had resolved to have a division before dinner-time; and, as Mr. M'Arthur appeared with all the paraphernalia of papers and a glass of water, which indicated a long—and, as was found out after his first sentences, prosy—speech, he was accompanied by a continuance of roars, which suggested ideas of the impatience expressed by noise which is characteristic of caged animals on the approach of feeding-time. At any rate, notwithstanding—and perhaps because of—the efforts of Mr. Beresford-Hope and Mr. Locke to prolong it, the debate was cut short enough to satisfy the longings for "vivers" which prevailed.

So marked has been the absence of Mr. Gladstone from the House that it may be excused if it is noted that he made his appearance, for a short time, on one evening in this week. Contrary to his custom, he did not glide in from behind the Speaker's chair, but came in at the great door, paused at the

bar, and surveyed the House. Then, perceiving Sir William Stirling-Maxwell sitting on the front bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, he joined him there and remained for a short time in that, for him, unwonted place. Next, he exchanged a few, apparently pleasant, words with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and then took the rather obscure place in the front Opposition bench which he now affects. Several Conservative members came up to him, greeted him, and conversed genially with him.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the subject of guarantee of dividends of Irish railways on the security of local rates was discussed; the Real Property Limitation Bill, the Land Titles and Transfer Bill, the Real Property Vendors and Purchasers Bill, and the Betting Bill were reported, with amendments; and the Colonial Clergy Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£13,000,000) Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Duke of Richmond, on Monday, brought under the notice of their Lordships the state of Church patronage in Scotland, the abolition or modification of which, he said, had excited the attention of the Scottish people for the last 300 years. He proposed to introduce a bill which provided that the power to elect a minister should be vested in the male communicants of the church, and that the patron should be entitled to compensation not exceeding one year's stipend of the charge of which he had held the patronage. It was intended to abolish all patronage, from that of the Crown downwards. The bill met with tolerably general acceptance, and was read the first time. The East India Annuity Fund Bill was read the second time, and the Betting Bill was passed.

On Tuesday the Judicature (Ireland) Bill was read the second time, as was the Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill, and the East India Annuities Loan Bill was passed through Committee. Lord Stanley of Alderley drew attention to the administration of the Straits Settlements, which was defended by Lord Carnarvon.

The Royal Assent was given on Thursday by Commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund (£13,000,000), Cattle Diseases (Ireland), Middlesex Sessions, Harbour Dues (Isle of Man), Dublin Works Loan Commissioners (Loans to School Boards), and the Game Birds (Ireland) Bills. The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill for further promoting the revision of the statute law and repealing certain enactments which had ceased to have any force or had become unnecessary. The bill was read the first time. The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Bill and the East India Annuity Funds Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Upon the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, the O'Connor Don brought under notice the system of guaranteeing dividends out of the local rates in Ireland on capital invested in Irish railways, and moved to resolve that this system was unsatisfactory. The motion was seconded by Captain Nolan, and discussed at some length by several Irish members. Sir M. H. Beach admitted, on the part of Government, that a remedy was wanted, that the subject should receive his best and immediate attention, and that, perhaps during the present Session, some conclusion might be arrived at, which, if it did not place the question on a satisfactory basis, might do away with the objection to the existing unsatisfactory condition of things. Having expressed his gratification at this answer, the O'Connor Don withdrew his motion. The question of recognising the Ameer of Kashgar was then discussed. In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates a large number of votes in class 4 were agreed to. The vote of £1562 for Queen's Plates in Ireland led, as usual, to some discussion. Mr. Anderson moved the rejection of the vote, but on a division was defeated by 146 to 28. Progress was reported at a quarter to one o'clock.

On Monday, some minor matters having been disposed of, Sir Edward Watkin criticised keenly the construction of ships of war introduced by the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, and adopted in the Captain and other ironclads—namely, deep empty spaces in ships' bottoms, and high centres of gravity. He indulged in some professional remarks on Mr. E. J. Reed, who vigorously vindicated his constructive system, and showed that the Captain was the one ship which was not designed by him during his term of office. Mr. Reed, with technical minuteness, described his system. A speech abounding with criticisms on shipbuilding was delivered by Admiral Elliot, in the course of which everyone connected with Admiralty administration was roundly dealt with. When the House got into Committee on the Navy Estimates there was another, though small, discussion on the state of the Navy, during which Admiral Elliot made another long speech on naval things in general. The whole of the votes having been agreed to, the House resumed, and on the report of Supply Mr. Butt moved to reduce the vote for secret-service money in the Civil Service Estimates by £3000, on the ground that the sum had been applied in payment of costs and damages incurred in actions in the Irish courts of law against constabulary officers and other Government officials. On a division the motion was rejected by 215 votes against 31. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, the Bishop of Calcutta (Leave of Absence) Bill, and the Board of Trade, Arbitration, &c., Bill were passed through Committee; and Mr. Secretary Cross brought in a bill for the amendment of the Factory Acts.

A motion for opening public museums and libraries on Sundays was rejected on Tuesday by 271 to 68. The second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was then taken, in a thin House, consisting almost exclusively of Irish members. At the close of a long debate, the second reading was negatived.

Mr. Gregory, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Lease and Sale of Settled Estates Bill, the object of which is to remove certain statutory restrictions upon the sale of estates, and the House read the measure with the cordial approbation of the Attorney-General, Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. Lopes, Sir E. Watkin, and Dr. Ball. The Spirituous Liquors (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Sir Robert Anstruther, was, after some discussion, read the second time. Next came a debate on Mr. P. J. Smyth's bill to assimilate the law relating to public meetings in Ireland to that of England. The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. Butt and Sir G. Bowyer spoke in its favour; and Mr. Conolly, who spoke against it, declared his belief that, if the bill were passed, twenty-four hours would not elapse before the leader of the Home Rulers would proclaim his intention to hold a Parliament on College-green. On the House dividing, the bill was thrown out by 216 to 84. Mr. Dodds moved the second reading of his bill to remove from the operation of the Ballot Act the election of auditors and assessors in municipal boroughs. The discussion was continued until the time arrived for suspending disputed business. Sir J. Kennaway brought in a bill relating to ecclesiastical patronage in the Church of England.

On Thursday Mr. Anderson called attention to the case of Lord Sandhurst, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and moved that his having been absent from duty seventeen months

out of thirty-four, and his making repeated erroneous returns to the War Office as to his absence from duty, misleading the Accountant-General, and thereby receiving public money to which he was not entitled, involved such a dereliction of duty that calls for some stronger mark of censure than the mere return of the money wrongly received. Mr. G. Hardy explained the facts of the case, the effect of which was to show that Lord Sandhurst had acted in accordance with the practice of his predecessors, believing that he was not bound to apply to the War Office for leave of absence. All he had done was done openly, and the War Office had never imputed to him anything more than difference of opinion as to his position and duties. There was no case, therefore, for visiting a distinguished officer with the censure of the House. After a warm discussion, Mr. Anderson proposed to withdraw his motion, but it was ultimately negatived without a division. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, after some discussion, was read the third time and passed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the decision of the Cup the chief interest in the Chester Meeting terminated; still, there was some very fair racing on the Thursday and Friday. The Dee Stakes, for which some good horses have occasionally run, has dwindled down to a mere shadow of its former self, and though, on the first blush of his victory, De Cambis was backed for a few sovereigns for the Derby, yet a little reflection must show that any three-year-old who could gallop at all must be able to beat the moderate Bloomfield, especially when in receipt of 7 lb. It was hardly fair to ask Bonny Blue Eye to run three days in succession on the hard ground, and it was therefore scarcely surprising that she finished absolutely last in the Badminton Stakes, which fell to John Peel, who could only run a bad third to Telescope and The Fakenham Ghost in the Mostyn Stakes. The same colt confirmed his form by carrying a 7-lb. penalty successfully on the following day, when Rénée and Euston were behind him. The Great Cheshire Stakes, to which £500 was added, proved a genuine success, and brought out a field of fourteen, including several high-class animals. Bertram (8 st. 7 lb.) started favourite; but he has always been a much over-rated horse, and could not even get a place. Nothing, indeed, had the least chance with Andred (8 st. 2 lb.), and his fine performance must have been very gratifying to the Derby backers of Atlantic and Aquilo, as it confirms the excellence of their respective trials with him. Spectator (6 st. 12 lb.), Oxford Mixture (7 st. 7 lb.), and Mont Valerien (7 st. 4 lb.), all ran very badly. Backers fared ill in the Stewards' Cup, the last race of the meeting, for Lily Agnes received a clever defeat from the almost unknown Elderslie. Certainly, she was giving him a year and 3 lb.; but, over a short course, she ought to have been able to do this, and has clearly lost much of her great two-year-old form. The result of the Chester Cup proves that it is very fortunate for the owners of Derby favourites that Organist is not engaged at Epsom. His fine performance has been depreciated in some quarters, on the ground that Andred beat some of the Cup horses very easily in the Great Cheshire Stakes; but it must surely have been overlooked that the distance of the first race was nearly double that of the second. Leolinus has found backers for the Derby at 25 to 1, for which he can have no chance unless Organist could win with about 10 st. on his back—which, of course, would be out of the question.

In spite of the hardness of the ground, there were some capital fields on the first day of the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, and most of the racing was of a very interesting character. Madame Toto, a half-sister to Miss Toto, was made favourite for the Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes; but she is a small, weedy filly, that will never prove the equal of her distinguished relative, and was beaten by a short head by Harewood, a good-looking son of Julius and Quality. The Newmarket Spring Handicap saw M. Lefevre again second, as Trombone (8 st. 12 lb.) succumbed to King George (7 st. 5 lb.). In the next two-year-old race, however, the tricolour was more successful, and it was carried by one of the best youngsters we have seen out this season. This was Hero, by Gladiateur—Tessane, who disposed of Ladylove without an effort, and promises to do great credit to Gladiateur, who up to the present time has not proved a successful sire. In the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate the flying Cachmere received her first decisive defeat. The incessant work she has done has naturally begun to tell on her; and she never showed prominently in the race, which was carried off by Telescope, the Chester winner. He is a big, long-striding colt, and completely wore down Strathavon at the finish. Several very speedy animals ran in the Ditch Mile Handicap; but though the course is exactly suited to Andred (9 st. 3 lb.), he could not quite give the weight to King Lud (8 st. 10 lb.), who just outstayed him. The latter has grown into a model cup horse, and ought to have a very successful career this season. The racing on Wednesday was less interesting, and needs little comment. Odds of 4 to 1 were laid on Thorn against Boulet over the last mile and a half of the Caesarewitch course; but, after a tremendous struggle, the latter, who received 24 lb. for the year, won by a head. It is doubtful if Thorn was ever a genuine stayer; and this fact, coupled with Boulet's consistently moderate running in France, prevented anyone from taking a long shot about him for the Derby. In the Rous Stakes, Prince Charlie and Blenheim, who ran such a desperate race in the Two Thousand week, met for the fourth time. The former looked fitter than he has been previously this year, and won without the slightest effort.

A sale of blood stock was held by Messrs. Tattersall, at Newmarket, on Wednesday. The Fakenham Ghost and Oxford Mixture were the best animals put up, and the former was taken by Mr. Blanton, the trainer, for 1200 gs. Oxford Mixture did not change hands.

All-England Eleven v. Fourteen of Oxford University has been the principal cricket-match of the week. The eleven was a decidedly strong one, but suffered defeat by 116 runs, which speaks well for the chance of Oxford in the annual match with Cambridge. Lord Harris 33 and 13, W. W. Pulman (not out) 29, and H. G. Tylecote 32 were the chief scores for the University; while Wild 31 and Lockwood 39 did best for the professionals. A. Hill proved very deadly with the ball, as he took no less than thirteen wickets.

The summer meeting of the London Athletic Club, last Saturday, was one of the best that the club has held. All the races were handicaps, and the chief honours fell to G. F. Congreve, J. H. A. Reay, and W. Slade, the last-named running one mile and a half in 7 min. 2½ sec., which is the fastest time on record for an amateur.

Mr. Grace and the other cricketers who went to Australia, and the late Dr. Livingstone's servants, Chuma and Sisi, arrived at Southampton on Sunday on board the Khedive.

The Inverness Town Council has presented the freedom of the borough to Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, C.B., of the 42nd Highlanders, as an acknowledgment of his gallant services in the Ashantee war.

ASHANTEE GOLDEN ORNAMENTS AND TROPHIES.

The prize agents of the British military forces lately serving in the campaign on the Gold Coast sold to Messrs. Garrard, for about £11,000, the articles of gold and other precious material which our troops carried off from Oo-massie, including some gold-dust and nuggets of that ore from the Ashantee diggings. A few of the more conspicuous objects, which were lately exhibited in a private manner at Messrs. Garrard's shop in the Haymarket, are figured in our Engraving. The one in the middle—an ugly but characteristic feature of this Ashantee collection—is a human head of massive gold, weighing 50 oz. or 60 oz., which seems to represent the head of a victim gagged for sacrifice. Gaggling is effected, as travellers have told us, by thrusting a pair of knives through the cheeks, just beyond each end of the lips, with their points resting on the tongue. On each side of this hideous and horrible effigy is a golden model of a state portable canopy or umbrella. The one to the left is ornamented with a variety of devices, such as wild beasts' teeth and claws, and tufts of hairy mane; but it displays also the form of an open book, with a pretty arabesque pattern for the lines on its two pages. There were two golden griffins, which formed the arms or elbow-rests of King Coffee Calcalles's throne; one of these is here represented. Two caps of state, and a few circular plates of repoussé work in gold, worn on the breast as badges of official dignity, appear in the collection. The two swords of state, which used to stand upright before the King's throne, are of very singular shape. Instead of a hilt, each blade is attached to a sort of frame, with four golden balls, which served as feet to support the thing in an upright position. The broad iron blade, formed like a segment of a disk, is curiously decorated with an open-work pattern, which must detract much from its strength. It resembles, in this particular, the swords with carved wooden hilts which may be seen in the collection of Ashantee curiosities on view at Willis's Rooms, and Mr. L. W. Desanges' great picture, "Fighting in the Ashantee Forest."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The opening meet of the Coaching Club took place in Hyde Park on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, rewards for saving life in various places were conferred.

The *Observer* understands that the Treasury has decided on increasing the salaries of the metropolitan magistrates.

The number of visitors to the British Museum last year was 576,019, a great increase on the preceding year.

Captain Sir John Glover's second lecture on his recent campaign and experiences in West Africa drew a large audience to the Royal United Service Institution yesterday week.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain held its annual conversations in the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday. It was attended by upwards of 3000 visitors.

The Royal Botanic Society delighted its visitors with another charming fête on Wednesday. It was the first summer one of the season, and it was considered to be the best that has been seen for at least ten years.

The Skinners' Company has offered to the Middle-Class Schools Corporation an exhibition of £50 per annum, to be awarded to one of three specially recommended boys after the July examinations.

The new refreshment-room and dining-hall at the Zoological Society's Gardens are in future to be closed on Sunday afternoons from three to six o'clock, in conformity with the provisions of the Licensing Act of 1872.

A paper by Captain Tyler on Safety and Efficiency in the Working of Railways was read, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Society of Arts. It stated that two-thirds of the casualties on railways arose from defects at facing points.

Lord Dudley's lease of Her Majesty's Theatre, which expires on Sept. 29, 1891, was sold by public auction on Wednesday for £31,000. The adjoining property between Charles-street and Pall-mall was put up at the same time, and also realised good prices. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to £83,680.

Colonel Sir James Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, entertained his colleagues and a number of other guests at dinner on Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. Sir William Codrington, Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir Charles Adlerley, M.P., the Home Secretary, and Mr. Ayrton were amongst the speakers.

The Christian Evidence Society has been again conducting a most interesting series of lectures, at the New Hall of Science, Old-street. The society has also just concluded a course of lectures at the Chelsea Vestry Hall; and several courses have been given in different parts of London throughout the winter. Open-air lectures are being given.

The total amount received at the Mansion House up to Saturday last towards the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was £106,000, of which it will be remembered that £50,000 has been sent to India. Among the contributions received during last week were—Liverpool, a first instalment of £6000; Huddersfield, a first instalment of £1000; and Stafford, a first instalment of £105.

A scene of horror was brought to light in the east of London on Monday morning, a bricklayer named Blair, living in Joseph-street, Burdett-road, having killed his wife and four children, and then taken his own life. A Coroner's jury has decided that Blair murdered his wife and children and committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

The seventeenth annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, issued on Thursday, states that twelve donations have been received during the year. The purchases made were stated by the trustees in their former report to amount to 257. They are now increased to 270. Further donations of autograph letters, written by persons whose portraits are in the gallery, have been received.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,323, of whom 34,279 were in workhouses and 63,044 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 8380, 11,709, and 31,622 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 629, of whom 401 were men, 179 women, and 49 children under sixteen.

At the rooms of the Society of Arts on Wednesday, under Lord Hampton's chairmanship, a meeting of gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Captain Storey, the Mayor of Ipswich, the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Jenkins, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P., passed a series of resolutions having for their effect the placing of all national museums and collections of art under Parliamentary responsibility. The proceedings were heartily unanimous.

The Nonconformist church to which the name of the "City Temple" has been given, and of which the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., is the pastor, was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday. It has been erected on the south side of the Holborn Viaduct. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the ceremony in their robes of office. Following the ceremony was a luncheon at the Cannon-street Hotel, presided over by the Lord Mayor, at which the Dean of Westminster was one of the speakers.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and the numbering of houses within the limits of their jurisdiction:—Nelson-square, Bermondsey, to be called Hamilton-square; New-street, Notting-hill, will be renamed Newcombe-street, and the houses and premises re-numbered; St. Mary Axe and Little St. Mary Axe to be incorporated under the former name, and the houses in the whole line of thoroughfare between Blenheim-street and Arthur-street, Chelsea, known by the names of Russell-street, Vivian-terrace, and Britten-street, to be called Britten-street.

The Floating Swimming-Baths Company's first bath was launched, last Saturday, at the works of the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Company. It is to be stationed at the landing-pier at Hungerford Bridge. The dimensions are 180 ft. by 31 ft., and the swimming area 135 ft. by 25 ft., which will be filled with a continuous change of filtered water, and regulated in temperature according to the season; the great object sought to be obtained being to afford facilities for the instruction of swimming, and thus conduce towards the saving of life.

The competition for the Middlesex battalions challenge cup took place at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday, and, after a severe contest, was won by the London Rifle Brigade with the magnificent score of 626 points, the Queen's (Westminster) being second with 622. The competition on Tuesday was for the National Rifle Association's bronze medals for Middlesex, city of London, and Tower Hamlets, which were won respectively by Private Moore (Queen's), Private Gardner (L.R.B.), and Private Flemons (T.H.R.B.). These gentlemen will, therefore, be entitled to shoot for the Prince of Wales's prize of £100 at the forthcoming Wimbledon meeting. The shooting was extraordinarily good.

During the week ending Saturday last 2285 births and 1288 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 25 and the latter 178 below the average. Thirty-eight persons died from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 26 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The 18 deaths referred to fever were 26 below the average, and included 4 certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 400 and 423, declined last week to 387, which were 65 below the average. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, at its house, 8, Adelphi-terrace, when a paper, by Professor G. S. Morris, of Michigan University, on the "Principles of Adaptation in Mind and in Nature" was read. The Professor's paper was directed against the modern form of materialistic philosophy, and sought to show that its denial of the existence of intelligence in nature was devoid of all scientific basis. In proving this position, the paper referred to the first principles of our mental constitution and the facts of external nature, adding that, as we are constituted, we cannot help inferring from these latter, adaptation, &c., and by consequence an adapter—in other words, an intelligent Creator. A discussion followed. At its conclusion it was announced that the annual meeting will be held on June 15.

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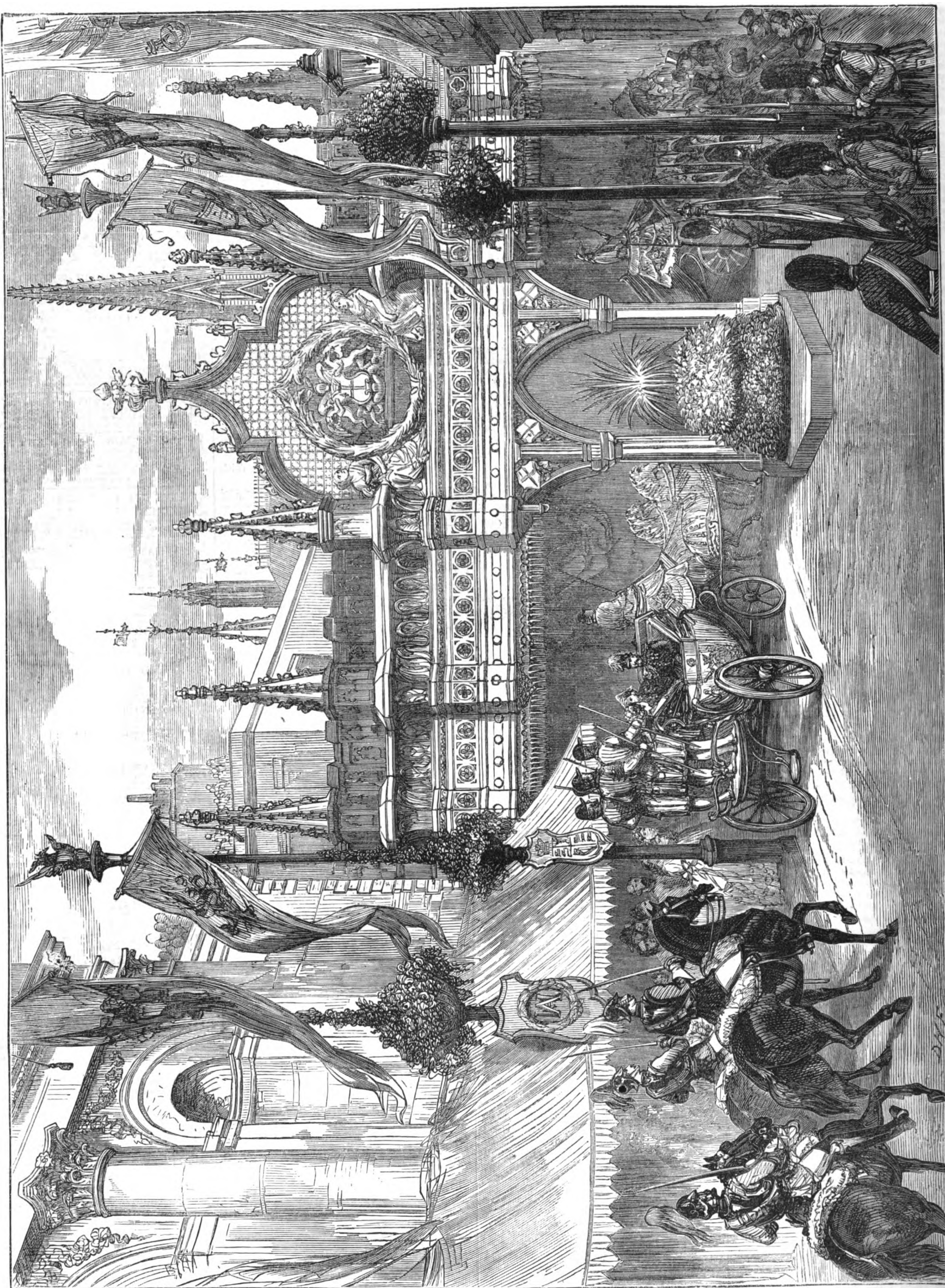
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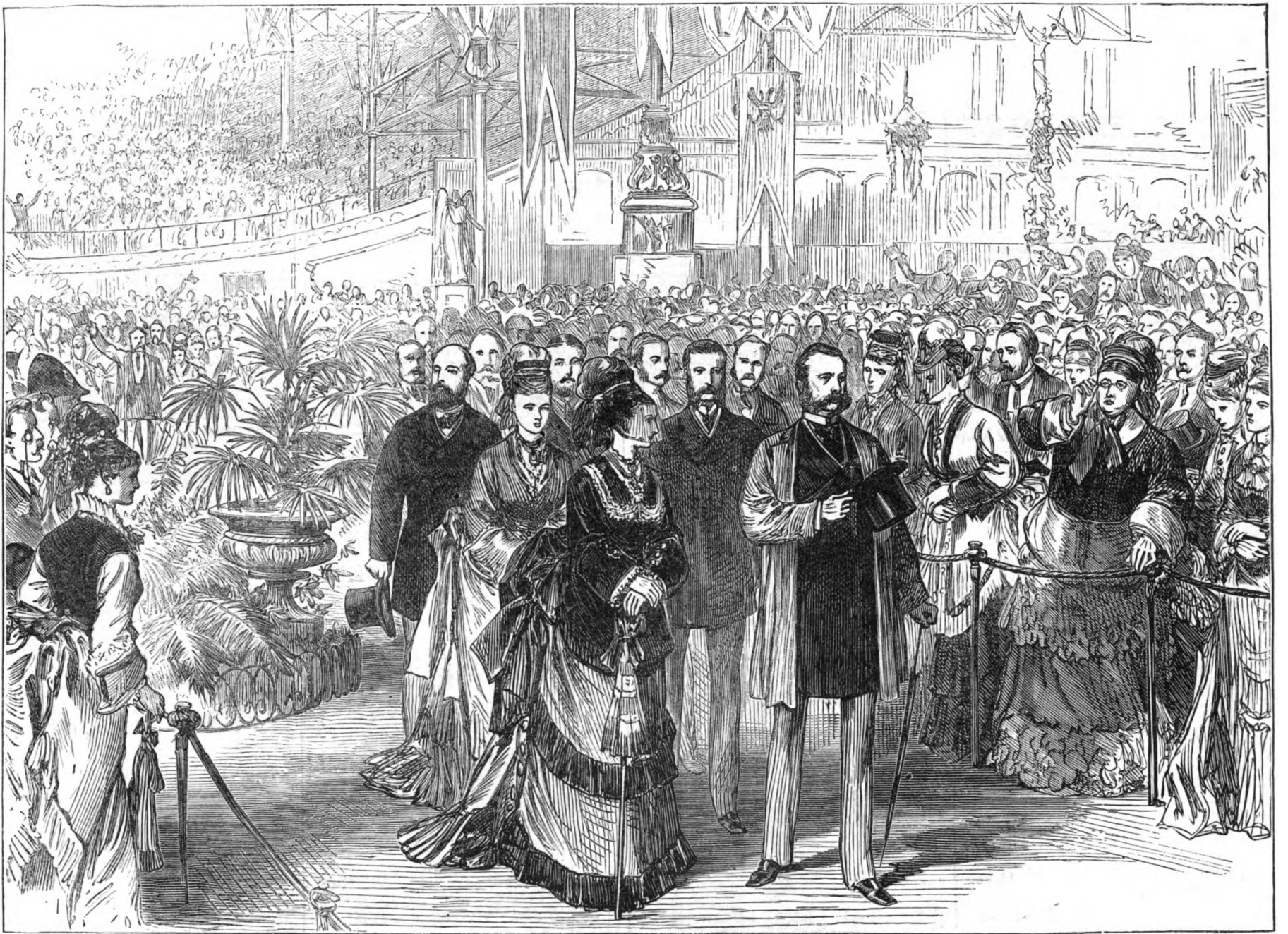
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SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Our readers have heard of the recent appointment of Sir Richard Temple to the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and of the great efforts he is personally making, in his continual journeys through the famine districts, to organise and superintend the local administration of relief. This very energetic and efficient officer of the British Indian Government entered the service in 1846. When the Central Provinces, soon after the Mutiny of 1857, were formed into a separate Governmental department, he was appointed Chief Commissioner, resident at Nagpore, having previously been Commissioner for the Lahore district of the Punjab, under Sir Robert Montgomery. At another period he was Political Resident at the Court of the Nizam of the Deccan, at Hyderabad. He was next appointed Foreign Secretary to the General Government of India, at Calcutta, but in 1868 became the Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council there. Sir Richard is a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and secretary to that order. Lady Temple, his second wife, is a daughter of Mr. Charles Lindsay, of the Bengal Civil Service.

THE LATE SIR ARCHDALE WILSON.

This gallant veteran of the Indian army, who was interred last week in Kensal-green Cemetery, will be remembered as the conqueror of Delhi. He was the son of a Norfolk country clergyman, but entered the East India Company's service in 1819, in the Bengal Artillery. He was commanding a brigade at Meerut when the mutiny of 1857 broke out there. After some important actions performed by him, the command of the Delhi field force devolved upon him. With not more than 7000 effective troops, and no adequate siege artillery, he attacked the great fortified city, garrisoned by 30,000 fighting men. On Sept. 14 Delhi was



SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

assaulted, and was captured after six days' hard fighting, in which General Nicholson was killed. The successful General was raised to the baronetcy as Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi, with the grand cross of the Bath and a pension. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1858 Sir Archdale commanded the artillery, under Lord Clyde, at the siege of Lucknow. Lady Wilson, who survives him, is a daughter of the late General Frith, of the Bengal Artillery. There is no son, and the title goes to a nephew, Sir Rowland Wilson. The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Mason and Co., of London and Norwich.

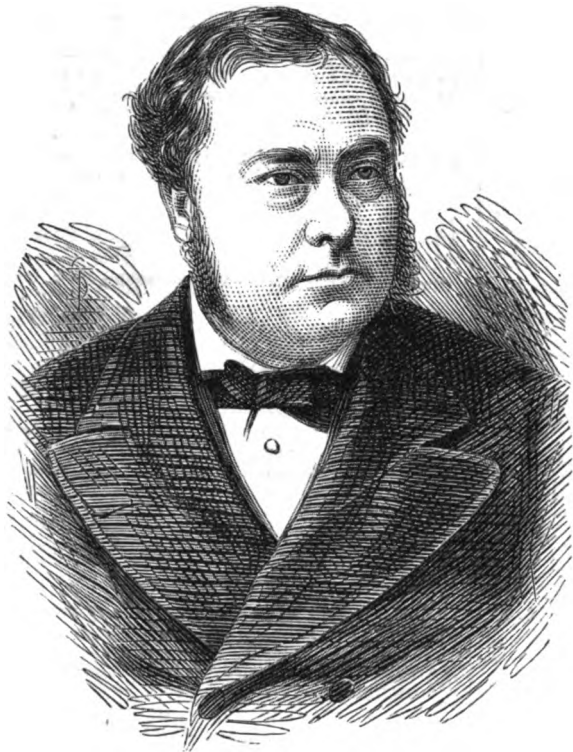
THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The newly-appointed Solicitor-General, in succession to Sir Richard Baggallay, is a son of the late Mr. Samuel Holker, of Bury, Lancashire, by Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. J. Brocklehurst. He was born in the year 1828, and was educated at the Grammar School of his native town. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, in Trinity Term, 1854, and joined the Northern Circuit. He did not enter Parliament until September, 1872, when he was returned for Preston, in the Conservative interest, in the place of the late Sir Thomas Farnor Heaketh. He was re-chosen by a large majority at the late general election, and obtained the honour of a silk gown in 1868.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Beattie, of Preston.

THE LATE MR. H. P. PARKER.

The death of this artist, who was much esteemed in the north of England, has lately been mentioned. He was founder of the School of Design at Sheffield, in which he was aided by Dr. Harwood of that town, and by the well-known painter, Mr. B. R. Haydon. At Newcastle, where he long resided, the establishment of the Academy of Arts



SIR J. HOLKER, M.P., SOLICITOR-GENERAL.



SIR ARCHDALE WILSON, OF DELHI.



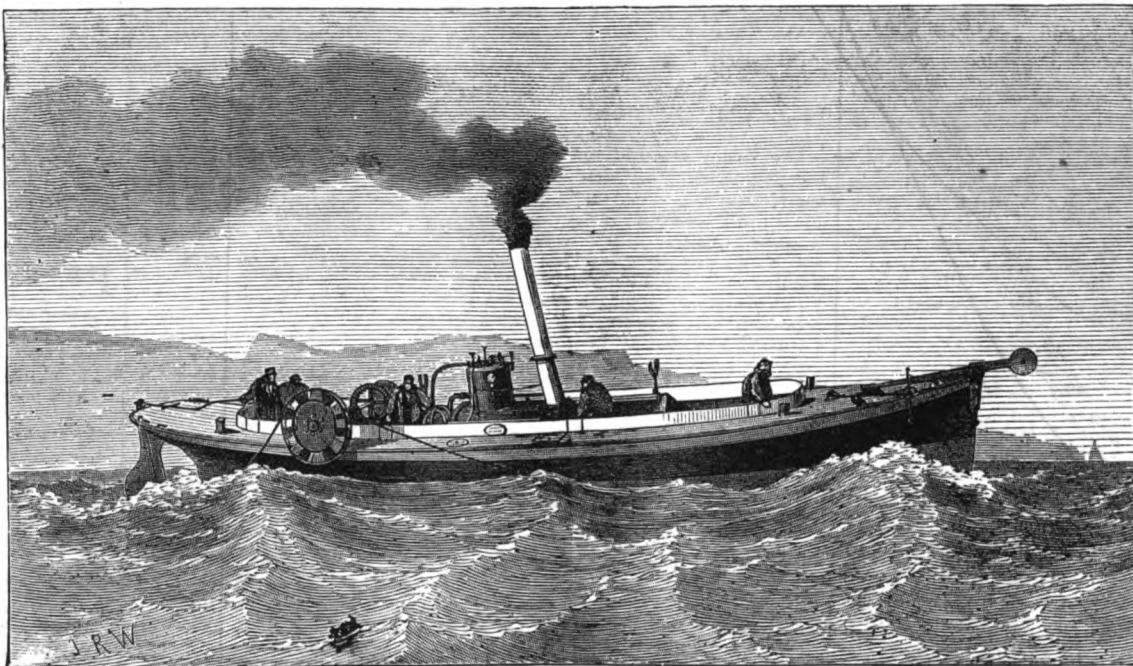
THE LATE MR. H. P. PARKER.

was in great part due to him. Among his own works of considerable merit are "John Wesley's Escape from Fire," now in the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street; "The Wreck of the Forfarshire," with portraits of Grace Darling and her father; "The Covenanters," "Smugglers," and "Poachers," and "Looking In and Looking Out."

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Caubert, Fulham-road, Brompton.

THE TELEGRAPH SHIP STEAM-LAUNCH.

The new telegraph cable-ship Faraday, which has just gone to sea, was described a few weeks since. She is provided with a steam-launch, built by Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley, of Poplar. The use of the launch is to tow barges for laying the



STEAM-LAUNCH FOR THE CABLE-SHIP FARADAY.

shore ends of the cable on coasts which large ships are unable to approach. The little vessel is built of teak, in two thicknesses, to withstand a considerable sea. She is 33 ft. in length, 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, with 8 ft. 6 in. beam, and 3 ft. draught. She has a pair of high-pressure engines, with 5½-in. cylinders, 6½ in. stroke, and of twenty-five indicated horse-power. The working-boiler pressure is 75 lb. per inch, at which, with 250 revolutions, she has a speed of nine miles an hour. She has a three-bladed gun-metal screw 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 3 ft. 5 in. pitch, and is capable of towing a barge loaded with fifty tons of cable. The engines are arranged for driving other machinery besides the screw propeller, with a view to the special service for which the vessel is designed. At one side is a drum of peculiar construction, connected by wheel gearing with the

engine. This is for under-running the cable in shallow water, to detect the exact locality of a fault, and to repair it when detected. A powerful davit projects from her bows, for grappling and hoisting up the cable. The launch is fitted with convenient water-tanks and coal bunkers, and is able to run out at sea 180 miles per day of twenty-four hours on a consumption of 15 cwt. of coals. Her economy in fuel was very marked at the trial on the Thames.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

FOURTH NOTICE.

We have still to notice several figure-pictures with subjects from contemporary life. Entire success in this direction is as rare as in portrait-painting, and for the same reason, because—being more familiar with the artists' materials—we are more competent and therefore more exacting critics than when he deals with matters beyond our experience. In this section of the exhibition there are some determined literalists who have our warm sympathy, yet who must be reminded that the proper object of art is to give pleasure—"noble pleasure," as Mr. Ruskin puts it. Mr. F. Holl's "Deserted" (487) represents the discovery of an infant in a dreary part of Bankside, on a dismal, bitter, winter's morning, by a policeman, who wraps the little forsaken one under his waterproof cape. The workmanship is good, but a little hard, and the picture suffers dramatically as well as technically by proximity to Mr. Fildes's terrible groups of workhouse casuals. Without seeking for a dramatic motive, and without trying to harrow our feelings, Mr. Eyre Crowe has apparently set himself to record the unpicturesque lives of the working classes of the manufacturing districts in a prosaic but entirely honest manner. In one picture (676) he shows us a score or so of factory girls at their al fresco dinner, amidst the mills and chimneys of Wigan. In another we are taken to the neighbourhood of a coal-pit where grimy girls and children are gleaned fuel from one of the huge refuse heaps known as "spoil banks" (537). Mr. Prinsep also has stepped out of his ordinary path to paint "Newmarket Heath—the Morning of the Race" (27)—a file of gipsies or other vagrants, with their donkey-carts, trudging along a dusty road. The treatment is very manly, but a little positive and crude. We prefer the artist's "Safe Confidant" (27)—a lady whispering her secrets to a Persian cat—which combines much refinement with rich colouring.

"The Crowd Before the Guards' Band, St. James's Park" (684), by Mr. F. Barnard—an artist to whom this Journal has been indebted for very characteristic and spirited illustrations of social life—is one of the most amusing pictures in the exhibition. The execution is a little dry and harsh, and there may be a tendency to caricature; yet those probably will be the last to raise this latter objection who are best acquainted with the scene represented, which is notoriously the favourite resort of the idlers and the oddities of all sections of the London lower orders. The artist's remarkable powers of observation and his happy knack of hitting off salient points of character find ample scope here; and one may look long at the picture and still find some new phase of cockneyism and some new type of the waifs and strays of the pavés and gutters. In No. 531, by Mr. MacLean, representing a scene in "Covent Garden Market, 1873," an error in the opposite direction is committed—i.e., that of seeking to dignify and ennoble the forms of flower-girls, porters, and costermongers; otherwise the picture has conspicuous merit. There is a droll picture by Mr. W. Weekes, "Gleaning Evidence" (726), a sharp London lawyer's clerk interrogating a stolid rural labourer, whose countenance is, we suspect, wickedly made to bear some resemblance to an illustrious statesman and friend to the agriculturist. Genuine feeling, despite the rather too smart painting, will be found in A. Johnstone's "Left Alone" (608), an old farmer returned, after burying his wife, to his lonely home. "Phillis on the New-Mown Hay," (213), by R. W. Macbeth, has a sweet sense of beauty, though an unlucky composition. There is also sentiment without affectation in "Waiting to Cross the River" (1034), by P. Macnab—a group of rustics on the banks of a stream at twilight. Mr. L. Smythe's "Shorthanded" (1347), a woman assisting at the pumps of a vessel threatened with foundering, is a striking subject, but the picture is hung too high for fair examination. We must be content with simple commendation of Mr. F. Morgan's "Homeless" (624), a gipsy woman with her child sitting on a dreary common. "The Vagabond" (340) by H. H. Canty; "The Milkmaid" (358), by T. Graham; "A Lonely Life" (359), a pathetic picture of an old woman with a bundle of sticks feeling for the key-hole of her cottage door in the gloaming, by H. Cameron; "Chequered Shade" (411), by W. R. Robertson; "Following the Arts" (1035), an Italian boy, a seller of plaster casts, followed by a number of Scotch children, by W. M. Taggart; "The Address to the Young" (688), by J. Morgan; and contributions by A. H. Marsh, C. E. Staniland, E. C. Barnes, G. E. Hicks, W. Herrick, H. C. Selous, J. A. Houston, G. Tourrier, C. W. Nicholls, E. N. Kennedy, H. Helmick, S. B. Clarke, Madame E. Courtauld-Arendrup, Mrs. S. Anderson, Misses L. Starr, E. and F. Ward, and E. C. Clacy. The works by painters of childlike (but hitherto reviewed) seem to call for little comment. A "Homely Hop" (634) and "The Bird's Nest" (1386), by J. Clark, is, as usual, nice in feeling, and also, as usual, too prim and soft in execution; Mr. F. D. Hardy's best picture is "Professor and Pupils" (530), an old music master, with his class of girls; Mr. G. Hardy follows in a similar style with "Hush!" (399), and Mr. G. B. O'Neill in "A Little Better" (34), a sister trying to amuse a convalescent brother. One of the best pictures of this class is "My Doll's Picnic" (962), by Miss Epps, which has a beautiful effect of lighting.

We have still to notice some good pictures illustrative of foreign life and manners. Prominent among these should be placed Mr. J. B. Burgess's "English Ladies Visiting a Moor's House" (475). The Moorish grandee is doing the honours with due Oriental politeness; but the best part of the composition is the contrast—as they stand eyeing each other shily and dubiously—between the sturdy fair-haired British boy, in a sort of naval dress, and the little son and daughter of the Moor. Some of his womankind peep from the door of the harem enjoying the general embarrassment. There is much finesse in the expressions, and the picture is neatly and well painted. "Eavesdropping" (437), by Mr. F. Dillon, is another and more elaborate Oriental interior, probably from Cairo, with a couple of gentlemen smoking and conversing on a divan, while the wife of one furtively listens at a side door. Mr. W. Gale goes still farther east, and shows us "Spring Time" (622) in Syria, with two ladies and an attendant walking in a garden radiant with flowers, and listening to the "voice of the turtle." Mr. W. W. Topham contributes several small Italian scenes, graceful in feeling and refined in colour, from Assisi and Florence. Strange to say, there is a great dearth of Spanish subjects in this year's exhibition. Almost the sole Spanish picture is Mr. Haynes Williams's effectively painted figure of a matador in the arena making "El Saludo" (609) to the auditory before engaging in the bull-fight. Another picture by the same artist, which seems to deserve a better place, is

"Billeted—Spain, 1874" (1329), a cobbler scrutinising the order for board and lodging presented by a couple of soldiers. Mr. Reavis sends two pictures of Dutch life marked by spirit and ability in the workmanship—"Bringing up Nets at Scheveningen" (545), and "A Ferry Boat in Old Holland" (396). "A Retreat: Episode of the German French War" (1366), by E. Crofts, is, next to Miss Thompson's "Calling the Roll," the best military picture in the exhibition, so far as we recollect. Even far Japan has yielded themes to Mr. A. Thompson in "Embroidery" (999) and "A Japanese Cleopatra" (1001), in which the costumes and accessories are well painted, but not so the faces; to Mr. F. Moscheles, in "On the Banks of the Kanagawa" (1006); and to Mrs. Romer Jopling, in her cleverly-conceived "Five o'Clock Tea" (1047), à la Japonaise. Though they hardly fall within this category, we may notice here three pictures by Messrs. R. Lehmann, A. Legros, and W. V. Herbert. There are few pictures at Burlington House to compare—for true though latent pathetic sentiment and quiet refinement of execution—with Mr. Lehmann's "Ave Maria" (554). A brown-frocked Capuchin sits in his cell, his head relieved against the falling light, seen through the casement; his eyes wander from the book before him as the evensong or bell falls on his ear; a table, a hard truckle bed, and a few books furnish his narrow domicile. This is not all, however: the monk is young, and has a noble head, but his expression is sad and lonely, and this, together with the plucked rose, the little birds alighted on the window-sill, and the outlook on a calm sea, suggest energies imprisoned and wasted, an unnatural severance from God's beautiful world, and a deprivation of the freedom He has given to all His creatures. M. Legros has made choice of what may be considered an ignoble subject, in "Un Chaudronnier" (24), a travelling tinker mending a pan, and surrounded with other copper and brass vessels. The painter has, however, in treating it, brought to bear rare artistic qualities—to wit, largeness of style, very fine harmony of low-toned hues, and chiaroscuro such as is seldom even attempted by modern English painters. It would be hard to assign any locality or date for Mr. W. V. Herbert's "Summer Song" (453), were it not for the word "Musica" beneath a statue with a lyre; and it would be still more difficult to divine the clime where such purple skies are to be seen. Still the composition of terrace-pleasance, statue, chanting maidens, piping bullfinch, and cooing, fluttering doves has original poetic charm.

In the department of animal-painting the styles of the leading English contributors are too well known to need comment. The veteran Sidney Cooper has two of his familiar cattle-pieces—"A Sunny Summer Evening in the Meadows" (209) and "Fording a Brook in the Marshes" (474); and also a subject rather out of the painter's beaten track—a group of a bull, cow, and calf in a low-browed shed, with snow on the thatch, for title to which is the line from the old song, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home" (419). Then Mr. Cooper has this year another bull, lifesize, with cows in the distance beyond an intervening stream, entitled "Separated, but not Divorced" (713). The picture seems to invite comparison (particularly by the dock-leaves which are conspicuous objects in both) with Paul Potter's bull, at The Hague; but, though the Hague picture has been greatly overrated, such comparison would not be favourable to the English artist, at least as regards draughtsmanship; the legs—especially the hind legs—and other parts of Mr. Cooper's bull are defective both in drawing and modelling, to say nothing of the thin, smooth, hard manipulation. Mr. Ansell alternates, as heretofore, between the Highlands and Spain; among the scenes from the former being "A Cot Cattle Fair, Isle of Skye" (186) and "Herd Lassie Parting with an Old Friend"—i.e., a cow (520); whilst his principal Spanish work is "Goatherds, Bay of Gibraltar" (367). It would, perhaps, be too much to expect Mr. Ansell to step out of his long-confirmed routine; still, we should like to see some change in his subjects, effects, or execution, and we should especially like to see the textures of his animals less cared for—to see the hairy coats of his cattle and the fleece of his sheep arranged with less mechanical regularity. "A French Lane" (270), with a string of cows and calves advancing and sunlight striking athwart the trees, is a less important work by Mr. H. W. B. Davis than we are accustomed to see at the Academy; nor are the greens in sunlight quite so happy in colour as usual. Nevertheless, for draughtsmanship and delicacy of workmanship this is one of the best works of its class. Still more refined qualities distinguish two small landscapes by Mr. Davis, "The End of the Day" (596) and "In Picardy" (606); the harmony of the hues and the amenity of feeling in these landscapes are deserving of high praise. Mr. S. Carter has a large and vigorously-descriptive picture, called "A Duel on Black Mount" (400), showing a contest between two eagles, one of which has attacked a fawn that has been defended by its hind. The eagles here fight with their talons only, not also with their beaks, as incorrectly represented in Landseer's "Attack on the Swannery." Mr. Eyre Crowe's pack of "Foxhounds in Kennel" (1045), and Mr. S. E. Waller's picture of wolves, called "Soldiers of Fortune" (195), are also entitled to mention. Among foreign works Mr. Poingdestre's picture (1398), of grey and black cattle being driven by mounted herdsmen of the Campagna into the inclosures of a Roman market, is strikingly animated and characteristic; and M. Auguste Bonheur's "Col de Canfranc, Pyrenees" (1345), with a flock of sheep in the foreground, has (though not a very favourable example) much charm in its sunny colouring; but for richness of effect and vigour of handling these artists yield to M. De Haas in his "Morning in the Meadows."

Midway between the figure and landscape department—that is to say, equally excellent in both—may be placed the works of Mr. Hook, who, though he has not taken new ground this year, has equalled, if not surpassed, anything he had hitherto done. Three of his contributions are coast scenes—those rock-bound bays and creeks where he delights to pitch his easel, from Cornwall and Devon to distant Shetland, and watch the Atlantic sweep in, its wildness and strength half-broken and subdued, till it dashes itself into foam against the jagged rocks or dies in ripples along the soft sand. Mr. Hook never rendered the still-great but subsiding force of the sea under such conditions better than in No. 375. The long-measured stride of the swell as it swings into the bay like a racehorse drawing up but carried by his own impetus far beyond the winning-post; the lovely, pale-emerald transparency of the sea as it glances over the shallower bottom, together with the sense of fresh, exhilarating air, and unsullied laughing light, are altogether delightful. The incident of this picture is pathetically suggestive. It is called "Jetsam and Flotsam" (the legal terms for wreckage)—a fisherman and a young woman are examining the contents of a chest that has been washed ashore; the former is looking at a dagger-retype, the latter endeavours to decipher a diary or log-book. In the two other coast-scenes we have sturdy Shetland lasses burning kelp (14), and a boat lying "Under the Lee of a Rock" (26), with men landing fish therefrom, and loading a pony. The figures in these pictures are, we think, too strong in colour, and their shadows too dark for open-air effect; yet the objection can hardly be pressed, so fine is their colouring and so

valuable is the contrast they afford relatively to the distance. Mr. Hook's power as a landscape-painter is equally conspicuous in "Cow-Tending" (232). Nothing can be more forcible, rich, and true than the effect of light on the full summer greenery of the fields and woods. In this case the incident to which the title points is an amusing one. The little cowherd has been neglecting his charge to fish in the foreground stream, the cows meanwhile have wandered in all directions, two of them having got into a poor woman's cabbage-garden; and now the little urchin is seen wading from an eyot, the haunt of the water-fowl, with a capful of eggs, thereby capping his delinquencies. Other landscapes *pur et simple* must be included in the next notice.

Landseer's portrait of Sir Walter Scott, in the late sale of Sir Edwin's remaining works, was bought by Mr. Albert Grant, and has been presented by him to the National Portrait Gallery. The Landseer sale realised, in all, over £70,000.

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre have lately published an engraving by Mr. W. H. Simmonds, after M. Tissot's picture, entitled "News of our Marriage." The incident depicted occurs in the bay-window of an inn down the Thames, overlooking the river—a favourite scene with the painter. Here a military man has brought his young bride (both in costumes of the last century), and, while refreshments are waiting to be served, is reading the public announcement of their marriage. A runaway match it may be—at all events, the incident is suggestive; and M. Tissot is seen to more advantage in sentimental subjects such as this than in his illustrations of contemporary life. We need hardly say that Mr. Simmonds has performed his task admirably, and the plate will doubtless be popular.

We have received from the committee of the Art-Union of Victoria a set of six photographs, from designs by members of the Victorian Academy of Arts, made expressly for subscribers to the art-union. Apart from the novel interest of the Australian scenery depicted, the designs have art-merit, and would form a pleasant memorial for English friends of the colony. The antipodean society seems to be constituted and conducted after the model of our London Art-Union, and we heartily wish it success.

A statue of "Semiramis," by Mr. W. W. Story, of Rome, one of those grandiose seated female figures by which the eminent American sculptor is best known, is now on view at Messrs. Holloway's gallery, Bedford-street, Strand.

"Le Petit Pasteur," one of the chef-d'œuvre of Murillo, has lately been sold at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, for 120,000fr.

The collection of Mr. Wilson, lately exhibited at Brussels for the benefit of the poor, has been brought to the hammer, and realised 575,737fr.

The death is announced of Baron Triqueti, the French sculptor. The deceased was born at Conflans, in 1802. He commenced his career by studying painting as well as sculpture, but the success he met with in the latter induced him to devote himself entirely to that art. One of the works by which he is best known in France is the bas-reliefs on the doors of the Madeleine, Paris. His series of decorations for the Wolsey (now Albert) Chapel, at Windsor, including the recumbent statue of the Prince Consort, were, we understand, left virtually completed. The principal wall decorations of this chapel consist of those incised designs, filled in with marble veneers of different tints, with which the artist's name is intimately connected. A set of such inlays were to have been executed by the Baron for the dado of the east end of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The death of Mr. Gleyre, the eminent painter of the "Illusions Perdues" of the Luxembourg and other very poetical works, took place under remarkable circumstances. He had gone to the "Loan Exhibition" at Paris, now being held in the saloons of the former Corps Législatif, where some of his own masterpieces, as well as those of many of his contemporaries, are being exhibited, when he suddenly dropped down dead. It was afterwards discovered that he had ruptured an aneurism of the heart, owing, it is supposed, to excitement and the crowded state of the rooms.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Two of the performances of last week necessarily remain for present notice—that of Thursday, when Madame Adeline Patti made her second appearance this season, and that of Saturday, when M. Faure reappeared. Thursday's opera was "Dinorah," with Madame Patti's inimitable representation of the heroine, the impression produced by which was again such as can only result from gifts and acquisitions of the highest and rarest order. As usual, the "Shadow" song was rapturously applauded and encored. The cast in most other respects was also as before, having included Mlle. Scalchi as the Goatherd, Signor Bettini as Corentino, M. Maurel as Hoel, and Signor Capponi as the Hunter, the small parts of the second Goatherd and the Reaper having been filled, respectively, by Mlle. Cottini and Signor Sabater.

"Hamlet," as given on Saturday, included M. Faure's fine performance as the title hero, which character was represented by him on the original production of M. Ambroise Thomas's opera at Paris in 1868, and for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera-house in 1871. The impersonation displayed all its former excellence, both dramatic and vocal. Like Mlle. Albani's other performances of the present season, her Ophelia proved the advance which this artist has made in vocal power and declamatory style. The great scene of the death of Ophelia, in the third act, with the introduced Swedish melody, was, as heretofore, the principal feature of the evening. Mlle. D'Angeri, as the Queen, gave much force to the principal situations in which that character is concerned in the opera; and the King was again represented by Signor Baggiolo, the Ghost by Signor Capponi, Horatio by Signor Tagliacolo, and Marcellus by Signor Rossi; the character of Laertes having been filled by Signor Sabater. The performance of Friday (yesterday) week was a repetition of "Guglielmo Tell," as recently noticed.

On Monday "Don Giovanni" was given, for the first time this season, the cast having included the Zerlina of Madame Adeline Patti, the exquisite charm of which, vocal and personal, was as powerful as on any previous occasion. Mlle. Marimon was an excellent Elvira; Mlle. d'Angeri, as Donna Anna, sang artistically; the Don Giovanni of M. Faure was the same highly-finished performance as heretofore; and the cast was completed by Signor Nicolini as Don Ottavio, Signor Ciampi as Leporello, Signor Capponi as Il Commendatore, and M. Maurel as Masetto.

On Tuesday night "I Puritani" was repeated (with Mlle. Albani as Elvira); for Thursday "Rigoletto" was announced (also a repetition); yesterday (Friday) evening "Der Freischütz" was to be given; and to-night (Saturday) "The Crown Diamonds" is promised—both for the first time this season.

Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" is to be brought out here, with Mlle. Albani as the heroine; the cast also including Mlle. Marimon and M. Faure.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

"Caterina; ossia, I Diamanti della Corona" (Les Diamans de la Couronne), was repeated on Saturday, with the second appearance of Madame Singelli as the heroine; her artistic singing having been fully as successful as on the first occasion.

On the previous Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, for the first time this season, with the fine performance of Mdlle. Titiens as the Countess, Mdlle. Marie Roze having, for the first time, represented the character of Susanna, in which her graceful singing was more advantageously heard than in parts of the romantic or heroic school. The Cherubino of Madame Trebelli-Bettini, the Figaro of Signor Agnesi, the Almaviva of Signor Rota, and the Basilio of Signor Rinaldini presented the same characteristics and merits as in previous performances.

On Monday "Caterina" was given for the third time; on Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was repeated; on Thursday Signor Campanini was to reappear in "Lucrezia Borgia;" and to-night (Saturday) "Caterina" is to be performed for the fourth time.

"Il Talismano" (Balle's posthumous opera) is in active rehearsal, and its production (deferred from last season) appears now to be a certainty, the representatives of the hero and heroine—Signor Campanini and Madame Christine Nilsson—having arrived in London.

As the concerts given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon, and at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday evening, in honour of the Emperor of Russia, offered no absolute novelty, but slight notice is requisite. On the first occasion the performances began at four o'clock, and comprised orchestral and vocal pieces (solo and choral), the principal singers having been Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Monday's concert began at eight o'clock, and the programme included two specialties—the polonaise and chorus from Glinka's Russian opera, "Life for the Czar," and a selection of Russian sacred music (unaccompanied), arranged for the choir by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who conducted it and a portion of his own Festival "Te Deum," the other portions of the concert having been directed by Mr. Barnby. The solo-singers were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli.

The fifth of the New Philharmonic concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, and the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society on Monday evening. At the former, Madame Essipoff, from St. Petersburg, made a highly-successful first appearance in Chopin's first pianoforte concerto and some unaccompanied pieces, in all of which her playing was of an exceptionally high order. At Monday's concert of the older society a violin concerto by M. Lalo was played by Señor Sarasate, for the first time in England, the work and the executant having both been well received.

The last of Herr Pauer's historical performances of pianoforte music took place on Monday, when the programme included pieces by Sebastian and Emanuel Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Liszt.

The annual concert of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association was given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. The conductors were Mr. Joseph Proudmann and Mr. W. G. M'Naught. The programme consisted principally of pieces illustrating the seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

M. Alexandre Billet gave the first of two recitals of classical pianoforte music, at St. George's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon.

The first of two summer subscription concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir was to take place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, when the selection consisted chiefly of madrigals and part-songs. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blagrove were to give the first of three concertina and pianoforte recitals.

The second of the Crystal Palace summer concerts, to take place this (Saturday) afternoon, will be devoted to the illustration of French music.

THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

On Saturday a new play in four acts, by Mr. F. O. Burnand, was produced at the little theatre in Dean-street, now under the gentle sway of Miss Henrietta Hodson. It is founded on Mrs. Edwards's well-known novel of "Archie Lovell," and is called by the same name. The materials of the action are simple, and portions of the dialogue are telling. We cannot speak in high terms of the structure. The fatal necessity (for it seems to have grown into such) of working each act up into a tableau has misled the author into as fatal a mistake. The distress of the plot lies in the hero and heroine making a secret of what might have been told without danger, there having been in the erroneous act nothing really clandestine. Of this a scoundrel named Captain Waters (Mr. G. H. Peveril) takes advantage, and attempts to levy blackmail upon Archie Lovell (Miss Henrietta Hodson), demanding indeed five hundred pounds for his silence. Immediately after his departure the other parties to the transaction, Major Seton (Mr. George Rignold) and Gerald Durant (Mr. G. F. Neville), meet together suddenly, and have only to speak in order necessarily to explain the matter in a satisfactory manner to themselves and their friends; when, instead of doing so, they strike ridiculous attitudes, and the curtain falls upon an insignificant tableau. The last act, having consequently proceeded on an insufficient basis, is, accordingly, a comparative failure, though it concludes with a pretty enough situation, of which the audience evidently approved. Still there was a general sense of short-coming, the source of which we have endeavoured to indicate. The simplicity and innocence of Archie were beautifully and tenderly interpreted by Miss Hodson. Mr. Rignold has been specially engaged for Major Seton, and supported the character with care and skill; but we see in him no special fitness for the part, but rather the contrary, and nothing in the part worthy of his abilities. Mrs. Blythe, the doctor's wife, was sustained with spirit by Miss Maggie Brennan; and the doctor himself was amusing in the hands of Mr. Fosbrooke. The other parts were rendered with an average amount of talent; but scarcely seemed available to any possible plot, that might have been constructed out of their peculiarities. As the case stands, there is not a shadow of one to claim their allegiance or support.

ADELPHI.

Mr. John Oxenford's farce, entitled "Magic Toys," has been revived for Miss Kate Vaughan, whose dancing is as well appreciated as known, and whose elocution, we are glad to find, in the dialogue of the piece, was perfect. Miss Hudspeth, as Urgundula, was deservedly encoined in the air, "Oh, give me back my pretty toys!" She was also charming in the song, "Good-by, sweetheart, good-by!" The same author's farce, "A Waltz by Ardit," continues attractive; and the melodrama of "The Prayer in the Storm" is exceedingly popular.

GAIETY.

Mr. Charles Mathews has reappeared in his favourite part of Mopus, in "Married for Money," and also as Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff in "The Critic." In both ventures he has been ably supported and abundantly patronised. Mr. Herman Vezin and Mr. Harcourt represented Sneer and Dangle. "The Critic," however, is, we think, somewhat injured by the numerous "gags" which have been interpolated. Many of the audience left before its conclusion—the result, we fear, of this increasing stage-abuse.

PRINCESS'S.

Mdlle. Favart appeared during the past week in the new comedy entitled "Le Sphinx," recently produced at the Theatre Royal Français with great success, owing to the sensation created by Mdlle. Croizette in the mysterious character of the heroine, and particularly in the death scene, which was full of terror. Mdlle. Favart mitigates this feeling, and renders the representation much less sensational. She was entirely equal to the situation, and eminently tragic, without exaggerating the melodramatic points. The piece suffers from the many long speeches with which the action is retarded. Mdlle. Kelly deserves, however, distinction for the admirable manner in which she supported the part of Bertha de Savigny—a character scarcely second to that of the Sphinx herself. Of the other artistes engaged we prefer to say nothing.

THE MAGAZINES.

There is nothing of especial note in the *Cornhill* this month. "Far from the Madding Crowd" is continued with considerable ability; the talk of the rustics, however, is too palpably artificial. It gives the rustic mind as it appears after passing through the medium of a mind of culture, and produces an effect of unreality by a too obvious determination to be extremely natural. The article on the French press during the Revolution has more to do with the revolution than the press, the influence of which, considerable as it was, is perhaps somewhat overrated by the writer. It was not wholly or chiefly by their contributions to newspapers that Mirabeau and Robespierre successively directed the course of the revolution. The writer's sympathies are anti-Republican, and his illustrative selections are too exclusively taken from Royalist journals or the least reputable ones of the other party. The author of an agreeable paper on Iceland treats his subject less from the point of view of scenery than from the comparatively unfamiliar one of the social condition and mental characteristics of the people. Iceland would appear to be a country where the narrowness and paucity of intellectual interests is largely compensated by the general attainment of a fair uniform level. Almost every Icelandic is by manner and bearing a gentleman, the poetic and historic traditions of the country are the common property of all, and the poorest is enough of a patriot to have the portrait of the popular leader in his house. On the other hand, the old enterprising spirit has died out from want of objects on which to employ itself. The lines "To a Friend Leaving England in September," signed with the easily recognisable initials "J. A. S.," are a characteristic example of the elaborate but constrained poetry of highly-refined culture.

The writer of an able paper in *Fraser* on the working of the Irish Land Act makes out a strong case for the further application of its leading principles, and especially for the extension of the Ulster custom to the whole of Ireland. One would fancy, however, that the composition of the essay must date from some months back, so unconscious does the writer appear of the impossibility of carrying any such measure through the present Parliament. The Irish people have themselves conspired to defeat their own wishes, in so far as their incorrigible factionness has contributed to the overthrow of the Gladstone Ministry. Professor Newman greatly exaggerates the dark side of Roman administration; but his essay, like everything he writes, is original and suggestive. Mr. Conway gives an interesting account of a remarkable man, the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, who, having commenced life as a blacksmith in Yorkshire, has achieved a position of extraordinary influence in the north western States of America. Judging from the specimens given, Mr. Collyer's eloquence is of a homely type, notwithstanding some questionable rhetorical embellishments. He would seem to have a certain affinity to Henry Ward Beecher, but, while inferior in wit and originality, to be exempt from every trace of buffoonery. "The Father of Universal Suffrage" would make that institution blush for its parentage, were it not really too absurd to affiliate it upon that inept marplot, Ledru Rollin. Mr. E. Gosse's criticism of the great dramatist Webster is delicate and appreciative, and he announces a literary discovery of considerable interest—namely, the possibility of completely disengaging Webster's share of "A Cure for a Cuckold," from the inferior work of his coadjutor, Rowley; thus, if the detached passages indeed form as complete and symmetrical a whole as Mr. Gosse considers, virtually adding another to the series of Webster's plays.

Macmillan has more light articles than ordinary. Captain Chapman's "Ride through the Bazaar at Yarkund" graphically depicts the commercial aspects of this newly-discovered city—the destined mart, it is hoped, of English exports to Central Asia. Business appears exceedingly brisk at present, and the wants, not only of Yarkundees, but of their European visitors, seem even now by no means ill supplied. "Ordered South," by R. L. Stevenson, is a pathetic yet not despondent portrayal of the feelings of a consumptive patient virtually under sentence of death. "More about Vermont" displays, in no unkindly spirit, the characteristic faults of the American character in the north-eastern States, which are such as to suggest that the English type, when transplanted to America, is liable to degenerate without a liberal foreign admixture: some of them, at least, are not those most prevalent among the English who stay at home. Mrs. Knox's lines on the funeral of Livingstone are not unworthy of the occasion. Mendelssohn's correspondence with Ferdinand Hiller is concluded.

The chief feature of *Blackwood* is the continuation of "Alice Lorraine," but the character of Hercules as depicted in Sophocles and Euripides is also the subject of a thoroughly interesting paper, able, scholarly, and tasteful. "Convivium Templare" is another of those dismal resuscitations of the "Noctes Ambrosianae," whose distance from the original in humour corresponds accurately with their distance in point of time. "Setting Sail" refers to the new Administration, which has, it appears, put forth upon the waters with a fair wind. The metaphor is not a very happy one; the voyage of every Administration, however prolonged by dexterity or good fortune, must inevitably terminate in shipwreck at last.

The *Fortnightly* contains three articles of special interest. Mr. Ashton Dilke's "Siberia," a chapter from his forthcoming book of travel, is a satisfactory earnest of the entertainment this is likely to afford. Mr. Dilke judiciously and courageously explored Siberia in the winter, when its characteristic aspects are most fully displayed, and found that its horrors have been greatly exaggerated. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, in her reply to Dr. Mandalev on the evil effects attributed to excessive study

on the part of females, takes the line of contending that the evidence in support of this conclusion is principally founded on the abuses of the college system in America. Mr. Wallace's defence of Spiritualism will be read with the respect due to the eminence, conviction, and courage of the writer. We fear, notwithstanding, that the principal fact it will be held to establish is his loose notion of the value of testimony. Mr. J. B. Paton extenuates the apparent harshness of the recent German ecclesiastical legislation by pointing out the protection it extends to the inferior clergy. It is to be regretted that this aspect was not more prominently brought forward in the first instance.

The *Contemporary* again challenges attention by an Homeric version from the pen of Mr. Gladstone, and again we must say that the late Premier's rendering is much less to our taste than the thoughtful observations by which it is prefaced. It is most commendably faithful, but awkward and bald. We do not know why Mr. W. R. Greg should consider himself to be enacting the part of Cassandra. The political and social perils he points out are denied by few; but few either will deny that our national history is the history of a chronic liability to danger in some form, and that such must inevitably be the case with every not altogether fossilised organism. Mr. Fitz-james Stephens's reply to Archbishop Manning is trenchant and conclusive. In demonstrating the possibility of the painless extinction of the Establishment, Mr. J. Hopgood runs full tilt upon the main difficulty—the disposal of the existing edifices. The number of Churchmen willing to maintain their ministers from their own resources is very much larger than that of those who would transfer any property in their churches to other denominations. The lecturers of the Liberation Society do well to insist on a proviso which will find them work for the whole of their lives.

In *Scribner's Monthly* we have to remark a beautifully illustrated paper on the manners and scenery of Tennessee; and in the *Transatlantic* an angry assault on Mr. Seward's memory by Mr. Black, one of the old-fashioned Democratic politicians who fondly imagine that the civil war could have been averted by further concessions to the South. Mrs. Linton's "Patricia Kemball" is the chief feature of *Temple Bar*, as Mr. Franchillon's "Olympia" is of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where Mr. Hatton's "Clytie" is concluded. The last chapters have been condensed in the magazine, but will be published in their entirety. Mrs. Buchanan's "Eros Athanatos" is ethereal in intention but substantial in execution, like a fairy nurtured upon beef. "The Official Member" is a clever Parliamentary sketch.

We must be content with a general acknowledgment of Tinsley, Belgravia, Good Words, the Victoria Magazine, the Monthly Packet, and several others.

CURIOUS WILLS.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors.")

Among the archives of Toulouse exists the registry of a singular will, made by a countryman of the immediate environs in 1781. This peasant, who was the owner of a considerable sum of money, besides his house and the land surrounding it, had no children, but had attached himself to a horse he always rode, though it does not seem to have been particularly comely in appearance. His affection for this animal was very constant; for, finding himself seriously ill, and having decided on making his will, he disposed of all his property in favour of the four-footed favourite in these terms:—"I declare that I appoint my russet cob my universal heir, and I desire that he may belong to my nephew George." The will was contested; but, strange to say, it was ultimately confirmed. A very experienced juriconsult, by name Claude Serres, professor of "droit civil" at Montpellier, has cited the case, and gives the reason for the decision arrived at. This celebrated lawyer states "that the will was pronounced valid, and that the succession of the testator was adjudicated to the nephew whom he had designated as proprietor of the horse, because it was ruled that the simplicity of the rustic should secure to him the execution of his last will, and that, having named his nephew as legatee of the horse, he intended he should have it endowed with the bequest he had bestowed upon it.—(See *Journal de Paris*, Dec. 3, 1782.)

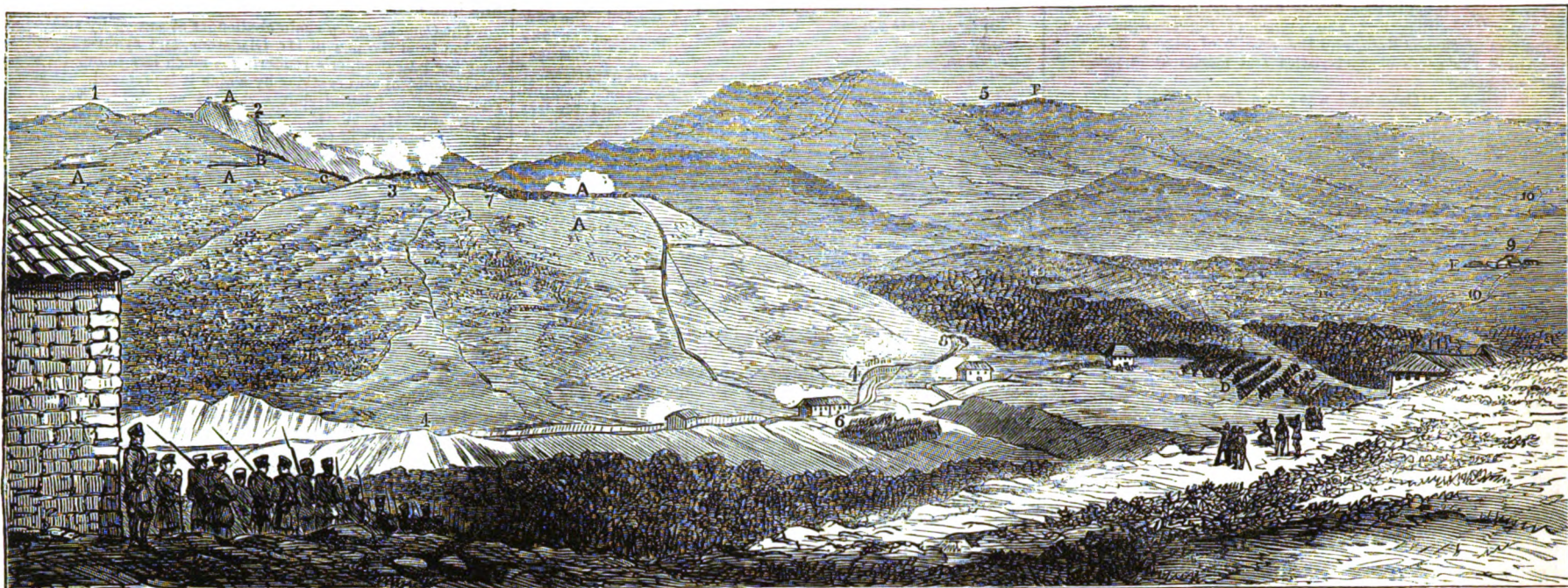
In June, 1828, the London papers recorded the singular will of an English testator, named Garland, containing the following clause:—"I bequeath to my monkey, my dear and amusing Jacko, the sum of £10 sterling per annum, to be employed for his sole and exclusive use and benefit; to my faithful dog Shock, and my well-beloved cat, Tib, a pension of £5 sterling, and I desire that, in case of the death of either of the three, the lapsed pension shall pass to the other two, between whom it is to be equally divided. On the death of all three the sum appropriated to this purpose shall become the property of my daughter Gertrude, to whom I give this preference among my children because of the large family she has, and the difficulty she finds in bringing them up."

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Lords that the right claimed by Lord Rosemore and by Lord Massy to vote at the election of representative Peers for Ireland has been established to his satisfaction.

Mr. Edward Maxwell Kenney, M.A. of Merton College, Oxford, and Mr. John Gerald Fitzmaurice, B.A. of University College, Oxford, have been appointed inspectors of schools. Mr. Thomas Anderson Stewart, M.A. of Aberdeen University, has been appointed an inspector of schools in Scotland.

His Majesty the King of Italy has been pleased to confer on Mr. R. H. Major, of the British Museum (one of the secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society), the insignia and diploma of a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy. This is a recognition of the service rendered to Italy by Mr. Major's complete vindication of the authenticity of the narrative of the voyages of the Venetian brothers Zeno to the northern seas in the fourteenth century. For centuries this book, printed in 1558, has been regarded by many as a tissue of fiction. It was certainly, as the learned John Pinkerton described it, "one of the most puzzling in the whole circle of literature." Now that its puzzles have been solved and its authenticity established, we have in this valuable document the latest account known of the last colony of Greenland, to discover which the Kings of Denmark have, in the past 300 years, sent out many unsuccessful expeditions. What is yet more interesting, we here find Venetians sending home to their fellow citizens in Venice information respecting Europeans in North America a hundred years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic. Mr. Major's researches into the obscure early history of other maritime geographical achievements are highly appreciated by all scholars. His life of the Portuguese Prince Henry, called "The Navigator," is a standard work. He has also the merit of having proved, from a set of ancient maps, that the Portuguese were acquainted with Australia about 1530, nearly three quarters of a century before its supposed discovery by the Dutch.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



1. Galdames Mountains. 2. Limestone Cliff. 3. Carlist Intrenchment. 4. Railroad to the Iron-Mines. 5. Mountains of Sopuerta. 6. Galdames Inn. 7. Wood full of Carlists. 8. San Felice Bridge. 9. Village of Mercadillo. 10. Road to Valmaseda. 11. Houses of Mercadillo. A, A, A. Carlist Intrenchments. B. Carlists Retreating. C. Left Wing of Concha's Army. D. Saragossa Regiment, making a feigned attack on the Carlists. E. Battery. F. Concha's Troops.

BATTLE OF GALDAMES, APRIL 30: VIEW TAKEN FROM THE HEIGHTS OF MONTELLANO.

The main force of the Carlists is still in the neighbourhood of Bilbao, where severe skirmishes took place at the beginning of this week. Some additional sketches by our Special Artist at the head-quarters of the Spanish National Army (often mentioned as Republican) show the positions held by the combatants in the recent fighting. We have, on former occasions, described the mountainous country north-west of Bilbao, along

the Somorrostro ranges, famous for their iron ore, where the Carlists, under General Elio, had intrenched themselves in a formidable manner. From those heights, it will be remembered, the Carlists were expelled, two or three weeks ago, by the combined movements of Marshal Serrano and Marshal Concha. One of our present Illustrations is that of a portion of the Carlist trenches at San Pedro de Abanto, the centre of

their lines. It was abandoned, at three o'clock in the morning, on the 1st inst. A female wine-seller, or *cantiniera*, went down to Murieta and announced their flight. The church and village of Abanto were found in ruins. The parapets of the intrenchments had been knocked to pieces by the cannonade. Serrano that day entered the village, and signed a Government decree before the altar in the church. One of Serrano's bat-



SERRANO AND HIS STAFF AT MONTELLANO.



CARLIST TRENCH, SAN PEDRO DE ABANTO.

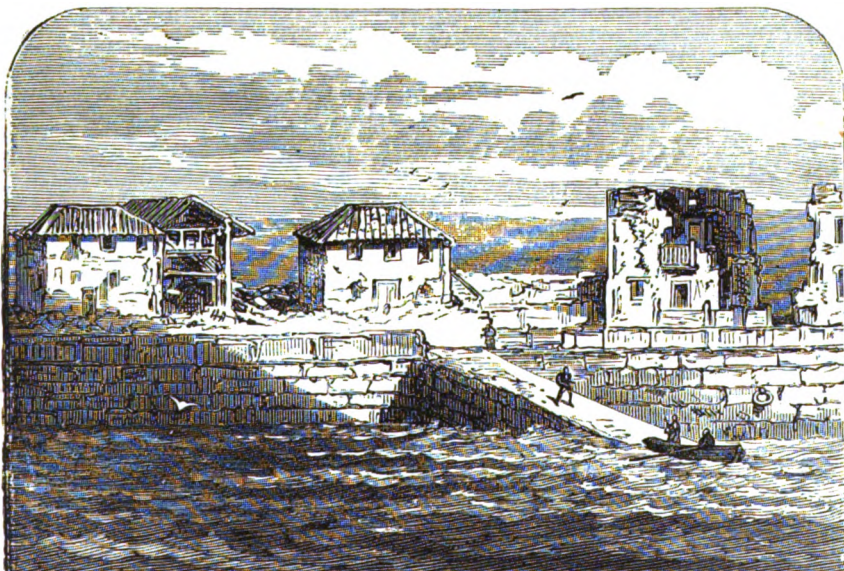
teries, that of San Lorenzo, was the subject of two preceding sketches. There is also here a sketch of its casemate, or bomb-proof covered place for the abode of the artillery officer in command.

The village of Las Arenas, on the opposite bank of the river Nervion at Portugalete, was some time occupied by the Carlists, while they besieged that town. Its best houses, which

were marine villas for the citizens of Bilbao in time of peace, are now pierced with shot-holes, or half demolished by the bombardment, as shown in the sketch.

The battle of April 30—an important action in the late campaign—was begun by Serrano occupying the heights of Montellano and Mercadillo, which overlook the Somorrostro valley. In one of our Artist's sketches Marshal Serrano and

Admiral Topete, with the staff, are seen where they stood upon the hill of Montellano. The mountain rising in the background is that of Galdames. We also give a panoramic view from Montellano, the references to which may serve to explain the published accounts of the battle. The Carlist position on the Galdames heights was finally stormed by a night attack, with twelve battalions, under General Palacios, who lost thirty men.



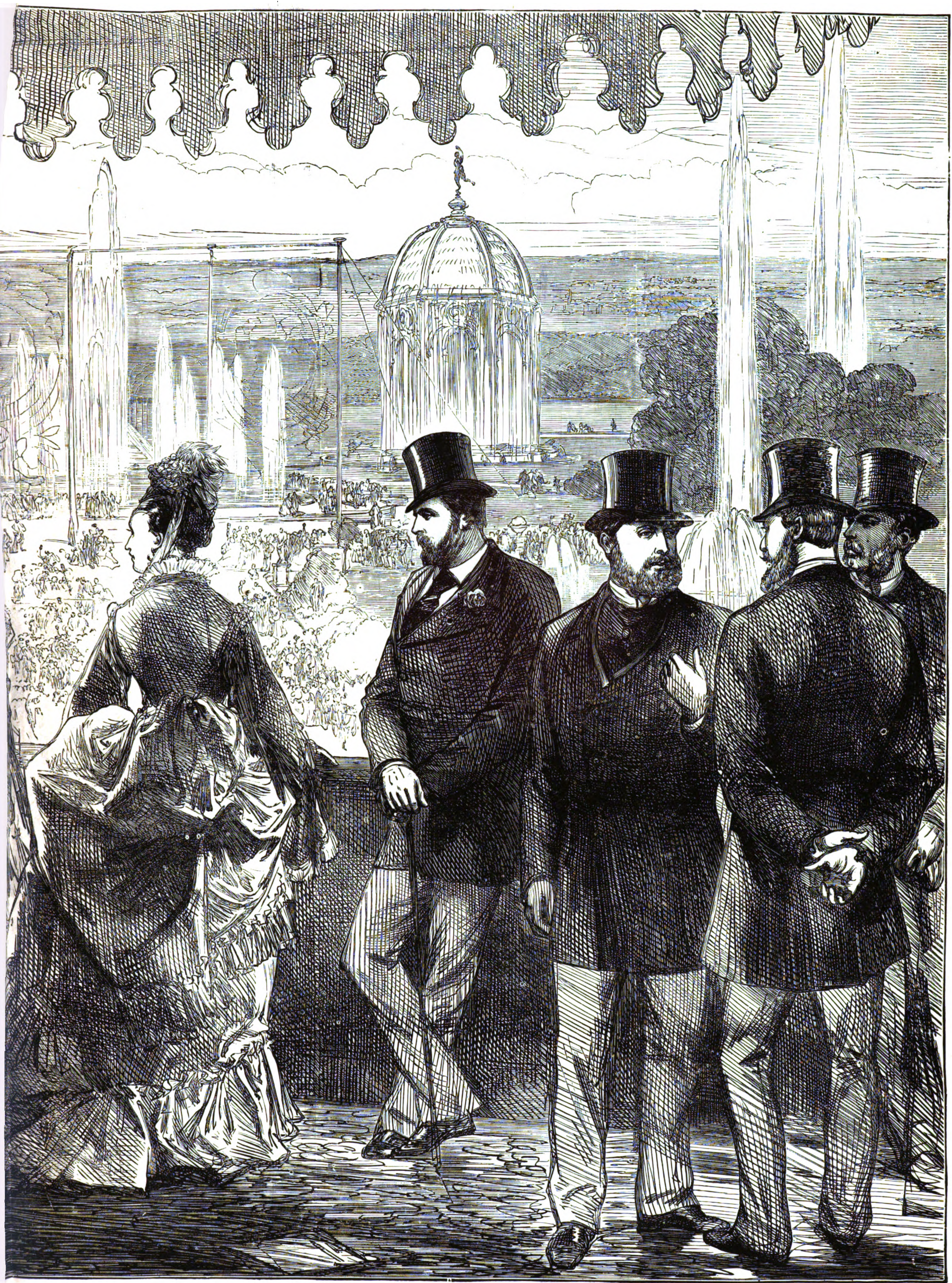
RUINED HOUSES AT LAS ARENAS.



CASEMATE IN THE BATTERY OF SAN LORENZO.



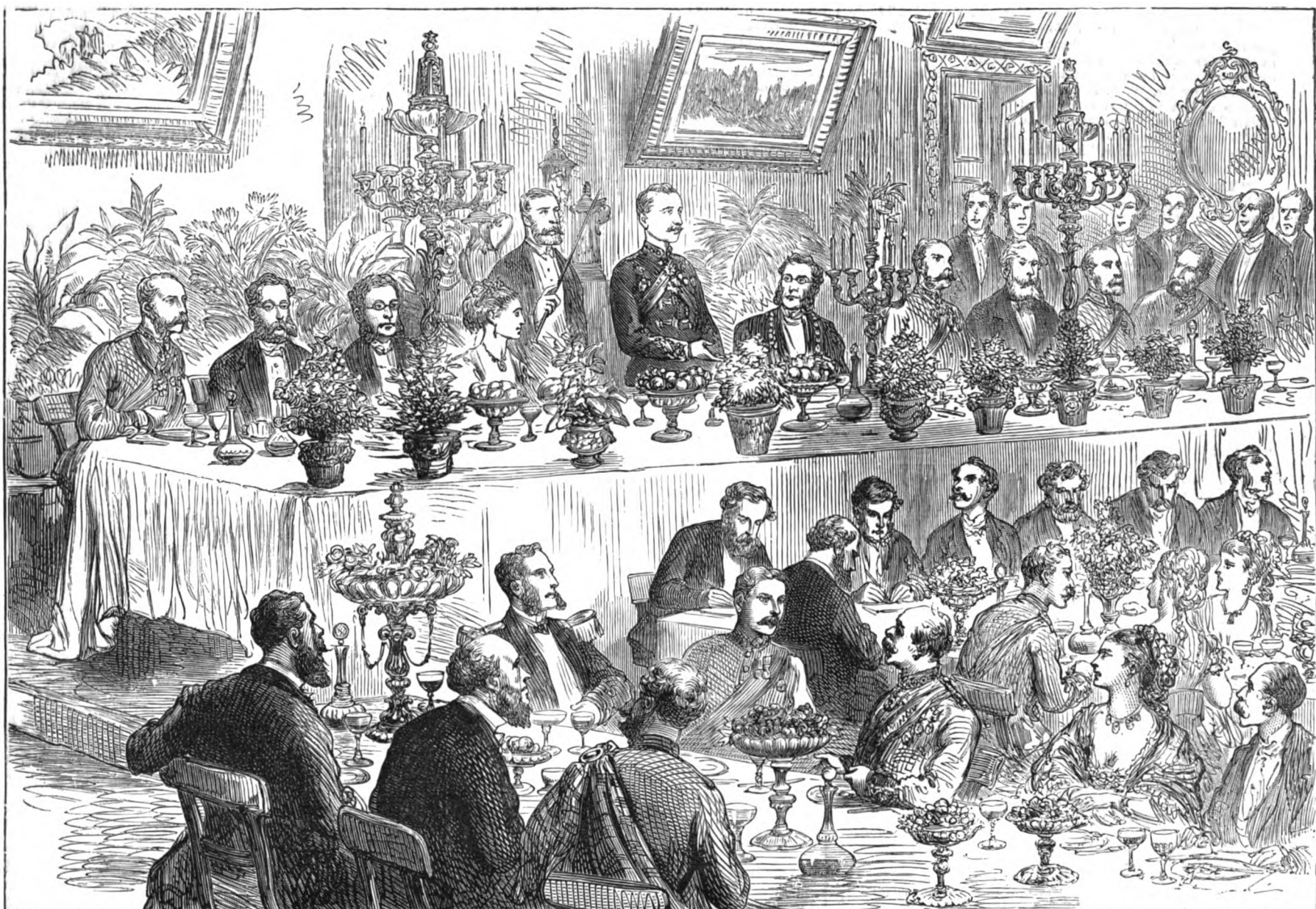
THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND ROYA



AL PARTY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



A FRUIT-SELLER'S SHOP, ST. PETERSBURG.



BANQUET TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AT PORTSMOUTH.

SKETCHES IN RUSSIA.

The scenes of ordinary city life in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and that of the popular religious ceremonial of Easter Eve, take some additional interest from the Czar's presence among us this week. They contribute, with other sketches of Russian manners and customs already published, to show the difference of national character between his Imperial Majesty's subjects and our own countrymen. The magnificent Isaac Church at St. Petersburg was lately described. A sketch is given of the customary presentation of Easter offerings by the devout and pious, who are rewarded with a priestly benediction and sprinkling of consecrated water from the hyssop-bough carried by his Reverence for that purpose. The street scene at Moscow may be commended to imitation, under the patronage of our temperance societies, whose cause would be furthered by promoting the cheap and ready provision of a refreshing cup of tea, instead of beer or ardent spirits, at all hours of the day, from bar or stall. The Russian tea of prime quality is brought overland through Siberia from China. It is usually drunk without milk or sugar, but with a slice of lemon, and is said to be very nice when the taste has become accustomed to it. Fruit, especially of the dried sorts—figs, raisins, prunes, almonds and nuts, with mushrooms and *glukvi*, a small red berry of the country—find great sale in the Russian towns.

We make this an opportunity also for noticing a new book, in two volumes, just published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, "Through Russia, from St. Petersburg to the Crimea." The authoress, Mrs. Guthrie, accompanied by her daughter, sojourned about one month in each of the two Russian capital cities, then visited Nijni-Novgorod, the great commercial town of East Russia, and descended the Volga to Astrakhan, whence the two English ladies returned westward, by the Don and the Sea of Azov, to Kertch, Sebastopol, and Eupatoria. In the second volume, containing the descriptions of places around the Caspian and the Black Sea, there is much of fresh interest. But the objects more frequently noticed by English tourists in St. Petersburg and Moscow are discussed by Mrs. Guthrie with an agreeable freshness of seeing and enjoying the sights. Another new book, of which some readers may like to hear, is "Rites and Customs of the Greco-Russian Church," by H. C. Romanoff (Rivingtons). It is a series of brief tales and sketches, edited by Miss Yonge, the authoress of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AT PORTSMOUTH.

The festivities at Portsmouth upon the return of the troops from the Ashantee war ended, on Tuesday week, with a banquet to Sir Garnet Wolseley and a hundred officers of all branches of the service engaged in the expedition. On arriving in the town, Sir Garnet was received at the railway station by General Sir Hastings Doyle, the Mayor of Portsmouth, and others. A crowd had assembled, and the General was loudly cheered. Outside the Assembly Rooms, in the evening, there was a crowd again to see the arrival of the guests. The large room was decorated with flowers, mirrors, and plate; the names of the battles of the campaign were inscribed on the walls. The gallery was filled with ladies. The guests were conducted to the dining-room, the Mayores taking the arm of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Amongst the guests on the right and left of the Mayor were Captain Sir John Commerell, Captain Sir John Glover, Colonel Sir F. W. Festing, Colonel Sir John M'Leod, Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, General Lord Templetown, General Sir Hastings Doyle, and Captain Fremantle. After dinner, the proper toasts for such an occasion were duly honoured. Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir John Glover, and Sir Francis Festing made suitable speeches. We give an illustration of the scene at this banquet.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Brinley Richards's "Czarina, Masurka de Salon" (published by Messrs. Cocks and Co.), is an effective pianoforte piece that will, doubtless, find much favour on its own account as well as from the associations connected with the title. The same publishers have issued two pleasing fantasias, also for piano solo, by Mr. W. S. Rockstro. One of these is founded on two of the principal subjects of Wagner's opera "Tannhauser"—the well-known march and Tannhauser's air, "Die Gotin der Liebe, soll mein lied ertönen"—the other, entitled "Lays of Prince Charlie," introduces the Scottish air, "He's o'er the hills and far away."

"The Harper's Grave" is a setting, by Mr. Brinley Richards, of some lines by the Rev. Llewellyn Thomas (Geraint), of which poem it is superfluous to speak in praise, its merit having gained it the Banting prize at the Ruthin Eisteddfod of 1868. The music of Mr. Richards is highly expressive in its vocal portion, while the pianoforte accompaniment is appropriately made to consist largely of arpeggios—probably it was originally designed for the harp—and the general result is a very characteristic song, which, moreover, presents no mechanical difficulties in its interpretation. Among Messrs. Cocks and Co.'s recent publications of pianoforte music are two pleasing transcriptions of vocal pieces of very opposite styles—Beethoven's air, "In questa tomba" has been prettily dressed up by Mr. G. F. West; and Mr. A. Wright has similarly treated the Scotch air, "Smile again, my bonnie lassie."

Mr. King Hall's "School for the Harmonium," published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., is an inexpensive yet valuable code of instructions for that popular drawing-room instrument, commencing with full explanations of its peculiar mechanism, the mode of managing the stops, &c., followed by twenty progressive studies, which lead to a series of pieces arranged by some of the most eminent professors of the day.

"Lillie's Picture Music" (Messrs. Boosey and Co.) will be welcome to multitudes of tiny pianists, whose diminutive fingers are here enabled to realise the prominent features of compositions of various schools. The first book consists of "Sacred Melodies," the second of "Popular Melodies;" many of the passages having the leading fingering indicated, and the juvenile interest being maintained and varied by the attractive full-sized engravings interspersed with the music.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. maintain their well-known activity as publishers of vocal and instrumental music, various productions in each class having recently been issued by them. Often as Mr. J. L. Hatton's name appears as a song-composer it is always welcome, and is again so in a very graceful production entitled "In her garden," which can scarcely fail to please both musical and unmusical hearers, and yet does not tax severely the powers of the singer, either as to execution or range of voice. "The Russian Bridal-Song," to words by C. J. Rowe, is an adaptation, by Dr. Rimbaud, of one of the most beautiful and popular melodies of that nationality, which has now acquired a new interest in this country. "Only once more," by Louisa Gray, is another welcome contribution to the stock of ballad music, by one who has added largely and successfully thereto. Expressive simplicity is here the appropriate characteristic. The compass of voice required is only an octave and one note, from D below the lines to E in the fourth space. In two songs, "May and December" and "At his hearth alone,"

we again meet with the name of Cotford Dick, which is likely to become much more known, judging by these and other specimens of his productions. Both these songs have the combined merit of agreeable melody and simplicity; the first requires a soprano (or tenor) voice capable of touching the high A, the other is within the more limited compass of a mezzo-soprano. Mr. W. T. Wrighton has long since gained wide acceptance as a producer of songs and ballads, several new specimens of which (recently published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.) will bear comparison with his previous pieces of the kind. "Only with thee," "One lock of hair," "My little child," and "Lily" will all be found available by an ordinary mezzo-soprano voice. The popular ballad, "The old, old song," has been effectively transcribed as a pianoforte piece by Mr. Brinley Richards. Prefaced by a short introduction, the melody is given simply, and is afterwards surrounded with arpeggio and other passages, contrasting well with the cantabile of the theme. The name of Oscar Comettant is known both as a musical critic and a composer, and we now have it, in the latter capacity, attached to three publications by Messrs. Metzler and Co.—one a melodious and animated waltz, entitled "Neva;" another a fantasia called "Italia," in which an andantino of the nocturno kind leads to a spirited allegretto in tarantella rhythm; and the third a capital movement, "Alla Polka." "The Royal Russian Galop" is an adaptation to dance purposes (by Mr. J. E. Mallandaine) of the national melody mentioned above.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SYMMETRY IN NATURE.

Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S., Keeper of the Mineral Department in the British Museum and Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Physical Symmetry in Crystals on Thursday week. In his opening remarks he stated that the idea of symmetry involves repetition according to some law, which includes at once regularity of interval, or rhythm, and a principle of distribution. He mentioned certain sorts of symmetry, such as symmetry to a point, to a line or to several lines, to an axis or to several axes, also symmetry in a flat surface and in a solid figure; and the human face, a leaf, a flower, and a tower were referred, to as examples of the simplest kind of symmetry. He then commented on the embodiment of the subtle elements of symmetry in the works of artists, and especially alluded to the use made by the Greeks, Assyrians, and Arabs of the rhythm of repetitive ornament in decorative art, adding that the ear, like the eye, also recognises as an element of beauty not only rhythmic measure, but symmetry of structure in music and poetry. In nature symmetry underlies all growth. A poet has revealed the great truth that the different parts of the corolla of the flower are only metamorphosed leaves, and this change of function is associated with symmetrical repetition of the metamorphosed element. The whole plant obeys one law of symmetry. Except that function is wanting, and that their growth belongs to the lifeless world, the same is true of the inorganic molecular structures termed crystals. A crystal, then, may be defined as a molecular system, obeying a law of symmetry, and a "crystal form," as a group of faces with edges and quoins repeated symmetrically; the crystal generally comprising several forms. The repetition of the same edge or angle, and therefore of the same inclinations of corresponding faces, gives a key to crystal-symmetry—that is, to a science of crystallography—and by means of their angles, crystals, though differing in size and in the proportions of even repeated faces, may be identified by using the goniometer. Interesting examples of the development of crystal: were then given, some being shown by the electric light; and the singular transformation of the red to the yellow iodide of mercury and back again was also exhibited. Finally, Mr. Maskelyne considered and illustrated the physical properties of crystals. He said that homogeneity in crystals does not consist in their presenting qualities identical in all directions, but that one part of the crystal is exactly as every other part is; and he demonstrated by experiments that the degree of cohesion, hardness, and optical character of several crystals differed in different directions. One of these consisted in showing that a crystal of cyanite may be easily scratched by a knife along one of its faces, while the same face was untouched by the knife drawn across it; while it needed a substance as hard as a topaz to cut it in a third direction. In conclusion, he defined symmetry in crystals as consisting in directions similarly endowed being repeated according to a law of symmetry which follows that to which the faces of any one of its forms are obedient.

THE STEAM-SHIP FARADAY AND CABLE-LAYING.

Dr. C. Williams Siemens, F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting, May 15, began his discourse by reminding his audience that an electric telegraph now consists of the electro-motor, or battery, the conductor (copper wire), and the receiving instruments, of which there are various forms exhibited in the library. Attempts, he said, have been made to suppress the conducting-wire by employing water or air as the conductor, which appear to be feasible, but which are successful only for short distances. An insulating coating for the wire has been proved to be essentially necessary; and for this purpose, after pitch, resin, and indiarubber had failed, gutta-percha was found to be perfectly effectual, and has been generally used since 1847, when Werner Siemens constructed a covering-machine. Protection being still needed for the insulated wire, lead and chain tubing and hemp have been successively employed to obviate the dangers arising from rust, the teredo, whales and sharks, and abrasions from rocks and ships' anchors. In one case the cable was injured through entanglement with the tail of a whale, who, unable to extricate itself, was eaten by sharks. After describing the condition, insulation, and sheathings of the new Atlantic cable, Dr. Siemens explained, by the aid of models, diagrams, and experiments, the essential conditions of paying out and picking up a cable, which are simple in shallow water, but very complicated in deep sea. He stated that the steamship Faraday had been provided with machinery expressly constructed for realising these conditions with the greatest safety—all which was the result of much experimental research, since safe stowage and easy manœuvring power are indispensable requisites. Formerly cables were stowed dry; but it was soon discovered that heat was generated, and that the gutta-percha consequently melted; and now the cable is placed in tanks, and, by suitable arrangements, is paid out from water to water. Between these tanks there is a testing-room, with apparatus for ascertaining the condition of the cable from time to time. To enable the ship to reverse its course, both ends are alike provided with rudders. She may be moved from midships, and, by means of twin screws set at a particular angle, power is given to the vessel to turn completely round in her own length. This was done in open sea in eight minutes two seconds. After describing the compound engines, the dynamometer, and other apparatus, as well as Berthon's hydrostatic log and the life-boats, Dr. Siemens concluded by saying that, with the consent of Mrs. Faraday, the ship had been named after the greatest of electricians, who was a type of singleness of purpose and a kind friend; and, appealing

to his hearers, he said he trusted that the vessel would sail the next morning, to lay the "Direct United States Cable," with the fine old English sentiment in their hearts, "God speed the Faraday!" The Earl of Rosse, D.C.L., F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair. In the library were exhibited in action the automatic telegraph system, Hughes's telegraph type-printing system, two remarkably quick-acting submarine Morse printing instruments, by Dr. Siemens; and Messrs. F. H. Varley and Edward Furness showed a "power-coupling" for avoiding sudden strains in paying out cables and other purposes. Electric writing-balls, by Mr. Sofus Holten and Mr. F. H. Varley, were also exhibited in action.

MERCURY, VENUS, AND THE MOON.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor began his second lecture on the Planetary System, on Saturday last, by considering the measure amount of information which astronomy affords respecting the planets Mercury and Venus. He showed that Mercury, owing to its proximity to the sun, is exposed to a degree of heat which renders the existence of such forms of life as we know improbable if not impossible; and he explained that the difficulty is not removed by supposing the air of the planet to be exceedingly rare. In the case of Venus, the heat is not so excessive; nevertheless, if, as De Vico and others allege, her inclination is nearly twice as great as the earth's, there must result variations of temperature from a heat far exceeding that of the terrestrial tropics to a cold equalling that of our arctic regions; and such variations occurring in the short year of Venus (only 225 days) would render life impossible to the higher forms existing on the earth. Passing to the moon, Mr. Proctor remarked that it should be regarded rather as a companion than as a satellite of the earth, since it obeys the sun's attraction rather than the earth's. It should be considered as a planet largely perturbed by the earth—in fact, as the fifth member of the terrestrial family of planets circling within the zone of asteroids. After exhibiting a series of magnified photographs of the moon in various phases, as well as drawings by means of the lantern and electric lamp, Mr. Proctor proceeded to discuss the probable nature and succession of the processes by which the moon's surface attained its present condition; first touching on a theory which he had merely suggested in his book on the moon (and for which he had been criticised)—viz., that the moon's surface may have been to some degree affected by meteoric downfalls; since, according to Professor Newton's present estimated rate of downfall, one meteor per inch would have fallen on the moon's surface during the past ten million years. Nevertheless, he said, it would be unreasonable to maintain that the general features of the moon's surface arose from any such cause. After considering Mr. Nasmyth's explanations, and, in passing, eulogising the work on the moon recently issued by that gentleman and Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Proctor propounded the theory, partly suggested in his own treatise, according to which the leading features of the moon's surface are explained, by dividing her history into two portions—1, the earlier, when the crust contracted faster than the nucleus; 2, when the nucleus contracted faster than the crust. He then dealt with the question whether changes are still in progress, and arrived at the conclusion that, though this may be the case, no demonstrative evidence of the fact has yet been obtained. Mars and the Ring of Small Planets will form the subject of the lecture of to-day (Saturday).

RECENT STUDIES OF THE BRAIN—INSANITY.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., began his sixth and concluding lecture, on Tuesday last, with an account of the experiments of Fritsch, Hitzig, and Ferrier, who by exciting different parts of the cortex of the brain caused movements to be produced in different parts of the body. These movements, though sometimes very complicated, are of a definite and predictable character. Some parts of the cortex of the brain appear to be also concerned in sensation. No movement is produced by stimulating the quite anterior part of the cerebrum; but if this part of the brain be removed the animal becomes dull, and apparently loses intelligence; this part may therefore be intellectual. The cerebellum is a great motor ganglion for the muscles of the eyeball, and appears also to have something to do with the co-ordination of movements. Dr. Ferrier's experiments were performed on monkeys, dogs, cats, and other animals. No result followed stimulation when the animal was narcotised by chloroform. In this way it seems to be definitely shown that different parts of the hemispherical ganglion of the brain have different functions. This, the fundamental principle of phrenology, Dr. Rutherford considers to be sound; but the geography of the brain promulgated by its advocates, he said, is quite unwarranted, and the pretension to tell mental characteristics from the shape of the skull ridiculous. During mental activity the brain is abundantly supplied with blood, but far less so during sleep; and a full supply of nourishment to the brain is therefore essential to vigorous thought. Various parts of the brain may be influenced by thought, and the brain itself may be so affected as to lead to insanity. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that thought goes on within the brain, and that the brain is concerned with its production. After describing the effects of strychnia, opium, and chloroform upon brain-action, Dr. Rutherford said that insanity must be regarded as a result of brain disease; and he stated that Dr. Batty Luke, of Edinburgh, and himself, in thirty cases of chronic insanity had found alterations in the brain. It would, however, be absurd to expect any change of structure in the brain of a person temporarily insane through a small dose of alcohol. He considers that insanity will increase, in consequence of the greater and greater demand for exertion of the brain; but this tendency, he said, may be combated by the diffusion of a sound knowledge of the conditions for healthy brain action and of the indications of an abnormal state. Melancholia may result from indigestion and defective nourishment of the brain, from over-brainwork, and from other causes; and to remedy this strict attention must be given to the physiological conditions. Every sane individual possesses the power of aiding the evolution of the brain, which is the result of rigid obedience to physiological laws. Mental action is thus enabled, and the individual takes a higher place. It is, therefore, one of the greatest of our duties not only to avoid everything which tends to reverse this progress and degrade brain evolution, but also to cultivate everything that can aid it, so that there may be a continual elevation of the race. The evolution of the brain goes on long after the evolution of other parts of the individual has ceased; and man has this evolution to a large extent in his own hands. By his voluntary actions he can aid it or reverse it; hence a grave responsibility rests upon him. In concluding, Dr. Rutherford commented upon the immense difficulty of the physiology of the nervous system, the small extent of our knowledge respecting the mystery of the connection between body and soul, and the advantages which result from an acceptance of the truths of revelation, however incomprehensible to us in our present state.

Dr. W. H. Stone will, on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., begin a course of two lectures on the theory of Musical Instruments. The first lecture will be devoted to stringed instruments, and musical illustrations will be given by eminent

artists from the works of Bach, Corelli, Mendelssohn, and other masters. At the next Friday evening meeting Dean Stanley will give a discourse on the Roman Catacombs, as illustrating the Belief of the Early Christians.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER VISCONTRESS OF MASSERENE AND FERRARD.
The Right Hon. Olivia Deane, Dowager Viscountess Masserene and Ferrard, died at Torquay, on the 10th inst., aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship, who was fourth daughter of Henry Deane Grady, Esq., of Lodge, in the county of Limerick, and Stillorgan Castle, in the county of Dublin, and sister of Louisa Dorcas, Lady Muskerry, and of Amelia, Lady Edward Chichester; married, Aug. 1, 1835, John Skeffington, Viscount Masserene and Ferrard, K.P., and was left a widow, April 28, 1863, with four sons and four daughters. The eldest son is the present Viscount Masserene and Ferrard; and the eldest daughter, Dorcas Louisa, is the wife of Percy Fitzgerald, Esq., of Fane Valley, in the county of Louth, the popular author.

LADY ELIZABETH CORNWALLIS.

Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, who died on the 11th inst., at her residence, 36, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in her sixty-eighth year, was the youngest daughter and last surviving child of Charles, second Marquis Cornwallis, by Lady Louisa Gordon, his wife, fourth daughter and coheir of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. Her Ladyship's sisters, coheirresses with her of the last Marquis Cornwallis, who was son of the distinguished General Lord Cornwallis, Viceroy of Ireland, were Jane, late Lady Braybrooke; Lady Louisa Cornwallis, who died in 1872; Jemima, late Countess of St. Germans; and Lady Mary Ross, who died in 1860. The historic title of Cornwallis is no longer extant. Lady Elizabeth's cousin, James, fifth Earl, died May 21, 1852, when his honours became extinct, and his large property devolved on his only surviving child, Julia, now Viscountess Holmesdale.

SIR ROGER THERRY.

Sir Roger Therry, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, died, in Hanover-square, on the 17th inst. This able lawyer and estimable gentleman, the son of John Therry, Esq., of the county of Cork, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Bryan Keating, Esq., of Laginatown, in the county of Tipperary, was born in 1800, and called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1827. In 1829 he received the appointment of Commissioner of the Court of Requests for New South Wales, and proceeded to that colony, where he held for several years, until his final retirement from the Bench, in 1859, a very distinguished position. He was successively Attorney-General, Resident Judge at Port Phillip, and Judge of the Supreme Court. He married, in 1827, Anne, daughter of P. Corley, Esq., of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, and leaves issue. Sir Roger was knighted, in 1869, in consideration of his eminent public services in Australia.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Letters of administration limited to trust property of the Right Hon. Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield, were granted on the 8th inst., with the consent of her husband, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, to Mrs. Anne Price Clark and Mrs. Catherine Price Jackson.

Letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of the Right Hon. Edward Thomas Baron Thurlow, late of Ashfield, Suffolk, who died on the 22nd ult., at No. 63, St. James's-street, intestate, a bachelor, were granted on the 12th inst., to Thomas John Hovell, the present Lord Thurlow, the brother of the deceased, and only next of kin, the personalty being sworn under £5000.

The will, dated Nov. 12, 1868, of Sir William Henry Bodkin, formerly Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions and Recorder of Dover, late of West Hill, Highgate, who died on March 26 last, was proved, on the 11th inst., by William Peter Bodkin, the son, and Harry Bodkin Poland, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to the Lamb and Flag Ragged School, Clerkenwell; and he directs his executors to pay for the term of three years the sums for which he was, at the time of his decease, an annual contributor to any charitable institution. After providing for his wife and daughter and giving legacies to Mr. Poland and his servants, he gives the residue to his said son.

The will, dated Dec. 5 last, of Lieutenant-Colonel John Dixon, late of No. 18, Seymour-street, Portman-square, who died on the 5th ult., at No. 42, Albany-street, Regent's Park, was proved on the 7th inst. by Charles Richard Littledale and James Murray, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator has left to his widow, Mrs. Eliza Dixon, his household furniture and effects, a pecuniary legacy of £10,000, and an annuity of £1500; to his executors £500 each; to Mr. James Murray an additional sum of £5000; to William O'Brien an annuity of £100; to Charles Pearce the income of £5000; and there are various other legacies.

The will, with three codicils (dated, respectively, Oct. 12 and 13, 1866; June 2, 1868; and Sept. 12, 1870), of Mrs. Anna Maria Broadbelt Napleton Stallard Penoyre, late of The Moor, Clifford, Herefordshire, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Thomas James Brown, the Rev. Charles Nutt, and Benjamin Haigh Allen, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Among the legacies may be mentioned £15,000 to her cousin, Thomas James Brown; £3000 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as an endowment for Holy Trinity Church, Hardwick, Herefordshire; and £2640 Two-and-a-Half per Cent Bank Annuities, £50 per annum of the interest to be paid to the organist of the same church, and the remainder to purchase sacramental wine, coals, candles, and other necessaries. The rest of testatrix's property, including the Moor estate and all the realty, is settled upon the said Thomas James Brown for life, and after his decease to William Francis Raymond for life, with remainder to Ann Eliza Baker.

In the action of the East and West Junction Company against the Great Western Railway Company on a question of through rates the Commissioners have pronounced in favour of the direct route by Fenny Compton.

The Marquis of Ailesbury presided, last Saturday, at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Savernake Cottage Hospital, held at the Guildhall, Marlborough. This hospital, which was one of the first institutions of its kind, stands in one of the most healthy parts of Savernake Forest. It was founded a few years ago through the munificence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury and other members of the Bruce family. The institution receives patients from a large number of parishes in Wilts and Berks, and its existence is a great boon to the poor throughout a wide agricultural district. The report of the committee, read by the honorary secretary, congratulated the subscribers upon the condition of the funds.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

HART MARDEN and Others.—Be good enough to address your letters on Chess according to the directions on the top of this column.
Dr. OSMUND.—They shall be reported on in a few days.
G. G. F.—Your name was not required for publication. Please to send another copy of the problem in question. The former was, no doubt, destroyed.
W. V. G. D., JOHN BLOW, G. H. R.—Dr Gold's Problem, No. 1575, is perfectly correct, and the moves you suggest are no impediment to the mate in three moves. You should examine positions more carefully before writing.

H. SCHLESINGER, Bahia.—The examinee pronounces No. 1 to be correct, but too easy; and No. 2 defective, as it admits of a second so union, beginning with 1. Q to Q 2nd.

JAMES S. of South Shields.—Your problem is pleasing and apparently sound, but it is not sufficiently difficult for publication.

COLONEL AND MISS JANE D'AMAYDE.—Your solution of Problem No. 1575, which reached us too late for insertion in the list of solvers, is the true one.

G. F., Alexandria.—I shall have pleasure in examining your promised problems.

A. The game is not quite up to our standard.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1576 have been received since the publication of our former list from D. C. L.—Rev. E. C. Isle of Man—Magnus—G. K.—S. F. Q. B. of Bruges—L. S. D.—Ferdinand and Miranda—Bozzy—R. T. F.—W. P. M.—Sealor—S. H. W.—Wild—Arthur—L. N. d'Ameyde and Miss Jane d'Ameyde.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1577 has been received from J. Sowden—L. L.—M. D.—Eugénie Fran—J. G. Nelson—J. Bale of Olney—Joseph Jenkins—R. P.—Fell—T. Try—again—S. A.—Conrad—Rae Fennay—T. V.—T. W. of Canterbury—D. D.—W. V. G. D.—Victor Gorgias—Isaiah—Kingston Mark—Café V.—S. H. Thomas—R. S.—W. Me—L. N. d'Ameyde and Miss Jane d'Ameyde—Fergus—Sealor.

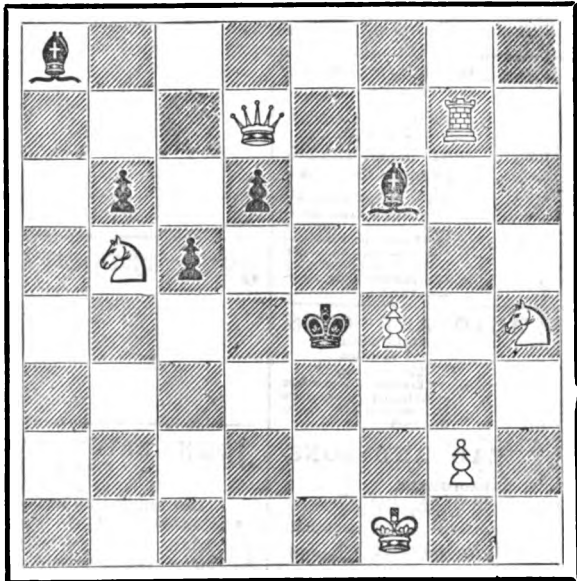
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1578.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to B 6th	Kt to B sq*	3. B or Kt mates.	
2. B to Kt 6th	Any move.		

*1. Kt to Kt sq or Kt to B 4th (If Black play 1. Kt to K 4th or Kt to B 3rd, the reply is 3. K or P takes Kt.)
2. B takes Kt, &c.
The other variations are sufficiently obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1579. By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A few days since Mr. BIRD performed the feat of playing twenty games simultaneously against various members of the City Chess Club. His opponents were not very powerful, which is to be regretted for his sake; but he managed, nevertheless, to afford some good sport, finishing off his first game, a little Muzio gambit, which follows, in brilliant style. The result of the contest was that Mr. B. won fifteen games, lost two, while the remainder were left unfinished for want of time. (Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Bird).	BLACK (Mr. Maas).	WHITE (Mr. Bird).	BLACK (Mr. Maas).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K 4th	P takes P	8. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
3. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
4. B to Q 4th	P to K 4th	10. K to R sq	Castles
5. Castles	P takes K	11. Q takes P	Q to K 4th
6. Q takes P	Q to K 3rd	12. R to K 3rd	B to K 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	Q to K 3rd	13. Q takes Q P	B to Q 3rd

An ingenious continuation, invented by the famous competitor of La Bourdonnais, McDonnell.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

The following Game was lately played at the Camden Chess Club, Messrs. JACKSON and PIERCE consulting against Messrs. TOMLINSON and SEYMOUR.

WHITE (Messrs. J. & P.)	BLACK (Messrs. T. & S.)	WHITE (Messrs. J. & P.)	BLACK (Messrs. T. & S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. P to K 5th	B takes Kt (ch)
2. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. K takes B	B to K 4th
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	24. P to K 4th	
4. B to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd	25. P takes B	B to B 3rd
5. Kt to Q 3rd	B to Q 4th	26. Q to K 3rd	P takes B
6. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	27. Kt takes Q	Q to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P in passing	28. Kt to K 3rd	R to K 7th
8. Q takes P	R to K sq	29. P to K 4th	
9. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	30. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
10. B to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd	31. Kt takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
11. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	32. Kt to R 5th (ch)	K to R 2nd
12. Castles on Q's	P to Q 4th	33. R to Q Kt sq	Kt to Q 4th
13. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	34. R to Q Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
14. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes P	35. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
15. B takes P	B to K 6th (ch)	36. P to Kt 5th	Resigns.
16. K to Kt sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd		
17. B takes Kt	P takes B		
18. P to Q 6th	Q to Q 2nd		
19. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd		
20. Q takes Q P	B to K 3rd		
21. Q to K 3rd	Kt takes R P		

The utility of this move is not apparent. Black should rather have brought their Q's pieces into action.

22. This is worse than useless. Their only chance of averting defeat was by taking the Pawn with the other Rook.

23. A very good move.

24. They might have prolonged the game for a short time by playing R to K 5th. The move in the text was tantamount to throwing up the fight.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A tournament began more than a year ago at the City of London Chess Club, which comprised among the combatants some of the strongest second-class players of that club, has just been concluded. The first prize was won by Mr. Fenton, the second by Dr. Ballard, and the third by Mr. Vyse. Upon a future occasion of the same kind the officials of the club will do well to adopt some rule for the purpose of hastening proceedings a little, seeing that the interest in contests of this description is apt to evaporate after the first few months.

MATCH BETWEEN THE BIRMINGHAM AND CHELTENHAM CHESS CLUBS.—Ten selected members of each of these clubs met by appointment at the Midland Hotel, Birmingham, a few days since, and played a match, which excited much interest. The result was as follows:

WON.	CHELTENHAM.	DRAWN.	BIRMINGHAM.	WON.
1. Mr. C. E. Ranken	1. Mr. J. Halford	1. Mr. J. Halford	1. Mr. J. Halford	1. Mr. J. Halford
2. Mr. Wm. Coates	2. The Rev. T. C. Yarranton	2. The Rev. T. C. Yarranton	2. The Rev. T. C. Yarranton	2. The Rev. T. C. Yarranton
1. Mr. B. W. Fisher	3. Mr. C. Benbow	3. Mr. C. Benbow	3. Mr. C. Benbow	3. Mr. C. Benbow
1. Mr. F. J. Young	4. Mr. J. F. Ryder	4. Mr. J. F. Ryder	4. Mr. J. F. Ryder	4. Mr. J. F. Ryder
0. Dr. Philson	5. Mr. T. Avery	5. Mr. T. Avery	5. Mr. T. Avery	5. Mr. T. Avery
2. Mr. H. H. Young	6. Dr. Freeman	6. Dr. Freeman	6. Dr. Freeman	6. Dr. Freeman
2. Rev. C. M. Moore	7. Mr. H. A. Fry	7. Mr. H. A. Fry	7. Mr. H. A. Fry	7. Mr. H. A. Fry
2. Mr. J. Bridges Lee	8. Mr. H. E. Undercombe	8. Mr. H. E. Undercombe	8. Mr. H. E. Undercombe	8. Mr. H. E. Undercombe
0. Mr. R. Providence Smith	9. Mr. J. Price	9. Mr. J. Price	9. Mr. J. Price	9. Mr. J. Price
2. Rev. J. H. C. Baxter	10. Mr. S. G. Kempson	10. Mr. S. G. Kempson	10. Mr. S. G. Kempson	10. Mr. S. G. Kempson

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

At length we have an acknowledgment of the unsatisfactory condition of our ironclad fleet from no less an authority than the First Lord of the Admiralty; and, although he has been accused of being an alarmist for the purpose of discrediting his political predecessors, his objections continue unanswered. Certainly, an expenditure of ten millions a year is adequate for the production and maintenance of a first-class fleet; and everyone must concur in the justice of Mr. Brassey's remarks that, with our great mercantile marine from which to recruit our men, and with unapproached ship-building power, we have a potentiality of naval strength which no other country, and probably no coalition of States, could hope to equal. But this very circumstance renders the palpable deficiencies of our ironclad fleet all the more inexcusable, and the dissatisfaction of John Bull that with so large an expenditure and with such unrivalled advantages he has not a single good ship to his back all the more just. We all know that the purpose of armour upon ships is to keep out shot, and its efficiency or otherwise depends upon its thickness or resisting power relatively with the penetrating power of the best guns to which it can be opposed. Armour so thin that it can be riddled with shot is worse than no armour at all, simply because you are not only equally exposed to the original shot, but also to the shower of splinters it carries before it. Now, the fact is incontrovertible that there is not a single vessel in our ironclad fleet which can resist penetration by shot from the best existing gun; while in by far the greater number of cases the armour is so thin that it may be pierced by shells and shot from guns of a very moderate size. It is true that other nations are in much the same predicament as ourselves. But it is also true that any nation now producing even one ironclad vessel of a really efficient character would be able to paralyse our whole naval power, as the hostile vessel, being herself impenetrable, having a superior speed, and carrying guns which would pierce our thickest armour, could not herself be captured, and might sink our vessels in detail. This is a danger which we should now foresee and provide against—not by increasing our naval expenditure, but by diverting it into a more useful channel. The armourclads we now produce should not be such as will be obsolete even before they are launched, but should be vessels which will have a margin of safety for at least a few years of active service. If Mr. Ward Hunt wishes to signalise his naval administration by superior efficiency without greater cost, this is the grand object to which he must devote his energies. Heretofore we have had many weak vessels. Instead of this costly feebleness we now want economical strength.

A new process has been patented for obtaining dyes from sawdust. The sawdust is heated with caustic soda, and flowers of sulphur. A sulphide of sodium is thus produced, which, reacting on the organic matter, dehydrogenates it with the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen. The resulting material is a dye stuff, said to have a strong affinity for organic fibres; and, by varying the proportion of the materials, different tints are produced.

A 30-ton steam-hammer has been started in Woolwich Arsenal during the past month; but the real weight of the hammer, including the piston and connections, is about 40 tons. The stroke is 15 ft. 3 in., but as the piston is pressed down by the steam, the blow of the hammer is as forcible as if the weight fell 80 ft. by gravity alone. The height of the hammer is 45 ft.; weight of metal above ground, 500 tons; weight of metal below ground in foundations, 665 tons; cost, about £50,000. The force with which a hammer is capable of striking varies with the amount of compression which the material forged suffers at each stroke, being greatest where the compression is least. We do not think that steam-hammers are such efficient forging instruments as hydraulic squeezers, as the shock is too sudden to give time for the thorough expulsion of the scoriae. The hammers, too, involving as they do such heavy foundations, are more expensive. This hammer has been erected mainly for welding the coils of the new 80-ton guns. But with the now ascertained success of the Whitworth process for casting wrought-iron guns under pressure, the erection of such a costly plant as this hammer, with its cranes, furnaces, &c., appears to be of doubtful wisdom, even if the efficacy of hydraulic squeezing or forging presses had still been unascertained.

The Vesuvius, the first torpedo-ship of the British Navy, was launched at Pembroke at the end of last month. Her chief dimensions are as follow:—Length, 90 ft.; breadth, 22 ft.; depth of hold, 11 ft. 4 in.; displacement, 241 tons; power, 360 indicated. The deck will be only 3 ft. above water. The torpedo is to be projected from a pneumatic tube 2 ft. 4 in. diameter, situated below water. The torpedo will be propelled at a speed of eight miles an hour by a screw driven by small engines worked by compressed air, and the intention is to attack armour-clad vessels below the armour. The project is judicious, and, so far, has been well carried out, though probably it is not yet in its ultimate form. Future ironclads must take precaution against this mode of attack.

During the past month a very valuable paper, by Dr. Wright, was read before the chemical section of the Society of Arts, "On Pyrites as a Source of Sulphur, Iron, and Copper." Dr. Frankland, who was in the chair, indorsed a remark of Liebig to the effect that the measure of a nation's civilisation and prosperity might be taken in the terms of the sulphuric acid it manufactured. He added that iron pyrites was the key to sulphuric acid, so that ultimately the daily consumption of pyrites may be taken as an index of the national prosperity. The principal ingredients of pyrites are iron and sulphur. Yellow iron pyrites consists of about 47 iron and 53 sulphur. Marcasite, or white iron pyrites, has the same composition, and magnetic iron pyrites, or pyrrhotin, consists of about 60 iron and 40 sulphur. Some of the pyrites, however, also contain copper; and latterly a most important industry has grown up in the utilisation of the cupreous pyrites of Tharsis and Huelva, in Spain, and of Wicklow, in Ireland. The pyrites is first burnt in a kiln to expel the sulphur, which is utilised in the production of vitriol or otherwise. As much salt is then added as represents four times the copper present, and the whole is passed through crushing-machines and is thoroughly mixed. The mixture is next subjected to a dull red heat for six hours in a suitable furnace, when most of the copper will have been converted into compounds soluble in water, while the remainder will be soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. The material is then placed in tanks of tarred wood or stone, and lixiviated with hot water, usually heated by the injection of steam. The insoluble portion is again lixiviated with dilute acid, and the aqueous and acid solutions are treated separately. Scrap iron is then placed in tanks into which the heated solutions are allowed to run, and the copper is deposited in the shape of a copper mud, which is melted and refined in the usual way. The insoluble iron residuum, called "Blue Billy," is utilised at ironworks, sometimes in the blast-furnace, but more commonly in making a bottom or setting for puddling furnaces. The Tharsis Company established at Glasgow to carry out this process at different seaports has been very successful, and has paid large dividends.

FLORILINE

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them perfectly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 5s. 6d. per bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing and discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sugar. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account only to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning it only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY G. GALLUP, 488, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world at 5s. 6d. per bottle.

FLORILINE For the TEETH and BREATH.

Would you preserve your pretty teeth
In all their beauty now
And keep them as they are,
And white as Alpine snow?
If so, use "Gallup's Dentifrice."
It is the Toilet Queen!
And ladies all with one consent
Use "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

What gives to beauty its great charm,
And its main feature, too?
Why, nearly all the perfect shape,
And every line in hue,
And what preserves them in that state,
And keeps them pure and clean?
Why, "Gallup's Fragrant Floriline,"
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Discoloration it arrests,
And animalcules too;
It makes the teeth a snowy white,
The gums a rosy hue;
The breath it makes both fresh and sweet,
The mouth so nice and clean;
And hence the wondrous great
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE

For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of all least nice persons in every land; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered which perfectly frees the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 24, 1871:—"There are so many tooth articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised, that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we have in long experience ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

The Fragrant Floriline is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 5s. 6d. per bottle.

FLORILINE For the TEETH and BREATH.

Its constant use prevents the Teeth
From tarnish or decay;
All animalcules, too, it drives
Permanently away.
It cleanses every tainted place,
However long it's been,
And purifies the human mouth,
Does "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

This pure and mettlesome Dentifrice
Surpasses all the rest;
It is acknowledged on all hands
As infinitely best;
And from the choicest, sweetest Flowers,
In distant lands now come,
They give a most delicious charm
To "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

One trial of this liquid gem
Will prove its wondrous powers;
The mouth will feel as fresh and sweet
As spring's delightful showers.
It beautifies the teeth at once,
Discoloured though they've been;
For nothing answers half so well
As "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE

For the TEETH and BREATH.

"Floriline"—The most eminent Chemists of the day admit that Floriline will prove the most useful and fragrant breath where nothing else will. While natural tooth preparations injure the enamel of the teeth, this wonderful vegetable liquid preserves and beautifies them. Symptoms of decay and all discolorations of every sort, disappear like magic; and by its delightful use the mouth becomes as fragrant and sweet as a font of flowers; so that, in fact, when it has once been used, either by the young or the old, they will never discontinue it, but, as the "Christian World" truly says, "Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Another great authority says:—"The Floriline is a vegetable dentifrice of the purest quality; it is perfectly harmless in its use—beneficial, but not injuring. It imparts to the teeth a pearly and most beautiful whiteness, gives a delightful fragrance and sweetness to the breath, and no discovery having the same purpose in view has hitherto approached it in interest or success."

From the "Young Ladies Journal":—"An agreeable dentifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odour to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent chemists of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline."

Put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 5s. 6d. per bottle.

FLORILINE For the TEETH and BREATH.

Preservation of nature's charms,
It never fails to please;
It makes the mouth as fresh and sweet
As summer's balmy breeze;
It makes the teeth as white as pearls,
In all their beauty seen;
And thus it is that all apply
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

The breath it makes as sweet as flowers
Just washed in morning's dew;
The gums it cleanses pure and clean,
Their tint it does renew,
It makes the mouth a font of sweets,
In every household seen;
And all admire the magic power
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

Servations of a beautiful kind,
And animalcules too;
All fly before its potent power—
It cleanses through and through.
This Dentifrice of perfect worth
In every household seen;
And why? Because it places all
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE

For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of the most efficacious and agreeable preparations for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. Smith, the celebrated dentist, 14, York-place, Portman-square, London, writes as follows:—"April 13, 1871.—I have tried your Floriline, and find it not only a great assistance in my practice in cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, but it gives entire satisfaction. I recommend it to all my patients, and I believe hundreds that would never visit a dentist would be much benefited by the use of your Floriline."

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"The most ingenious
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"A very clever and
useful invention, and
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"Cantata fail to excite
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The "Illustrated Times."
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was awarded only a month
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"Receive the greatest
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MANUFACTURERS OF CHRONOMETER, WATCHES,
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have had since the
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Hence the remarkable cures they effect in cases of
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100 Easy-Chairs, from 1s. to 10s.; a very extensive Stock of Clocks,
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Drawing-Room Suites, complete, in Silk, from 20s. to 100s.; from
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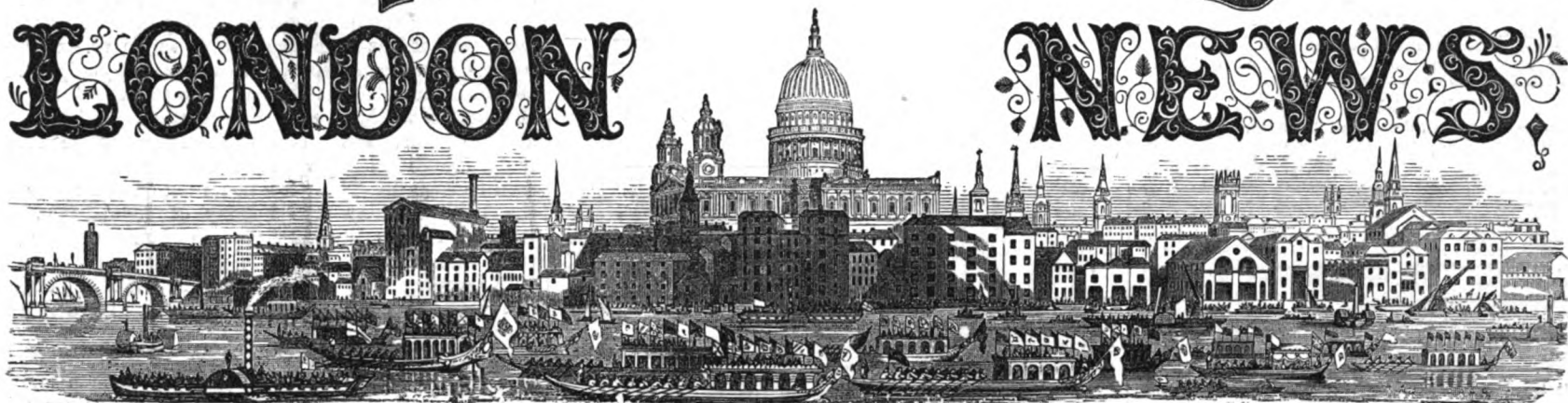
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1814.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



PRESENTING THE CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT GUILDHALL.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at 2, Rutland-gate, the Countess of Rosse, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at 4, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, the wife of George Acheson Warre, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 22nd inst., at 9, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, W., the wife of Hamon Le Strange, Esq., of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, of a son.
On the 22nd inst., at 55, Holland-road, Kensington, London, the wife of W. D. Elliot, of Plin. Nismes, Demerara, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Whitson Monday, at St. Matthias's, West Brompton, by the Rev. H. Westall, assisted by the Rev. H. E. Platt, the Rev. Archibald John Norman Macdonald, assistant Curate of St. Matthias's and Head Master of the Grammar School, only son of Norman William Macdonald, Esq., of Priory Field House, Taunton, late Governor of Sierra Leone, to Mary Elizabeth Constance, elder daughter of Richard Bassett, Esq., of Bonville-stone, Glamorganshire.
On the 25th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, by the Rev. William J. Irons, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Woolnoth and Prebendary of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. Frederic Southgate, B.A., Vicar of Northfleet, Kent, and the Rev. Edward H. Nelson, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Meadows Arnold, eldest son of Meadows Frost, Esq., of St. John's House, Chester, and Meadowsale, Flintshire, to Rosalie Croshaw Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Fuller Russell, B.C.L., Rector of Greenhithe, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at Ivybridge, Lonia, the wife of Lieut.-General Gascoigne, C.B., aged 63 years.
On the 17th inst., at 10, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Maria Jane, daughter of the Hon. J. B. Clarke, of Cape Breton, and widow of Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng, in the 80th year of her age. Colonial papers, please copy.
On the 7th inst., at Prince's Park, Liverpool, after a few days' illness, J. W. S. May, Esq., K.N.L., for several years Consul of the Netherlands at that port, in his 60th year.
On the 21st inst., at Ashburton House, Ryde, Margaret M. D. Freer, widow of the late N. Freer, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, aged 70.
On the 25th inst., Mary Ann, the wife of Francis George Lane, of 4, Amburst Villas, Amburst-road, Hackney Downs, and of the Stock Exchange, London, in her 37th year. Friends will please accept of this intimation.
On the 8th inst., at Montreal, Canada, Martha Anne, wife of the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B., and daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Ligoniel, near Belfast, Ireland, aged 79.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6.

SUNDAY, MAY 31.
Trinity Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain: 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. D. Macgahan, Rector of Newington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Prebendary Irons; 7 p.m., the Rev. F. W. Farrar, Master of Marlborough College.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. James Moorhouse, Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain, through Dr. Vaughan's illness.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, incumbent.
MONDAY, JUNE 1.
tate apartments of Windsor Castle reopened.
Meeting of Parliament, after adjournment.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
Lecture at St. James's Palace.
Royal Geographical Society, at the University of London, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. Carpenter on Oceanic Circulation).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Suckling on Modern Systems of Generating Steam).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. H. Eagles on Vaulting).
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Hospital Saturday Fund, meeting at Quebec Institute, 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, JUNE 2.
Epsom Summer Meeting.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on Musical Wind Instruments).
Musical Union, 3.30 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
Sculptors of England, anniversary, 7 p.m.
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
Society for Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Papers by Professor Wright, M. Le Page Renouf, Mr. J. Bonomi, Dr. Birch, and Mr. H. Fox Talbot).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.
Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1855.
Epsom Races, Derby Day.
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
Announced Banquet of the Mayors of Great Britain and Ireland, at the Mansion House.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 8.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, JUNE 4.
Corpus Christi.
St. Paul's Cathedral, anniversary meeting of charity children, doors open at 10 a.m. (the Lord Bishop of Carlisle).
Royal Horticultural Society, great summer show, 1 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. N. Story Maskelyne on Crystals).
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Society, election of Fellows, 4 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Masters on the Restiacea of Tannenberg's Herbarium; papers by Mr. J. Miers and Mr. F. Curry).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. H. Adrien on Dendritic Spots; papers by Messrs. G. J. Resch, M. Muir, G. S. Johnson, Dr. W. J. Russell, S. H. West, and others).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Browning, the secretary, on the Art-Treasures of Italy).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (election of Fellows).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).
FRIDAY, JUNE 5.
Epsom Races, the Oaks.
Royal Horticultural Society, great summer show, second day, 10 a.m.
Christian Evidence Society, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley's lecture).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Anderson on the Plant Venus's Fly-Trap, *Dionea Muscipula*).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. E. Brandeth on Sources of Mythology).
King's College Athletic Sports, Lillie-bridge.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).
SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Planetary System).
Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
New Philharmonic Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).
The Polo Ground, Hurlingham, to be opened by the Prince of Wales.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Reserved
Seats may be secured from a Numbered Plan, at the Office, Bedford-square, at Ten Shillings and Five Shillings each. The Show opens SATURDAY, JUNE 6, closes FRIDAY, 12.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—SATURDAY,
JUNE 6.—Admission, Half a Crown.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, MONDAY,
JUNE 8.—Admission, One Shilling.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, MONDAY,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Doors open at Ten o'clock a.m. Admission, One Shilling.

HORSE SHOW.—JUDGING.—Saturday, Hunters,
Readers, Trotters, and Hack. Monday—Single Harness, Pair, Tandem, and Four-in-hand.

HORSE SHOW.—Seats to view the Leaping and Parades
of Prize Horses, &c., at One Shilling, Half a Crown, Five Shillings, and Ten Shillings. Admission—Saturday, Half a Crown; other five days, One Shilling.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
AGERS AGO, A DAY IN TOWN, and HERE'S COMING! New Second Part by F. C. Burnand; Music by German Reed. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit. Admission, 1s. 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Amount of Rain in 24 hours.	Direction of Wind at 10 a.m.	Direction of Wind at 4 p.m.	Direction of Wind at 10 p.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Force.	Direction.					
May 20	30.165	48.3	37.5	69	5	38.7	59.3		E.N.E.	E.	390			
21	29.969	53.3	45.1	71	7	41.0	63.0		E.N.E.	E.	410			
22	29.566	59.7	49.3	72	10	49.4	71.9		E.N.E. W.N.W.	N.N.E.	141			
23	29.459	54.3	52.1	93	10	51.3	62.3		N.N.E. W.N.W.	N.N.E.	113			
24	29.522	60.1	50.5	72	5	53.3	70.4		W. S.W. W.S.W.	W. S.W.	115			
25	29.787	55.6	51.3	87	8	50.3	72.3		W.S.W. E.N.E.	W.S.W.	155			
26	29.948	57.6	46.8	79	7	45.4	66.7		E.N.E. N.E.	E.N.E.	104			

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected 30.203 29.953 29.592 29.476 29.533 29.759 29.938
Temperature of Air 53.9° 57.4° 61.3° 64.7° 61.5° 66.0° 61.7°
Temperature of Evaporation 45.9° 51.7° 55.9° 52.9° 56.5° 59.0° 55.3°
Direction of Wind E.N.E. E.N.E. E.N.E. E.N.E. W. W. E.N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 50	2 9	3 25	4 30	5 37	6 43	7 50

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening at
Eight, MONT BLANC, with all its brilliant scenery and picturesque effects—Monsieur Buckstone, Kendal, Chippendale, Jerald, Buckstone, Jun. Rogers, Clark; Mademoiselle Chippendale, Escelle. Preceded by GOOD FOR NOTHING. Concluding with TURNING THE TABLES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SATURDAY, MAY 30.—The
BENEFIT of Miss ISABELLA BATEMAN.—By request, the very successful Drama PHILIP will be performed, with Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis, and Miss Isabella Bateman. After the Drama Mr. Henry Irving will recite (for the first time) a Descriptive Poem, by Edwin Atherton, entitled "The Last Days of Hercules." Monday, June 1, and Every Evening, at 8.15, the Historical Play of CHARLES THE FIRST—Charles the First, Mr. Henry Irving; Cromwell, Mr. John Clayton; Huntley, Mr. J. Carter; Murray, Mr. H. B. Conway; Iselin, Mr. Beveridge; Lady Ellean, Miss G. Pannofort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 7.30, with THE DUMB BELL. Conclude with A REGULAR FIX. Mr. John Clayton. Box Office open Ten till Five.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
Spies and Ponds, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIR; at 8.30, AN AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10, ROMANDY PIPING. No less for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Mr. and Mrs. Billington and Miss Ellen Meyrick in the drama of ROUGH AND READY and SMOKE every Evening, for Six Nights only, supported by a full and efficient Company.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHŒUR DES CUISINIERES.
An entirely new and original musical bouffonade, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Private Boxes, 4l. 11s. 6d. and 6l. 12s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and
BURGESS MINSTRELS' New Programme, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

THE FIFTH TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL at
the CRYSTAL PALACE, JUNE 19, 22, 24, and 25.
FOUR THOUSAND PERFORMERS.

Solo Vocalists—Mdlle. Titiana, Madame Sinico, Madame Otto-Alviseben, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Madame Faley; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Vernon High; Signor Foll, Signor Agnesi, and Mr. Scantley.

Conductor—Sir MICHAEL COSTA.
The Musical Arrangements under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society.
The subscription for both acts of tickets (i.e., entitling to the same seat for each of the three days of the Festival) and single tickets is open daily. Prices of seats, including admission:
Central Area, Three Guineas and Two and a Half Guineas; Galleries, Two and a Half Guineas and Two Guineas.
Single Tickets.—Central Area and Balconies, 25s. and One Guinea; Galleries, One Guinea and 15s.

Refusal Tickets.—Admission, 5s. (if purchased before the day); Central Area and Galleries (numbered seats), Half a Guinea and 5s.
Office—Crystal Palace and No. 2, Exeter Hall.
The Handel Festival Pamphlet, containing full particulars of prices of admission and reserved seats, railway arrangements, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application at the office, at above.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI, for the last time this
season, with JAILL, on TUESDAY, JUNE 2.—Quartet in D, Haydn; Trio in B flat, Schubert; Quartet, op. 130, posth., in B flat, Beethoven; solos by Signor Papini and J. J. J. Single admissions, 7s. 6d., to be had of Cramer, Lucas, and Austin, at St. James's Hall.
Prof. Sica, Director.

MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF.—Mr. George Dolby
begs to announce that Madame Annette ESSIPOFF will give a SECOND PIANOFORTE RECITAL in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 13, to commence at three o'clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets of Chappell and Co., 20, New Bond-street; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; the usual Music Warehouse and Libraries; Mr. George Dolby, 24, New Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

THE QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY.—A Collection
of TWENTY FORTY-THREE Portraits, including those of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by Address Card.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at Farnham Hall, from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIR, Secretary.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—Fourth AUTUMN
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—The Annual Exhibition will be OPENED on MONDAY, SEPT. 7. Last Day for Receiving Pictures, Wednesday, Aug. 12. Intending Contributors may obtain Copies of the Regulations on application to the Local Secretary, Gallery of Arts, William Brown-street, Liverpool.
Liverpool, May, 1874. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine,
Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including the whole of Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Tea to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S
WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING
THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY 25, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MR. DESANGES' GREAT PICTURE OF
SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND THE BLACK WATCH FIGHTING IN THE FOREST OF ASHANTER. Also, Large Collection of Ashantee Curiosities. WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET. Open from Ten till Four. Admission, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

The Whitson holidays for the current year have passed away. Virtually they may be said to have begun on Saturday about noon, and to have come to an end on Wednesday about midnight. Not that more than a minority—perhaps a comparatively small minority—of the English people were able to appropriate to their relaxation and pleasure the whole of that interval,

although unquestionably a large number realised the privilege; and a most enjoyable privilege it must have been, with one exception, which we shall presently note. The weather smiled upon the holiday-makers. For the most part it has been dry, genial, summery, sunshiny, just such as excursionists into the country might have chosen if the choice had been left to them. There was, however, as we have said, an exception. It lasted but a few hours, but in the memories of countless multitudes it left a black mark which will not soon be effaced. Those few hours fell on Whit Monday, the Bank Holiday—the holiday of holidays—a day to which thousands upon thousands of metropolitan folk (not to mention those of the provinces) look forward with yearning anticipation for many weeks beforehand, and with the view of making the best of which they abridge the supply of their customary wants that they may possess the wherewithal to do the honours of the occasion. Whit Monday dawned upon London and its neighbourhood in beautiful promise. The two preceding days had been all that could be desired, and if on Monday morning a lingering haze tempered the brightness of the sun, it only confirmed the general expectation that as the hours wore on the atmosphere would be clear. And to some extent the expectation was fulfilled, so that in the early forenoon the poetically disposed might have quoted to each other the lines of Byron—

Lightly and brightly breaks away
The morning from her kerchief grey,
As the noon will look on a sultry day.

Alas! weather-wise experience was in this instance sadly at fault. The glistening augury turned out to be but a trick of the climate; it was but "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare." It tempted people to forego all precautions against a possible change. They donned their smartest clothes. They wore without anxiety their most lustrous silks and ribbons. They left their umbrellas at home—the only proper place, we once heard a stage-coachman say, in which umbrellas should be left, because there they are safe and harmless. And so, fresh, joyous, and eagerly expectant, myriads upon myriads of the inhabitants of that vast area of brick and mortar which we regard as the Emporium of the World, swarmed from all its outlets, by road, by rail, by river, into "the open," to settle down, as preference might decide, upon one or other of those rural spots dedicated to gaiety, relaxation, and refreshment. A sudden change came o'er the spirit of the scene. The noontide belied the morning. Blackness very speedily overspread the firmament. There was a hush of the elements, ominous of the turbulence that quickly followed it. Vivid lightning, succeeded by stupendous bursts of thunder, and accompanied by a tropical down-pour of rain, scared the pleasure-seekers in the very heart of their holiday, drove them helter-skelter to take refuge where best they could from the storm, spoiled their finery, put an end to their games, damped their jokes, and, in too many instances, sent them homeward dripping to the skin. Here and there still more melancholy results ensued. But about six o'clock the rain held up, and there were not a few who did their very best to compensate themselves during the remaining hours of the day for the bitter disappointment which had robbed them of all possibility of enjoying its best hours.

Notwithstanding this contretemps, which, in the time at which and the neighbourhood in which it occurred, was as unlucky as it could well be, the industry of the people has abundant reason to be grateful to Sir John Lubbock for the boon which he persuaded Parliament to extend to it. Four holidays in the course of the year, recognised and sanctioned by law, and all but universally adopted, in England at least, can hardly be looked upon as an excess of relaxation to the bulk of our labouring classes. In the course of time, however, they will probably be found sufficient largely and beneficially to modify the taste, perhaps even to mollify the manners, of the millions who earn their subsistence by the work of their hands. It is no paradox to say that idleness has its triumphs, as labour has—interpreting the term "idleness," however, as signifying abstinence from work. The time is not far back, and will live in the memory of the present generation, when few seemed to regard amusement as one of the necessities of life. Save for the one day in seven, and for Good Friday and Christmas Day, it did not seem to occur to even thoughtful people that an otherwise unbroken continuity of employment, whether physical or intellectual, was a trespass upon the law of Nature, which could not be habitually ventured upon with impunity. Opinion has undergone a very salutary change with regard to this matter—a change, however, which it were well not to press beyond rational bounds. General observation, corroborated by police reports, recognises already, or at any rate fancies, that since greater facilities for recreation have been provided for the poor there has been an appreciable improvement in the temper and mode of the people in extracting from them a brief enjoyment. No doubt holidays continue to be abused by too large a proportion of the industrial classes, in excess of sensual gratification, but to a majority, it may be hoped—a majority which every year increases—a holiday now means an excursion into the country, a trip with wives and little ones, or perhaps with neighbours, into the green fields, or open heaths, or forest remnants, that surround the metropolis. Custom and habit are beginning

to confirm a relish for the higher and more innocent pleasures which fresh air and the charms of natural scenery are sure after awhile to excite. At any rate, the tendency is from lower to higher, from what is grovelling and debasing to what is calculated to elevate and refine the mind. We look back upon the Whitsun holidays of this year (barring the thunderstorm of Monday last) with a sense of gratitude; and we derive from the mode in which they were commonly spent fresh sustenance for hope. May the "Bank Holiday" of autumn next out-shine, in a literal as well as a moral sense, that of Monday last!

We have confined our observations to the social aspects of the topic before us. We see no need for permitting political questions to thrust themselves into our consideration of the subject before us. They have ordinarily the lion's share of public attention and excitement; and it is not often that they ask anybody's leave to push themselves into notice. This year, however, the Whitsuntide season exhibits to our countrymen nothing very tempting in the way of political movement. At home, we have the quietude of repose, which it was said—and said, perhaps, justly—the country bargained for at the last general election. Abroad, nothing has happened during the week calculated to arrest thought or to awaken anxiety. Our patrician legislators and our Parliamentary representatives have been able to enjoy, we trust, an untroubled recess. Nature and art have opened their precious things to the inspection of those who take delight in them. The legislators of the land have no very heavy engagements in prospect, and to them Whitsun week, however welcome, will not, we apprehend, have brought that timely relief from wearisome toil which made it so pleasant in years gone by. Perhaps it will not be considered out of place if we express a wish that Whitsuntide next year may be able to look back upon a larger amount of public work achieved, as the surest enhancement of the recreation it will bring with it.

THE COURT.

The Queen attained her fifty-fifth year on Whit Sunday, when her Majesty received the joyful intelligence of the birth of her twenty-second grandchild, Princess Louise of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of England) having given birth to a daughter the same day. Both the Princess and the infant are doing well.

The Queen's birthday was also signalised by the elevation of Prince Arthur to the Peerage, under the titles of Earl of Sussex and Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

The Crathie choir serenaded her Majesty on Monday morning at Balmoral, and the Queen gave a ball on Wednesday, at the castle, to the tenantry and others on the Royal estates in the Highlands, in celebration of her birthday. The customary honours on this auspicious event were duly observed in the United Kingdom.

The formal celebration is appointed for to-day (Saturday), when the trooping of the colours at the Horse Guards, the grand military displays at the chief military stations, and various parades and inspections of volunteers, the firing of salutes, the Ministerial banquets, and the illuminations in the metropolis usual on the occasion will take place.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales attended Divine service, performed at the castle on Whit Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. Viscount Torrington dined with her Majesty, he having just returned from Flushing, whither he had accompanied the Emperor of Russia.

The Queen has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise, and has visited various dependants upon the Royal demesne, although rain has fallen heavily on Deeside.

The death of M. Van de Weyer, last Saturday, has caused her Majesty profound grief. He had been for many years one of the Queen's earnest and most valued friends.

The Queen has appointed Captain Sir John Edmund Commerell, R.N., K.C.B., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Colonel Lord James C. P. Murray, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, as Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, went to Gravesend on Whit Monday, where he embarked on Lord Alfred Paget's steam-yacht Cecil, and witnessed the cutter-match, which was sailed between Gravesend and the Nore. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, was present, on Wednesday, at a cricket-match played between the Household Brigade and the Sevenoaks Vine Club, at Prince's Ground. Their Royal Highnesses have been also present at a garden party given by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill; and at a dance given by Lady Alfred Paget. The Prince and Princess have dined with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester; and have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and the Princess's Theatre. His Royal Highness has also dined with Lord Carlisle and Countess Frances Waldegrave.

The Prince, as a Master of the Bench, will dine in the hall of the Middle Temple, on "Grand Day," June 11.

The Hon. Mrs. Coke has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present at a banquet and concert given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster on Tuesday at Grosvenor House; and also at the dinner and reception given on Saturday by the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury. The Duke and Duchess went to Her Majesty's Opera on Monday evening.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein attained her twenty-eighth year on Monday last.

Princess Stourdza has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel from Paris.

Prince Troubetskoy has left the Alexandra Hotel for Paris.

Entertainments have been given by the Turkish Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador and Ambassadors, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl and Countess of Lovelace, and Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton.

The marriage of Mlle. Kalouka Musurus, the third daughter of his Excellency Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, with Prince Gregoire Bassaraba de Brancovan was solemnised on Thursday morning, at the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Mr. Popoff, the chaplain of the

Russian chapel in Welbeck-street, according to the rites of the Greek Church. There was a large and aristocratic assemblage to witness the ceremony, and the diplomatic circle was represented by many Ambassadors and secretaries of Legations.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal now amounts to more than £110,000.

Captain W. H. R. Skey, of the 38th Regiment, has been appointed macebearer to the Corporation of London.

The Bank directors, at their weekly meeting on Thursday, reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The umbrella taken at Coomassie was received from Windsor Castle, on Monday, at the South Kensington Museum, and is now exhibited there by command of her Majesty.

Earl Granville has accepted the presidency of the City Liberal Club. The list of members already elected—about 700 in number—includes a great many influential names.

The annual banquet at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Judges has been fixed for June 10, and that to the Archbishops and Bishops for the 17th.

The annual meeting of the Royal Dramatic College was held, on Wednesday, at the Adelphi Theatre—Mr. B. Webster in the chair. The report showed a balance at the bankers of £900.

The festival of the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, which was to have been held on Thursday, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been unavoidably postponed.

There is now on view at Messrs. F. and C. Oaler's, 45, Oxford-street, a remarkable crystal glass fountain which is about to be sent to India for the Maharajah of Puttiala, by whom it has been purchased.

At the ninth annual meeting of the supporters of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants the year's receipts were reported to amount to nearly £4000. The expenditure had been £3674, leaving a considerable balance to carry forward.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School took place, on Wednesday afternoon, before a crowded audience. The prizes were delivered by Professor Rolleston, M.D., who took occasion to make a few remarks respecting the present mode of teaching the medical profession.

A dinner was given, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, to Commander Sir J. Glover, G.C.M.G., by the commissioned officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, in celebration of his recent achievements in the campaign against the King of Ashantee. Vice-Admiral Sir H. Yelverton presided.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, Mr. T. Young read a paper on "New Zealand—Past, Present, and Future," in which the resources and productions of the colony were detailed.

The first meet for the season of the Four-in-Hand Club took place, on Wednesday, at the Magazine, in Hyde Park. There were twenty-three teams in all. The Duke of Beaufort, the president of the club, led off the procession. A large company was present, both in carriages and on foot.

The total number of paupers in receipt of relief in London during the third week of May was 96,775, against 104,532 in the corresponding week of last year. Of these, 62,618 were relieved out of doors and 34,175 in the workhouses. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the week numbered 640—namely, 438 men, 164 women, and 38 children.

The sixty-third anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Yorkshire Society was celebrated, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Houghton. The object of the institution is to clothe and educate boys of Yorkshire extraction whose parents have been reduced by misfortune. The subscriptions amounted to about £400.

Captain Maude, R.N., took the chair at the Shipwrecked Mariners' Benevolent Society's thirty-fifth annual meeting, yesterday week, in place of the Duke of Marlborough. Various resolutions were moved by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord E. Lennox, Admirals Duncombe, Buckle, and Sir William Hall, and others, and were carried unanimously.

Mr. Peek's gift of £500 for the encouragement of religious teaching has occupied another sitting of the London School Board. A series of amendments were divided upon, and successively rejected; others lapsed through the absence of the movers. At the final division the motion for accepting the gift was carried by twenty votes against five.

The annual dinner of the friends and supporters of the Newspaper Press Fund (established to administer assistance to professional journalists, their widows, and orphans, in circumstances of distress and adversity) will take place at Willis's Rooms to-day (Saturday)—the Duke of Somerset, K.G., in the chair. Several distinguished singers have promised to take part in the concert, presided over by Sir Julius Benedict.

On the question of temperance legislation Mr. John Bright spoke his views at the yearly meeting, yesterday week, of the Society of Friends. The right hon. gentleman candidly avowed his difference of opinion from many Friends on this important subject, and declared a belief that if such laws were passed as they desired London would be in a state of revolt. At the same time, he advocated a dissemination of abstinence principles, as a benefit the advantage of which no words could describe.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster a public meeting was held, last week, at the house of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, in aid of the Training School for Cookery at South Kensington. The Hon. Leveson-Gower, M.P., Lord Barrington, Earl Granville, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., and others having spoken very dependently of English cooking, resolutions were passed with a view to bringing about a national improvement in this important matter.

The metropolitan clergy and other ministers of religion have again come forward to offer their ready co-operation in the Hospital Sunday Fund movement. The day fixed for the collection is June 14. The Lord Mayor receives contributions towards this fund, and all those interested in the movement, but unable to make their donations on the day, are requested to send their subscriptions to the Mansion House, addressed to Mr. Henry N. Custance, the secretary to the fund, who will furnish every information on the subject.

The foundation-stone of the Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh, was laid on Thursday week, with religious ceremonies, by the Duke of Buccleuch, supported by a number of noblemen, prelates, and clergymen. St. Mary's Cathedral, which is to be raised from the funds left by the late Misses Walker, of Coates and Drumsleugh, is to be built from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, in the Early Pointed style of architecture, at a cost, exclusive of the western towers, chapter-house, organ, bells, and other fittings, of £87,830.

KERGUELEN LAND.

The four years' service of H.M.S. Challenger, with a party of scientific men, employed by her Majesty's Government in exploring the depths of the great southern oceans, their currents, tides, and temperature, their atmospheric conditions, and their vegetation and animal life, is still watched by us with great interest. Kerguelen Land, a lonely group of islands between the Indian and the Antarctic Oceans, equally distant from the southernmost points of Africa and Australia, is the subject of our illustrations. A correspondent on board the Challenger writes as follows:—

"We arrived at Kerguelen (lat. 49 S., long. 70 E.) on Jan. 7, and remained more than three weeks, exploring its shores and inlets, to ascertain the position where the finest weather may be expected, at which to establish an observatory for the astronomers to observe the transit of Venus in December next. As we could have obtained observations on twelve days out of the twenty-five of our stay, the astronomers will have a reasonable chance of fulfilling their mission, and, were it not for the long sea voyage, of spending a very pleasant time. The weather here now, in summer, may be compared with that of an English autumn, and the winds with those of an English winter.

"We found three American schooners and a barque fishing for whales and hunting sea-elephants on the coasts of this and the neighbouring Heard Islands. The only published accounts of Kerguelen are contained in Cook's and Ross's voyages; and the chart is vague, except in the delineation of the east side of the island, which is much cut up by fjords, forming a chain of magnificent harbours. From the information gleaned by the Challenger, it appears that the west coast is very similar. About the centre of the island the bays extend so deeply into the interior from the south and west coasts that it is customary to haul boats across the dividing isthmus. We experienced the finest weather in the neighbourhood of Royal Sound, the deepest bay in the south coast. Its scenery is magnificent and lovely; with a labyrinth of innumerable islets interspersed over upwards of twenty miles of nearly land-locked waters. They are sheltered on the south by the Wyville Thomson range, a fine volcanic peak 3160 ft. high, rising as an enormous cone in the midst of a surrounding circle of sugar-loaf peaks, each dwarfed only by the parent mountain; on the west by Mount Tizard and the towering snow-clad peak of Mount Ross, rising 6200 ft. in one continuous slope from the sea, giving birth to numerous glaciers in its lower valleys; and on the north by the Crozier range, 3250 ft. high. This was well and appropriately named by Cook the Royal Sound. He was always happy in his nomenclature of newly-discovered land, and probably, when he called it 'Royal,' as being situated between the capes he named after the King and the Prince of Wales, he saw the fitness of the name in another sense.

"The island is ninety miles long by sixty broad—about the size of Corsica or Wales—and is situated in about the same corresponding latitude as the latter, the one in the northern, the other in the southern hemisphere. It certainly does not enjoy the same temperature; as, although we were there in the middle of summer, the thermometer seldom registered above 42 deg., which was sufficiently cold to be felt very keenly on the hill sides.

"Great numbers of ducks were shot, but no animals were seen. The sealers have killed everything off but the penguin and sea birds. If rabbits were once introduced they would thrive well on the cabbage plant, which grows wild all over the island. Three goats were landed in hopes of introducing them. Dr. Hooker, who visited the island with Ross in 1839, made such a perfect botanical collection that we have been unable to add much to it.

"The island was first called 'the Island of Desolation,' and is known by that name to the sealers. But so far as we were concerned it was very inappropriate. During our short stay we enjoyed ourselves greatly. There was a great sameness in the general appearance of the land; but the luxuriant green carpet of moss and cabbage plant, extending some 500 ft. up the hill sides, through which numerous cascades descending from the small sheltered patches of snow left from the winter on the rocky hill-tops force their way, forms a unique landscape.

"On our second attempt, having been at first driven back by a westerly gale, we succeeded in rounding Cape George, the southernmost point seen by Cook, and fixing the south cape of the island, which has been named Cape Challenger."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At a field-day of metropolitan volunteer corps, held in Regent's Park, last Saturday, about 1800 men mustered, under the command of Colonel Bruce. They were put through a prolonged series of movements.

On the invitation of Earl Cowper, who has on several occasions invited the metropolitan volunteers to join the Hertfordshire men, a field-day was, on Monday, held at his Lordship's beautiful seat, Panahanger Park, which, but for the heavy downpour of rain which fell during the proceedings, would have been interesting. The Queen's (Westminster) proceeded, on Monday, to Cliveden by special train from Paddington, and took part in a field-day. Some of the London artillery corps went to Sheerness, and a large number of riflemen were engaged at the rifle-ranges round London in fulfilling the Government requirements of musketry practice.

Increased success has this year attended the great All-England rifle-meeting at Brighton. Crack shots from nearly every county in England and Wales, and many from the sister kingdoms, joined in the competition. The two days' shooting was concluded on Saturday, and the final prizes were announced.

To-day (Saturday) the official brigade field-day of the St. George's, Victorias, and other corps will be held in Hyde Park; and Colonel Lane Fox, commanding the 48th Brigade Depot, will hold a field-day of Surrey volunteers at Wimbledon.

The metropolitan rifle contest for £750, including £535 open to all comers, was brought to a close on Thursday week, at the Scrubs ranges, when the principal results of the contest, which has attracted many of the best shots of the country, were announced. In the first match for all-comers Corporal Mullineux, of the 40th Lancashire, topped the score of a London Rifle Brigade man (Private Munn) by one point, and took the first prize of £20 with 53 points—splendid shooting at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots. With one point less, Privates Munn and Lawford, of Harrow, took the second and third prizes of £12 10s. In the same series fifty-seven other prizes were awarded for scores ranging from 51 to 45. In the second all-comers' match, at the same range and for a similar amount (£200), Private Webber, of the Queen's, took the first prize of £20 with a score of 50; Private Lewis, of Brecon, and Private Vincent, of the Artists' Corps, being second and third with 49, and receiving £12 10s. each. The other winning scores ranged from 48 to 41.

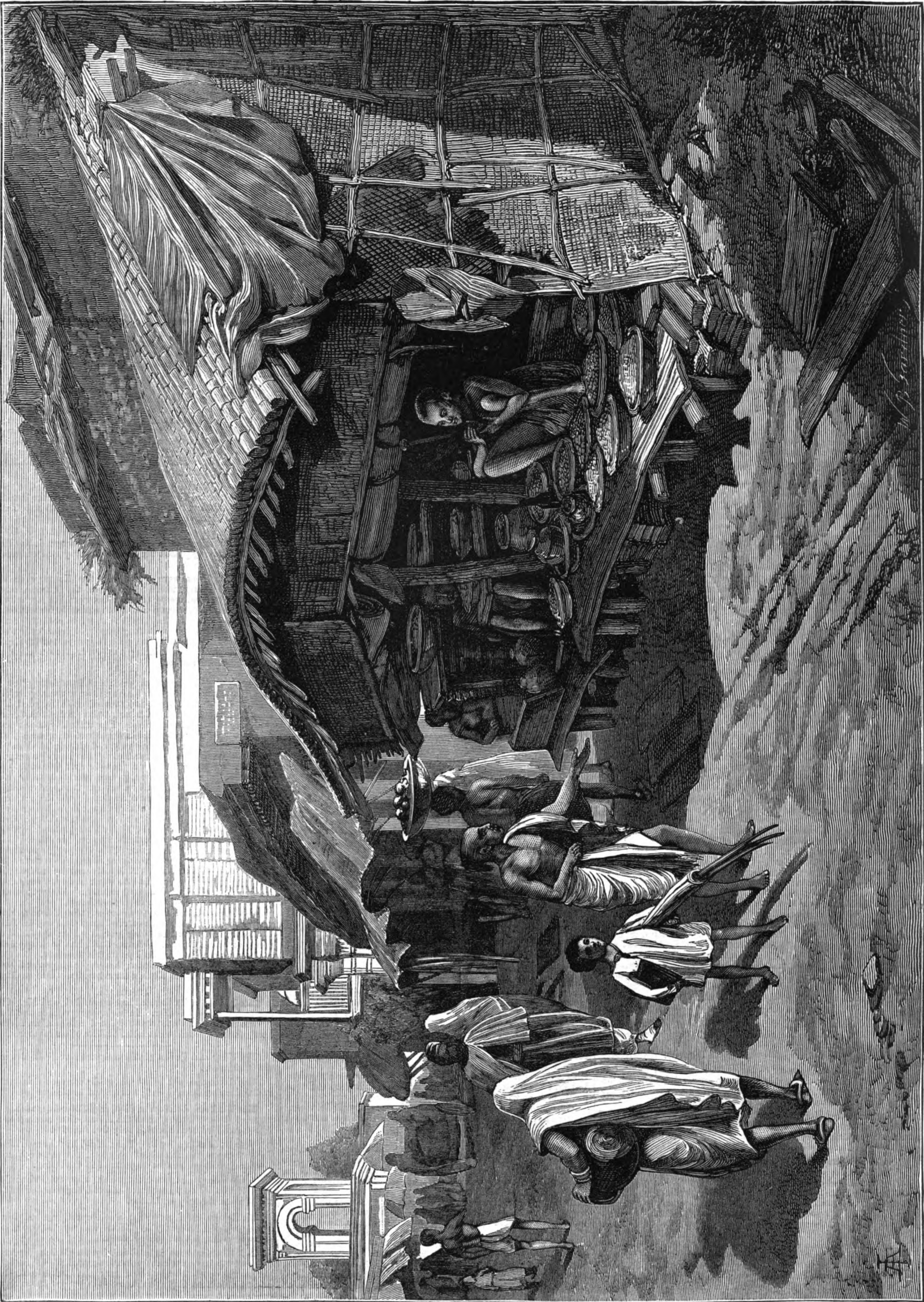
THE OCEAN DEPTH EXPLORING VOYAGE.



H.M.S. CHALLENGER AT ANCHOR IN ROYAL SOUND, KERQUELEN LAND.



GRAVE ISLAND, ROYAL SOUND, KERQUELEN LAND.



NATIVE SHOP IN BAZAAR-STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE BAZAAR AT CALCUTTA.

A newly-published volume, "Letters from India and Kashmir," of which we shall presently say more, contains, at page 96, the following passage of lively and familiar description:—

"The native bazaars of Calcutta are narrow, crowded, and tortuous. Your conveyance soon comes to a stand, and is surrounded by a deafening crowd. 'Sahib! salam, Sahib!' His hands are pressed together, and he looks at you with a grimace intended to express abject entreaty. 'Fine dressing-gown, handkerchief, Cashmere cap, Sahib! Please, honour Sahib, come see my shop! Very beautiful! most cheap! Bombay boxes, pine-apple, dress!'

"Sahib," here breaks in another dealer, 'that man dam liar. You no trust him. He got no shop; he poor broker. Come, Sahib, my shop alongside; everything what you like—what you want, Sahib, price you like. China crape, ivory chessmen, backgammon, handkerchiefs!'

"Sahib," solemnly remonstrates an older impostor, "these men all rogues; they great big cheats, Sahib, good Sahib! Oh, Sahib! one moment, Sahib! See my goods, Sahib! Only look; buy some other day; only look, Sahib!"

"But the crowd or stoppage having given way, you manage to get rid of this importunate band, after vainly repeated attempts to assure them that you want none of the articles they thrust upon you.

"If, however, you are tempted into one of these shops, a chair will be brought, covered for you with a white sheet, and then sweetmeats offered. It is a small place, not more than 10 ft. wide by perhaps 30 ft. deep; but in the back rooms an endless stock is concealed. As the dealers usually accept about one third of the 'ask price,' imagine the haggling necessary to arrive at something like the real value. An unusually candid one will answer your query of 'Fifty rupees; is that the lowest price?' with 'No, Sahib; that ask price. Lowest price forty-five rupees.' 'Too dear,' you say. 'Not too dear, Sahib; make offer, Sahib.' 'Give you twenty rupees.' Without stating the explanations that are sure to ensue, or the vows that the article is worth double the money, the encounter will end in his accepting your offer, and begging you to take as many more as possible at the same price.

"All this goes on during the heat of the day; for the shops are closed, in the morning and evening, with heavy padlocks and chains at the bottom joining the door on both sides to the door frame. The native bazaar, in close proximity to the European quarter, extends a great distance; and the narrow streets, of most squalid houses as a rule, barely allow two vehicles to pass."

Now, the subject of our Illustration, "A Shop in the Native Bazaar at Calcutta," does not much resemble this scene of bewildering bustle and profuse display of various merchandise to compete for the custom of the English Sahib. It is simply a view of those humbler stalls, perhaps in the same bazaar, where the few articles of domestic need for the poorer classes of the Bengalee people are offered for sale. But the spirit of retail trade is the same all over the world, be its object the gain of rupees or pounds and shillings; of annas and pice, of dollars, francs, or pence. It is one thing, however, when the rich come to buy what they do not really want; another thing when the poor come to buy what they do.

Having borrowed the foregoing sample of "Letters from India and Kashmir," we have to state that the publishers of this book are Messrs. George Bell and Sons; but the author's name does not appear on the titlepage. He is a keen observer, and reflects with much good sense and good humour upon whatever he sees. Some appropriate reading of history, too, has informed him of the associations of places he has visited with events of the past. His notions of ethnology, indeed, are peculiar, as he is bent on proving that the Indians of Hindostan are a kindred race to the Red Indians of North America. But some authors have declared the latter to be no other than the lost tribes of Israel, and it is a topic free to any range of conjecture. The route pursued in 1870 by the present writer—whose writing, indeed, was done at the time in private letters to his father, now collected and enlarged for the public—was by the Red Sea to Bombay, thence to Ceylon, but crossing Southern India from Calicut over the Neilgherry Hills; again, from Ceylon to Madras, and from Madras to Calcutta, by sea; after this, to Agra and Delhi, whence he repaired to the Himalaya health-station of Simla. The Punjab and Kashmir, or Cashmere as we used to spell it, occupy a hundred pages. This is not the least interesting part of the book; and though many tourists or residents have told us a great deal about Umritsar and Lahore; also, of Srinaggur, amidst its lakes and rivers, with surrounding mountains, and of the ruined temple of Martand, we find here much that rewards contemplation, from fresh points of view. The descriptive notices are furnished with an excellent accompaniment in the numerous engravings, drawn by Mr. H. R. Robertson, mostly from the author's own sketches, and engraved by Mr. W. J. Palmer. There are twenty or thirty page engravings, and above one hundred of smaller size. One of the former class we should think ought to be especially attractive to the lady reader's eye. It is a landscape view from the topmost peak of the Tukht-i-Suliman, where is perched the venerable temple of Shunkur Charah, 2000 years old. In the vast low plain beneath this summit, among the frontier mountains of the Punjab, is seen the winding course of Jhelum, whose symmetrical curves are said to have suggested the graceful ornamental pattern of Cashmere shawls. We could point to several of Mr. Robertson's illustrations to this volume as worthy of their interesting subjects; the printing and paper, too, are of superior quality, and there is more than average merit in the whole publication.

The Corporation of Dublin, on Wednesday, discussed the main drainage of the city, and resolved not to take any further action in it until the city engineer and Sir J. W. Bazalgette shall have furnished revised estimates of the cost.

Though the entries were rather short of last year, the Devon County Agricultural Show had a very successful opening, on Wednesday, at Barnstaple. The attendance throughout the day was large, and the stock shown of superior merit.

A committee of members of the Congregational Church has been appointed to obtain an additional £31,000, by which to raise the loan fund of the English Chapel Building Society to £50,000. Mr. John Crossley, M.P., is the treasurer.

Notwithstanding the stoppage of the lock-out in Leicester-shire, there are said to be more men on the union funds than ever, as the lock-out steadily extends in other directions. The remittance from Leamington for union pay in the eastern counties amounted last week to £900. At a meeting of the West Suffolk Farmers' Association, held at Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday, the president reported the result of interviews with Mr. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Dixon, M.P., with a view to the settlement of the existing dispute between the farmers and the labourers in that county. The executive committee recommended the adoption of Mr. Morley's proposal, and the chairman strongly urged its acceptance; but the meeting, after a discussion of some length, postponed its decision.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 28.

The crisis is at length over, and a new Ministry has at last been formed. The nominal Premier is General de Cissey, M. Thiers's Minister of War, who exercises the functions of Vice-President of the Council and Minister of War in the present Cabinet, but the real leader of the new Government is undoubtedly Duc Decazes, who retains the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, which he held under the Duc de Broglie. Two other members of the former Ministry are included in the present one—M. Magne, now (as before) Minister of Finance, and M. de Fourton, who has exchanged the portfolio of Public Instruction for that of the Interior. M. Caillaux, a civil engineer, becomes Minister of Public Works; M. Grivart, an advocate from Rennes, holds the Ministry of Commerce; M. Tailhand, a provincial magistrate, is appointed Keeper of the Seals; while the Ministry of Marine is given to Admiral de Montaignac, a comparatively unknown naval officer; and that of Public Instruction to the Vicomte de Carmont, a Jesuitist protégé of Bishop Dupanloup and M. de Falloux. Numerous rumours are in circulation in reference to the programme of the new Government; but nothing is yet known for certain, the current opinion being that it will jog on without meddling with constitutional questions.

Public attention has been directed during the last few days upon the election which took place last Sunday in the department of the Nièvre for the seat vacated by General Ducrot a few months ago. The contest, which was extremely animated, resulted in a Bonapartist victory, the votes being divided as follow:—M. Philippe de Bourgoing (Bonapartist), 37,599; M. Gudin (Republican), 32,157; M. de Pazzis (Legitimist), 4527. M. de Bourgoing, the successful candidate, was formerly one of Napoleon III.'s equerries. The Imperialists are naturally very jubilant over their success and the Republicans somewhat downcast, the two previous elections in that department having proved favourable to their cause. The Legitimists allude with great bitterness to the small number of votes obtained by their candidate, and remark that whenever a partisan of the Republic fails to secure the seat it is a Bonapartist, and not a protégé of their own, who proves successful. They find the result the more annoying, as General Ducrot, the former deputy, was a staunch partisan of Henri V.

M. Thiers received a deputation from the Gironde on Sunday afternoon, which furnished him with the occasion for an important speech, advocating the dissolution of the Assembly, which has produced no little sensation in Paris. He began by passing in review the principal incidents of his own administration, and, when alluding to his fall, remarked that he was overthrown because he was unwilling to favour Monarchical intrigues, since when the majority had shown that they were incapable of establishing the régime which they reproached him with not having restored. He affirmed once more his conviction that the Republican form of government was alone suited to France, and warmly advocated a dissolution, remarking that the more the Assembly retarded this "acte de raison" the less moderate and less conservative the elections for the new legislative body would be.

Count d'Alton Shee, peer of France under Louis Philippe, and a warm partisan of Ledru Rollin after the revolution of 1848, died in Paris a few days ago. He was buried on Monday last, without any religious rites, the hearse being followed by a large number of Republican deputies and journalists. M. Gambetta made a short speech over the grave, in which he alluded to the shameful manner in which M. d'Alton Shee had been neglected by his own party, who refused to believe in his sincerity. "The dying are prophets," he exclaimed, in conclusion; "and a few hours before he expired M. d'Alton Shee expressed his firm conviction in the definitive triumph of the Republic."

The new German Ambassador, Prince de Hohenlohe, has been received this week by Marshal MacMahon, with a considerable amount of pomp, at the Elysée Palace. The Ambassador assured the Marshal of the German Emperor's sympathy, and of his solicitude for the maintenance of peace between the two nations, to which the President rejoined by promising to do his utmost to ensure that desired result—an empty piece of parade on both sides which might have been dispensed with.

The duel between Prince Metternich and Count de Montebello took place a few days ago at St. Cloud, the sword being the weapon eventually selected. The combat lasted twenty minutes, and ended on the Count being scratched on the arm.

Marshal MacMahon was present at the Grand National Steeplechase at Auteuil on Monday last, the stakes of which, £1600, were competed for in the midst of a violent thunderstorm. Sixteen horses started, and Miss Hungerford, an English mare, unexpectedly came in first, amidst the plaudits of a large number of our more speculative fellow-countrymen, attracted to Paris by the event.

ITALY.

The bill annulling unstamped and unregistered deeds was, on Sunday, rejected in the Chamber of Deputies by ballot by a majority of 166 to 165. The all-important clauses had been approved by public vote by majorities of 12 and 16. The announcement of the final vote was received with loud and prolonged applause by the Left of the Chamber. But the Ministry remains in office, notwithstanding this adverse vote. In Monday's sitting Signor Minghetti announced that the Ministry had tendered its resignation, which the King, however, refused to accept. He added that he proposed to present other financial projects to replace that on unregistered deeds, which the Chamber had rejected. He requested the Chamber to continue the discussion of the final Estimates for 1874, and the other measures required by the Administration. The House then began the debate on the final estimates of the Ministry of Marine, which were ultimately sanctioned.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Senate Signor Minghetti asked that the financial bills should be voted as speedily as possible, but that the bills which involve fresh expenditure should be postponed, as well as those relating to defence.

Receptions at the Vatican have been suspended in consequence of an attack of fever from which the Pope has been suffering.

SPAIN.

Skirmishes between the Carlists and the Republican troops for the possession of heights around Bilbao are frequent and of almost daily occurrence. It is thought that Estella will be the next battle-field, as the Carlists have formed intrenchments outside the town and collected twenty battalions, with several guns, for their defence. Marshal Concha has assembled three corps, numbering 26,000 men, with fifty mountain and fourteen Placencia guns, around Vittoria. Advice from the north of Spain received in Madrid announces that Don Carlos, escorted by a battalion of Navarrese troops and attended by his military council, had left Durango for Aspetia. Railway communication between Madrid and Saragossa is again obstructed by Carlists. One of their bands attacked a number of trains passing Arcos and destroyed a large quantity of

rolling stock. Another band, not alleged to be Carlists, is operating on the Valencia line at Encinil. Its special business is the plundering of goods-vans. A Barcelona telegram states that the Carlists have been defeated in Tarragona with a loss of sixty-one killed, many wounded, and their war material.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, who during his stay at Ems was the guest of the Emperor of Russia, left at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening for Berlin. At the Potsdam railway station he was met by the two eldest sons of the Prince Imperial. The two Emperors had previously made an excursion to Nassau, and inspected the monument erected to Baron von Stein.

Both Houses of the Prussian Diet held a joint sitting, on Thursday week, at which a Royal message was read, closing the session. Three cheers were given for the King.

Herr von Mallinckrodt, the prominent leader of the Centre faction of the German Reichstag and Prussian Diet, died suddenly at Berlin on Wednesday morning.

The first Synod of Old Catholics held in Germany was opened at Bonn, on Wednesday, by Bishop Reinkens. Twenty-clergymen and fifty-seven delegates were present.

Baron Werther has accepted the post of German Ambassador at Constantinople.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A complete agreement upon all matters belonging to the category of common affairs having been arrived at by the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations, the closing sitting of the Delegations was held, at Pesth, yesterday week. Count Andrassy conveyed to them the Emperor's thanks for the patriotic zeal with which, in the present depressed state of financial affairs, they had sanctioned the necessary sums for upholding the military strength of the monarchy. President Rechbauer made a speech in which he expressed a hope that the fever paroxysm which led Europe to arm would soon cease, and nations be left once more to the peaceful struggles of civilisation.

The Hungarian Delegation gave a banquet to the Austrian Delegation. Toasts were proposed for the Delegations as ties uniting both portions of the monarchy in close friendship, and enthusiastic cheers were given for Austria and Hungary.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet passed the Loan Bill, with only one dissentient vote.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Diet was closed yesterday week by the King in person. His Majesty in his speech mentioned with satisfaction the new law on commerce and navigation between Sweden and Norway, as well as the increased grants approved by the Diet for educational purposes. He also alluded to the new plan of army organisation which had been communicated to the Diet, and stated that the preliminary work for abolishing the land tax, which is connected with the Army Organisation Bill, would be hastened as much as possible.

AMERICA.

The Amended Civil Right Bill has passed the Senate, and the bill admitting New Mexico as a State into the Union has passed the House of Representatives.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued, the House of Commons having passed the Pacific Railway Bill unamended.

BRAZIL.

The Chambers were opened by the Emperor on the 5th inst. His Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne, expressed a hope that a final treaty of peace between the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay would be amicably concluded. Referring to ecclesiastical affairs, the Emperor said the Bishops of Olinda and Para, having transgressed the constitution and the laws, must be punished; but, with the support of the Chambers, the Government would bring the conflict to a close by the exercise of moderation.

INDIA.

Last week's Viceregal telegram mentions four more deaths from starvation, raising the total number to twenty-six. A calculation is given of the quantities of grain forwarded to the famine districts since Nov. 1 last. Government and trade supplies amount to 674,000 tons. The difficulty about transport seems to have been overcome everywhere except in East Fife. Any further supplies required during the rainy season can now be sent up by water. The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Tuesday as follows:—"There was rain here this morning, but there is now a fierce sun. Two hundred and nineteen thousand persons are now employed on relief works in Butee and Goruckpore. Sir J. Strachey has ordered a stoppage before the rains. The necessitous are to be sent to workhouses, and the able-bodied to the ordinary public works." By a telegram of Wednesday's date, received through Renter's agency, we learn that "the Government is now supporting 2,750,000 people in the famine districts, including those receiving charitable relief. Distress is increasing in Burdwan, but is fully met by the authorities. The high-caste people unable to work are receiving charitable relief. There has been a good rainfall. Sixty thousand tons of Government grain have been distributed."

Lord Napier, in the presence of the Viceroy, unveiled, yesterday week, the statue of Sir James Outram, in Calcutta.

Indian railways are being placed under a special department, of which Colonel William, R.E., has been appointed the first director, with Captain Pye for his assistant.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has ordered precautions to be taken against Yakoub Khan's threatened advance on Candahar.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Parliament has assembled, and Mr. Mc'Mahon has been elected Speaker. In his opening speech the Governor promised to introduce constitutional reforms, and electoral, land, and law amendment bills, besides other measures.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have left Brussels for the Ardennes.

The laying of the telegraph cable between Constantinople and Odessa was successfully completed last Saturday.

The Duchess de Neyrac died, last Saturday, at the family mansion, near Poitiers, from the effects of a carriage accident. Her Grace had been married only five months.

War, it is stated by the *China Mail*, has been declared by Japan against the island of Formosa. Four ships and 1500 soldiers are at once to be dispatched to the island.

Senhor Joaquim Antonio Aguiar, who was Prime Minister of the first Portuguese Constitutional Representative Government, died recently at Lisbon.

M. Schott, chief partner in a celebrated musical library at Mayence, died recently at Milan, leaving 300,000 fl. for the establishment of a school for music.

A further success is claimed by the Dutch expedition at Acheen. Joining their forces with a friendly chief, whose kampongs had been burnt by the enemy, the Dutch took Taming, and hoisted their flag upon it.

Count Wartensleben, secretary to the German Embassy in London, has been appointed to the second secretaryship at the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

There are fresh disturbances threatening in South America. For some unexplained cause, the Governments of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres have suspended diplomatic relations.

The railway from Boulogne to St. Omer, which forms the first portion of a new route to Brussels, was opened on Monday morning, and the line will be ready for public traffic on June 1.

Further advices from San José de Guatemala state that Gonzales, the perpetrator of the outrage on Mr. Magee, is to be whipped and shot.

Louis, the youngest son of the Duke de Montpensier, died recently at Raudon. He was seven years of age. The Duke has now one son left and three daughters, the eldest of whom is the Comtesse de Paris.

Lectures on the English language and literature will be delivered during the autumn in Paris, Geneva, and other cities by the Rev. Alexander D'Orsey, B.D., lecturer at King's College, London.

From Alexandria, under Tuesday's date, we learn that Nubar Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and has been replaced by Riaz Pasha, who quits the Ministry of Public Instruction for that purpose.

The Dromedary arrived on Monday morning with naval invalids and a few officers from the Gold Coast. She also brought home £15,000. Her passengers included M. Bonnard, a Frenchman who was a prisoner at Coomassie four years.

On the occasion of a vote of censure on the Ministry at Bucharest, proposed by the Opposition, the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has expressed confidence in the Government by 77 votes against 28.

By telegraph from the Governor of Newfoundland the Admiralty has received disastrous news of her Majesty's ship Niobe, whose commander reports her wreck. The crew have been saved.

Accounts as to Captain Hyde, the victim of the Chilean outrage, are at variance one with another. According to the news brought by the Britannia Royal mail, Captain Hyde was, at the time of her departure from Valparaiso, released from prison, though the question of indemnity remained unsettled. On the other hand, a Valparaiso telegram of later date says he is still in prison.

The Emperor of Russia, having disembarked at Flushing on Friday, where he was received by the King of the Netherlands and Princes Henry and Alexander, arrived at the Brussels railway station at a quarter past twelve that day, and drove with the King to the Royal palace. His Imperial Majesty, with the Grand Duke Alexis and suite, left for Ems the same afternoon, the King of the Belgians accompanying his Majesty as far as Louvain. Ems was illuminated on Saturday evening, when the Emperor reached the town at a quarter to ten o'clock, and alighted at the Hotel of the Four Seasons. His Imperial Majesty met a hearty reception.

Sir Titus Salt, Bart., has contributed £100 to the funds of the National Early Closing League.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be reopened to the public on Monday next, June 1.

The athletic season opened in Dublin, last Saturday, with the sports of the Irish Champion Club, whose new ground was inaugurated by the Lord-Lieutenant.

The British Medical Association will hold its forty-second annual meeting in Norwich, on Aug. 11, 12, 13, and 14. The president of the association is Sir William Ferguson.

The report of the board of general purposes recently presented to the grand lodge of English Freemasons recommends a revision and increase of the salaries of all the officers in the grand secretary's department.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, on arriving at Kingstown, on Monday, received an address from the Town Commissioners. He afterwards distributed prizes at a fête in the Exhibition Palace in Dublin.—Sir Garnet has accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to a public banquet on July 2.

At a meeting of the local general committee which has charge of the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Belfast, held on Tuesday in the Town-hall (the Mayor presiding), Mr. W. G. C. Allen, treasurer, reported that £2100 had been subscribed towards the expenses of the reception.

At a cost of £6000 the Cambridge Corporation are about to erect a new Corn Exchange, the foundation-stone of which was, on Tuesday, laid by the Mayor of Cambridge. It will form a noble room, 168 ft. long by 55 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high to the ridge. On the south side there will be a transept 48 ft. long by 28 ft. wide. The whole will allow space for 220 merchants' desks without crowding. The architect is Mr. R. R. Rowe, of Cambridge, and the builder Mr. Elworthy, of Wisbech.

A return has been made to the House of Lords by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms, with reference to the Peers of Ireland. It appears that at the present moment there are 185 Peers of Ireland—2 Dukes, 11 Marquises, 66 Earls, 38 Viscounts, and 68 Barons; and that at the passing of the Act of Union there were 211 Peers of Ireland—1 Duke, 5 Marquises, 77 Earls, 58 Viscounts, and 70 Barons. Since the Union 75 Irish peerages have become extinct, and 61 Peers of Ireland have been created Peers of the United Kingdom. Of the existing 185 Irish Peers, 80 are also Peers of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, and 28 are representative Lords, thus leaving 77 Peers without seats.

By order of the magistrates, Thursday week was observed in Edinburgh and Leith as a holiday, in honour of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday. The General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and of the Free Church were opened. Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, the Earl of Rosslyn, held a levée in the picture-gallery of Holyrood Palace in the morning, which was attended by the magistrates, the council of the city, the foreign consuls, and a large assemblage of noblemen, gentry, and clergy. At noon the Lord High Commissioner went in state procession to attend Divine service in St. Giles's Cathedral, and afterwards proceeded to the Assembly Hall, where his Lordship presented her Majesty's letter of appointment. The retiring Moderator, Dr. Gillan, having delivered his valedictory address, nominated as his successor the Rev. Dr. Trail, Professor of Theology in the University of Aberdeen, which was unanimously agreed to. In the Free Assembly Dr. Duff, the retiring Moderator, proposed as his successor the Rev. Dr. Stewart Leghorn. This was seconded by Lord Dalhousie, and approved of.—The principle of the bill for the abolition of patronage was adopted without a division, on Tuesday, in the Assembly of the Established Church.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Archer, F. H., to be Minor Canon in Chester Cathedral.
 Bathurst, Frederick; Vicar of Biggleswade, Beds.
 Beavan, Thomas Meredith; Vicar of Little Dewchurch, Herefordshire.
 Beever, W. S.; Curate of Diss.
 Bennett, H. L.; Vicar of Scarrington, Notts; Rural Dean of Bingham, No. 2.
 Brady, Nicholas; Rector of Wennington, Essex.
 Bibby, Alfred; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Jersey.
 Bishop, Daniel Godfrey; Vicar of Tibshelf, Derbyshire.
 Bradley, William Henry; Perpetual Curate of Swindale, Westmorland.
 Buck, George; Peter; Rector of Ashbury, Devon.
 Butler, Arthur Gray; Chaplain of the Indian Civil Engineering College.
 Campbell, C. E.; Vicar of Theydon Bois, Essex.
 Clements, Jacob; Prebendary of Liddington in Lincoln Cathedral.
 Cole, F. C.; Rector of Skinnand, Lincolnshire.
 Dartnell, Richard Waller; Rector of Hulsh, Wilts.
 Dunlop, Henry Beacherot; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Netley, Eling, Hants.
 Evans, Walter; Rector of Halkyn, Flint.
 Fletcher, G. H. R.; Rector of Sturmer, Essex.
 Fox, S. W. D.; Rector of Second Medley of Lymm, Cheshire.
 Francey, John; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ely.
 Garfit, A.; Rector of Easton, Northamptonshire.
 Garrett, W. W.; Incumbent of Halseston.
 Glegg, William; Perpetual Curate of Bromfleet.
 Guinness, Robert; Vicar of South Banbury; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leicester.
 Halmshaw, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Copley.
 Hamilton, George; Vicar of Middleton and Rector of Fordley, Suffolk.
 Hamilton, Walter Adolphus; Vicar of Godolphin, Cornwall.
 Harries, Richard Davies; Perpetual Curate of Harby with Swinethorpe.
 Hartley, H. R.; Vicar of Wyke, Yorkshire.
 Hey, William; Rural Dean of Easingwold.
 Hill, B.; Vicar of Chaldon Herring, Dorset.
 Hinde, Benjamin; Vicar of Heatherstone.
 Isaacson, Charles Stutville; Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk.
 Jones, William; Rector of Clocaenog, Denbighshire.
 Jones, William Basil; Rural Dean of the City of York.
 Karney, C. L.; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.
 Kinnaway, R. A.; Curate of St. Mark's, Reigate; Vicar of Falbridge.
 Klamborowski, Leonard; Chaplain of Risbridge Union.
 Legh, H. Edmund; Vicar of Leigh, Surrey.
 Limpus, H. F.; Vicar of Twickenham.
 Lucas, John Jackson; Perpetual Curate of Hartwith.
 Manduell, Matthewman; Rector of Tetford, Lincolnshire.
 Marshall, John Wm.; Perpetual Curate of East Stockwith, Lincolnshire.
 Master, George E. F.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Hatfield, Herts.
 Meredith, William Macdonald; Vicar of Hagbourne, Berks.
 Molineux, Charles H.; Perpetual Curate of Mapperley, Derbyshire.
 Molyneux, John Charles; Curate of Tenterden.
 Moore, Edward; Rural Dean of South Holland, No. 1.
 Nasir, J. G.; Honorary Chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry.
 Nevill, Canon H. R.; Archdeacon of Norfolk.
 Nicholson, William Trevor; Vicar of St. Benedict's, Norwich.
 Northmore, T. W.; Vicar of Kirk Hamerton, Yorkshire.
 Oldfield, C.; Rector of All Saints' with St. Peter's, Stamford.
 O'Brien, Philip Stephen; Vicar of Christ Church, Somers Town.
 Owen, Thomas; Vicar of Bobbington, Stourbridge.
 Parkin, Dymally Dean; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Charing-heath.
 Perowne, T.; Rector of Redenhall, with the Chapel of Harleston.
 Perowne, John James Stewart; Preacher of Whitehall Chapel.
 Perrin, George; Rector of St. Mawgan's, Cornwall.
 Pitkin, John; Assistant Chaplain, Wandsworth House of Correction.
 Pitman, Edward Augustus Bracken; Vicar of St. Mary's, Old Malton.
 Pollexfen, John Hutton; Vicar of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.
 Procter, W. G.; Incumbent of the New District of St. Cuthbert's, Darwen.
 Russell, A. T.; Rector of Southwick.
 St. Patrick, Reginald; Vicar of Sellindge.
 Salusbury, Augustus Pemberton; Vicar of Wrockwardine, Salop.
 Sandberg, G. A.; Vicar of Hannah with Hagnaby and Markby, Lincolnshire.
 Shaw, J. H.; Vicar of Horsley, Gloucestershire.
 Shepherd, Joseph Minnick; Vicar of Ingleton, Durham.
 Simmons, M. A. L.; Curate of Odcombe; Rector of Shipham.
 Standidge, Arthur; Rector of Adde or Adel, Yorkshire.
 Stobart, William James; Curate of St. Pancras; Rector of Swyre, Dorset.
 Spittal, J.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leicester; Vicar of South Banbury.
 Tatham, George Turner; Perpetual Curate of Leck.
 Tufnell, Frederick; Rector of Merston, Sussex.
 Turner, Thomas; Vicar of Marden, Wilts.
 Tyrell, W.; Vicar of Goulceby, Lincolnshire.
 Welby, Montague; Vicar of Kewrys Glen New, Brecon.
 West, Thomas; Vicar of Brockhampton, also of Fownhope and Fawley.
 Willan, Albert; Perpetual Curate of Skipton Bridge.
 Williams, Canon, Vicar of Gainsborough; Rural Dean of Corringham.
 Williams, John; Rector of Peterstone super-Ely.
 Wills, John Vernon; Chaplain of the Surrey County School.
 Wilson, S. P.; Vicar of Pavenham, Bedfordshire.

The Bishop of St. David's being on the point of resigning his see, all arrangements for ordinations are deferred.

The Bishop of London has removed to Fulham Palace. His Lordship will attend at London House on Monday next, June 1, and on every succeeding Monday, from eleven o'clock till two.

Lord Ebury, who has presented the residents of Rickmansworth with the frehold site, laid the foundation-stone of another new district church at Mill End.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., the English Church of St. Andrew, Patras, near Corinth, Greece, was dedicated for religious worship by the Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Rev. O. A. and Mrs. Hodgson have been presented with a chaise, pony, and harness, and a silver salver, as a token of regard from a large number of their parishioners, on their leaving the Vicarage, Alton, Hants, after eleven years' earnest work in that place, for the Rectory, East Stoke, Dorset.

A meeting of the Norwich Diocesan Church Association was held last Saturday, at which Dean Goulburn moved a resolution condemning the Public Worship Regulation Bill. After a long debate, however, an amendment approving the measure and adopting a petition to the House of Lords in its favour was carried by a large majority.

The Bishop of Ely reopened the restored church of Madingley, near Cambridge, on Wednesday, and a luncheon afterwards took place in the fine old hall, the former seat of the Cotton family, and the residence of the Prince of Wales during his academical career at Cambridge. Bishop Woodford reopened the parish church of Temptford on the preceding day.

In the Court of Arches, yesterday week, an application was made, in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie," to Sir Robert Phillimore to accept letters of request from the Bishop of London for the purpose of instituting a suit against the Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, upon several charges in connection with his mode of celebration of Divine service. The Dean of Arches accepted the letters of request, and ordered a citation to be served upon Mr. Mackonochie.

Dr. Pusey, in republishing his recent letters on the Clergy Discipline Bill, prefaces them with suggestions for healing the differences which that measure is intended to repress. The first requisite, he says, is to have it defined by law what is the ritual of the Church of England; the second, that, after having fixed the ritual, there should be some means of restraining changes against the wishes of worshippers. Speaking for the High-Church clergy, he says that fatherly and loving treatment by the bishops would win over the great body of them, while individual excesses would drop off.

The interesting little festival for children known as the "flower sermon," which takes place annually at this season in the Church of St. Catherine Cree, came off on Tuesday evening. The place of worship was crowded, the greater part of the congregation being young people, who, almost without an exception, carried flowers in their hands. A sermon, full of good advice to his youthful audience, was preached by the Rev. W. Meynell Whittemore, D.D., Rector of the united parishes of St. Catherine Cree and St. James's, Aldgate. It is the custom in these flower sermons to make the discourse turn upon some well-known plant or flower, and on the present occasion

the Rev. Doctor chose for his text the words "Sweet cinnamon." He drew a picture of the virtues of the cinnamon plant, and pointed out the lessons to be drawn from it.

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its annual general court, at 7, Whitehall, on the 22nd inst. The Bishop of Ripon occupied the chair, supported by the Bishops of Carlisle and St. Asaph, the Earl of Powis, the Archdeacons of Middlesex, Westminster, Maidstone, and others. Mr. H. Gerard Hoare was elected as treasurer of the society, and the members going out by rotation were all re-elected. The Rev. George Ainslie, the secretary, read the report. It showed that the total income of the society for the year had been £7839, and the expenditure £7216; that 128 grants had been made towards building ninety-one new churches, rebuilding eighteen, and repairing seventy-nine. The School-Church and Mission-House Fund had received, in the course of the year, £922, which sum includes £500, a portion of the London Merchants' munificent donation of £5000. The repair funds held in trust by the society have increased during the past year by £1230, and the total sum thus held now amounts to £61,897.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. H. J. S. Smith, M.A., Balliol, F.S.A., Professor. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, has been nominated by the curators of the University Museum to succeed Professor Phillips as Keeper of the establishment. The appointment must be ratified by the Convocation of the University. The following gentlemen have been elected to exhibitions in New College:—Mr. A. P. Wickham, Marlborough; Mr. W. Smith, Haileybury (in natural science); and Mr. A. Grey, Wellington. The Abbott Scholarship at Oxford has been adjudged to Mr. Hugh Salvin Holme, scholar of Brasenose College.

At Cambridge, Mr. Edward Byles Cowell, M.A., Professor of Sanscrit, has been elected a Fellow of Corpus.—Mr. R. T. Wright, of Christ's, has been appointed one of the moderators for the mathematical tripos, 1875; Messrs. R. Burn, Trinity, and C. W. Moule, Corpus, examiners for the Chancellor's classical medals; and Dr. Rutherford, Professor of Physiology, King's, London, and Professor Hughes, examiners for the natural sciences tripos.—On Saturday Dr. Carpenter, F.R.S., delivered a lecture to a numerous and distinguished audience, in the Comparative Anatomy Lecture Room, on some of the results of the voyage of the Challenger. The lecture which was full of information, and illustrated by specimens of the products obtained, was listened to with deep interest, and was in the main the same as delivered by the learned doctor before the Royal Society.

The Dublin University Senate closed its deliberations on the Queen's letter on Saturday. The remaining clauses were discussed, and adopted substantially as proposed by the board, with few amendments.

The examination for the scholarships at Harrow has ended, with the following results:—First, Hamilton, already Gregory scholar; second, Godley, already Leaf scholar; third, Childers, recommended for the Botfield Scholarship; fourth, Talents, recommended for the first Need Scholarship; fifth, Mason and Tanner, equal, Tanner being recommended for the second Need Scholarship; seventh, Edwards and Daughish, equal; ninth, Headley and Greene, equal, Headley being recommended for the Sayer Scholarship. The examiners were the Rev. E. W. Benson, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln, and late Master of Wellington College; the Rev. T. L. Papillon, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of New College, Oxford; and, in mathematics, Mr. James Stuart, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The petition against the return of Messrs. Pease and Major Beaumont, members for South Durham, has been withdrawn.

Mr. Baron Bramwell opened, on Monday, an inquiry into the petition against the return of Mr. Isaac Lowthian Ball and Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, the members for North Durham.

The hearing of the Durham (City) election petition inquiry was concluded yesterday week. Mr. Baron Bramwell, in delivering judgment, although exonerating the Liberal candidates themselves (Messrs. Thompson and Henderson), found that treating and bribery by agents had occurred. The late election was therefore declared null and void. The candidates were declared unseated, and were ordered to pay the costs of the present proceedings.

Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler), who was elected for the borough of Galway upon the vacancy created by the succession of Viscount St. Lawrence to the earldom of Howth, was yesterday week unseated by Mr. Justice Lawson, who held that the election was not a free one; that Mr. O'Donnell was guilty by himself and his agents of intimidation; and that the Rev. Peter Dooley and the Rev. Martin Cummins were guilty of exercising undue influence and intimidation. The petitioners are allowed their costs.

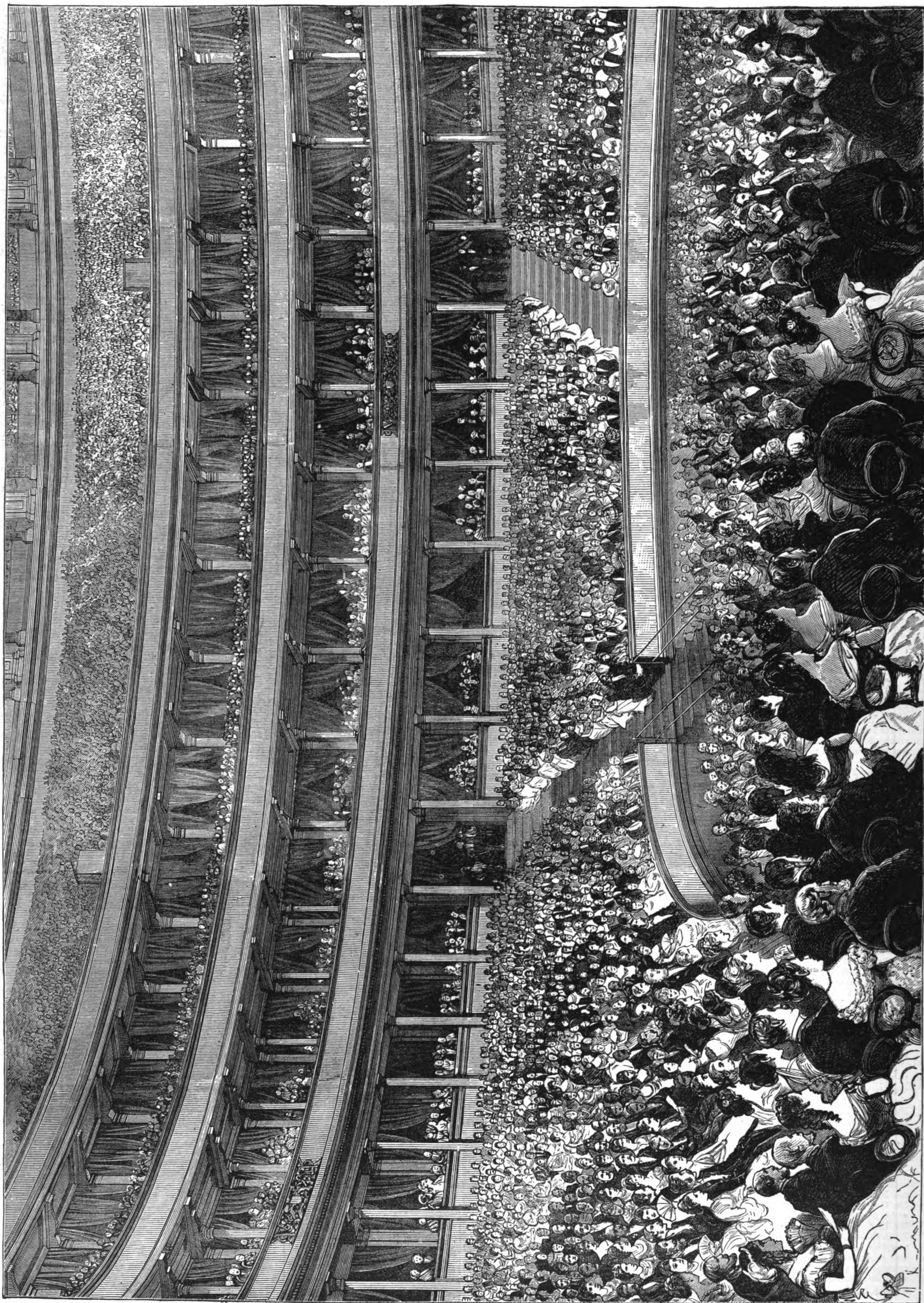
At Bolton Mr. Justice Mellor pronounced, on Tuesday, a qualified decision on the charges of bribery laid against Mr. Croes, the Liberal sitting member. The use of railway passes, he thought, did not amount to bribery, and the sending of slips from the polling-place to the Radical committee-room, though illegal, was not of a nature to invalidate the seat. Mr. Croes was, therefore, declared duly elected, but he was ordered to pay the costs of the petition in so far as related to violations of the Ballot Act.

Lord Ormisdale, the presiding Judge in the Wigtown Burghs petition, on Tuesday decided, in accordance with the judgment of the Second Division of the Court of Session, that several votes given for Mr. Mark Stewart, who won the seat from Mr. Young in February last, were invalidated on account of defective marking. Mr. Young is now in a majority of one; but, as since the election he has been elevated to the Bench, the seat is vacant. Mr. Young, it will be remembered, was Lord Advocate of Scotland in the late Administration.

Mr. Disraeli's constituents having subscribed for the expenses of the contest forced upon him by Mr. Talley, recently handed to his agent a sum of nearly £1600. The Premier, in accepting this graceful gift, stated that he could only look upon it as the act of a generous and high-spirited constituency, which it would be presumptuous in him to decline.

The polling at Poole, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the unseating of Mr. Waring, took place on Tuesday, when the Hon. Evelyn Ashley (Liberal) was returned by 631 votes, against 622 for Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, the Conservative candidate.

At a meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, on Tuesday, final arrangements were made for the visit of the Irish team to the United States in September next. It was arranged that the team should consist of eight and two spare men. The match will take place about the last week in September.



THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL ON A STATE OCCASION.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT WOOLWICH.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Time was when the public knew very little about ordinary Scotch Parliamentary business, for the simple reason that it appeared before the House of Commons in the briefest and most undemonstrative shape. There were two reasons for this. In the first place, so far as reporting debates was concerned, the London newspapers put Scotland very much on a par with Little Pedlington, and next to ignored all discussions, few as they were, on Scottish affairs. Then there was a laudable custom for Scotch members to meet outside of the House in "caucus" and discuss measures in which they were concerned, until everything was "squared," and bills came before the Legislature not to be debated, but to be passed formally through their several stages. But all that is changed now, from a simple cause. The Scotch newspapers a few years ago organised a system by which the speeches of every Scottish member were fully reported, and thus brought before the interested notice of the northern constituencies. It would have answered this purpose if the Scotch members had written their speeches, and sent them to the local papers for publication, confining themselves to mumbling out a few sentences in the House. But this was not to be. The natural desire to see oneself in print prevailed, and members from the other side of the Tweed, great and little, inflict their oratory in full on the House, certain of being canonised in their local journals. It has thus come to pass that many a legislative flower—it may be a thistle—which would have blushed unseen has appeared in vigorous efflorescence before the delighted Lower Chamber of the Legislature. This statement is made apropos of a set Scotch debate, which has recently taken place, and which brought out one or two of the best specimens of Scottish memberdom. The subject was liquor, and the object to limit in some degree the facilities for obtaining strong drinks in Scotland. The propounder was Sir Robert Anstruther, who is possessed of a strong, straightforward style of speaking, infused with a geniality which renders him pleasant to listen to; and on this occasion a very long speech which he delivered did not become wearisome. Then, too, there was an opportunity for Mr. McLaren to enunciate his decided opinion in that beseeching, pity-the-sorrows-of-a-poor-old-man style which it is his fancy to affect. Then a new member for Glasgow, Dr. Cameron—who is a good example of the sensible, practical member, which most Scottish representatives are—gave a taste of his quality; and Mr. Kinnaird, who is known to have a special horror of drunkenness, even of the genial and vivacious kind, was beaming, as usual. As to Dr. Lyon Playfair, from his first entry into the House he showed that he did not intend to give up to Scotland what was meant for mankind, and he at once assumed the position of a large-viewed and particularly suggestive legislator. Nevertheless, he bends himself on all occasions to the concerns of Scotland, and on this was not wanting. Although the general debate was Scottish, the subject was irresistible to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and he infused a slight English element into it, but of course a still larger element of prohibitory liquor opinion, and as much of jest and gibe as was expected of him.

There is, besides Dr. Playfair, another Scotch member who does not narrow himself down to Scottish affairs, but addresses himself to the interests of the whole kingdom, with a somewhat ludicrous effect. This is Mr. Anderson, the working-man's choice at Glasgow—a choice which some cynical people say is an illustration of the electoral eccentricities of that class. This gentleman has for some little time devoted himself to nosing out peccadilloes in Army administration and the personal conduct of officers, and he had stumbled upon a dreadful case—namely, that Lord Sandhurst, formerly known in a distinguished sense as General Sir William Mansfield, had absented himself from the duties of his command of the troops in Ireland, but had, nevertheless, drawn all his local allowances, in order to obtain which he had sent in erroneous accounts to the financial authorities. Encouraged by the fact that the War Minister had insisted on Lord Sandhurst refunding the special money which he had received, Mr. Anderson gave notice of a motion which asked the House severely to censure the proceedings of the gallant General. It was floating about on the notice-paper, undated, observing which Mr. Disraeli, in a tone of stern rebuke, demanded that it should be brought on forthwith, and gave a Government night for the purpose. Thus it happened that Mr. Anderson was raised into a position of considerable prominence; and probably his nerves, a little tried by that circumstance, were still more shaken by there being before him, on the evening when he had to make his motion, a tremendous House, and, still worse, an immense gathering in the galleries of military officers of rank, peers, and others. He, therefore, delivered himself in a half-frightened way; and was positively lenient and excusatory to the person whom he was more or less accusing. Scarcely able to speak, owing to catarrh, Mr. Hardy nevertheless was boisterous and voluble under difficulties; but Lord Sandhurst gained very little from his advocacy, for he confessed and avoided the accusation, and his strongest point was that the House ought not to interfere in a matter of military discipline. Not so Mr. Horsman; for he, with all his force—and he has a good deal of force left still—actually belauded Lord Sandhurst for all he had done, and declared him to be the victim of wrong and outrage done by the late War Ministry, as the agents and tools of a pseudo-economical Government, which wanted the paltry sum which was refunded to reduce the Estimates and swell the surplus; and to this end they had been guilty of the "shabbiest and dirtiest" action he could call to mind. The Ministerialists had all along so demeaned themselves as to indicate that they had come to a foregone conclusion; and at a quarter to seven o'clock they took care that not another word should be said, and when Mr. Anderson, apparently "affrighted by the noise himself had raised," offered to withdraw his motion, the offer was contemptuously and vociferously rejected, and it was negatived amidst what must be called "yells of triumph."

It is observable that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has got into favour, which might be suspected to be dangerous, with the Irish members, and especially with those who are usually the most recalcitrant, and—to use a coarse but expressive phrase—most bumptious. He is certainly conciliatory, and really seems to be deeply impressed with a desire to do his duty towards Ireland, but that is no reason why he should obtain the goodwill of so-called representatives of Ireland. A special example of the influence he seems to have attained was to be found on an occasion when he introduced a measure relating to public health in Ireland. All through his speech he was well cheered, and at its end he was complimented and blessed by foremost Irish members for undertaking to make their country sanitariously clean—an undertaking which may suggest recollections of one of the labours of Hercules.

In the House of Lords, yesterday week, the subjects of a minister of education, the widening of Parliament-street, and railway accidents were discussed. In the Commons the question whether Oxford should be a military centre was dealt with in a debate of much vigour and vivacity, and a motion for in-

quiry whether the arrangement was a fitting one was lost by 170 votes to 77. Some bills were advanced a stage. Both Houses adjourned to June 1.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The card on the concluding day of the Newmarket Second Spring was composed chiefly of matches, and did not present any great interest. In the Exning Two-Year-Old Plate, Cachmere improved in her previous running at the meeting; still she had no chance with Lady Glenorchy, whom she has beaten easily on two or three other occasions, and it is clear that she is sadly in need of a rest. The running of the week seems to leave Hero and Telescope at the head of the two-year-old form up to the present time, yet it is said that M. Lefevre has two or three superiors to the former in his stable. During the week the stewards of the Jockey Club reopened the case of Princess Theresa, who was disqualified at Chester, and, reversing the previous decision, gave her the race. The case is a very complicated one, and we hear that it will be taken into a court of law.

Bath and Manchester have been the two chief meetings of the present week, but there is really very little to be said about either of them. Bath is rapidly falling into the catalogue of minor meetings, and needs some very energetic measures to restore it to its former position. Mary White, a daughter of Brown Bread and Fenella, won a couple of events on Tuesday; but in the Weston Stakes, for which she started a strong favourite, she could only finish third, Pope Joan, a filly by Ratanplan—Chanoinesse, securing a neck victory. Spectator did not run for the Twenty-Second Biennial Stakes, which left it quite at the mercy of Aventurière, who had only Bloomfield and a stable companion to beat. Manchester, unlike Bath, is rapidly improving, and, as a very considerable sum of money was added to the principal stakes, there were some capital entries. John Peel, who was in such capital form at Chester, succumbed to Thirkleby in the Copeland Stakes. He was, however, attempting to concede 9 lb., and two or three races, with the ground in its present hard state, are almost sure to upset a two-year-old. Chandos, who certainly appeared to be very leniently weighted, was made a strong favourite for the De Trafford Cup; but his form appears to have entirely deserted him, and he had no chance with Tyro. On Wednesday Euston, a high-priced son of The Miner and Fern, won his first race for Captain Macell; and the success of Cambuslang (7 st. 5 lb.) is satisfactory evidence of the excellence of Andred, and, through him, of the good form of Atlantic.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the Derby will be run for next week, and few additions are needed to our remarks of last Saturday. Ecosais, after being backed down to 12 to 1 in spite of his poor performance in the Two Thousand, has been tried over a mile and a half with Miss Toto and Boulet, and beaten so far that he is scarcely likely to go to Epsom, where Fordham will ride Fen d'Amour. Aquilo also occupies a very unsteady position, and the followers of Mr. Merry seem quite unable to decide between the respective merits of Glenalmond and Daniel. Tipster has gone back in the betting; but Couronne de Fer, in spite of his alleged roaring, has actually touched 9 to 1, though it requires great faith to believe that Mr. Padwick and Matthew Dawson have sold a Derby winner for the sum of 2500 gs. Never did the race seem so "open" as on the present occasion, and the whole body of tipsters would do well to follow Mark Twain's excellent advice, "Never prophesy unless you know."

The great annual cricket-match of North v. South was played at Lord's at the beginning of the week, and resulted in a victory for the latter by eight wickets. Owing to the tremendous thunderstorm on Monday, the ground was very dead, and no long scores were made, Mr. W. G. Grace going in twice for thirteen. Southerton and J. C. Shaw were in great force with the ball, taking thirteen and ten wickets respectively. Several of the Notts players being engaged at Lord's, the team which opposed sixteen of Derbyshire was very weak, and suffered defeat by fourteen wickets. For the winners, Mr. R. P. Smith (42) and Mr. S. Richardson (29) were the chief scorers; while Mr. T. Wright (11 and 34) and R. Daft (19 and 23) did best for Nottinghamshire.

FINE ARTS.

An article on the landscapes, &c., in the Royal Academy Exhibition, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

A new picture-gallery, called "The Regent Hall," has been opened at the east end of Piccadilly. The chief attraction of the exhibition is Maclise's "Marriage of Strongbow," one of the painter's largest—and, so far as we remember, his finest—work in oil. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1854, and purchased by the late Lord Northwick for £4000. After the dispersion of the Northwick collection, the picture underwent various vicissitudes till it was knocked down, not long ago, at Phillips's auction-rooms, for £700. The design was to have been executed in Westminster Palace, but, owing to some misunderstanding with the Fine-Arts Commission, the project was not carried out. It was, however, the execution of this noble picture which prepared the way for Maclise undertaking the great Waterloo and Trafalgar wall-paintings in the Royal Gallery, Westminster. The collection numbers nearly 300 works; and among the principal are a reduced replica of Mr. Frith's "Marriage of the Prince of Wales;" "The Scotch Statute Fair," by J. Faed, and examples of other distinguished living artists and of some deceased masters. As, however, nearly the whole have been previously exhibited, we are not called upon to offer criticism.

The painter of the picture "Still in Sight," which we lately engraved, is E. Vermeer, not "Vervier," as printed.

The annual exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters was closed on Saturday last. Increased success has, we understand, attended this year's exhibition.

Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Co. are publishing the Gospels, with etchings on steel, after the celebrated designs by M. Bida. We have received the first part of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which is to be completed in about twenty parts.

Mr. F. Bruckman, the photographer, of Munich, and Henrietta-street, London, the publisher of the well-known "Goethe Gallery," by the late W. Kaulbach, has acquired the copyright of all the unpublished works of the German master. This collection will appear in about 200 items, including many subjects of great merit and interest, among others, a series of contemporary celebrities, designs for an elaborate composition of "The Deluge," pen-and-ink sketches illustrative of the works of Shakespeare, Homer, Heine, &c.

Mr. T. Jones Barker's large picture of "The Surrender of Napoleon," painted from sketches made at Sedan, is now on view at Mr. Ackermann's, Regent-street.

The engravings of Turner's great work, "England and Wales," sold, on Wednesday, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, realised £4444.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Judges met on Thursday morning, in the private room of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and arranged the summer circuits as follow:—Home—Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Baron Cleasby; Western—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Brett; Norfolk—The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Keating; Oxford—Mr. Baron Pigott and Mr. Justice Lush; Northern—Mr. Justice Archibald and Mr. Baron Pollock; Midland—Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Baron Amphlett; North Wales—The Lord Chief Justice of England; South Wales—Mr. Justice Quain. Mr. Justice Blackburn remains in town.

The *Times* states that the Scottish Judges have unanimously resolved to report against the removal of their appeals from the House of Lords. The Irish Bar have come to a similar resolution.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon had before him on Saturday last a suit—the Earl of Derby v. the Earl of Sefton—the object of which was the settlement of a scheme for the disposal of the unappropriated surplus of the Lancashire Cotton Famine Relief Fund. The amount is £130,000; and it was proposed that the money should be applied to the establishment or maintenance in the cotton district of convalescent hospitals for working men and working women. His Honour referred the matter to chambers in order that a scheme might be prepared.

Mr. Albert Grant's appeal from the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in the case of the Mineral Hill Mining Company was rejected by the Lords Justices. It was a suit by one of the financial agents engaged in the purchase of the property for commission, which Mr. Grant had paid to another agent in disregard of an arbitration award prescribing the mode of payment. Lord Justice James said that Mr. Grant, having chosen to pay £1750 to the wrong person, must pay it over again.

On Monday the Court of Exchequer had before it the case of "Dignum v. R. Vans Agnew, M.P." It was an action in trover for the alleged wrongful conversion of a promissory note for £2000, drawn by the defendant. The trial took place last year, at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury, and a verdict for the plaintiff was returned for the amount claimed. Subsequently a rule nisi was obtained to set aside the verdict; but the Court decided that it ought to stand, and that the motion for a rule must be dismissed.

Grave censure was pronounced by Mr. Justice Denman, last Tuesday, on the practice of bringing trivial cases for trial before the superior courts. The particular suit before him was one in which a lengthened inquiry was made into a builder's charges for labour and material, the sum in dispute being £9.

Trinity Term, the last under the legal system which will remain in existence until the Judicature Act comes into operation, in November next, opened yesterday week.

For altering an affidavit in the Record Office, a solicitor of twenty years' standing has been suspended for six months by order of the Master of the Rolls.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Charles Adeney, aged forty-seven, described as a clerk and well educated, pleaded guilty to having, on Nov. 20 last, stolen £10; on Nov. 24, £40; and on March 9, £50, the property of his masters, Messrs. Low, Son, and Haydon, of 148 and 330, Strand, perfumers. It was a part of the prisoner's duty to pay money into his masters' account at the bank, and when doing so he was furnished with a paying-in slip, on which the amount to be paid in was entered. He had, however, contrived to get a number of these paying-in slips from the bank, and used, after destroying the slip given him, to fill up one of his own with a smaller amount than the one intrusted to him, then pay in that smaller sum, and appropriate the difference between the sum given him and that paid in. In this way he had stolen upwards of £500. It also appeared that he had obtained his situation by false references; as it had since transpired that, in 1862, he had been sentenced to four years' penal servitude, after a previous conviction for felony. Mr. Edlin sentenced the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude. James Clifton, who described himself as a "traveller," but who is known to be an expert and incorrigible pickpocket, with no fewer than thirty convictions against his name, was charged with stealing a purse on the Metropolitan Railway. A verdict of "Not guilty" having been returned, Mr. Montagu Williams advised the prosecution to prefer an indictment before the grand jury for an attempt to pick pockets; and, after some curious legal difficulties, a conviction was obtained against the prisoner for a common assault with intent to commit felony. He was sentenced to the maximum punishment of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A man named Colcombe has had to pay £2 5s. and costs for indulging in wanton mischief while a crowd was waiting to see the Emperor of Russia last week. Being employed in the upper part of premises in Fleet-street, Colcombe amused himself by pelting the people below with paste, and spoiled the cloak of a lady, who, through the assistance of the police, has obtained redress.

William Thorn, a Yeovil butcher, convicted at Guildhall of having sent to market four quarters of a cow unfit for food, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 and £3 costs; while Jacob Evans, of Halstead, whose offence was of the same kind, but adjudged to be less in degree, was fined £5, with £2 costs.

The charge against a writer in the *Figaro* of having libelled the conductors of the South London Palace of Amusement was again before the presiding magistrate at Guildhall on Wednesday, when the summons was dismissed.

A milkman named Fountain was fined at Westminster, on Wednesday, 30s., with 12s. 6d. costs, for selling adulterated milk. His defence was that the best milk was not asked for, and that certain of his customers would rather pay a low price for watered milk than buy the genuine article at 1d. a pint more and water it themselves.

For mischievously disfiguring the Thames Embankment, by breaking a part of the iron rails, one Job Rogers, of Church-street, Lambeth, was convicted in the full penalty, by Mr. Ellison, the Lambeth police magistrate. Another mischievous lad, Auguste Mitchell by name, was charged, at Bow-street, with wantonly defacing the Thames Embankment. Mr. Flowers ordered the defendant to pay the full amount of the damage, 50s., or go to prison for a month.

Joseph Livermore, the Finchley boy with a morbid taste for railway accidents, was brought up a second time at Highgate Police Court on a charge of laying a scaffold-pole across the Great Northern line at Crouch-end. His father had to pay 10s. cost, and enter into recognisances to bring him up for judgment when called upon.

At Brighton Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, Lord Macdonald was charged by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with cruelly beating a bay mare on Sunday night last. It appeared from the evidence that Lord Macdonald had hired a pair of horses from a livery-

stable keeper at Brighton to drive to the Dyke, on returning from which he flogged one of the animals unmercifully with a thick stick. The Bench inflicted the penalty of £5 and costs.

James Godwin, twenty-seven years of age, who, at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering his wife, Louisa Godwin, by beating her on the head in a most brutal manner, was, on Monday, hanged within the walls of Newgate.

HOLIDAY AT RICHMOND.

The London world has a few places of repose and recreation within an hour's railway ride of its dusty, noisy streets and wearisome bustle of social vanity or commercial greed. One of the fairest and pleasantest scenes of its holiday resort is the little town on the Surrey bank of the Thames which was named by King Henry VII. after his own earldom, the name of which had sorely frightened his wicked predecessor, as Shakespeare represents, on the fatal eve of Bosworth. This town was before known as West Sheen; and the Royal Palace here, a favourite seat of the Plantagenets, where Edward III. died, was called Sheen Chase. A ruined gateway of Henry Tudor's palace may still be found; but how many of a hundred thousand visitors to Richmond care for its antiquarian relics? It is the river, the Park, the Terrace, the Star and Garter, and the gay company on Sundays and holidays in summer, that offer the strongest attractions. These features of a famous metropolitan paradise, such as it is, are shown in our page of small engravings, which every reader will at once understand, and recognise their particular subjects. Literary associations, just as little as the historical, are apt to engage the mind of the holiday Londoner in a place like this; or he might hear something quoted from Thomson and Collins, from Wordsworth and Walter Scott, in praise of the lovely landscape. It would be a great bore, which we gladly spare him, and leave him to amuse himself in his own way. Fine weather out of doors, upon the grass or upon the water; and a glass of wholesome beverage, no matter if champagne or if pale ale, when he sits to feast with his friends in the cheerful tavern—that is enough to make him happy for a few hours. That is what we have heartily wished for our holiday citizens to enjoy this Whitsuntide.

GREAT FLOODS IN TENNESSEE.

The recent disastrous outburst of waters from the Lower Mississippi, around New Orleans, was preceded by floods along the banks of the other large rivers that flow into the Mississippi, and of their tributaries. The Ohio, which joins the Mississippi at Cairo, receives from the State of Tennessee, on its left or southern bank, the Tennessee river and the Cumberland river. It may be remembered that here, on the Cumberland river, took place some of the most important military events in the Civil War, in the Western campaign of 1862. The swelling and overflow of this river, a month ago, presented an extraordinary spectacle. At Clarksville, near the northern boundary of Tennessee, the border of Kentucky, the appearance of the Cumberland was most remarkable. We are indebted to Dr. F. Wright, of that town, and to his neighbour, Mr. McCormac, the skilful photographer, for the four views shown in our Engravings. The following notes, dated April 29, are from Dr. Wright, to explain these illustrations:—

"Readers can form no conception of the enormous excess in the bulk of water now hurried from this point to augment the already overloaded Mississippi. They must study attentively the views we give them, and imagine the immense difference between these and the aspect of the same parts when viewed at low water. For this purpose turn to our Illustration No. 1, representing the bridge of the Louisville, Clarksville, and Memphis railroad from above. A structure of wood and iron is here seen rising from a foundation of stone piers just visible above the water. Seen at low water, this bridge is perched on stone piers 80 ft. high, around whose base brawls the Cumberland, an unnavigable stream, perhaps sixty yards wide. The difference of level as marked on this bridge between the present stage of water and the low stage of last August is 63 ft. Now look at No. 2, representing Front-street, Clarksville— or, rather, the place where Front-street ought to be. This row of buildings, forlorn and shabby as it looks, consists of the warehouses through which the largest tobacco trade in the Western States is transacted. There is no tobacco, however, in them now. It has all been removed to more recently built warehouses, in the upper part of the town, for fear of the flood. At low water these warehouses stand on a broad quay, from which a broader slope, forty or fifty yards in width, reaches down to the river, with which the warehouses communicate by drays. Photograph No. 3 represents the waste of waters as viewed from the railway bridge, looking obliquely across and down the river. The row of fence-rails, piled in clumps, marks the line of what are called the 'river banks,' being placed some ten or twelve yards inland from them. But these 'banks,' at low water, are not banks at all, but the brink of the ravine at the bottom of which runs the river. The photographer has, in this picture, managed to represent the turbid, rushing surface of the stream; but its impetuosity is shown by the eddy formed around the pier on the right of the picture. The tree on the left centre is exactly on the edge of the banks, and is expected to succumb to the torrent which is making wild

work with its roots. In photograph No. 4 we see the river looking up stream. The building nearest the eye, in the centre of the view, is the remains of a saw-mill and lumber-yard destroyed by the flood. Just beyond this building a deep gully, dry at low water, opens into the river from the left hand. Front-street may again be traced in this view. Commencing with the planks partly immersed, in the foreground, it passes between the saw-mill and the little building in the left foreground, which is the business office of the saw-mill. It is thence continued by a wooden bridge over the gully above mentioned, now entirely submerged and probably destroyed. The house on the extreme left of the view is the point from which the view of the bridge (No. 1) is taken; all the others are taken from the bridge itself. The thin line of trees crossing the water marks the bank of the river, which here takes an abrupt turn to the right. The water beyond the trees is a lake, covering several hundred acres, formed by the overflow."

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BUILDING.

Five years have passed since the Royal Academy Exhibition of each returning May was removed from Trafalgar-square to the new palace of art and science on the site of Burlington House, Piccadilly. The stately saloons—finely proportioned, handsomely decorated, and for the most part, where the pictures are shown, perfectly lighted—are now familiar to everybody, since everybody in the world, within the last five years, has sometimes been in London; and this is the time to come, and this is one of the sights to see. It is now a twelvemonth since the facade of the new Royal Academy Building, as designed by Mr. Sidney Smirke, the architect, was revealed to view by opening the quadrangle in front of it, which is surrounded on three sides by the buildings for several learned societies. A view of the splendid Piccadilly front was given in our Journal last year, with a description of these buildings, designed by Messrs. Banks and Barry, and a brief historical notice of Burlington House. That elegant mansion, constructed about the end of the seventeenth century by Richard Boyle, second Earl of Burlington, has not been so much demolished as transformed; an upper story has been added, to contain the library of the Royal Academy, its diploma pictures and statues, and the Gibson collection of sculpture; the arcade and porch, too, are new external features. It is still Burlington House, though deprived of its double curving colonnade, a graceful Roman invention, which we regret to miss. The grand front pile in Piccadilly, however, with its noble archway beneath the central tower, massive and superbly ornate, is a sufficient compensation.

The Hon. C. W. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., and Richard Trotter, Esq., have been gazetted as Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Berwick.

Yesterday week the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia was inspected by Colonel White, who expressed his satisfaction with the personal appearance of the men and their conduct throughout the inspection.

The Incorporated Society of Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland passed a resolution at their meeting in Dublin, on Saturday, expressing their opinion that, while the final court of appeal for Ireland, England, and Scotland should be the same, that court ought still to be the House of Lords.

The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphed on Thursday as follows:—"Dr. Rainy has been elected successor to the late Dr. Candlish in the office of Principal of New College, Edinburgh. He has been Professor of Theology in the college since 1862. In the Free Assembly a bequest of £16,840 by the late John White, of London, was announced. The money is to be divided between the Free Church and the Edinburgh Infirmary."

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Ripon on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute, of which the Marquis of Ripon is President. About 250 delegates were received in the Townhall by the Mayor and Corporation, and a meeting was afterwards held at the Public Rooms. Another was held in the evening, at which the Marquis of Ripon presided. He spoke of the good which had been done by mechanics' institutes during the last few years towards the spread of education. He recommended good lectures and good teachers, as usefulness depended upon the amount of efficiency in which a thing was done, and not upon the amount of things attempted. He did not believe a little knowledge was a dangerous thing, unless it was taken by the owner to be a great deal. He believed that the work of these institutes was becoming more and more earnest. Lord Lytton hoped that mechanics' institutes would not lose sight of the danger of supplying the luxury of knowledge where more elementary instruction was required. Sir Samuel Baker stated that education might be carried even in this country too far—that was, if they taught Greek and Latin, and not the arts and sciences requisite for the use of their country. He had seen a good deal of other nations, but had met with no men equal to English mechanics. Earl De Grey, M.P., then briefly addressed the meeting.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

The First Large Edition of Dr. Schweinfurth's "Heart of Africa" was published a few days ago. A Second Edition has been prepared, and is now ready.

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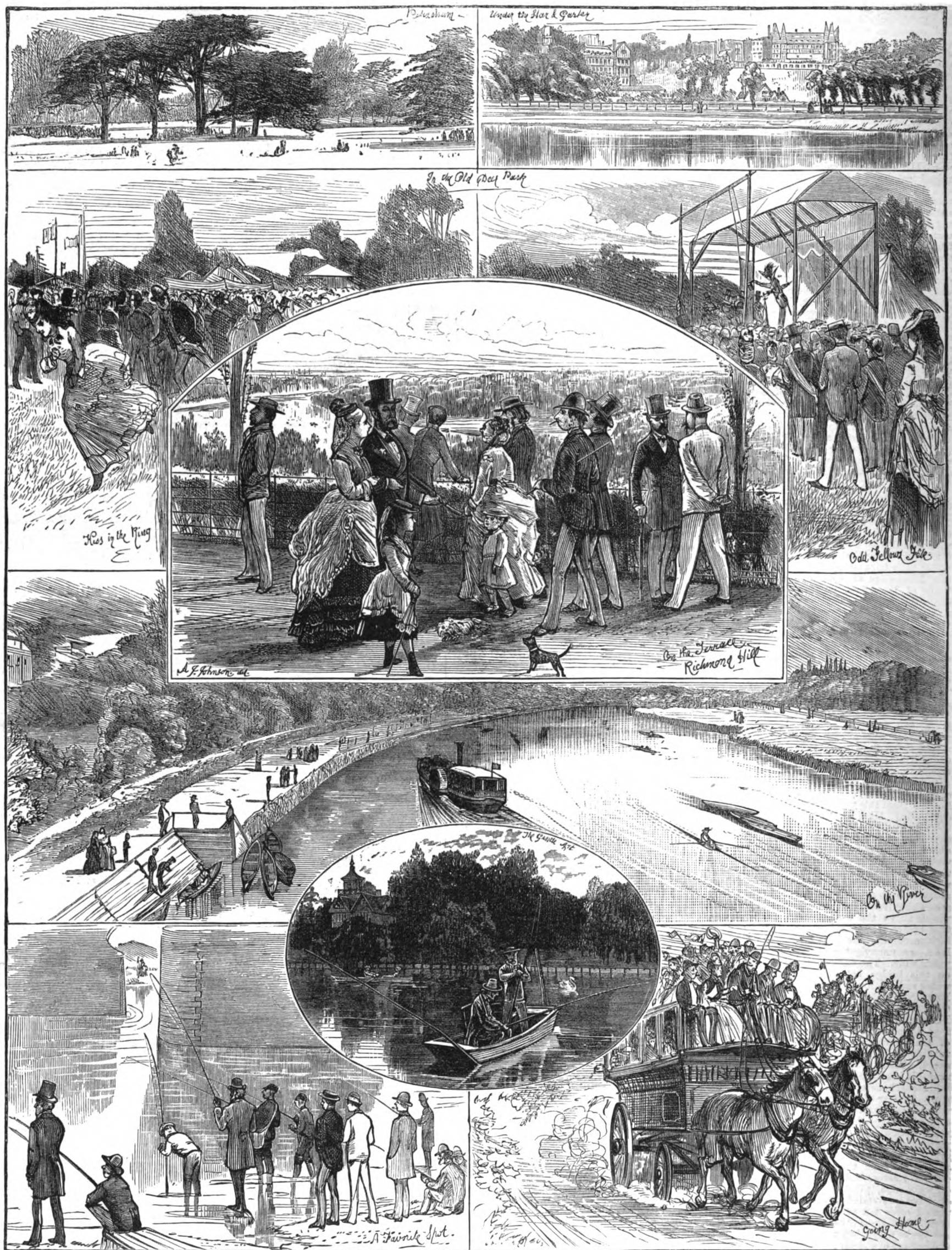
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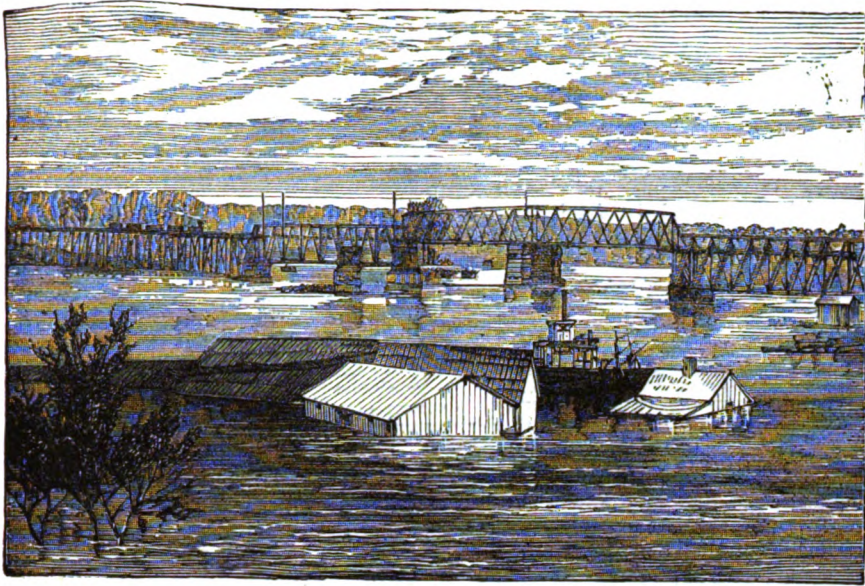
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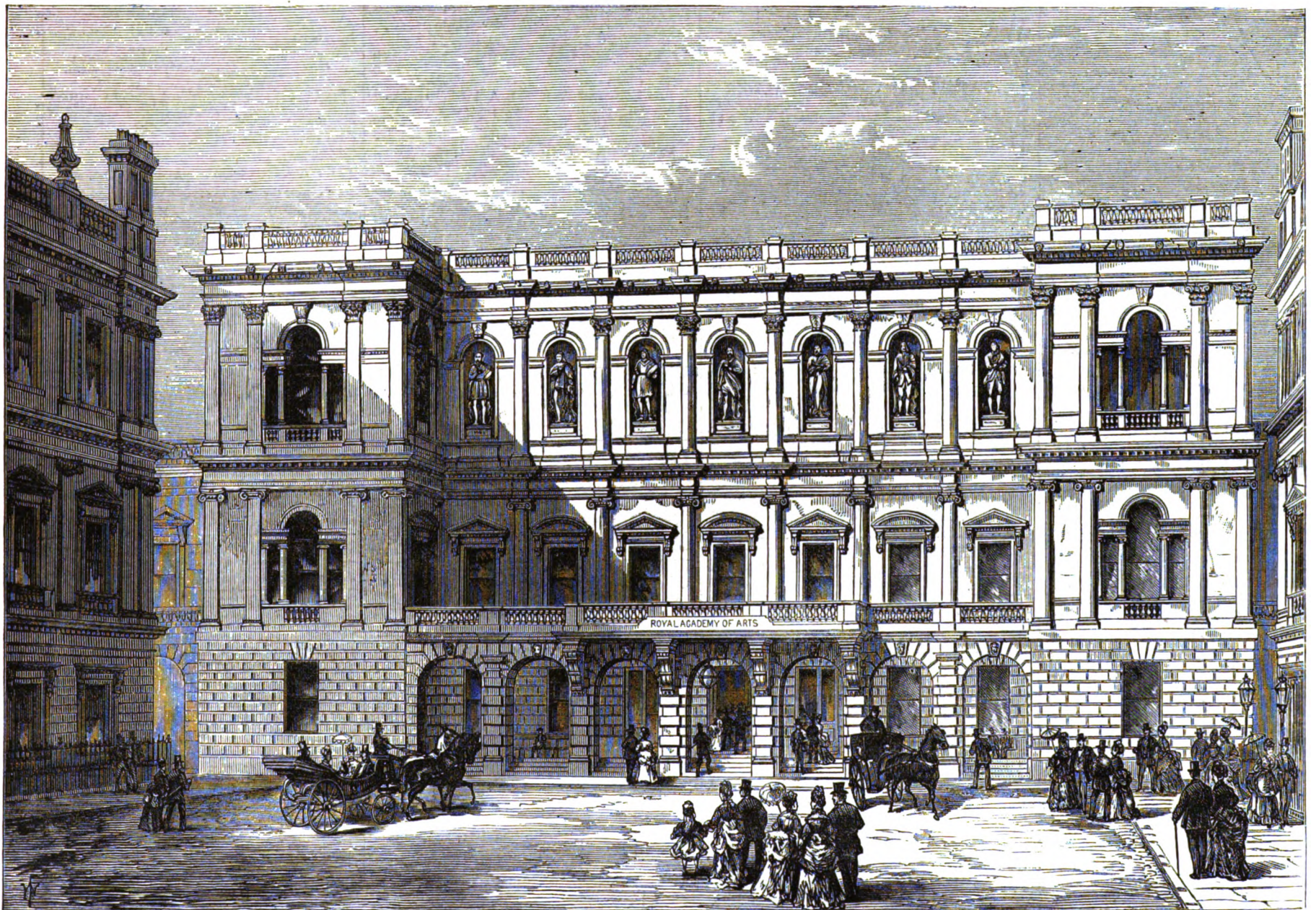


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MANTLES, NOVELTIES for the SEASON, comprising Velvet, Silk, and Cashmere Mantles and Jackets, are now arriving daily.
Opera Mantles of great beauty and in great variety. Sleeveless Jackets, in Velvet, Silk, and Cashmere. Various new shapes in Waterproof Mantles.
Russian Seal Jackets at summer prices.
The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions," post-free on application to
PETER ROBINSON, 108 to 109, Oxford-street, London.

TIGHT-FITTING CLOTH JACKETS in Homespun Cheviot and fine Black Cloth, &c., from 25s. upwards. Form of measurement sent on application.
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Costumes in all the New Materials, and in sizes to suit all ages.
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reduced from 8 ga. Patterns on application to
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from 4 ga. to 12 ga.
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Two New Silk Costumes, made from rich Lyons Silk, in black and all shades of colour, price 6 ga. to 7 ga. Patterns, with complete illustrations, forwarded on application to
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LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES.
The following are of a very special character—
The "Popline d'acier," a rich silken fabric, 34s. 6d. the Dress.
The "Coutil de Chine," in stripes and plain colours of every shade, 12s. 6d. the Dress.

THE "TUSSORE ANGLAIS,"
in plain colours, 10s. 6d., and rich stripes, 12s. 6d. the Dress.
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This charming fabric can be had in all the new Tints of Grey, Eclat, Coral, &c., 22s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4d. per yard. In all 54 Shades, at 12s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.

FOR SUMMER DRESSES,
PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED
HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS,
beautifully soft, in all the new Mixtures, 12s. 6d. to 22s. the Dress.

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RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including the new Bédou, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la Crème, Corail, &c., 22s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4d. per yard. These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF
FOREIGN-PRINTED BRILLIANTS,
in designs of rare excellence; also in Stripes and Plain Colours of every hue, at 5s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.

A SPECIAL SALE OF FINEST QUALITY
ORGANDIE MUSLINS (Foreign),
in designs of the most elegant character and richness of colour. More than 1000 Pieces of these beautiful Goods are now being sold, at the very moderate price of 11s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.

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DAMASK-SATINETTE GLOVE FINISH.
This very elegant material can be had in Plain Colours, Stripes, and a large variety of the choice Patterns, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. the Full Dress.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.
LADIES' MADE COSTUMES.
An unusually large collection, in every description of fabric suitable to the present season, including Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, &c., the Boulogne Serge, ready for wear, 6s. 6d. each.
All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models. The New "Illustrated Manual of Fashions," just published, post-free on application to
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A SPECIALITY IN LADIES' MORNING COSTUMES,
THE "MAUDE" (Registered).
This charming Dress, made ready for wear, is of the best White French Brilliant; also in very pretty patterns of various Colours. The shape is quite new, and consists of a very simple Skirt, Flounced, with satinet and ruffles of same material, the whole bound with plain satinet of suitable colour. Price, complete, 12s. 6d. each. A remarkably cheap dress.

TULLE, TARTAN, MUSLIN, OR GRENADINE
MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.
Now ready, several hundred Robes, New Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 12s. 6d. to 200s.
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WILLIAM FRY and CO.,
ROYAL IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS AND
BLACK SILK MERCHANTS.
Established 1763.
By Special Appointment to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, H.R.H. the Princess of Russia, H.R.H. the Princess of Austria, H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Germany, H.R.H. the Empress of the French, H.R.H. the Queen of Denmark, and the Irish Court.
Fifteen Prize Medals awarded for Excellence of Manufacture. Patterns post-free, and Dresses forwarded carriage paid to all parts of the United Kingdom.
W. F. and Co. also solicit an inspection of their Stock of Black Silks, which are of a very superior quality and moderate in price, and can be recommended for their durability.
21, Westmoreland-street, St. Dublin.

PETER ROBINSON'S
COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE
is the Cheapest and the Largest
Warehouse of its kind
in England.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.,
for 14 yards (Dégové), any length cut.
For a Sample Pattern send to
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THE BEST BLACK SILKS ONLY.
A Superior Gros Grain Silk, 23 15s. 6d. for 20 yards; and 24 10s., 25 10s., and 26 6s. for the same quantity.
Excellent wearing Cashmere Silks, 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., and up to 12s. 6d. Bonnet's Silks, the most enduring qualities, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Also, Shades in Grey, Slate, White, Mauve, Violet, and many new and becoming neutral shades.
Pretty Fancy Grenadine Silks, at 2s. 6d. for 20 yards.
For Pattern send to
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Regent-street, London.

FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK
COSTUMES.
Also Greys, Mauves, and Neutral Shades, exact reproductions of the new and expensive French models, and made from the best of the Silk,
at 5s. 6d., 7s., and 10 guineas.
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CHEAP SUMMER SILKS
at 2s. 6d. per yard.
Black Grounds with White, and White Grounds with Black. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful,
and inexpensive Black Dress Material (silks on both sides), pronounced to be the best yet introduced.
Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
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ALBERT CRAPES,
COURTAULD'S CRAPES,
and GROUT'S CRAPES,
are being imported at low values,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

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"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,
a great saving in price.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, 35s. to 5 ga. trimmed crapes.

1000 NICHOLSON'S FANCY SILKS.
Striped, Checked, Broché, and Plain, in all the New Colours, from 2s. to 10s. per yard. 1000 Patterns post-free to any part of the world.
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Moire Antiques, Coloured and Black, from 5s. 11d. per yard. Warranted all pure Silk. 1000 Patterns post-free to any part of the world.
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1000 NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESS
FABRICS.—1000 Patterns, representing all the latest materials for present wear, forwarded post-free to any part of the world.
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"Morning Post" of May 12, 1874, says:—"Of all the Black Silks introduced into this country, whether imported from the Continent or manufactured in Spitalfields, those sold by Messrs. Ford Brothers, of 121, Regent-street, bear the palm, and deservedly so. Their special make, which is appropriately called 'Sans Rivale,' is the manufacture of an eminent Lyons house, for which Messrs. Ford Brothers, the enterprising proprietors of the Japanese Alpaca, are appointed the sole agents. Ladies in ordering these Silks may do so with the greatest confidence, as the great feature in this make is that they do not cut in the wear. Patterns post-free.
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JAPANESE ALPACA.
"Beyond question deserving of special notice."
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JAPANESE ALPACA.
"The variety of colour is truly charming."—Court Journal, April 18, 1874.
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NEW SILK COSTUMES, 4 ga. 6 ga. 8 ga.,
8 ga. to the distinguished productions of Worth, Pinget, and other noted Paris houses. A vast collection at moderate prices.
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55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

THE NEW LAWN COSTUMES, 21s.
Beautiful New Costumes for Fêtes, Promenades, and Evening Wear. All kinds and prices. Costumes Skirts, Tabliers, &c.
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PONSON'S CELEBRATED BLACK SILKS,
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DRESS FABRICS.—Homespun Lawn,
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55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.—The
Richest Quality, wide width, sacrificed at 6s. 6d. the yard.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, Patterns free.

JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied
Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices hitherto unknown, beginning at 10d. the yard; the same has been sold at 2s. 6d.
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Thousand of this universally-admired Shawl, two yards square, best quality. Sent post-free, 5s. 6d. each. Price 12s. 6d. Colours—Scarlet, Blue, Mauve, Violet, Sultana, Grey, Rose, White, Black, &c.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

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BAKER and CRISP beg to notify that their STOCK, amounting to nearly £50,000, is now replete with every novelty for the Season, and at such prices that cannot fail to satisfy the keenest purchasers—consisting of Silks of every description and Dress Fabrics from the looms of all nations. Fancy Goods, Glaces, Hosiery, and Gloves. Costumes, Skirts, Carricks, Jackets, Shawls, &c. All of the most recherché and à la-ylike styles.
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Dressmaking by the first Artists in the Kingdom.

PATTERNS SENT FREE.
Guaranteed make only.
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BLACK SILKS, 1 guinea.
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Black Silks, 11 guineas. BAKER and CRISP.
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Cheapest House in the Kingdom for Black and Coloured Silk Dresses. Now selling, £10,000 worth of Plain, Striped, and Fancy Silks, from 25s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns sent free.
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PATTERNS SENT FREE, 1500 PIECES
JAPANESE SILKS,
Half a Guinea Full Dress. BAKER and CRISP.
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STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The seven days' stay in England of his Majesty Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, ended with his departure, on Thursday week, from Gravesend for Antwerp and Brussels. Its successive incidents were related in our last with some minuteness, except the proceedings which are made the subjects of several illustrations in the present Number. These are the Review of Guards and other troops at Aldershot, on the Tuesday; the great Artillery Review on Woolwich-common, with the visit to Woolwich Arsenal, on the Wednesday; the Royal State Ball at Buckingham Palace, on the Tuesday night; the Concert at the Royal Albert Hall; and some features of his Majesty's Reception in the City of London.

PRESENTATION OF CITY ADDRESS.

The presentation at Guildhall, on the Monday, of the complimentary address of welcome to the Emperor from the City Corporation was a scene likely to be regarded hereafter as one of historic importance. It is therefore represented on our front page. The manner of performing this ceremonial has been described. The Town Clerk first read the resolution of the Court of Common Council. The City Recorder read the address. Lord Mayor Luak delivered the written copy of it to the Emperor, who accepted it, and handed it for safe keeping to one of the Russian Court officials. The Emperor then read, in English, with a slight foreign accent, his brief and suitable reply. The Lord Mayor introduced to his Majesty two members of the Corporation, Alderman Bealey and Mr. Deputy Hart, who had been engaged in preparing this municipal act of courtesy. The Emperor and all the Princes and Princesses were then invited to the luncheon in the Council Chamber. We have reported these proceedings. The address will be kept in a gold casket, now being manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson, the design of which was shown to the Emperor. This work of art is of an elaborate character. It is of the Cinquecento style, of an oblong shape, and supported at each end by the Russian Imperial eagles, resting on balls of malachite. On the obverse side in the centre panel will be displayed in coloured enamel, on gold, the ceremony of presentation, the figures portrayed being actual likenesses of his Imperial Majesty and the Royal party, as well as those of the Lord Mayor and other officers of the Corporation. The smaller panels at each end will be filled in with scrolls in enamel of the Royal arms of England and Russia, and views of the Guildhall and St. Paul's. The centre panel on the reverse side will bear the recording inscription, and the smaller ones the arms of his Imperial Majesty and the Lord Mayor. The casket will be surmounted by a figure emblematical of Trade and Commerce, resting on the arms of the city of London; while the two fluted entwined pillars at each angle of the casket will represent the Thames and emblematically the Trade of the City, the whole being supported by four Russian Imperial eagles, enamelled and mounted with gold. The designer of this work for Mr. Benson is Mr. T. Walter Wilson, who was one of the most successful pupils of the School of Art at South Kensington.

Having dined, after his return from Guildhall, with the Duke of Cambridge and the Princes at Gloucester House, Park-lane, the Emperor went that evening to the Royal Albert Hall. His Majesty arrived at ten o'clock, after the first part of the concert. He sat in the Royal box, with the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh upon his left hand; the Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis, and Prince Christian upon his right. The performance included a selection of Russian sacred music, by the choir without accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The "Hallelujah Chorus" of Handel and Mr. Sullivan's Festival Te Deum were not less effectively rendered. As the Royal Albert Hall itself is one of the sights of our metropolis for a visitor among us, we present an interior view of the building upon a grand occasion.

ALDERSHOT REVIEW OF TROOPS.

The military spectacle at Aldershot next day was managed exceedingly well. The number of troops was 14,920, including 2794 cavalry, with forty-eight guns. His Imperial Majesty, with the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, went from the Queen's private station at Nine Elms, on the South-Western line. They were met at this station by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Christian. Starting at twenty minutes past ten, they got to Aldershot in about an hour, several directors of the railway company being in the train. The Duke of Cambridge, with his staff as Commander-in-Chief, had gone down an hour earlier.

The troops were drawn up for inspection in the Long Valley, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. There were the Cavalry Division, under Major-General Sir T. Macmahon; the Artillery, under Colonel Turner, both Horse and Field Artillery; the 1st Infantry Division, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; and the 2nd Infantry Division, under Sir Alfred Horsford.

The Emperor and the Princes mounted their horses at Aldershot and rode upon the Common. His Majesty wore his dark green and gold Russian General's uniform, with the ribbon of the Garter, and a casque with white and red plumes; he sat on an iron-grey charger. The Grand Duke Alexis wore a similar uniform. The Prince of Wales had that of the Rifle Brigade, very nearly black, with the light blue ribbon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew; he rode a black horse. The Duke of Edinburgh wore the light blue uniform of a Russian Jäger regiment, of which the Duchess is honorary Colonel. The Duke of Cambridge, of course, had the scarlet uniform of Field Marshal, with the Russian Order. Prince Arthur, in the uniform of a Captain of the 7th Hussars, acted as his aide-de-camp. Prince Christian was in scarlet, with the Garter; the Duke of Teck had an Artillery uniform. The Princesses of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh were on the ground in a carriage and four. The first-named Princess had a dress white and purple; the Duchess was wrapped in a dust-coat. They were attended by Lady Frances Baillie and Mrs. Stonor.

The arrangement for the day was that the troops should be inspected in the Long Valley, and that the line, when the Staff had taken up its position, should sweep round on its right front and march past on the Steeplechase Course, returning afterwards to the valley for a sham fight. The saluting-point was marked by a small staff flying a Union Jack. At each corner of the Staff inclosure a tall pole was planted, our Royal standard being hoisted on one, and the Russian Imperial standard, a black eagle on a yellow ground, on the other. There were inclosures roped off for carriages and spectators.

The Emperor and Princes first rode along the lines, which began, on the right front, with Horse Artillery. Next these were the Household Cavalry, then dragoons and hussars, then came a corps of Engineers, then the Brigade of Guards, then Fusilier and Highland Brigades, then two more Brigades of Line battalions, then a sombre Brigade of Rifles, after which the line ended, near the flagstaff on Burn's-hill, with a contingent of Army Service men and their waggons. A field battery was posted a little further on, in readiness to fire the Royal salute; and the rest of the Field Artillery and the Engineer train were drawn up in rear of the line of troops. The bands were in the rear of their regiments.

The march past was done to perfection. The Cavalry bands, having been massed opposite the saluting-point, began their music as the Horse Artillery came up at a walk. But first came the Head-Quarter Staff. Prince Arthur passed in the line of aides-de-camp; and then the Duke of Cambridge, taking his place at the Emperor's side. General Sir Hope Grant, Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Colonel Creslock, and the other members of the Aldershot staff rode up to the right of the bands. Then came Sir Thomas M'Mahon, at the head of his Cavalry Division. There were two batteries of Horse Artillery, under Colonel Tupper; the 1st Life Guards, under Colonel Bateson; the Queen's Bays, under Colonel Steward; and the Scots Greys, led by Colonel Nugent. The Light Brigade of Cavalry was commanded by Colonel Jenkins, and numbered three regiments—the Carabiniers, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier; the 19th and 20th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonels Craigie and Cotton. The Artillery of the First Division numbered eighteen guns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, and were followed by a detachment of Engineers. These were succeeded by the second battalions Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and the first and second of the Scots Fusiliers. The Brigade of Guards was under Colonel Bruce. The Guards went by very well indeed, and the Czar watched them intently. Next came the Fusilier Brigade, commanded by Major-General Herbert, and including the second battalion of the 21st, the two battalions of the 23rd, and the 104th. The Highland Brigade, under General Parke, consisted of the 42nd, 78th, 79th, and 93rd, marching to the sound of unnumbered pipes. The first real cheer was given to the favourite 42nd. The Infantry marched in columns of double companies, and it was a very happy idea to brigade together four regiments each of Fusiliers, Highlanders, and Rifles. The Second Division was commanded by Sir Alfred Horsford, who went by at the head of it with his staff. The leading Brigade was Major-General Erskine's, the first battalions of the 1st, 4th, and 19th Regiments, and the second battalion of the 24th. General Smith's brigade of the second battalions of the 14th and 16th and the 38th and 77th Regiments was followed by the Brigade of Rifles, under Lord Alexander Russell. After the first battalion of the 60th came the first, second, and third battalions of the Rifle Brigade, the Prince of Wales having placed himself at their head. The detachment of Army Service men and waggons which followed looked neat and smart, and the Russians seemed to take great interest in them. The march past over, the Infantry were again brought up, and went by in brigades, an imposing formation, but one which soon used up the twenty-four battalions. The Cavalry and Artillery then trotted past, and the parade was ended.

The sham fight was rather spoiled by the dust. The troops formed for attack at the north end of the valley, flanked by artillery and cavalry, and facing south from the line of the canal up the Long Valley on Burn's Hill and Plain. The heavy cavalry brigade having charged up the Long Valley, the light cavalry crossed Long Hill into the same ground and also made a charge. The First Division of Infantry attacked up the Long Valley, the Fusilier brigade leading in attack formation, the Guards and Highlanders following. The Second Division detached the Rifle Brigade to cover the right flank of the First Division; the Rifles moved through the woods, and aided the advance of the First Division by a flank attack. The fifth brigade of the same division was also detached to cover the left flank of the First Division; the fourth brigade covering the Guards and Highlanders as a reserve. The fire of the artillery covered all these movements. When the Fusilier brigade had been brought to a standstill the Guards and Highlanders advanced and charged, and then retired by battalions. At the conclusion of the sham fight the Royal party left the ground, and returned to London by special train at half-past four o'clock.

BALL AT THE PALACE.

The state ball given at Buckingham Palace, on the Tuesday evening, by command of the Queen, was a brilliant assembly. The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Alexis were attended by all the officers of her Majesty's household. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present at the ball. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Palace, and a guard of honour of the first battalion Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Imperial visitors and the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced. Ooote and Tinney's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Ooote. The Queen's piper, Mr. Ross, played the music for the Scotch reel, which was danced before the Emperor of Russia. The flowers and plants used in the decoration of the saloons of Buckingham Palace were of a very choice description. They comprised some of the finest pelargoniums ever produced, principally dark varieties, and yellow flowers intermixed with lilacs of the valley, black and yellow being the Imperial colours. They were supplied by Mr. J. Wills, of the Royal Exotic Nursery at South Kensington.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

On Wednesday, between ten and eleven, the Emperor and the Princes went to Woolwich by the South-Eastern Railway. The Emperor was accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, and was attended by Count Schouvaloff, Admiral Popoff, Prince Dolgorouky, and other Russians, with Lord Torrington, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and others deputed by the Queen. The Prince of Wales wore, out of compliment to Woolwich, the dark blue and silver uniform of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, and the Duke of Cambridge appeared as Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The Duke of Edinburgh wore again the uniform of the Russian Jäger Regiment, on the rolls of which his Royal Highness's name was inscribed a few days before his marriage. Prince Christian and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar went down by the special train. At Plumstead the train was backed on to the Government Arsenal Railway, and drew up at a platform built for the occasion opposite the Gun Factory. Here the Emperor and the Princes were received by Sir David Wood, Commandant at Woolwich, and Sir John Aclay, Director-General of Artillery, Colonels Campbell, Milward, and Field, superintendents respectively of the gun factory, laboratory, and carriage departments. Colonel Goodenough, Sir David's Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Hall, Assistant Quarter-master-General, and many more officers, were present, and followed his Majesty and the Princes through the workshops.

The Arsenal Staff conducted the Imperial and Royal party, joined by Mr. Gatherne Hardy and Lord Eustace Cecil, across to the ceiling mill. The chief of each department acted as guide in his own factory. In one of the rooms were several finished guns and specimens of ammunition; in another the Emperor was shown how the huge pieces, having been fashioned in the rough, were converted into smoothly-polished shot or shell. The coiling of a wrought-iron bar for the front portion of the breech coil for a 38-ton gun was shown. The Pattern-

Room is stored with exact duplicates of most of the guns in the British service, from the little mountain piece, throwing a seven-pounder shot, to the 9-inch gun, that weighs 12½ tons. The Emperor's attention was called by the Duke of Cambridge to the sectional models of the Woolwich Infant and the monster of 80 tons that is to be made.

The party made their longest halt in the factory where the Nasmyth hammer, the largest in the world—fitted with top steam—is worked. Adding to the 40 tons dead falling weight of the hammer the 51 tons added by a full pressure of steam above, a blow equivalent to a weight of 91 tons can be given by it with as much control as a child may exercise over a toy-mallet. The Imperial party occupied a specially erected platform to witness the welding of the trunnion coil of a 38-ton gun. The Czarwitsch last year witnessed a similar process with the trunnion coil of a 35-ton gun. The massive door of the furnace was raised, and in a fire terrible from the fierceness of its glow stood the white-hot coil—a cylinder weighing 23½ tons. This trunnion coil consisted of two thicknesses of bar-iron, coiled one upon the other. The work of the steam-hammer was to weld them into a homogeneous cylindrical mass. The powerful crane was set in motion, and the smiths sprang to the beautifully adjusted machinery. The fiery mass was seized by giant tongs, swung glowing and hissing out of the fire, and placed under the hammer. Blasts of hot air rushed across towards the spectators, but the size of the building rendered eye protectors unnecessary. The coil was welded effectually—the very floor, though its foundations are on a rock, vibrating with the tremendous blows. The force wielded by a dozen men at the lever of the crane was astounding; yet the hammer was subject to a steam power even more formidable. The visitors passed hurriedly through the heavy turnery and sighting room, where they might see thick slabs of metal peeled off the partly built guns, as by a knife. Without bestowing more than a passing glance at the great guns on the lathes, they went into the yard outside to witness the shrinking on of the breech coil of a 35-ton gun. This was conducted in the open air. Near the spot a number of heavy guns had been collected. These monsters were littered all about on the ground; they were of eighteen, twenty-five, and thirty-five tons. One huge fellow weighed thirty-eight tons. In the harness stores the visitors threaded their way through immense quantities of saddlery and other equipments. They passed on to the manufactory of Palliser shot, and thence to the carriage department. Here the parts of a wheel were fitted together in a minute in a hydraulic press. Many other operations were shown, but they are such as every visitor to the Arsenal is familiar with. The attention with which the Emperor listened to the explanations of the superintendents of the different departments was noticed.

WOOLWICH ARTILLERY REVIEW.

Leaving the Arsenal in carriages, his Majesty and the Princes arrived at the Artillery Barracks shortly before one o'clock. The cadets of the Academy were drawn up in a neat and smart-looking double rank on the gravel space in front of the mess-room. The Prince Imperial was there, carrying a carbine, and both the Emperor, who inspected the cadet company, and the Grand Duke Alexis, shook hands with him as they passed along the line. He afterwards joined the Emperor's party. There was some waiting before lunch, for the Princess of Wales had not yet arrived from town. But after a quarter of an hour the scarlet jackets of the outriders were seen among the trees beyond the Repository; two carriages and four came and drew up before the mess-room. In the first carriage were the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian. The other carriage brought the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Emperor, Princes, Princesses, and invited guests, to the number of about eighty in all, went to lunch in the Artillery mess-room. The Duke of Cambridge, as host, sat at the head of the table. Mr. Smyth's band played before the windows during lunch, which lasted an hour and a half.

By three o'clock all was ready for the afternoon review. The Common had been cleared, and a large force of troops kept back the crowds which pressed everywhere. The batteries were drawn up in a long line facing the Academy, six of Horse and ten of Field Artillery, ninety-four guns in all. The first line was composed of six batteries of Royal Horse Artillery—namely, the A, B, D, and G batteries of the B brigade, under the command of Colonel the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B.; and the A and B of the depot brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Denne. Behind these stretched the second line, made up of nine batteries of field artillery—the A, B, and E of the fourth brigade, commanded by Colonel Radcliffe; the H, I, and K of the fourteenth brigade, commanded by Colonel Hawkins, C.B.; and the A, B, and C of the depot brigade, commanded by Colonel Ritters. At the extreme left of this second line was posted a single battery (four guns) of 40-pounders, under the command of Major Carey. To each of these largest guns twelve horses were attached; all the other guns were drawn by six horses. The guns of the Royal Horse Artillery were, as usual, 9-pounders, and most of those in the field batteries were 16-pounders; but part of the fourteenth brigade were furnished with 9-pounders. It is in contemplation for the future to supply the batteries in the field brigades with 9-pounder and 16-pounder guns alternately.

His Majesty and the Princes mounted their horses and rode upon the review-ground. The four Princesses were in a carriage, followed by their ladies in two other carriages. The Imperial party proceeded along the line of Royal Horse Artillery from right to left, then, turning, went back along the front of the Royal Artillery, and galloped across to the saluting-point. Quick as were their movements, they were scarcely in place before the Royal Horse Artillery were in position to complete the march-past. This was admirably precise and regular. The sixteen batteries, having first walked past the saluting-point, were afterwards brought on (with the exception of the 40-pounders) by divisions of two batteries at a trot; after which the six light batteries galloped past in fine style. Meantime the Field Batteries had formed line a quarter of a mile off, ready to advance and come into action as soon as the horse artillery had passed. The bugle sounded and on they came, sixty pieces in a row, stretching all across the Common. Another bugle-call, and in an instant they halted and unlimbered, the guns were wheeled round, the horses and limbers retired to the rear, and the guns opened fire in a minute. The long line flashed and smoked and thundered; then the horses were trotted quickly forward, and front was changed to the left by divisions of three batteries, the guns of the left division opening fire. The field batteries now retired, and the Horse Artillery advanced in line at a gallop, bearing straight down on the Staff and the crowds of spectators. "Action front" was the word, and the effect was most startling. The Horse Artillery having executed some further manœuvres, all the batteries formed line, and came forward at a trot. The Emperor, the Princes, and the Staff advanced, the halt was called, swords drawn, and the Royal salute given, the bands playing the Russian Hymn and "God save the Queen." The Emperor rode forward towards Sir David Wood, with whom his Majesty shook hands, and thanked

him, saying it was "splendid and magnificent." The illustrious party then returned to London.

The dinner given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that evening to the Emperor, and the subsequent reception held by Lady Derby, was a brilliant close to the round of entertainments in honour of the Imperial guest.

DEPARTURE FROM GRAVESEND.

The Emperor's departure, on Thursday week, was an occasion for the manifestation of sincere public feeling. His last act before leaving London, was to attend Divine worship, with his son and daughter, at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. Immediately after his Majesty's return to Buckingham Palace, at noon, he and his son drove to the railway at Charing-cross, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who accompanied our Imperial guests to their embarkation at Gravesend. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Russian Admiral; the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Edinburgh wore also in the Russian naval uniform; the Prince of Wales wore the Trinity House uniform, and the other Princes that of an English General. The Princess of Wales was in a black dress relieved by maize yellow; the Duchess of Edinburgh wore a magenta-coloured dress, over which was a brown shawl.

At the Gravesend station was drawn up a guard of honour from the 82nd Regiment; and here, too, were in waiting the Mayor of Gravesend (Mr. W. Lake) and the Town Clerk. No time was wasted. Escorted by a troop of the 7th Hussars, under Captain Prince Arthur, and preceded by the Mayor in his private carriage, the Royal carriages, eight in number, passed quickly along the streets through hearty greetings from pavement, house-top, and window, down to the pier. Here, again, were soldiers—a guard from the 10th Regiment; and here, of course, the crowd was thickest and the greeting warmest.

His Majesty had just received a telegram from the Empress of Russia, which the Mayor handed to him. Having read and handed the message first to his daughter, and then to his son, his Majesty, addressing the Mayor, said in excellent English, "I am glad to see you, Mr. Mayor, and also to see Gravesend looking so beautiful." His Worship bowed his acknowledgment of the gracious salutation; and then, after a brief pause, the Emperor gave his arm to the Princess of Wales, and walked down the pier to the landing-stage, followed by the Prince of Wales, who escorted the Duchess of Edinburgh, and by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis. The suite brought up the rear. The pier was decorated with flags, as when the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh made their entry; there were the hanging baskets of flowers, and the pretty children wearing straw hats trimmed with blue ribbon, and bearing the name "Marie." A large number of ladies had gathered on the pier. These respectfully saluted the Royal party as they passed along the carpeted way. The landing-stage was prettily draped with Russian and English flags.

The Imperial yacht *Derjava* and *Livadia* and the Russian corvette *Vitiaz* lay in the middle of the Thames. The river was crowded with yachts, schooners, steamers, and boats, amongst which was the ironclad *Triumph*. One of the boats of the *Vitiaz* was in waiting at the foot of the landing-stage, and into this descended the Emperor, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Arthur. The Russian oarsmen rowed with such vigour that in about five minutes the Emperor and those accompanying him were on board the corvette, astern of which was the *Livadia*, the *Derjava* just behind her. The scene on the river was extremely fine. The sun shone, the east wind rippled the water, so that its little waves glistened like silver. The seamen of the *Vitiaz* and her Majesty's ship *Triumph* manned their yards; the Russian and English flags were flying on all sides. The music of the Russian National Anthem, played by the Marines' band on board the *Triumph*, could be just heard by those ashore. The guns of the ships thundered a salute as the Emperor crossed over to the *Vitiaz*. Here his Imperial Majesty stayed some time before going aboard the *Livadia*, and subsequently the *Derjava*. The English Princess, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Edinburgh returned to shore at ten minutes past three, the Russian yacht and the English man-of-war saluting, the Marines' band on board the *Triumph* playing "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the seamen and spectators cheering meanwhile. The Emperor was then rowed aboard the *Derjava*, whose golden double eagle, placed as figure-head, shone in the May sunshine. Steam was quickly got up, and at half-past three the *Derjava* slipped her moorings and steamed slowly down the river, followed by the *Livadia* and the *Triumph*. His Imperial Majesty stood on the paddle-box as the yacht moved away. He waved his flat cap repeatedly to the people on shore, who replied by waving their handkerchiefs and hats, and by cheering lustily. A short distance below, at Thames Haven, the ironclads were waiting, with steam up, to escort the *Derjava*. It was about a quarter past six in the evening when the guns of the Channel squadron thundered England's farewell to the Emperor of Russia. The squadron parted with the Royal yacht about eight miles below the Nore, and came to an anchor for the night near the lighthouse. The Emperor and the Grand Duke, his son, crossed safely to Flushing that night, landing at five o'clock next morning. They were received by the King of the Netherlands and Princes Henry and Alexander. After a short stay, his Majesty went on to Brussels, where he was entertained by the King and Queen of the Belgians; he thence proceeded to Ems.

KING CHARLES AT CHELSEA.

The Royal hospital for aged and disabled soldiers at Chelsea, which we have repeatedly described and illustrated, was founded in 1682, by King Charles II. The merit, indeed, of this patriotic and benevolent act belongs to Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of Lord Holland's family, who was then Paymaster or Treasurer of the Army. Two other contemporary persons, of very different characters, John Evelyn and Nell Gwyn, joined their praiseworthy efforts to procure the establishment of this great national charity—or, rather, of this just and due provision for the country's worn-out defenders. The ground at Chelsea was the site of a projected Protestant theological college in the time of James I., but was not built upon, and Charles II. first gave it to the Royal Society, which sold it for £1300 to Sir Stephen Fox, for the soldiers' hospital. It was on Feb. 16, 1662, that King Charles laid the first stone of the present building. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren, and the cost £150,000. Its extensive front, of red brick and stone, in blocks of harmonious proportions, the gardens before and behind, and the avenues of limes and chestnuts, are familiar objects in London. So are the old pensioners, lounging about that part of town, in their long scarlet coats with blue facings, or sometimes blue overcoats, and three-cornered cocked hats, the uniform of those who fought under the Duke of Marlborough, a hundred years before the Duke of Wellington's battles. These poor old fellows are taught to revere the memory of Nell Gwyn's Royal master as the noblest of British monarchs and heroes. See

where his Majesty stands, in the armour of a Roman warrior, sculptured by Grinling Gibbons, erected in the central quadrangle which overlooks the Thames! On the 29th of May, which is Oak-apple Day—as it is the birthday of this beloved Prince, who once escaped the search of Cromwell's troopers in the leafy branches of an oak—the military veterans of Chelsea do homage to their founder's statue. Its inclosure railing is adorned with the boughs of Old England's emblematic tree. The men are paraded before the Colonel or other commanding officer. They give three cheers for King Charles I. and there is no harm in the fond old custom. But we should like to know if they did so in the time of the Young Pretender? And, if they did, was not the loyalty of some men from Highland regiments likely to be put to a shrewd test by that equivocal name of a King?

NEW BOOKS.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* in the Ashantee War, Mr. G. A. Henty, publishes a volume bearing the title of *The March to Coomassie* (Tinsley Brothers). It is a very fair account of the proceedings of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition. Mr. Henty has seen a good deal of war in different parts of the world. He is more especially conversant with the details of the Control, or commissariat and transport services. These he rightly considers of the most vital importance to a campaign of British troops; while they are confessedly the weaker parts of our military system. The officers, indeed, of the Control Department on the Gold Coast performed their work extremely well. Colonel Colley, whom Sir Garnet Wolseley appointed to its direction, obtains the highest praise. But the department was not so strong as it ought to have been, and the transport had nearly broken down. Mr. Henty, who witnessed the Abyssinian campaign, and was actually employed in the commissariat service of our army in the Crimea, is a competent judge of these matters. He disapproves of the present Civil Service organisation of the Control Department. In his discreet and moderate criticism of purely military affairs on the Gold Coast, this author deserves more consideration than Mr. H. M. Stanley, whose tone is not so pleasant. Mr. Henty presents a clear and distinct conception of the plan of Sir Garnet Wolseley's strategy from the beginning. The earlier operations, by which the Ashantee army was compelled to quit its threatening position near Elmina and Cape Coast Castle, and to retire beyond the Prah, are clearly placed in view. Of the defence of Abakrampa, too, which was not the least interesting action of this war, a spirited narrative is here supplied. In that instance alone does it seem that there was something like tardy slackness of movement on the part of the chief command. Certain measures for the relief of the beleaguered garrison were not so prompt and alert as they might have been. Sir Garnet Wolseley, indeed, was taken ill about that time, and may not have been wholly himself upon the occasion. The later events of the campaign, the march to the Prah and onward through Assin, the battle of Amoaful, and the destruction of Coomassie, are described in a style that is vigorous and animated, but quite unaffected. If all the special correspondents had this merit like Mr. Henty, our daily newspapers would be more agreeable reading.

A tour in the land of old Nile, the Sphinx, and the Pyramids is still an occasion for the making of many books, though we have so often heard of those things before. *The Fayoum, or Artists in Egypt* (H. S. King and Co.), is from the French of M. Paul Lenoir, one of a party who visited that once venerable corner of the East, with Sinai and Petra, to procure subjects for their skill with the pencil. The Fayoum is a province of Middle Egypt, to the west of the Nile above Memphis, where the lake Birket Keroum, or Meris, with the canal of Joseph, and a complicated system of dykes and trenches, have produced much agricultural wealth. The chief town, Medinet-el-Fayoum, which is now connected by railway with Cairo, seems to be a lively place. Many of the inhabitants are of the ancient Christian race, the Copts. But this district, though it pleased M. Lenoir and lends its name to his book, really occupies very little space in the small volume. Cairo, with its picturesque crowd of quaint old buildings and Oriental costumes, the stupendous antiquities of Ghizeh, the diverting experiences of a ride through the Desert and life in a tent, are spoken of in a tone of frank enjoyment. After seeing the pilgrim procession of the Holy Carpet, and submitting to the laborious but voluptuous ordeal of a Turkish bath, M. Lenoir and his comrades travelled over the Isthmus of Suez to look at the "Biblical" mountains of Sinai and the rock-hewn city of Petra. We find this book very agreeable light reading.

The case of Mr. David Ker, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Central Asia, at the time of the Russian Expedition to Khiva last year, has perhaps not been forgotten. It was discovered that one of his letters to that paper contained a graphic portrait of a Tartar chief, supposed to have been met by him on the banks of the Volga, and that this description was in substance identical with one he had before written in *All the Year Round*, with reference there to a Tartar chief he had met near Sebastopol. The fact was neither more nor less than that he had made use twice, in his contributions to different journals, of a typical figure, representing the character of an Asiatic race and class, to be found in many places around the Black Sea and the Caspian. It was not quite fair to his employers, the editors and proprietors of those journals, to serve either of them with literary matter, professing to be original, which had been used elsewhere. But "the very head and front" of Mr. Ker's offending had this extent and no more. Too much was made of the affair, which ought not to have been supposed to cast doubt upon the reality of his travels in Western and Central Asia. Mr. Ker did actually make his way, in the summer months of 1873, from Orenburg, on the Ural, to Fort Kasalinsk, on the Syr Daria, the ancient Jaxartes; and thence, after several weeks' detention, up the Syr Daria to Turkestan, and to the large commercial city of Tashkend, whence he advanced to Samarcand, near Bokhara. These towns, situated far beyond Khiva, are within the present limits of the Russian Empire. But the Russian military authorities did not allow Mr. Ker to get to Khiva. He returned in the autumn, by the same route that he had travelled in May. Yet, although he had failed in his undertaking to report the campaign of General Kaufmann, he had seen much that is of permanent interest, which he relates in a volume now before us (published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co.). Its title, *On the Road to Khiva*, seems hardly appropriate. But, taken as a survey of the lately annexed Turkish provinces of the Omar's empire, not including what may have been gained more recently on the Amou Daria or Oxus, we find Mr. Ker's book full of information. Its statements may be compared with the views in Mr. Vambery's historical and political essays, or with the Russian treatise on "Khiva and Central Asia," translated by Captain Spalding, which we noticed last week. Mr. Ker's narrative of his personal adventures and exploits is interesting, though too egotistical; but his self-esteem has been wounded by the harsh treatment that his reputation endured last year,

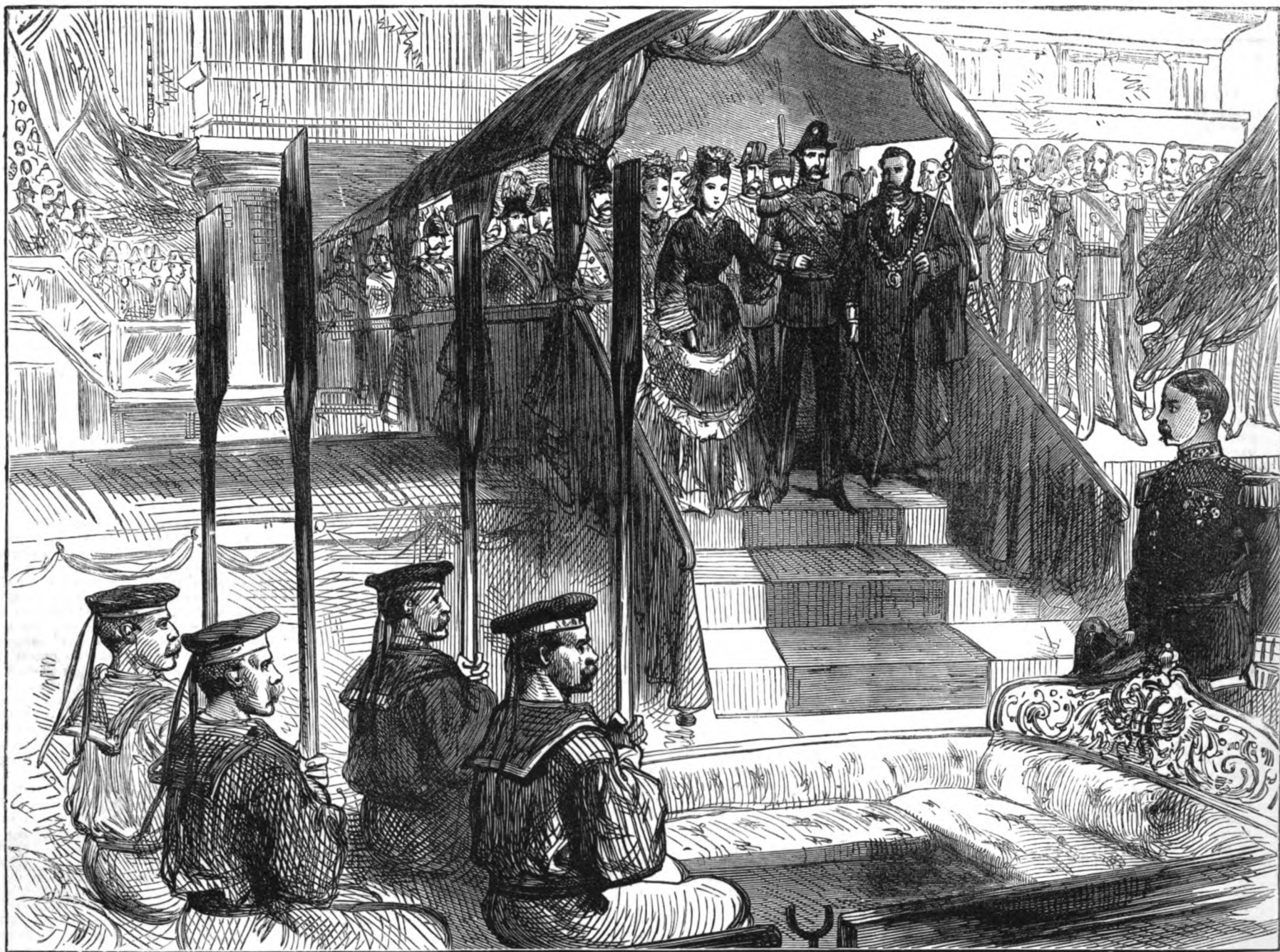
when he was far away from London, and could not defend himself. We hope he will soon have an opportunity of wiping out that disagreeable recollection by performing fresh services as a travelling observer and describer of some remote parts of the world.

The only reason for coupling together *Master Spirits*, by R. Buchanan (Henry S. King and Co.), and *Peeps into the Human Hive*, by Andrew Wynter, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Chapman and Hall), is not that similar subjects are handled by both authors, but that the two works belong to the same category, inasmuch as each contains—the former in one volume and the latter in two volumes—a republication of fugitive essays originally contributed to various periodicals, and now presented to the public in a different form and on their own merits, without the assistance or the hindrance (for periodicals have their determined foes as well as their staunch friends) of their primary associations. Mr. Buchanan is by this time—not without the help of that anonymous criticism which he considers so objectionable—securely established in no mean position among our poets; and there may be many who, unable or unwilling to hunt up his scattered pieces of prose, may be glad to read what he has to say, in the critical and the philosophical vein, about other more or less successful competitors, dead and living, in the arena of literature. His lofty and lordly tone, when he contemptuously puffs aside poor Tomkins and other anonymous critics or criticsasters, is likely to raise a smile upon the lips of those who seem to remember that he commenced his career in the preface, if memory may be trusted, of "Undertones" with something strongly resembling an appeal *ad misericordiam*. But it was well said by the Greek tragedian that Koros breeds Hybris. The question of anonymous criticism is, no doubt, a difficult one, and not to be discussed in a small space, but just a few remarks may be made upon it: as we say "measures not men," so we would say "criticisms not critics;" as there must be a beginning of everything, an unknown and, figuratively, nameless critic would be, to all intents and purposes, worse than an anonymous, who may be, for all the world knows, "somebody in particular," and, if what he says is sound, cannot be sneered down because he is "somebody nobody knows;" as Mr. Buchanan himself allows that "in many cases the anonymous is a mere cloak, and everybody knows whom it conceals," he, so far as "many cases" are concerned, answers his own objections; lastly, to be anonymous is almost the only way, though it is not at all a sure one, of escaping the pertinacity of these uncondemnable authors who would fain make criticism a personal matter and their rubbish a subject of endless correspondence. It may be added that few papers have room enough to admit of a criticism properly worked out, and that the anonymous writer of a mere notice probably has no idea of doing more than throwing out a few hints from which the public may be led to conclude whether it would or would not be worth while to taste and try for themselves. And, alight as these notices necessarily are, nobody, perhaps, knows better than Mr. Buchanan himself how authors do hunger and thirst after them, and only object to them, for being anonymous or what not, when they are not exactly—and extremely—laudatory. So much for Mr. Buchanan and the anonymous. His own criticisms, when he ventures to be the critic as well as the student of his "master-spirits," are anything but anonymous, and, according to his own theory, have just so much weight as is attached to his name. An American senator, when delivering a funeral oration over another senator whom he had just had the misfortune to kill in a duel arising from a difference about legislation, is reported to have said, "He was middlin' on 'esses; he warn't no account at legislatin'." And if it should be held that Mr. Buchanan is "middlin' in poetics, and no account at criticism" he will, at any rate, have the satisfaction of feeling that he did his best by openly subscribing his distinguished name to prevent so singular a conclusion. As for Dr. Wynter, who dubs himself "a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," he is well known to be a very popular writer of articles relating to matters of popular interest; and one would feel quite safe in asserting that his two volumes do not contain a single essay which will not have some sort of attraction for one class or another of the community. One would not, however, feel quite so safe in affirming that he is an infallible authority; not that he has been caught tripping, but that his range is so vast and his subjects are so miscellaneous as to render an occasional slip almost inevitable. He seems to have something to say about everything that goes on in this busy world. *Nihil non tetigit*, one might be inclined to exclaim; but there is a sense in which one would not even mutter to oneself—*omne quod tetigit ornavit*.

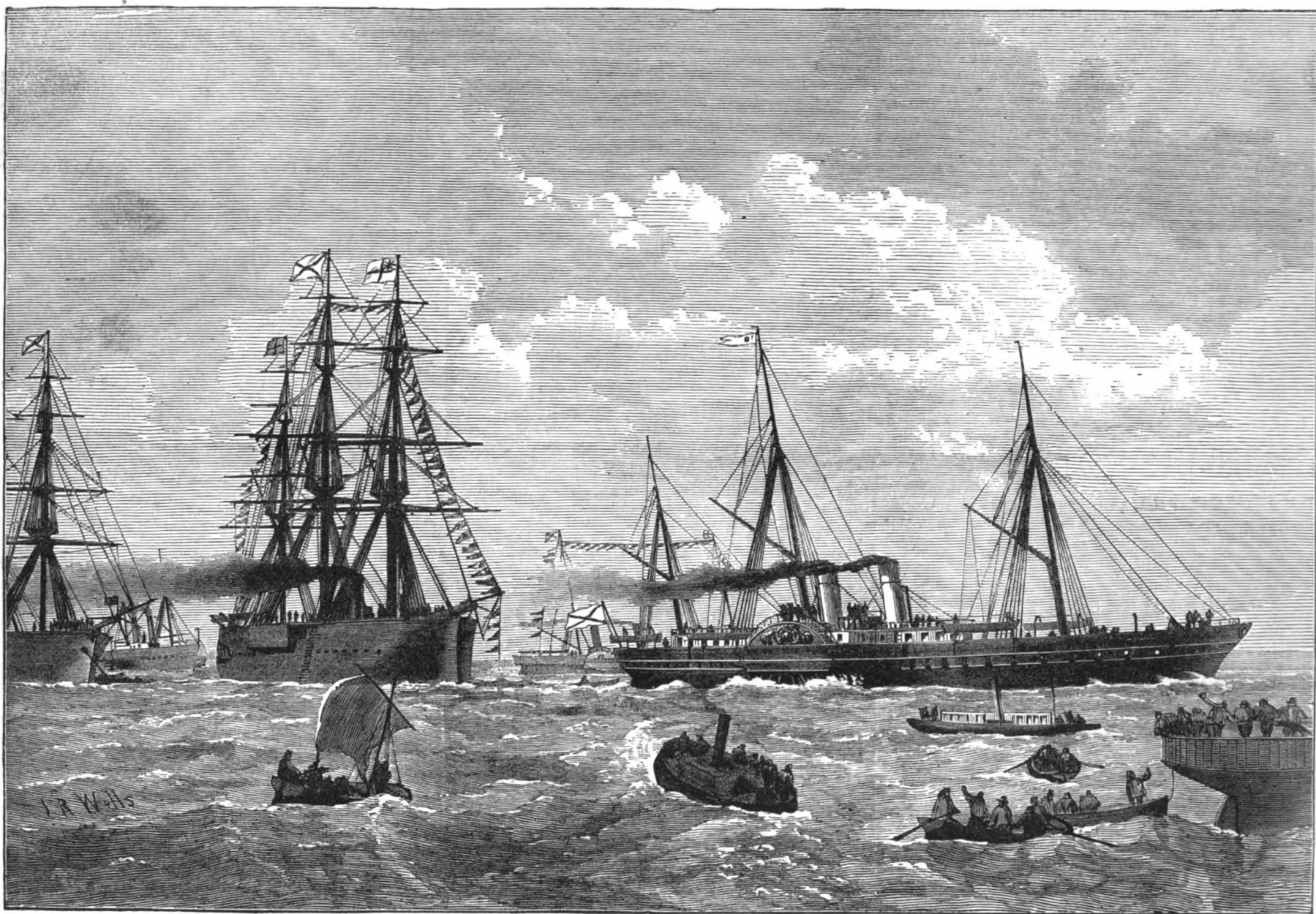
A touch of Darwinism makes two works kin; and their titles are, respectively, *Man and Apes*, by St. George Mivart, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S. (Robert Hardwicke), and *Darwinism and Design; or, Creation by Evolution*, by George St. Clair, F.G.S., M.A.L., &c. (Hodder and Stoughton). The former professes to be "an exposition of structural resemblances and differences bearing upon questions of affinity and design," and is profusely illustrated; the latter purposes "to illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the Almighty in the evolution of living things," and, being of a nature unadapted for illustrations, is unillustrated. The former confronts the reader with facts and consequent inferences drawn from the study of physical, chiefly anatomical, science; the latter plies him with all sorts of arguments based both upon fact and upon speculation. Properly to discuss such works would require a volume of many pages and a special course of mental discipline; it must suffice here to recommend them to the notice of all whom they may seem to concern.

A popular writer becomes the friend of the public; and between friends there is always a cordial understanding which invests no matter what written or spoken communication with an interest and an importance independent of intrinsic qualities, so that a large coterie of readers may probably derive a satisfaction heightened by friendly sentiments from *Holiday Letters*, by M. Betham-Edwards (Strahan and Co.). And the letters, though they contain no information that is likely to be of service to the world in general, and indeed, are not remarkable for anything in particular, have certainly the charm of an easy, a sprightly, an ingenuous, a thoroughly feminine style. Alexandria, Smyrna, Athens, Weimar, and other places not thoroughly investigated by Mungo Park and his more recent and adventurous successors, were visited by the writer of the letters, who has recorded such facts as a host of amiable ladies will consider extremely interesting. Who says Weimar, says Goethe. Goethe, as is well known, wrote a few poems; and a mortal writing about Weimar could hardly be expected to abstain from padding the letter or letters with quotations from those poems. It is scarcely necessary to say that the author of "Holiday Letters" is a mortal; but the padding is that of a very considerate mortal.

The new baths and lecture-hall for Kennington were opened, last Saturday, by the London Swimming Club, under Mr. Elliott's management, when a series of feats of swimming was given by members of the club. The bath is named the Crown Baths, and is in the rear of the Oval.



EMBARKATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT GRAVESEND.



DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN HIS YACHT FROM GRAVESEND.



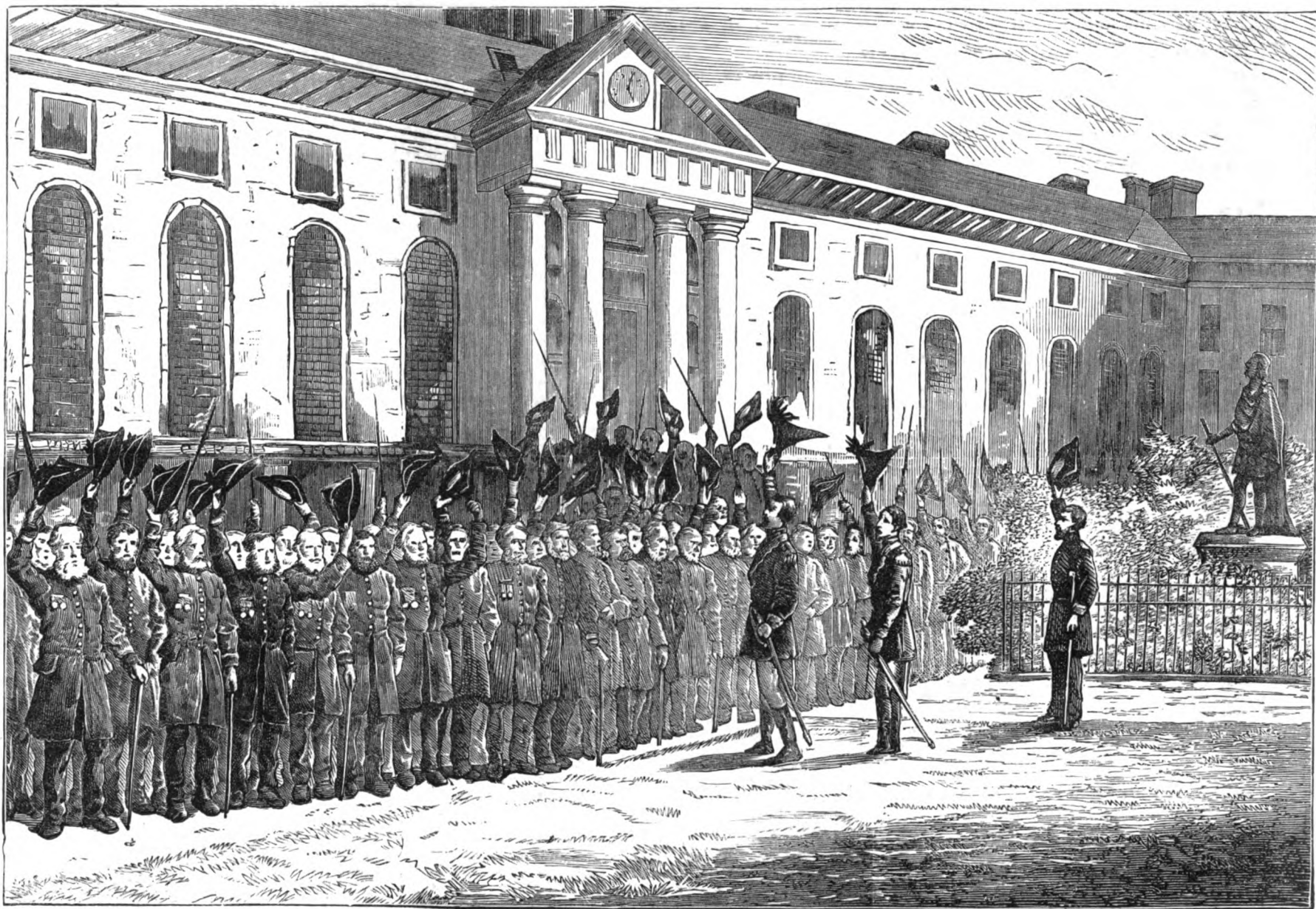
THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT



AT THE ALDERSHOTT REVIEW.



CASKET FOR THE CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



KING CHARLES'S DAY, CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Der Freischütz" was given, for the first time this season, yesterday (Friday) week, with a cast almost identical with that of the two performances of last season. Mdle. D'Angeri as Agata sang with enhanced success, particularly in the great scene, known in the English version as "Softly sighs," and in the cavatina of the last act. Mdle. Bianchi as Annetta sang so well in the duet with Agata, and was so much applauded in her solo pieces, the polacca-aria and the romanza, that she will probably be much more heard of, this having been only her second appearance. M. Faure was the same picturesque Caspar as formerly, and his singing in the "revenge" scene and the drinking song (the latter encored) was as fine as ever. Signor Rottini also gained special applause by his very effective delivery of Max's scene in the first act. The small part of the principal bridesmaid was assigned to Mdle. Cottino, and other characters were as before—Ottocar, Signor Rossi; Kuno, Signor Raguer; Kiliano, Signor Tagliafoco; the Hermit, Signor Capponi. The overture and the "Huntmen's chorus" were encored. Signor Bevigiani conducted, as on Thursday and Friday—the performances of Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday having been directed by Signor Vianesi.

On the last-named evening "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was given, for the first time this year, in the Italian version, as produced here in 1873, and also with Madame Adelina Patti as the representative of the principal character (Caterina), the singing of this great artist having again been of superlative excellence throughout the performance. In the execution of the aria with variations in the second act Madame Patti's brilliancy of voice, refinement of style, and finished mechanism drew forth enthusiastic applause; a display of almost equal excellence having been her florid vocalisation in the aria introduced in the last finale. Madame Sinico was again the Diana, and the belero-duet for her and Caterina was encored, as before. Other characters were also mostly as formerly—Rebolledo, Signor Ciampi; Campo-Mayor, Signor Tagliafoco, &c.; the part of Sebastiano having properly been assigned to a tenor (Signor Sabater), instead of being transferred to a baritone, as before.

On Monday "Guglielmo Tell" was repeated, with M. Faure's resumption of the title-character—the cast in other respects having been the same as that recently noticed.

On Tuesday "Ernani" was given, for the first time this season, with the fine performance of Madame Adelina Patti as Elvira.

For Thursday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced; for Friday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and for this (Saturday) evening, "Faust," with the début of Mdle. Clemence Calasch as Siebel.

The third Floral Hall Concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

As mentioned last week, Signor Campanini reappeared on the Thursday of that week, as Gennaro in "Lucrezia Borgia," the character in which he made his début in this country, in May, 1872. His reception on his reappearance was of the most enthusiastic kind, encores having been awarded to his solo in the first scene, "Di Pescatore Ignobile," and in the trio in the second act "Qual se ti sfugge," a prominent feature in which was Signor Campanini's delivery of the passage beginning "Meo benigni," in which his resonant high chest notes and good cantabile style were well displayed. The cast of the opera was in other respects also mostly as before, including the fine performances of Mdle. Titiens as Lucrezia and Madame Treball-Battini as Maddio Orsini. Signor Rota was again the Duke, and other characters were filled as before.

Mdle. Singelli maintains the favourable impression already produced by her refined and brilliant singing in the principal character of Auber's "Caterina" ("Les Diamans de la Couronne"), the fourth performance of which took place on Saturday.

On Monday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was repeated; and on Tuesday "Lucrezia Borgia" was given again, with the same cast as on Thursday week.

For last Thursday, "Marta" was announced; and to-night (Saturday) Madame Christine Nilsson is to make her first appearance this season as Margherita in "Faust," the production of Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," being expected next week, with this great singer as the heroine.

The magnificent playing of the Russian pianist, Madame Esipoff, at the sixth of the New Philharmonic concerts (last week) elicited the most enthusiastic applause from an audience that comprised many professors and connoisseurs. Unbounded executive power, facile command of the greatest mechanical difficulties, a thorough control over every gradation of tone from grandeur to delicacy, rhythmic phrasing that denotes high intellectual perception—such are the merits of this admirable artist, as displayed in Rubinstein's fourth concerto and Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasia." Two recitals of pianoforte music have been announced by Madame Esipoff, at the first of which, on Wednesday afternoon, the programme comprised Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, and miscellaneous pieces by Bach, Field, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, &c.

That excellent pianist Mdle. Marie Krebs gave the first of two recitals of classical and modern pianoforte music at St. James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon, when her programme comprised an interesting selection of pieces in various styles.

The Welsh Choral Union, under the direction of Mr. John Thomas, commenced its fourth season on Monday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Whit Monday (the bank holiday) was celebrated at the Royal Albert Hall by a concert of popular songs and ballads, sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patay, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. F. H. Cowen conducted.

Mr. E. H. Thorne, known as a skilful pianist, gave his pianoforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday.

The annual concert of Mr. F. H. Cowen, who has frequently distinguished himself as a composer and a pianist, was to take place at Dudley House yesterday afternoon; when, also, M. Alphonse Duvernoy was to give his first pianoforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening, will bring back the eminent pianist, Herr Alfred Jaell, who is to play Beethoven's first concerto and the concert-stück of Robert Schumann.

Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert, which was announced for Monday next, is unavoidably postponed.

On Friday evening Miss Philp, well known as the composer of many successful songs and ballads, will give her annual concert at St. James's Hall; the programme of which includes the names of several eminent performers.

The concert announced by Mr. E. Silas for Saturday evening next, at St. George's Hall, will include his clever pianoforte-playing in pieces by himself and others.

This week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace—the third of the summer series—will be devoted to a performance of Signor Randegger's dramatic cantata, "Fridolin," which was produced at last year's Birmingham Festival.

THEATRES.

A new comedy, by Messrs. Henry and Athol Mayhew, was produced at the Haymarket on Monday, entitled "Mont Blanc." The work is of the picturesque order, and not a little ambitious in its treatment. Part of its plot is derived from "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon." The scene is on or near Mont Blanc, and the action that of tourists engaged in its ascent. Among them is one Mr. Chirpey, a London oil and Italian warehouseman, who seeks to place a bill of his "persuasive pickles," with the corresponding engraving, on the summit of the famous mountain. This character is represented by Mr. Buckstone, who invests it with all the humour of which it is capable. There is a multitude of other characters. Young Lord Silverspoon gives little opportunity to Mr. Buckstone junior. Somewhat better parts fall to the lot of Mr. Kendal and Mr. Howe, in the persons of Harold Marjoribanks and the Hon. Percy Cantilivre, two rival lovers, the former of whom is the more honourable, and consequently successful. Two foreign characters are introduced—Mr. T. S. Jerrold, as Le Capitaine Achille Fortinbras, and Mr. Everill, as Herr Professor Windbeutel; but they only serve to encumber the action. The ladies perhaps fare best. Mrs. Chippendale, as Mrs. Chirpey, and Miss Amy Roselle, as her daughter Florence, made the most of their rôles, and were decidedly successful. The main defect of the play is the poverty of its dialogue. The new scenes, by Messrs. O'Connor and Morris, were well painted and set; nevertheless, the performance failed to excite enthusiasm.

A new burlesque, of decided character, was produced at the Vaudeville on Saturday, under the title of "Here's Another Guy Mannering; or, The Original Hair Restorer." The title indicates the quality of the piece. The original situations are, of course, skilfully travestied, and the dialogue is replete with exuberant puns. There is much of the grotesque in the make-up of the characters; Mr. Thomas Thorne, as Mr. Henry Irving, is a wonderful specimen of the funny and the faithful in the part of Gilbert Glossin; scarcely second to which is that of Dirk Hatterick, by Mr. David James. The combat between them that subsequently takes place is frightfully exciting. Miss Kate Bishop personated the wandering heir, Henry Bertram; and Miss C. Richards the famous Meg Merrilies. At the conclusion no doubt remained but that a considerable success had been achieved.

There was a great house at the Globe, on Saturday, to witness the final performance of Mr. J. L. Toole in the new comedy of "Wig and Gown" and the old farce of "Ici On Parle Français." Mr. Toole made on the occasion a characteristic farewell speech.

Mr. Tom Taylor's new drama of "Clancarty" was performed, on Saturday morning, by the Olympic company, at the Gaiety, and commanded a large audience.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment has now taken possession of St. George's Hall, and finds a sympathising audience. A new piece has been lately added to their repertoire. "Charity Begins at Home" now yields to a pleasing, sketchy affair, called "He's Coming; via Slumborough, Snootleton, and Snoreham." This is also written by Mr. F. C. Burnand. The chief scene is the Snootleton railway station; and here all manner of queer things are done, queer personages introduced, queer songs sung, and queer uses made of the telegraph. We cannot detail the characteristics of the thirteen characters that take part in the action, and which are excellently impersonated by Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Law. They were all exceedingly comic and clever, and are well calculated to delight a fashionable audience.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SYMMETRY OF CRYSTALS.

Professor Maskelyne, M.A., keeper of the mineral department, British Museum, began his second lecture, on Thursday week, by saying that hitherto he had considered a crystal as a group of forms, but that now it would be considered as an assemblage of zones. He defined a zone on a crystal as a set of faces, like those of a prism, the edges between which are parallel to each other, and so to an imaginary line, drawn through a point taken for the centre of the crystal. This was elucidated by reference to beautiful models of crystals formed of wires differently coloured. He then alluded to the word "axis," as signifying any particular direction to which qualitative or quantitative properties may be referred, such as optic, thermic, or magnetic axes. Crystallographic axes are a sort of ideal scaffolding built up within the crystal, and fixed in place as in direction for quantitative comparisons; and symmetry axes are those round which the morphological features of the crystal are repeated at rhythmic intervals. The simplest way of considering the symmetry that the faces of a zone or crystal may present is to conceive the crystal as constructed in equipoise; a line parallel to the edges formed by the faces of the zone being supposed to pass through the centre or zone-axis, a plane through the centre perpendicular to this zone-axis being the zone-plane. The fundamental law of crystallography was then explained and illustrated, and also compared with that lying at the root of all chemical combinations. The faces forming a zone were stated to be obedient to a geometrical law connecting their mutual angular inclinations with their symbols; and the line of argument was indicated by which this law can be shown to impose restrictions on the sorts of symmetry possible in a crystal zone. Mr. Maskelyne then defined the nature of the symmetry that may be presented by the distribution of the faces in a zone, or by the sides of a crystal face, or by a complete crystal; and he referred to specimens and diagrams of the types of symmetry comprised under the six crystallographic systems—namely, 1, symmetry to a centre only, the anorthic system; 2, symmetry to one plane, the oblique system; 3, symmetry to three perpendicular planes, the orthorhombic system; 4, symmetry to five planes, the tetragonal system; 5, symmetry to seven planes, the hexagonal system; 6, symmetry to nine planes, the cubic or tesseral system. The types of symmetry possible in a crystal were shown to be thus limited, in consequence of planes of symmetry in a crystal, as in a zone, being able to meet each other only at right angles or at angles of 45, 60, or 30 deg. Mr. Maskelyne then proceeded to show, by *a priori* reasons, the sort of action which a crystal must present in modifying, for instance, a ray of light or radiant heat entering it perpendicularly to a zone-plane, of which the symmetry is tetragonal, trigonal, hexagonal, or orthorhombic. This he illustrated by experiments, showing the different effects produced by a crystal on a polarised ray of light. In the course of the lecture he explained the reason why crystals presented no case of pentagonal symmetry, a kind so frequent among flowers.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Professor W. Kingdon Clifford began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 23rd inst., by alluding to the due exercise of our activities in relation to the duties of self-preservation, parenthood, citizenship, and the advancement of civilisation; and specified the kind of knowledge to be acquired by way of preparation, which included physiology, physics, biology, and sociology, whereby we are better enabled to guide our actions. Education, he said, is commonly considered to be the acquirement of knowledge, but it is really learning to do something. This he illustrated by describing the way we learn to speak, read, and write our own or a foreign language—a process which at first costs us much pains and trouble, but afterwards is done automatically. Language is a means to enable us to express our thoughts, and primary education is therefore merely learning to use certain tools readily. This was further illustrated by referring to the way a child learns to use scissors and a boy to get on a horse: they are both directed by the knowledge of facts. Speaking of the highest education—literature, science, and history—the Professor said that cramming with facts is useless, unless these facts can be used freely as tools of thought, without considering whence the knowledge came. Proceeding to the subject of his discourse, he said that education ought to be the development of the individual and the consequent development of the race. In regard to the question, Who are the people? he adverted to the abstracts of the last Census of the population of England and Wales; and, taking 142 adult men, classified them into various kinds of workers:—On land, 27; on minerals, 22; in construction, 21; on materials and dress, 17; general labourers, 10; carriers, 10; indefinite, 5; mercantile, 4; servants, 3; grooms, 2; workers and dealers in food and drinks, 8; general dealer, 1; soldiers, 2; keepers of lodgings, 2; to which he added one magistrate, clergyman, doctor, lawyer, policeman, teacher, student, and sailor. After commenting on the subdivisions of these classes, on various circumstances connected with their occupations, and on the education they require, the Professor from the class engaged in construction selected, as the best typical case, the making the hand-railing of a staircase. By means of specimens and diagrams, he showed that this was a most difficult thing to do, and involved a profound geometrical problem, which would baffle many mathematicians, as the rail includes a double curvature. This problem was solved by Peter Nicholson, a workman, who invented the cylindrical method of cutting out rails, which had been further improved by another workman, John Weston. This indicates the kind of education needed by the people—that which will conduce to the free and perfect use of many tools, in opposition to the one-sidedness so apt to ensue from the division of labour, resulting from the increased employment of machinery. Adult workmen should be taught to use practically scientific ideas. They should be set thinking; and the first thing is to acquire the machinery of accurate thought. For this purpose Professor Clifford warmly advocated the teaching of geometrical and mechanical drawing as essential to the working classes, being to them fully as important as reading and writing. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

THE MOON, MARS, AND THE ASTEROIDS.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, in his third lecture on the Planetary System, on Saturday last, resumed the consideration of the moon, and more particularly discussed the question whether she once possessed seas and an atmosphere. After examining various theories, including that advanced by Hansen, that perhaps there is water on the side of the moon which is invisible to us, Mr. Proctor said that he was disposed to accept the opinion of Frankland, that water formerly existed on the moon's surface, and that it had been absorbed into her interior, as the once incandescent nucleus cooled and contracted; there can consequently be no evaporation-producing clouds; and if there be an atmosphere, it must be of great tenuity. Mr. Proctor then entered upon the consideration of the planet Mars, illustrated by reference to large coloured pictures copied from telescopic observations, and a chart of the hemispheres (compiled by himself from Mr. Dawes's pictures), which exhibited the geographical features duly named; snow and ice appear to exist as in our own polar regions. After describing the present condition and probable past history of this planet, and pointing out analogies with our globe, he arrived at the conclusion that Mars has long since passed the stage when life such as we are familiar with could exist upon its surface in consequence of the extreme cold. He also explained the method by which various astronomers have endeavoured to find accurately the time that Mars takes to revolve on his axis—that is, its day—and he stated that he himself had calculated it to be 24 hours 37 min. 22.735 sec. Mr. Proctor then described the way in which Mr. Huggins had demonstrated the existence of water on the surface of the planet by the spectrum analysis of the vapour in its atmosphere. Finally, he commented on the asteroids, a zone of 136 small planets travelling between Mars and Jupiter, and expressed his opinion as adverse to the theory that they are fragments of a large planet which had exploded. The disturbing influence of Jupiter, he said, may possibly prevent their uniting to form one large planet.

The lecture this day (Saturday) will be devoted to Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, illustrated by many photographs on glass, illuminated by means of the electric light.

STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Dr. W. H. Stone gave the first of a course of two lectures on the Theory of Musical Instruments on Tuesday last. In his introductory remarks he strongly advocated the increased cultivation of our minor senses, touch and hearing; referring, among other examples, to the power acquired by skilful musicians, whose very soul and character seem to stream forth from the tips of their fingers. In these lectures, he said, he desired to occupy the intermediate ground between treatises on acoustics and those on music, and that he wished to raise music from an art to a science by the application of scientific principles. After briefly referring to regular vibrations of the air producing musical tones, and to irregular vibrations creating mere noise; and stating that sound, like light, can be reflected and refracted, and that every musical sound is characterised by its loudness, pitch, and quality, he proceeded to consider more especially the vibration of strings. Proceeding, then, to stringed instruments, he alluded to the lute and the theorbo, or bass lute; and then noticed the crowd and the rebe, ancestors of the instruments in which the string is not struck, but rasped by a bow. The violin, the successor of the viol family, was first mentioned in 1596; but a rebeck had been made about 1546 by Andrea Amati. The viol had six strings and frets, and the only form of it now in use is the double bass, the violin not being a viol. The viol d'amore and viol di Gamba are now disused; but the latter, which was exhibited and played on, Dr. Stone thought might be well revived, and would supply a gap in the present series. He then described the peculiarities and wonderful powers of the stringed instruments now in use—the violin, the viola or tenor (called "alto" abroad), the violoncello, and the double-bass; and, in reference to the last of them, he described a method by which he had succeeded in lowering the scale to C C C, thus supplying a deficiency in the

modern orchestra. This he effected by adding to the weight of the string through coiling it with heavy pianoforte wire; and he showed that a fine solemn deep note is thereby produced. In the illustrations of the lecture an orchestra was gradually built up, beginning with a solo and ending with a quintet. Mr. Carrodus played Bach's "Chaconne" (a work seldom attempted from its extreme difficulty) with marvellous breadth and accuracy of intonation. He also led the melodious Trio No. 3 of Corelli, two movements of Spohr's G minor quartet for strings, Mendelssohn's Theme in D with variations, and the last movement of Schubert's quintet, commonly called "The Forellen," or "Trout" quintet, from the little popular air of that name upon which it is founded. Mr. Enthoven played to perfection a nocturne of Kalliwoda, well fitted to show the weird and mournful character of the viola. Mr. Boatwright's fine tone on the violoncello in Mendelssohn's variations was conspicuous, and he joined Mr. Godden in a duet of Corelli for violoncello and double-bass. Mr. Bird's performance on the piano, both in the accompaniments and in the difficult concertante parts of the Mendelssohn duet and the Schubert quintet, was refined and sympathetic. The lecture on Tuesday next will be devoted to Wind Instruments.

At the next and concluding Friday evening meeting Professor Burdon Sanderson will give a discourse on the singular plant named Venus's Fly-Trap (*Dionaea muscipula*).

With reference to Mr. Sedley Taylor's lecture on the Trial of Galileo (of which a notice appeared in our Number for May 16, page 474), concluding with an appeal to the Roman authorities to publish the whole set of Galileo documents in facsimile, Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick informs us that during the revolution of 1848 the records of the Inquisition were carried away from Rome, and are now preserved in the MS. Room of Trinity College, Dublin. Recent examination showed that the parts which should have related to the case of Galileo had been cut out.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR J. G. REEVE DE LA POLE, BART.

Sir John George Reeve-De la Pole, eighth Baronet, of Shute, Devon, J.P. and D.L., died in Jermyn-street, on the 19th inst. He was born Jan. 21, 1808, the son of Sir William Templer De la Pole, seventh Baronet, D.C.L., by Sophia Anne, his first wife, only daughter of George Templer, Esq., of Shapwick House, in the county of Somerset, and was grandson of Sir John William Pole, sixth Baronet of Shute, who assumed, by Royal license, in 1790, the prefix "De la." The ancestor of Pole of Shute is stated by Prince, in "The Worthies of Devon," to have possessed Pole, near Tiverton, temp. William the Conqueror. The Baronet whose death we record succeeded to the title April 1, 1847. He had taken, in 1838, the additional surname of Reeve. He was twice married: first, March 26, 1829, to Margaretta, second daughter of Henry Barton, Esq., of Saucethorpe Hall, in the county of Lincoln; and secondly, Feb. 2, 1843, to Josephine Catherine Denise Carré, of Anse, Rhône, France; but had issue only by the former (who died June, 1842), one child, Margaretta Lushes-Jane Maria, married, first, 1849, to Lieutenant-Colonel John Temple West, Grenadier Guards; and secondly, 1860, to H. V. Pennefather, Esq., late Captain in the 41st Foot. The baronetcy devolves on Sir John's half-brother, now Sir William Edmund Pole, ninth Baronet, barrister-at-law, who is married to Margaret Victorica, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., and has issue.

SIR H. S. MEYSEY-THOMPSON, BART.

Sir Harry Stephen Meysey-Thompson, Bart., of Kirby Hall and Thorpe Green, in the county of York, died at Kirby Hall on the 17th inst., a few weeks only after his creation as a Baronet. He was born, Aug. 11, 1809, the eldest son of Richard John Thompson, Esq., of Kirby Hall, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Sgual Hall, in the county of Stafford, and Mary Meysey, his wife. The family of Thompson, from which he descended, is of long standing in Yorkshire, and of the same origin as the Thompsons of Humbleton, Eascrik, and Sheriff Hutton. The deceased Baronet went, as a Fellow Commoner, to Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in honours in 1832. Subsequently he became a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire; served as High Sheriff in 1856; was one of the chief founders of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society; was elected, in 1867, President of the Royal Agricultural Society; acted for many years as chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company; and sat in Parliament for Whitby, in the Liberal interest, from 1859 to 1866. He married, Aug. 26, 1843, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Sir John Croft, Bart., Baron de Serra da Estrella, and leaves six sons and five daughters. Of the latter the eldest, Elizabeth Lucy, was married, in 1868, to Walter Stafford Northcote, Esq., eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Of the sons, the eldest, Sir Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson, present Baronet, of Kirby Hall (educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge), was born Aug. 30, 1845; and the fourth, the Rev. Charles Maude Meysey-Thompson, was married, the 28th of last month, to Emily Mary, second daughter of Sir James Walker, Bart., of Sand Hutton. Sir Harry took a very prominent part in railway affairs; and the estimation in which he was held by the railway world is shown by the fact of his having been chairman of the United Railways Companies Association from its first institution down to last year.

The portrait of Sir Walter Scott, painted by Sir Edwin Landseer and presented by Mr. Albert Grant, M.P., is exhibited in the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Karl Blind is giving a course of three lectures on Hans Sachs, at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer-street, for the purpose of contributing to the cost of the Hans Sachs memorial, which will be unveiled on June 24, at Nuremberg.

Mr. Tom Hood will preside at the annual meeting of the Newvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, on Tuesday, June 9, at the offices of the institution, 9, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will open, on the 23rd of June, the new infant nursery for the children of seamen and others, adjoining the schools opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1870. The schools and nursery are in connection with St. Paul's, Dock-street, the church for seamen of the port of London, of which the Rev. Dan Greatorex is Vicar.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the Illustrated London News," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. H. V.—No; Problem 1577 cannot be solved in the way you propose. You have forgotten that Black can advance the Q's Pawn at his fourth move.
A. P.—He must replace the Bishop and move his King out of check.
J. H. S. Kilmacoy—It shall be examined and reported on forthwith.
D. A. Dublin.—We cannot say.
Rus. Forester, Preston, and Others.—Besides the author's very elegant solution, Problem No. 1577 adm. is, unfortunately, of a very commonplace one, beginning with 1. Kt to Q B 3rd, or 1. Kt to Q Kt 2nd.
C. W. of Sunbury.—Cannot No. 2 be solved by 1. Kt to K 3rd?
H. Scholmo—J. Blackmore.—Declined with thanks.
The Correspondent of Problem No. 1573 has been received from A. B.—H. P. R. of Auckland—M. P.—East Marden—G. H. V.—W. V. G. D.—A. Young (185)—E. M. G.—W. Mower—Ada and Kate—Inch—Barrow Hedge—Emile Frau—R. A. N.—Highfield—Seymour Taylor—D. A. of Dublin—Polymetis—J. Sowden—Rue Fanny—A. E. Viney—S. H. Thomas—H. M. S. Favourite—M. D.—W. Airey—Kingston Mark—Arthur James—Derwent—T. W. of Canterbury—A. Wood—E. S.—W. B. D.
*The greater part of our Chess correspondence must remain unanswered for want of room.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1579.

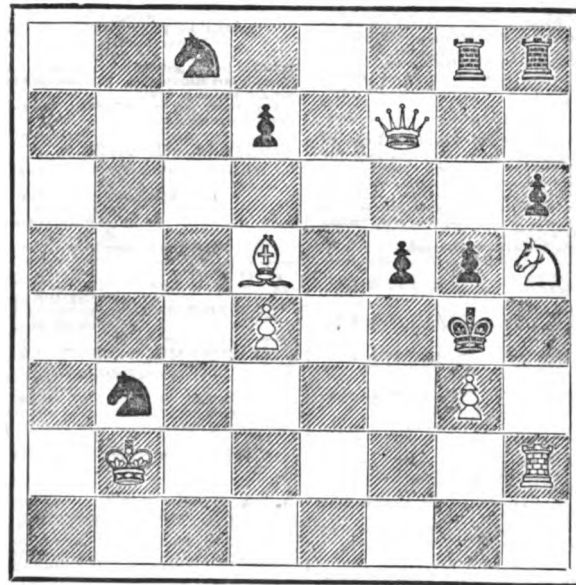
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 4th	K to Q 4th, or *	3. Kt gives mate.	
2. Q to K 6th (ch)	Any move		

* 1. Q to K 6th (ch) B takes Kt
2. Q to K 2nd (ch) K takes P
3. Q to K 2nd (ch) K takes P
The other variations are very obvious.

PROBLEM NO. 1580.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN THE LONDON AND VIENNA CHESS CLUBS.

The match, played through the medium of the telegraph, between the City of London Chess Club and the Chess Club of Vienna has lately terminated. It was begun in June, 1873, the conditions being that two games should be played simultaneously, that the club winning both games or winning one game and making a drawn battle of the second should be conqueror, and receive £100 from the other side. It was further agreed that if each side won one game, or if both games were drawn, a second match should or should not be played, as the belligerents might then determine. Upon the receipt of London's forty-ninth move in the first or "London game," the Viennese players wrote to their opponents as follows:—

[Translation.]

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.
Gentlemen,—In consequence of your telegram of the 10th, we resign the London game and offer you a draw in the Vienna game. If you agree to these conditions the match between us has come to a termination in your favour, and in that case we shall remit to you the amount of £100 without delay.

WEINBERNER, Hon. Sec.
Vienna, March, 1874.

The London players, in reply, accepted this resignation, but "without prejudice" to their opinion as to the probable result of the second or Vienna game.

The following is the game begun by London; its companion, begun by Vienna, shall be given next week.

GAME I.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (London). BLACK (Vienna).
1. P to Q B 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q 5th
4. P to Q 4th
5. P to K B 4th
6. Kt takes B
7. Q takes P
8. Kt to K 3rd
9. Castles
10. Kt to K 3rd
11. Kt to K 3rd
12. Kt to K 3rd
13. Kt to K 3rd
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99. Kt to K 3rd
100. Kt to K 3rd

WHITE (London). BLACK (Vienna).
1. P to Q B 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q 5th
4. P to Q 4th
5. P to K B 4th
6. Kt takes B
7. Q takes P
8. Kt to K 3rd
9. Castles
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99. Kt to K 3rd
100. Kt to K 3rd

The latter portion of this game is conducted in masterly style by the London players.

Had they captured the Book the game would have proceeded thus:—
44. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
45. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
46. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
47. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
48. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
49. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
50. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
51. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
52. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
53. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
54. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
55. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
56. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
57. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
58. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
59. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
60. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
61. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
62. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
63. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
64. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
65. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
66. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
67. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
68. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
69. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
70. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
71. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
72. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
73. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
74. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
75. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
76. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
77. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
78. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
79. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
80. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
81. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
82. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
83. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
84. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
85. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
86. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
87. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
88. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
89. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
90. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
91. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
92. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
93. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
94. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
95. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
96. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
97. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
98. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
99. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th
100. Kt to K 7th R to K 7th

White have now a better game than their opponents.
25. P to Q 6th P takes P
26. Q to Q 6th P takes P

This costs the Viennese a place for three Pawns—an exchange they thought preferable under the circumstance, to exchanging

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Dec. 23, 1869, of the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Louisa Bathurst, late of No. 4, Wilton-crescent, who died on March 27 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Allen Alexander Bathurst and Henry Frederick Ponsonby, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies to her brother, Earl Bathurst, and to her nephews and nieces, and the residue to her sister, Lady Emily Charlotte Ponsonby.

The will and codicil, both dated Sept. 12 last, of Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., late of Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, who died on the 8th ult., were proved on the 13th inst. by Augustus Frederick Leeds and George Fydeall Rowley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives an annuity of £50 to his gamekeeper, Charles Bullock, and charges the same upon his estates in the Isle of Wight; and, subject thereto, he devises all his real, copyhold, and leasehold estates to the use of his wife, Dame Louisa Oglander, for life, with remainder as to his estates in the Isle of Wight to John Glynn, and the rest of his real estate to Captain Robert O'Brien Fitzroy. His personal estate, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, testator bequeaths to George Fydeall Rowley.

The will, dated March 11, 1873, of Stephen Walters, formerly of No. 36, Basinghall-street, and of No. 3, Finsbury-circus, but late of The Oaklands, Reigate, Surrey, who died on the 26th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Mary Ann Walters, the widow; Laundry Walters, the son; and Miss Annie Walters, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths, among other legacies, £100 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society; and £50 each to the Cottage Hospital, Reigate, and Redhill, and the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill. The life interest in the residue is divided, in certain proportions, between his wife and two children, and subsequently the capital is to go, as to four ninths, to the children of his daughter, and five ninths to the children of his son, as they may appoint.

The will, dated Nov. 7, 1873, of William Blowers Bliss, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, retired Judge of the Supreme Court, who died on March 16 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by the Rev. William Blowers Bliss, the Rev. John Worthington Bliss, and Lewis Hill Bliss, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths 4000 dollars to the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, to aid in building a cathedral in Halifax; 2000 dollars to the Church endowment fund of the province of Halifax; to his wife a legacy of 40,000 dollars absolutely, and his residence, with the furniture and the income of the residue of his property for life. There are legacies to the children and others, and at the death of testator's widow the said residue is to be divided between his six children.

The will, dated Nov. 29, 1870, of Charles Williams, late of No. 223, Oxford-street, and of No. 154, Adelaide-road, Hampstead, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by Henry Richard Williams, the brother, Hannah Williams, the widow, George Baxter Smith and Charles Rogers, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution and the Silver Trade Pension Society; to his wife, the furniture, effects, and £3000, and the income of the residue for life, and at her death to his sister, Rosetta Williams, for life.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved, viz.:—Thomas Barker, late of Rosella House, North Shields, under £120,000; John Frost, late of Teddington, under £30,000; Miss Pentecost Milner, late of No. 22, Hyde Park-place, under £35,000; Mrs. Sarah Marshall, late of Broadwater, near Godalming, under £38,000; and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Edward Thornton Wodehouse, under £40,000.

A meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Sir Bartle Frere, who presided, and Sir T. Fowell Buxton delivered earnest addresses upon the subject of the prevalence of slavery in Africa, the Fiji Islands, and elsewhere, and resolutions relating to the suppression of the slave trade and the future action of the society were adopted.

The holiday-making which, more than ever, has become the principal characteristic of Whit Monday in London, was sadly interfered with by a thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain. In the afternoon the return trains were crowded with half-drowned excursionists, only too glad to get home. The festivities at Richmond in honour of the Old Fellows' Annual Movable Committee were marred by the unfavourable weather, but it was fine in the evening for the fireworks. The visitors to the Crystal Palace numbered about 47,000; to the International Exhibition and the Horticultural Gardens, 10,117; to the Zoological Society's Gardens, 19,872. The museums in Museum and South Kensington and the National Gallery were crowded as usual, and 17,302 persons visited the aquarium at Brighton.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**. It will positively restore every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not diseased. Certificates from Dr. Vermaun on every bottle, with full particulars.
This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, encrusting dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition. It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily application of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.
It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair.
It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 6d. per bottle, to any part of England.—Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 422, Oxford-street, London.

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Sold by Rows and Co., Bangor.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents Dandruff.

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Restores the Colour of the Hair.

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Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Will Cause Luxuriant Growth.

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Sold by W. A. Howard, Balise, Honduras.

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Causes Luxuriant Growth.

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Sold by most Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers.

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has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair-dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most famous sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** will renew their vitality, and new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial from Dr. Vermaun, Ph.D.:

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(Signed) "FRED. VERMAUN."
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THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And pleases each one's fancy?
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And Nature's gift enhances?
What gives a bright and beautiful gloss,
And what may each reviewer?
"That quite surpasses all I have reviewed!"
Of **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!**
What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it free from dandruff too,
And healthy in its growing?
What does such wonders? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That none can equal or approach!"
Of **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!**
What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright halo beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives protection in stress?
Why, what says each reviewer?
"The choicest preparation is
The **MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!**"
What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so delightful?
Because, to speak the honest truth,
It is only just and right!
What say the people and the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That most superb for ladies' use
Is the **MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!**"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hair can first come to start around the margin of the bald spot, near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with water, and the hair combed occasionally. The hair may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying this hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and, in cases where the hair begins to fall, a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth.
"The Mexican Hair Renewer" may be procured of any first-class Perfumer, Chemist, or Dealer in Toilet Articles throughout the Kingdom, at 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not the preparation in stock, and recommends something else, be careful of it; it will not be deceived. In case he will not procure it for you, it will be sent free of freight upon receipt of 6d. to any part of England.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 422, Oxford-street, London.

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Sold by Carmichael and Co., Brisbane.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
Sold by M. Swann, Rue Castiglione, Paris.

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Grey, who have depaired of a restoration of the beauty of this wonderful natural ornament, will be surprised at the beneficial effect procured by a few applications of **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**. The vital force of the organs on which the hair depends will be re-established, and the growth present the luxuriance and colour of youth. When the hair begins to come out on combing it is a few applications will arrest it.
"The Mexican Hair Renewer" should always be used on the first appearance of dandruff, for it keeps the head clean and cool. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is colourless, pleasantly perfumed, and restores the hair soft, pliant, and luxuriant. It gives the hair that peculiar richness and colour so essential to the toilet.
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FURNITURE. MAPLE and CO.
FURNITURE. MAPLE and CO.

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and Fashionable Material in London; some new and exclusive designs just received; not to be obtained elsewhere. Those who study taste should see these Goods before ordering.
Patterns sent into the country on receiving a description of what is likely to be required.—MAPLE and CO.

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Any length cut from all Silks, Velvets, Satins, Woolens, and Fancy Materials.

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Half a Guinea for a Silk Dress.
BLACK SILKS .. Imperial marks .. 4s. 11d.
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IMPORTANT PURCHASE of LYONS
14 YARDS RICH GEORGE CHAIN, in all the newest READERS,
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BLACK SILKS, 14 yards,
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The demand for these Silks continues unabated. I have just completed the largest purchases ever made by one firm, viz. 70,000 yards at 1s. 11d. per yard.
40,000 2s. 4d.
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There are more than 100 colourings of each of the above pieces.

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This announcement may sound fabulous to many, but is nevertheless a fact. An extraordinary purchase of Black and White Striped Japanese Silk, at 10 1/2 pence per yard, by Mr. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

H.E.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
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ALPAUAS
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This famous Alpaua, which has obtained a world-wide renown for its perfection of finish, the surface always looking bright and silky, the texture soft and pliant, and the colouring so judiciously chosen as to be whichever way it is held, is pronounced by competent judges to be simply the most perfect Alpaua ever made. The Alpaua, as worn by the Princess of Wales, is of a rich, deep, velvety blue, with a fine, delicate, and sparkling pattern of gold and silver. The Alpaua, as worn by the Princess of Wales, is of a rich, deep, velvety blue, with a fine, delicate, and sparkling pattern of gold and silver. The Alpaua, as worn by the Princess of Wales, is of a rich, deep, velvety blue, with a fine, delicate, and sparkling pattern of gold and silver.

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Extremely pretty and simple in design, for New Spring Dresses. The quality of this material is very superior, and will give unlimited satisfaction to every purchaser. A splendid assortment. Novel colourings. Twelve different shades in Grey alone. 22s. 6d. 10 yards, 27 in. wide; or 2s. 11d. per yard.

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are the same in appearance as those first introduced, but considerably lighter in weight and better adapted for Spring Wear, and are much cheaper on that account. Hompsons continue to be much patronised, and will undoubtedly hold their place in public favour. In native colourings only, entirely free from dye of any kind. 22s. 6d. 10 yards, 27 in. wide; or 2s. 11d. per yard.

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These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Medals, Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.

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all exposed to the sun and dust will find the application of ROWLAND'S KALYDOE both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolourations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 6d. and 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

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indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLAND'S OQUOTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of insipid decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 3s. 9d. per Box. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

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If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**. It will positively restore every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not diseased. Certificates from Dr. Vermaun on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 422, Oxford-street, London.

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Through all my travels I have established me more than seeing the beauty of the harem smoking the Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet, aromatic Lounge or Pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these Breath Lounges but once in Europe, and that was at Piana and Lavin's shop in Bond-street.—Lady W. Montague.
Ladies who admire a "Breath of Flowers" should take one of these Pastils night and morning. 2s. boxes; by post, 2s. 3d.

ANTI-MOTH DUST.—Ladies can preserve
their FURS, Sealings, and Winter Cloths generally from the ravages of moth by dredging with PIERRE and LUBIN'S ANTI-MOTH DUST. Quarter-pound packets, 1s.; free by post, 1s. 6d., may be ordered from the trade generally, and in particular at Piana and Lavin's, 5, New Bond-street, London.

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INDIGESTION.
The Medical Profession adopt
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Sold as Wine, in bottles, from 2s. 6d. per bottle, from 1s. 6d.; Globules, in bottles, from 2s. 6d.; and as Powder, in 1-oz. bottles, at 6s. each, by all Chemists and the Manufacturers, Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton-row, W.C. London.
See Name on Label.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

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THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS

of all kinds.

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stands pre-eminent.

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

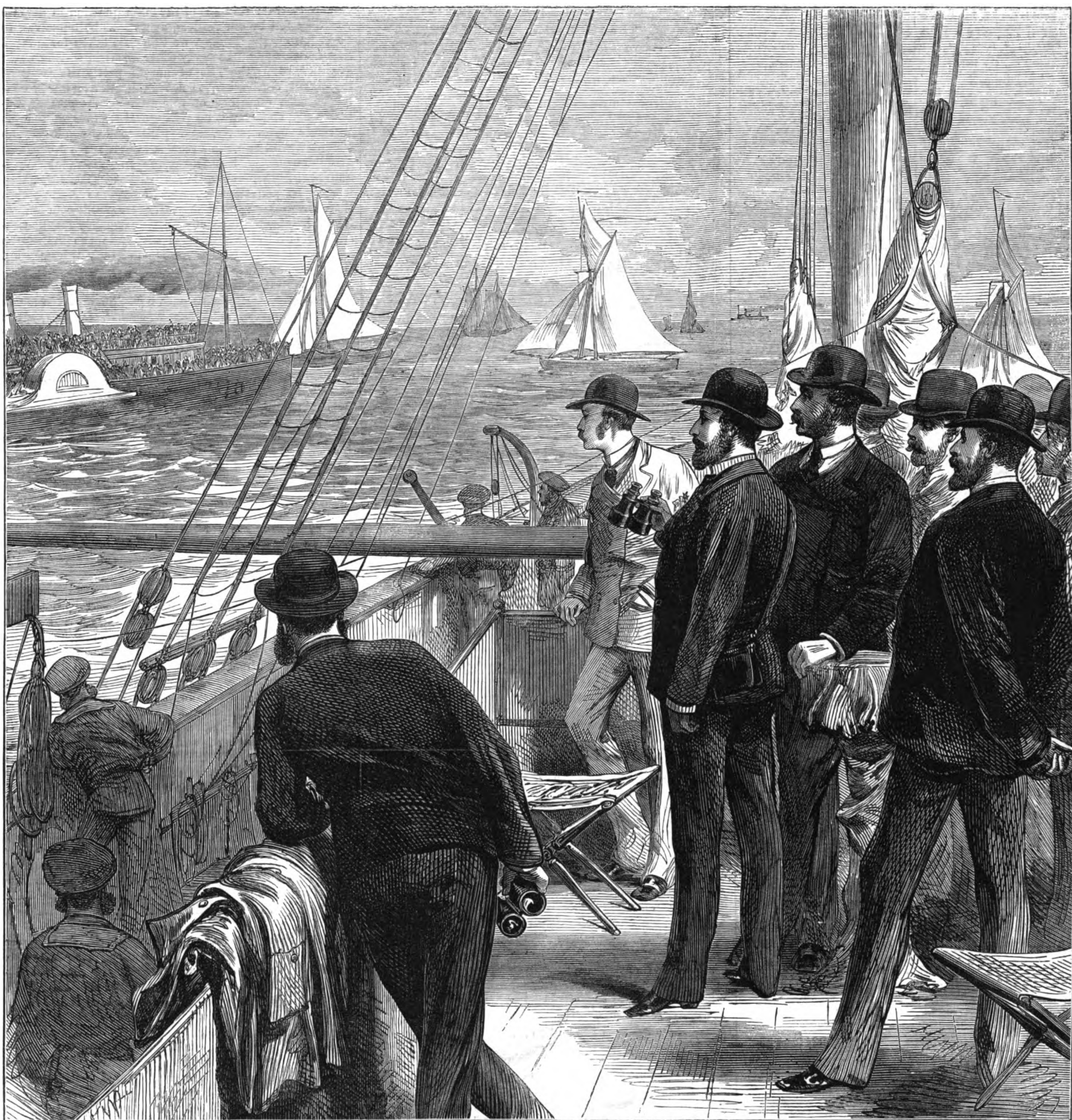


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1815.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1874.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH: YACHTS ROUNDING THE CLUB STEAMER.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., the Countess of Ichester, of a son and heir.
On the 31st ult., at 28, Dover-street, Lady Albert L. Gower, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Bath House, Piccadilly, Lady Ashburton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. Robert John Harrison to Charlotte Henrietta, third daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery.
On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary Magdalene's, Paddington, Arthur Donnithorne, Esq., late 17th Lancers, to Aeddian, youngest daughter of the Hon. Robert Arthur Arundell.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at Florence, the wife of Dr. W. Wilson, F.R.C.P. London, and daughter of the late Lord Wood, of Edinburgh.
On the 2nd inst., at Worthing, Sussex, Ellen Jane, Dowager Marchioness of Anglesey, in her 44th year.
On the 1st inst., at Milton Constable, Norfolk, Frances Diana, widow of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Delaval Loftus, Baron Hastings, aged 44.
On the 25th ult., Lilla Mary, the loving and affectionate daughter of Dr. Verity, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, and the dearly beloved niece of Major Harman, Bath, aged 27.
On the 2nd inst., at Tulse-hill, Surrey, Mary Ann, widow of the late William Wesley Jenkins, in her 73rd year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.

SUNDAY, JUNE 7.		WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.	
First Sunday after Trinity.		Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2.	
Moon's last quarter, 1.18 p.m.		Royal Thames Yacht Club's schooner-match.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.		Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	
the Rev. J. H. Coward, 3.15 p.m.		British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. W. Henfrey on the National Flags of the Commonwealth, 1849-61).	
the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Cloughton, 7 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.		New Philharmonic Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.		Geological Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Whitaker, Prestwich, Maskelyne, and Hulke).	
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Gordon, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burdon on Divinity).	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson; 3 p.m., the Rev. Henry Wace, fifth Boyle Lecture.		Royal Asylum of St. Anne's, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of Carlisle in the chair).	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Robert Gregory, Canon of St. Paul's; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Baker.		Royal Geographical Society, the president's soirée, Willis's Rooms.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Alfred Anger, Reader at the Temple; 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Trevor Kenyon, Rector of Malpas, Cheshire.		King's College, anniversary festival at the college, 6.45 p.m.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.		State concert at Buckingham Palace.	
		Royal Yacht Club, schooner and yawl matches.	
		Lord Mayor's banquet to the Judges.	
MONDAY, JUNE 8.		THURSDAY, JUNE 11.	
Adult Orphan Institution (for governesses), Regent's Park, general meeting, 2.30 p.m.		St. Barnabas, apostle and martyr.	
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burdon on Divinity).		Westminster Abbey, choral festival for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 7 p.m. (the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madagascar).	
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain J. P. Morgan on Breach-Loading and Muzzle-Loading Systems for Guns).		Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music).	
Governesses' Home, ball, Hanover-square Rooms.		Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.	
Yorkshire Society, ball, Willis's Rooms.		Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.	
		Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, general meeting.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 9.		FRIDAY, JUNE 12.	
Levé by the Duke of Cambridge, Horse Guards, 1 p.m.		Trinity Term ends.	
Winchester Races.		Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley's lecture).	
Crystal Palace Annual Dog Show (four days).		Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music).	
Musical Union, 3.30 p.m.		Architectural Association, 7 p.m. (Mr. F. C. Penrose on the Influence of the Italian Cinque Cento).	
London Diocesan Home Mission, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).		Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burdon on Divinity).		Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on the Discovery of Stone Implements in Egypt; Professor Owen on Egyptian Ethnology; Papers by Dr. E. Schuyler and Mr. R. Dunn).		Royal United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Col. Evelyn Wood on the Ashantee Expedition of 1873-4).	
Royal Botanic Society, close of American exhibition.		Royal London Club, schooner and yawl matches.	
Royal General Theatrical Fund, annual festival, Freemasons' Tavern, 6 p.m.			
News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, annual meeting.		SATURDAY, JUNE 13.	
Temple Club, cutter-match.		Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	
Corinthian Yacht Club, matches.		Physical Society, 3 p.m.	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	
		Royal Alfred Yacht Club, 20-ton Corinthian match.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 12' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF										WIND.	General Direction.	Amount of Rain in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 a.m.
	Barometer reduced to 32° F.	Thermometer at 5 a.m.	Thermometer at 9 a.m.	Thermometer at 1 p.m.	Thermometer at 5 p.m.	Thermometer at 9 p.m.	Thermometer at 11 p.m.	Minimum at 10 p.m.	Maximum at 10 a.m.	Mean at 10 a.m.				
May 27	29.986	59.5	49.5	71.0	61.0	46.0	72.3	46.0	72.3	61.0	E. W.	193	1.00	1.00
28	29.999	60.2	51.0	78.0	61.0	53.1	68.5	53.1	68.5	61.0	WSW. SW.	235	0.08	0.08
29	29.957	59.3	51.3	76.0	61.0	55.3	66.3	55.3	66.3	61.0	SW.	271	0.00	0.00
30	29.967	59.8	48.4	68.0	61.0	51.0	70.7	51.0	70.7	61.0	SW. S.W.	273	0.00	0.00
31	30.022	59.6	47.2	66.0	61.0	49.0	71.7	49.0	71.7	61.0	SW.	345	0.00	0.00
1	30.112	60.8	52.4	75.0	61.0	52.7	71.5	52.7	71.5	61.0	SW.	210	0.00	0.00
2	29.940	60.0	54.0	67.0	61.0	52.1	73.8	52.1	73.8	61.0	SW. E. S.W.	234	1.01	1.01

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.012	30.006	29.994	29.984	29.979	29.974	29.963
Temperature of Air	62.7	63.3	63.3	61.3	61.3	64.1	71.9
Temperature of Evaporation	57.6	57.2	57.7	54.7	55.2	59.0	63.9
Direction of Wind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
6 40 7 10	6 40 7 10	6 40 7 10	6 40 7 10	6 40 7 10	6 40 7 10	6 40 7 10

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The Special LOAN EXHIBITION OF ENAMELS ON METAL of all Countries and Periods is now OPEN. Admission to the Museum—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.; Free; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from Ten a.m. till Six p.m., on payment of Sixpence each person. By order.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—SPECIAL EVENING FETE and EXHIBITION OF FLORAL TABLE DECORATIONS, &c. Schedule of Prices are now ready. Special Tickets are necessary; these can only be obtained on vouchers signed by Fellows of the Society, price 5s. each; or, on the day of the Fete, 10s. each. Ticket Office at the Gardens.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. AGES AGO (last representation), A DAY IN TOWN, and HE'S COMING! by F. C. BURMAN; Music by German Reed. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place Oxford-circuit. Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.—Third appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson. THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JUNE 6. FAUST—Faust, Signor Campanini; Mephistopheles, Signor Rota; Valentine, Signor de Reschi; Wagner, Signor Casaboni; Maria, Mdle. Bauermeister; Siebel, Mdle. Justine Macrivi (her first appearance this season); and Margherita, Madame Christine Nilsson (her third appearance this season). Debut of Signor Giliardi. MONDAY, JUNE 8. RIGOLETTO—Il Duca, Signor Giliardi (his first appearance in this country); Rigoletto, Signor Galassi; Sparafucile, Signor Costa; Monterona, Signor Campobello; Marullo, Signor Zeboli; Borna, Signor Rinaldini; Ceprano, Signor Casaboni; Usciere, Signor Maretti; La Contessa, Mdle. Plomenna; Giovanna, Mdle. Bauermeister; Maddalena, Madame Trebelli; and Gilda, Mdle. Rinaldini. Will shortly be produced, for the first time on any stage, a Grand Opera, entitled IL TALISMANO, with entirely new scenery, dresses, decorations, and appointments, having been many months in preparation. Principal characters by Signor Campanini, Signor Rota, Signor Casaboni; Mdle. Marie Rose and Madame Christine Nilsson. Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA. Doors open at 8; the Opera to commence at 8.30. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Bailey, at the Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, which is open daily from 10 to 6.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—The FIRST GRAND OPERA CONCERT this season will take place THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 6. To commence at Three o'clock. Supported by the principal Artists and full Orchestra of her Majesty's Opera. Single Admissions—Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Seats, 3s. 6d.; Upper Orchestra, 1s. 6d.; Organ Gallery, 2s. Tickets at all the principal Libraries.

MUSICAL UNION.—SARASATE and JAEHL, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, at Three o'clock.—Quartet in D, Mozart; Trio in D Minor, Mendelssohn; Quintet in C, Beethoven; Violin solos; Sarasa, from Paris; Piano solos, Chopin, Heller, and Jaell. Tickets, 7s. 6d., to be had of Cramer, Lucas, and Austin. Visitors can pay at St. James's Hall, Regent-street. Prof. ELLA, Director.

MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF will give her SECOND and LAST PIANO-FORTE RECITAL at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, at Three o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Mr. George Dobby, 52, New Bond-street; the usual Ticket Agents; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10. Full particulars will be duly announced.

FLORAL HALL.—MR. KUHE'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 15.—Madame Adeline Fatti, Marimon, Altani, and all the principal Artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Piano, Mdle. Marie Krebs and Mr. Kuhe; Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening at Eight, MONT BLANC, with all its brilliant scenery and picturesque effects.—Mons. Backhouse, Kendal, Toppin, Tickle, Jerald, Bucktona, Jern. Rogers, Clark; Madames Chipendale, Roselle. With GOOD FOR NOTHING and TURNING THE TABLES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MR. HENRY IRVING as CHARLES I.—Representation, for a limited number of nights, of W. G. Wills's noble poetic play.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, CHARLES I.—Messrs. Henry Irving, John Clayton, Conway, Carter, Beveridge; Miss G. Pauncefote and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 7.30, with THE DUMB BELLE.—Mr. H. B. Conway. Concluding, at 10.30, with A REGULAR PIT.—Mr. John Clayton. Box-offices open Ten till Five. Sole Leases and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. MONDAY, JUNE 22, reproduction of EUGENE ARAM for a few nights only.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Spiders and Ponds, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY; at 8.30, AN AMERICAN LADY. Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10.15, NORMANDY PIPPIER. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and Richard Douglas. The Theatre has been positively last week. Powerful and attractive Programme. Mr. and Mrs. Billington, the favourite Adelphi artists, accompanied by Miss Ellen Meyrick, who will appear nightly in the celebrated Dramas STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and ROUGH AND READY. Two great Dramas each Evening.

MDLE. AGAR.—Will appear shortly, Mdle. Agar, of the Comédie Française, with a company of artists of the Comédie Française and theatre of the Opéra, from Paris. Box-offices open Ten till Five. Sole Leases and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. MONDAY, JUNE 22, reproduction of EUGENE ARAM for a few nights only.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHŒUR DES CUISINIERS. An entirely new and original musical bouffonade, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. Every Night at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fautouille, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d. and £2 1s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' New Programme, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated Every Night, at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

HORSE SHOW, AGRI-CULTURAL HALL, Islington.

HORSE SHOW, ENTRANCE, ISLINGTON-GREEN.

HORSE SHOW, OPENS JUNE 6, Admission, 2s. 6d.

HORSE SHOW, JUNE 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Admission, 1s.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.

The Show opens SATURDAY, JUNE 6. Admission, Half a Crown. Hunters, Riding Horses, and Roadster Stallions judged. Monday, Admission, One Shilling. Single Harness Phaeton Pair, Cobs and Ponies, Single Harness and Pairs, Tandems, and Four-in-Hands judged. Paired Fries Horses in the Afternoon. Tuesday, Polo Ponies judged. After Monday a daily Parade of Fries Horses. Every Morning Horses shown to purchasers. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Four Sets of Leaping Fries awarded. By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 52, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SEVENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

THE QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY.—A Collection of TWENTY PORTRAITS, including those of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by Address Card.

ON VIEW, NEW PORTRAIT OF H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES.—Her Royal Highness has been pleased to command that the Portrait be Engraved as a Frontispiece to "The Book of Beauty." All the Portraits of the Peersesses to be included in this Work are to be seen at DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by Address Card.

SYDNEY HERBERT'S PICTURE OF THE SIMPLON PASS now ON VIEW at Messrs. HENNAH and KENT'S, 106, King's-road, Brighton. Admission on presentation of Address Card.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including the whole of Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874. NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MR. DESANGES' GREAT PICTURE OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY and THE BLACK WATCH FIGHTING IN THE FOREST OF ASHANTI. Also, Large Collection of Ashanti Curiosities. WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET. Open from Ten till Four. Admission, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1874.

"Sir," said Mr. Disraeli, on Tuesday afternoon, addressing the Speaker of the House of Commons, "I observe that there is nothing on the paper of the House for tomorrow. I therefore beg to move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn until Thursday next." Such was the form in which the present leader of the House proposed to drop out of the range of Parliamentary business the

Derby Day. It was characteristic of the mover. The thing having to be done in conformity with a long series of precedents, but being regarded by many as open to various objections, Mr. Disraeli assigned for a motive what, however true in fact, was worthless as a reason. No doubt the notice-paper of the House of Commons for Wednesday last was a blank; but it was so simply because every member of the House was well aware that it has long been the practice of the Legislature to adjourn over that day for the sake of giving to its members the opportunity of being present at the Epsom Downs to witness the great horse-race of the year without exposing himself to the charge of neglecting public business for the sake of private pleasure. Mr. Disraeli, we think, gained nothing by throwing a veil of silence over the true reason for the adjournment. Nobody in the House misunderstood him; nobody out of the House would fail to penetrate, we might almost say, "the open secret" of the motion. Everybody knew that the race for the Derby Stakes at Epsom was the real explanation of the Wednesday's holiday; and it would have been preferable, we think, if not in the terms of the motion, at any rate in the speech by which it was introduced, frankly to avow the ground upon which the House of Commons usually adjourns over the Derby Day.

We decline giving any opinion either for or against what Lord Palmerston, with classical picturesqueness of phrase, once designated our Isthmian games. Any discussion in these columns of the main question in dispute would be felt by our readers, as well as by ourselves, to be inappropriate. It may, we think, be taken for granted that horse-racing, like many other forms in which certain qualities, partly the gift of nature, partly the result of intelligent cultivation, is not in itself necessarily connected with questions of morality. Some persons, undoubtedly, condemn it on puritanical grounds, and might therefore consistently, and perhaps do, condemn the competition of ships in a regatta. For all such differences of opinion charity should make an ample allowance. Without venturing to pronounce between the dissentient parties, it may be permitted us, nevertheless, to remark that there has grown up round almost every public competitive trial a habit—the force of which is extremely insidious—and the effect of which upon society in the metropolis and in most of our large towns is powerfully demoralising. Gambling appears to be one of the inevitable concomitants of social luxury; and, unfortunately, it spreads from class to class with a certainty that appears to be irresistible, and, like a canker, eats away the healthiest elements of English character. This contagious mania—for we can describe it in no milder terms—has made and is making frightful progress amongst us, and by its wide spread over the surface of society is rapidly perverting right principles of action, and largely effacing the best features of our common manhood. What used to be an individual misfortune has now become a kind of epidemic. The taint extends itself in every direction, and, unless it can be stayed by the counteractive of high and energetic moral character and example, threatens to deteriorate the very staple of national virtue.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Derby Day at Epsom has for many years past attracted to itself an abnormal amount of the evil we have just attempted to describe. We state it simply as a fact—we do not attempt to account for it. It constitutes an artificial concentration of those causes and elements which excite and gratify the gambling propensity. There are myriads of our fellow-countrymen who are not in the least disposed to look with an unfavourable eye upon the practice of horse-racing, who, nevertheless, contemplate with something akin to alarm the rapid growth of demoralising influences which commonly attend upon the celebration of "our Isthmian games." Betting has become so popular a vice, has forced its way into so many of what used to be regarded as the sanctuaries of society, and has led by its alluring excitement to so many crimes, that even Parliament has recognised the necessity of interfering with the liberty of the subject for the sake of putting some effectual restrictions upon it. To some extent, its efforts in this direction have been successful. To a considerable extent, as might have been reasonably anticipated, they have failed. The cure, though it may be aided by judicious legislation, will be and must be essentially moral. But this only lends increased weight to the reasons which should move the Legislature to refrain from taking any step calculated to neutralise its own work.

The adjournment of the House of Commons over the Derby Day is, perhaps, one of those customs which would be "more honoured in the breach than the observance." There is no real necessity for it. The House is not called upon either by implication or expressly to interfere in any way with the sports of the people, or to pronounce any formal judgment upon their tendency. We can imagine it reasoning with itself after this fashion:—"It is not for us either to extend or to curtail the liberties of the people in the choice and enjoyment of their pleasures, unless a clear public policy imposes upon us the obligation. Certainly it is not our duty to recognise as a national sport that which is, after all, local and accidental only. Our business and the position in which we have been placed by the constituencies demand

The Extra Supplement.

EXECUTION OF SPANISH PATRIOTS.

"Los Comenores en el Suplicio" is the Spanish title of this picture, by A. Giebert, which refers to a sad incident of three centuries and a half ago, in the early years of the Emperor Charles V., reigning as King of Spain from the death of Ferdinand, in 1516. Charles, though grandson of Ferdinand by the mother's side, was very little of a Spaniard, being son of Archduke Philip of Austria, and born at Ghent. He was crowned Emperor in Germany in 1520, and was engaged during the next year or two in dealing with Luther at Worms and elsewhere. Meanwhile, the Spaniards revolted against the regency of his mother, Joanna, or rather against her foreign courtiers and ministers; and the Comenores, as they called themselves, led by Don Juan de Padilla, maintained a brave struggle for their national liberties. Divided counsels proved their ruin, as is usually the case with a popular faction. After many efforts and exploits, in the provinces of Castile and Leon, they suffered a fatal defeat, at Villalar, April 23, 1521, from the Royal army under the Conde de Haro. The heroic but unfortunate Padilla, with several of his comrades, was beheaded next day at Tordesillas, which is the scene depicted by the artist in this picture. Some interesting particulars may be read in Robertson's history of Charles V., with Padilla's touching and manly letter to his wife, Maria Pacheco, just before his death on the scaffold. Queen Joanna, for her part, went mad, and died in 1537, having kept her husband's coffin in her bed-room forty years.

THE PUNJAB INSTITUTION.

The native association at Lahore, with seventeen affiliated local branch societies, called the Anjuman-i-Punjab, is designed to promote the spread of useful knowledge, and to encourage literary studies and antiquarian researches among the people of all races and religions in that British Indian province. It was founded, in 1865, by Dr. G. W. Leitner, Principal of the Government College at Lahore, which has, since 1870, been connected with a Punjab University, instead of depending on the University of Calcutta. The Prince of Wales, as patron of the Sanscrit Text Society, was an early friend of the Punjab Literary Institution. Its members, of whom there are three hundred at Lahore, have sent to his Royal Highness, by Dr. Leitner, now in London, an address with a report of their progress, to which the Prince has sent an approving answer, as well as to an address from the Punjab University. Dr. Leitner himself has received from the Anjuman-i-Punjab a handsome testimonial gift, which they petitioned Government to allow him to accept. It is a massive gold medal, three inches in diameter, set with brilliants, upon which are inscriptions, in Sanscrit and in Arabic, commending him as a true friend, in the first instance, of "the Aryan race," and in the second instance, of "the people of Islam." He is also mentioned as the founder of many institutions, and the author of some ethnological and philological researches on the north-west frontier of India. These have lately been communicated, in part, to several of the learned societies in London; and we have noticed his very interesting collections now open to view in the upper gallery of the Royal Albert Hall, at the International Exhibition of the present year. They comprise sculptures, especially illustrative of the Greek influence upon Indian sacred art from the conquests of Alexander; Bactrian and other ancient coins; beautiful manuscripts in different Asiatic languages; articles of costume, furniture, and instruments of the obscure mountaineer nations; Himalayan plants, insects, and minerals; and an educational collection. At the Vienna Great Exhibition of last year, where some of these collections were shown, Dr. Leitner, who already wears the hereditary Austrian dignity of the Iron Crown, was rewarded with the grand diploma of honour in Group 26, "Education, Instruction, and Culture," the only such diploma, upon that ground, bestowed on a British exhibitor. The north-western province of our Indian empire, and the adjacent countries beyond its frontier, afford peculiar inducements to the scientific pursuit of important researches in the history of mankind.

THE YELLOWSTONE LAKE REGION.

At the base of the Rocky Mountains, half way between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and at two thirds of the space from the Atlantic to the western ocean shore of North America, is a natural wonderland. It is a volcanic region of boiling springs and silicious incrustations, similar to those around Lake Taupo, in New Zealand, and far exceeding the more familiar examples in Iceland. The Yellowstone lake and river, flowing into the Upper Missouri, have given their name to that upland district, which is part of Wyoming Territory, on the border of Montana. By the exertions mainly of the Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, the means were obtained of surveying and making known this extraordinary region. The United States Congress, by an Act passed in March, 1872, ordained that the whole tract of unoccupied land, measuring fifty-five miles by sixty-five miles, should be for ever preserved as a National Park for public enjoyment and the scientific study of its phenomena. It is distant nearly 2300 miles from New York and 300 miles from the nearest railroad, but will soon be found or made tolerably accessible. Meantime, we have just heard that a surveying expedition returned to Bozeman, Montana, on the 13th ult., in a battered and exhausted state, having been harassed on its march by the Indians, with whom its escort fought several battles. A small book describing the "Wonders of the Yellowstone Region," written by Mr. James Richardson, was lately published by Messrs. Blackie and Son. We are indebted to Mr. Sergeant Sleigh, who has travelled in that part of North America, for the use of some finely-executed photographs, taken under the direction of Professor F. V. Hayden, the official geologist in charge of the Government expedition three years ago. A set of these photographs was presented by the United States Government to Mr. Sergeant Sleigh. Two of them are copied for our illustrations. One represents the "Mammoth Hot Springs" of Gardiner's River. The white silicious deposit here covers the side of the mountain for a length of one mile, and to the height of nearly 1000 ft.; it forms successive terraces, in which basins are hollowed out by the water falling from above. The second view is that of Upper Firehole Basin, from the crater of "Old Faithful," a hot spring so called because of its regular action, ever once in sixty-five minutes. It throws, by successive impulses, a column of water 6 ft. in diameter to the height of 160 ft., continuing twelve minutes. The silicious deposits here are of marvellous beauty.

The people of Paisley had a general holiday on Wednesday to celebrate the centenary of Robert Tannahill, who is held by them to be the greatest song writer of Scotland after Burns.

from us that we should proceed with the work before us from day to day without reference to the holidays which the public, in certain districts, may choose to take for themselves. It is not expedient that we should crown, or even seem to crown, with a national sanction what has no pretension to be more than a metropolitan fête. We are engaged in trying to restrain within the narrowest limits possible facilities for gambling; we are very well aware that nowhere do those facilities more abound, nowhere are they made more available, than on the Epsom Race-Course on Derby Day. Is it consistent, is it prudent, is it politic, that we should go out of our way to give an impetus to what at best is proved by experience to increase enormously the vice which we are otherwise striving to abate? May we not by our example, as an Estate of the Realm, cast some contempt upon the enactments we have placed upon the statute-book? We do not think that the House of Commons would have ill consulted its own dignity by taking such thoughts as these into its consideration. Of course, every member of the House would be at liberty to gratify his own taste. Those who wished to go to the race might have gone; those who did not wish to do so might have remained. But in that case there would have been no break in the continuity of public business, and there would have been no seeming sanction given to the habit which the House itself is endeavouring to repress. We apprehend that the moral effect of making the Derby Day, such as it is, a quasi national holiday, by the customary adjournment over it of the House of Commons, is not precisely that which the Legislature desires.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty receives very favourable accounts of Princess Louis of Hesse and the infant Princess.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was present, on Thursday week, at the funeral of Peter Farquharson, one of the oldest of her Majesty's servants on the Balmoral estate, where he has faithfully discharged the duties of keeper for twenty-seven years.

The servants' ball in celebration of her Majesty's birthday took place on the following day. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the ladies and gentlemen of the household, and the Rev. A. Campbell of Crathie were present.

The Queen and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Charteris, Professor of Biblical Criticism of Edinburgh University, officiated.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales took leave of her Majesty on Monday and left the castle for London.

The Queen has taken her usual daily drives. Miss Macgregor, the Rev. Dr. Charteris, and the Rev. A. Campbell have dined with her Majesty.

Lord Malmesbury is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen; Lord John Manners, who was officiating, having been summoned to London, in consequence of the illness of Lord George Manners, M.P. Viscount Torrington has left the castle.

The Queen was represented at the funeral of M. Van de Weyer by Sir T. M. Biddulph. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian were among the mourners, the Prince of Wales placing a wreath upon the coffin. Wreaths were sent by the Queen and the several members of the Royal family, which were also placed upon the coffin.

The Queen's wedding gift to Mdlla. Ralouka Musurus, second daughter of Musurus Pasha, was a valuable cashmere shawl; that of the Prince and Princess of Wales a gold bracelet set with pearls and brilliants; and that of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Duke of Connaught a brooch and earrings of pink coral and gold.

A Levée was held, by command of the Queen, on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique were in attendance, and various foreigners of distinction were presented. In the general circle the presentations numbered about 350.

A state concert will be given, on Wednesday next, at Buckingham Palace.

The last state ball of the season will take place on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present on Saturday last at the guard-mounting parade at the Horse Guards, in celebration of the Queen's birthday. The Princess of Wales, with Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, and the Duchess of Edinburgh, witnessed the ceremony from the Horse Guards. The Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duchess of Teck visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince dined with the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, at his official residence in Downing-street, and was afterwards present at a reception held by the Countess of Derby at the Foreign Office. The Princess and the Duchess of Edinburgh went to Her Majesty's Opera. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) on Monday evening. The Duke of Connaught was present. On Tuesday Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, arrived at Marlborough House from visiting the Queen at Balmoral Castle. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess. The Prince dined with the Duke of Cambridge and the officers of the 1st or Grenadier Guards' Club, at their annual dinner, Willis's Rooms. Wednesday was the ninth anniversary of the birthday of Prince George of Wales. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, went to Epsom Races. The Princess and the Duchess of Edinburgh drove out. The Prince has sent a donation of 25 guineas towards the building fund of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, of which institution his Royal Highness is the patron. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Princess Stourdzha has left the Alexandra Hotel for Paris. The American Minister has arrived in town from America. The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have returned to Cleveland House.

Ministerial banquets were given on Saturday last in celebration of the Queen's birthday by the Premier, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, Earl Beauchamp, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Bradford, Sir Richard Baggallay, M.P., and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. The Countess of Derby had a brilliant reception at the Foreign Office.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of York, the French Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarrett, the Earl and Countess of Carysfort, Earl and Countess Delaware, the Countess of Newburgh, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Wolverton, Lord Kesteven, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lady Sutton, the Hon. Sir Balfour and Lady Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hibbert, Mrs. Ward Hunt, and Mrs. Grisewood.

THE PRINCE OF WALES YACHTING.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club has the Prince of Wales for its Commodore, and his Royal Highness was on board Vice-Commodore Lord Alfred Paget's steam-yacht, the Cecil, to see the first club match of the season, below Gravesend, on Monday week. The competing yachts that sailed were three of the first class—namely, Count Bathynany's Kriemhilda, Mr. W. P. Miller's Vanguard, and Mr. T. Broadwood's Arethusa; and four of the second—Lord Ailsa's Bloodhound, Mr. Macmaster's Myosotis, Major Ewing's Norman, and Mr. E. Fox's Eveleen. The Prince and many other gentlemen went down to Gravesend by special train, and there embarked about eleven o'clock. The rear-commodore, Mr. Brassey, M.P., and Mr. Mellis, and others of the committee, were on board a hired steamer. When the yachts started there was a shower and alight thunderstorm, but the day's weather in general was fine, with a nice E.S.E. breeze. The course was round the Mouse Light and back, which was finished at six o'clock by the leading yacht, the Arethusa, winning the £100 prize in the first class. In the second class, the Bloodhound won the £60 and the Norman won the £30 prize. The Prince of Wales, with Lord Alfred Paget, landed at the Gravesend Town Pier, and returned by train to London.

THE ASHANTEE WAR EXHIBITION.

The large picture of "Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Black Watch Fighting in the Ashantee Forest," painted by Mr. Louis Desanges for the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, is now sent upon a tour of the provincial towns, beginning with Glasgow next week. With this picture are still exhibited the original sketches made by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, who accompanied the army through the campaign, and is the only Artist that has ever visited the city of Coomassie.

Among those who came to Willis's Rooms to see the picture and sketches last Monday was the only Ashantee to be met in England or Europe—no other than the uncle of King Coffie Calallee. This gentleman, who is an Englishman and Christian by education, is Prince John Anshah, or Ossoo Anshah, son of King Osoo Quamina, who died in 1826, the most powerful and successful of Ashantee monarchs. The readers of our illustrated narrative, "From Cape Coast to Coomassie," published two months ago, will know the chief events of Osoo Quamina's reign—his victorious wars on the Coast, from 1807 to 1824, the defeat he inflicted upon the British Governors, and especially the battle in which Sir Charles MacCarthy was killed. We know more of this Ashantee King than of his predecessors and successors, from the books published by Mr. Bowdich and Mr. Dupuis describing their sojourn as negotiators at his Court. He was succeeded, according to the Ashantee constitutional law, not by his son, but by his brother, Osoo Ockotoo, who was less fortunate in warlike policy, being signally defeated, in 1826, by the British commandant's small forces and native allies.

In 1831, when Mr. George Maclean was President at Cape Coast Castle, a treaty of peace was made, to secure which the Ashantee King delivered to us as hostages for ten years two young Princes of his family—namely, his son, Quantibissah, and his nephew, Anshah. The Wesleyan Missionary Society undertook the care of their education; the two boys were brought to England, baptised William and John, and taught like English boys in a school at Clapham. They were kindly noticed by many persons of rank and influence, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Sir Robert Inglis, and the late Sir T. F. Buxton, as well as merchants and politicians interested in West Africa.

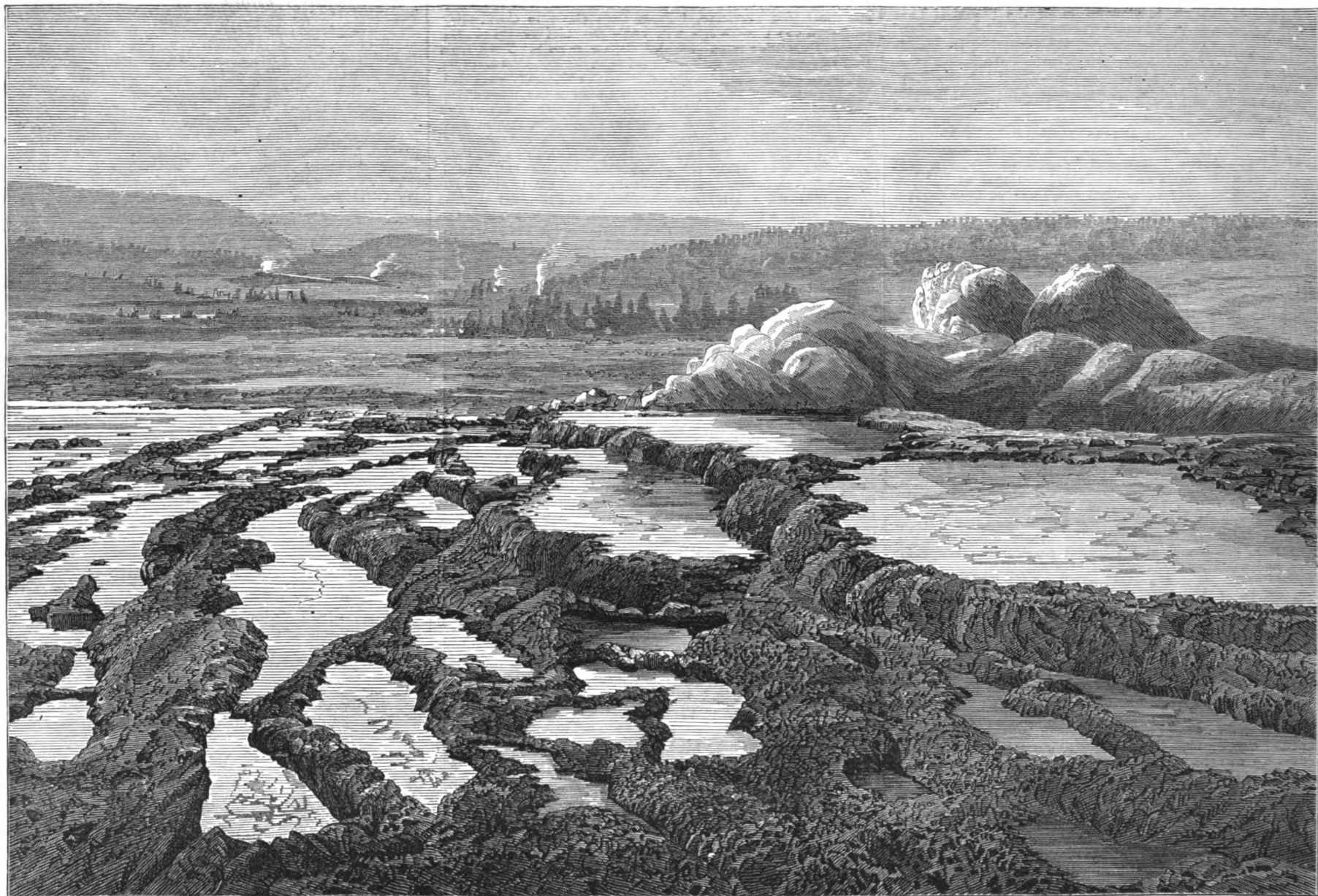
In 1841, the ten years having expired, Prince William Quantibissah and Prince John Anshah returned to their native country. They were in the Niger Expedition. Accompanied by two Wesleyan missionaries, the Rev. W. Freeman and the Rev. J. Brooking, they went up to Coomassie; and there Prince William Quantibissah died, many years ago. King Ockotoo was succeeded by King Quaco Duah, in 1833, and he by another; but the present King, "Monday" Calallee, is nephew to Prince John Anshah. It may readily be conceived that the position of Prince John Anshah, while he resided at the Ashantee capital, was a difficult one; and his endeavours, upon some occasions, to serve the cause of peace, and thereby to serve the interests of both Governments, and of the Ashantees, the Asins, and the Fantees, brought upon him the ill-will of conflicting parties. He latterly dwelt at Cape Coast Castle, receiving in his house there, upon occasion, well-disposed Ashantee visitors, while he was engaged in efforts to procure the release of the German Basle missionaries kidnapped on the Volta in 1869. Last year, when the Fantees of Cape Coast Castle were thrown into a panic by the terror of the Ashantee invasion, they riotously attacked Anshah's house, murdered five of his friends and servants, and would have taken his life, but that he found shelter in the Castle. The Administrator, Colonel Harley, was unable to protect him, and sent him away to Sierra Leone, whence he has now come to England. He is accompanied from Sierra Leone by the Rev. B. Tregaskis, general superintendent of Wesleyan missions in West Africa.

At the Exhibition of the Ashantee War Picture, on Monday, Prince Anshah came with Mr. Tregaskis, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Green, with whom he is staying. He expressed much interest in the scenes depicted both in Mr. Desanges' painting and in the drawings of Mr. Melton Prior, whose acquaintance he made at Sierra Leone; and he explained to the company a few of the objects in the collection of Ashantee weapons, furniture, utensils, and tools, wearing apparel, ornaments, and fetish talismans. Some of these articles he could recognise as those which he had often seen at Coomassie. He called, the same day, at the establishment of Messrs. R. and S. Garrard, in the Haymarket, to see the collection of gold ornaments and emblems or trophies from King Coffie Calallee's palace.

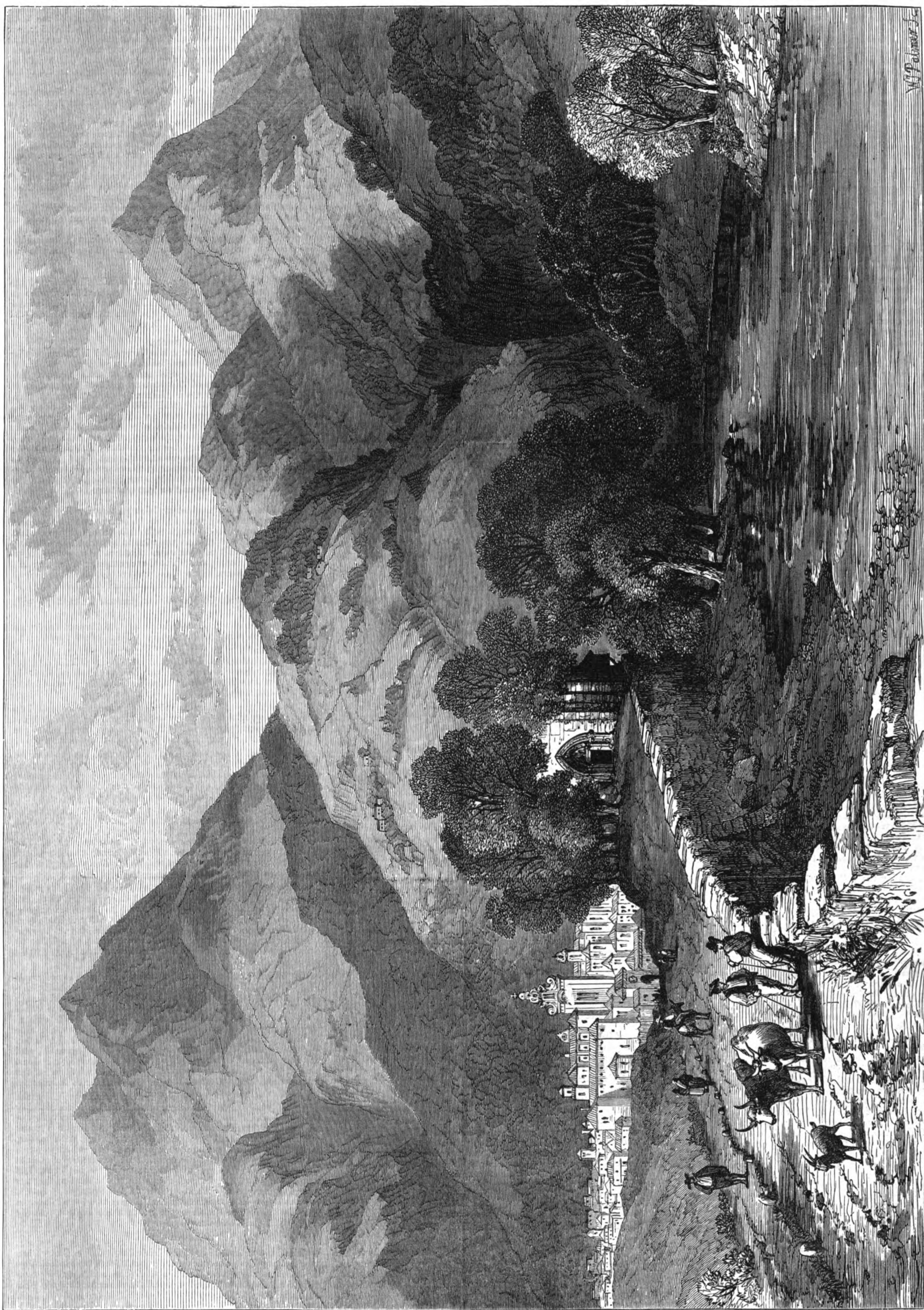
THE YELLOWSTONE LAKE REGION OF NORTH AMERICA.



MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS ON GARDINER'S RIVER.



UPPER FIRE-HOLE, FROM "OLD FAITHFUL."



TOLOSA, BASQUE PROVINCE OF SPAIN.

TOLOSA, BASQUE PROVINCES.

About twenty miles inland from San Sebastian, and upon the railroad an hour's ride after entering Spain from France, is the neat and thriving Basque town of Tolosa, near the confluence of the Azpiros and Oria rivers. It has about eight thousand people, and is the capital of Guipuzcoa. The lofty hills, or rather mountains, of Ernio on the west side, and Loaza on the east, overlook its picturesque valley. The town is of high antiquity, containing the family mansions, or *casas solares*, of many illustrious grandees. One such house at Tolosa claimed the ancestral fame of Domenjou Gonzales, whom our Edward IV. created a Knight of the Garter in 1471. This was a reward for the services of a Basque legion in our Wars of York and Lancaster. Three centuries and a half later, England returned the favour by sending a British legion, under Sir De Lacy Evans, to take part in the civil wars of Northern Spain. The Carlist faction is strong in this neighbourhood. The Basque nation, which in Spain numbers 700,000 and in France 140,000, is quite distinct from the Celtic and other races on the western shores of Europe. A stubborn attachment to their local and municipal self-government has often embroiled the Basques with the rulers of Spain.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 4.

The Ministry pursues the even tenour of its way, while in the Assembly Right and Left are engaged in a struggle over the proposed new municipal and electoral laws, the final hope of the Monarchical party. It is said that the Government, unless interpellated, will take no part in the discussion, being content with keeping the various departments of the State in working order, and allowing Royalists and Republicans to fight out their quarrels among themselves. The silent system is certainly safest under present circumstances, when a Ministry that dared to speak out boldly one way or another would, owing to the anarchy to which the different parties of the Assembly are now reduced, run the risk of being overthrown in the course of a few weeks. One subject above all others appears seriously to preoccupy the new Cabinet—that of the deficit in the Budget, which every succeeding quarter renders more formidable, and it is understood that as soon as the Finance Minister, M. Magne, is well enough to address the Assembly he will demand an adjournment of the present profitless political debates in order that certain pressing financial measures may be discussed, with the view of avoiding unpleasant complications at the close of the year.

The campaign in the Assembly was opened last Saturday by M. Bérenger, a member of M. Thiers's Cabinet for a few days prior to the ex-President's fall, who proposed that the political electoral law should be placed on the order of the day, before the bill regulating the elections for the municipal councils. This was precisely what the Duc de Broglie had demanded a fortnight previously; and M. Bérenger was somewhat embarrassed to explain why he now asked the Assembly to consent to what he had so recently opposed. Pressed by the Right Centre to give his reasons, he eventually admitted, on behalf of the Thiers party, that their vote on May 16 had been dictated by the generally-felt necessity of overthrowing the De Broglie Cabinet, and not by any opinion adverse to the Prime Minister's proposal. This speech called forth a rejoinder from M. Depeyre, late Keeper of the Seals, who in elegiac language touchingly bewailed the loss of his portfolio; and eventually, after a complication of speeches from members belonging to almost every group, M. Bérenger's proposition was rejected, and priority given to the law on municipal elections.

This measure was accordingly read for the first time at the following sitting; and, after an amusing altercation between M. Jozon, member of the Left, and M. Lorgueil, the well-known defender of Divine Right, young Vicomte d'Haussonville, son of the celebrated Orleanist diplomatist and Academician, delivered a sensational speech against the proposed measure, violently attacking, in turn, the Bonapartists, whom he accused of having violated, on the Second of December, the universal suffrage which they now pretended to defend, and the Extreme Royalists, who by their obstinacy in clinging to the fetish of Divine Right were preparing, he said, the ruin of France. As he had severely apostrophised several of the more noted apostates of the Assembly, one of them, M. Amedée Lefevre-Pontalis, in vain attempted to justify some of his recent votes. Eventually the Assembly decided, by 394 ayes against 298 noes, that the bill should be read for the second time on Saturday next. Another measure, entitled the Organic Municipal Law, was then read for the first time, and the debate upon it adjourned.

On Tuesday the political electoral bill came on for discussion, the debate being opened by M. Henri Brisson, an eccentric member of the Left, who also indulged in a violent and indiscreet attack against the Bonapartists, at this moment in a kind of alliance with his own party. This intemperate address was followed by a veritable tumult, and the sitting was suspended for nearly half an hour. At length something like calm was restored, and M. Bertauld, an eminent Republican juriconsult, spoke temperately in favour of adjourning the discussion. He was followed by M. Lacaze, of the Left Centre, who took upon himself the part of the good Samaritan, eager to heal the wounds of all parties and to restore general peace and concord. Then came M. Tolain, whose remarks against the bill were short and to the point; and finally M. de Lacratelle, who only mounted the tribune to remind the majority that all fractions of the Assembly—Legitimist, Orleanist, Bonapartist, and Republican—were alike the offspring of that universal suffrage which it was proposed to mutilate. M. Brisson had proposed the previous question, which was rejected by a majority of 314; while M. Lacaze had demanded the adjournment of the debate until the constitutional laws had been voted, but his suggestion was also negatived—the majority having diminished, however, in this instance to 73 votes. The discussion was then resumed, a sensible, though somewhat lengthy, address from M. Delorme, of the Moderate Left, occupying the attention of the Assembly until the hour for adjournment.

M. Gambetta was not present at these debates, having undertaken an excursion into the Yonne with the view of sounding public opinion. On Monday he was entertained in the vicinity of Auxerre by M. Bert, one of his colleagues, when he delivered an important speech, again predicting the speedy triumph of the Republic, whose cause, he said, was fast gaining adherents, in spite of the recent election in the Nièvre. He is reported to have alluded to and regretted the differences of opinion which separated him from M. Ledru-Rollin.

A short time ago the annual subvention granted by the State to the Société des Gens de Lettres was suppressed by the Minister of Public Instruction, on its coming to his knowledge that among the society's pensioners were four notorious Communists—MM. Felix Pyat, Paschal Grousset, Jules Vallès,

and Razoua. In consequence of this proceeding a committee was appointed by the society to decide whether the names of the implicated parties should or should not be erased from the list of members. The inquiry has just terminated in a ludicrous fashion—Pyat and Grousset being retained in their position as pensionnaires, and Vallès and Razoua being expelled. The decision has caused considerable controversy, the defenders of Vallès and Razoua, fairly enough, asserting that their clients are far less culpable than Felix Pyat. With regard, however, to Paschal Grousset, the Communist "Delegate to Exterior Relations," it is generally admitted that the rôle he played during the insurrection was more ludicrous than dangerous; and that, if any exception at all were made, it might be in his favour.

The Prix du Jockey Club—or, as it is more frequently called, the French Derby—was run for, last Sunday, at Chantilly, in presence of several of the Orleans Princes and Princesses, and a large crowd of spectators, attracted by the unusually splendid weather. The winner was Saltarelle, a chestnut filly belonging to M. Ed. Fould, who won a warmly-disputed race by a short head. The first favourite, Premier Mai, secured the second place.

By a large majority, the proposed measure of capitalisation for a settlement of the coupons in arrear was approved at a general meeting of shareholders of the Suez Canal, which was held here on Tuesday.

SPAIN.

There is no important news, either military or political, to report. Marshal Concha, whose army is suffering greatly from sickness, has not been able to do more than make a demonstration in the neighbourhood of Vittoria, where he is reported to have arrived. Advice received on Tuesday, at Bayonne, state that Ceballos, the Carlist commander in Guipuzcoa, had been canonading the town of Hernani for three days. But the Carlists have had the tables turned upon them; for, fearing a Republican attack, they have withdrawn their siege-guns and retired to Oriamendi, where they are fortifying themselves. Three thousand Republican troops have been sent to reinforce San Sebastian. From Madrid we hear that the Government troops have dislodged and dispersed 4000 Carlists who endeavoured to prevent them entering Chelva, and that the place was afterwards occupied without resistance. A Carlist telegram received from Perpignan says that Prince Alfonso has passed the Ebro with a brilliant staff, including thirty Spanish noblemen.

A rising has taken place in the province of Cadiz, but the insurgents are said to be few in number, and the authorities have adopted energetic measures of repression.

Senor Castelar's arrival at Lisbon is announced by telegraph. He travelled from Cascaes in the English steamer Plantagenet.

In public audience on Saturday, and with the usual ceremonies, Mr. Caleb Cushing, the new American Minister at Madrid, was received by Marshal Serrano. Senor Mantilla has been appointed Spanish Minister at Washington.

After a prolonged stay at Oran the refugees from Carthage have been handed over to the Spanish authorities. They were shipped on board a frigate and a dispatch-boat, under the superintendence of the director-general of Spanish prisons.

ITALY.

The Senate on Monday discussed and approved the bill modifying the grist tax. The bill will be returned to the Chamber of Deputies in consequence of some changes introduced by the Senate.

The Chamber of Deputies passed by secret ballot several bills already discussed, and afterwards voted the definitive war estimates for 1874. The Chamber has approved the final estimates of the Ministry of Finance. Signor Visconti-Venosta laid on the table the additional postal convention concluded between France and Italy.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly was opened on Thursday week. It unanimously declares that the new Federal Constitution comes into force from the present date.

The two legislative bodies have chosen their officers. M. Fehr, of Aargau, has been elected President of the National Council, and M. Ruchonnet, of Lausanne, Vice-President. M. Koechlin, of Basle, has been elected President, and M. Morel, of St. Gall, Vice-President, of the Council of States.

The re-elected Grand Council of Berne assembled on Tuesday, and all the members of the former Government were re-nominated by a large majority.

M. Bodenheimer is appointed President of the Confederation.

GERMANY.

Yesterday week the Emperor William and the Crown Prince paid a visit to Prince Bismarck.

It appears that the confirmation of the eldest son of the Imperial Crown Prince is fixed for Sept. 1.

With modifications of an immaterial character, the proposed reform of the confessional system was last week adopted by the Old Catholic Synod at Bonn. The next congress will be held in the course of the autumn at Freiburg, Breisgau.

A crisis has occurred in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies in consequence of Father Count Fugger's expulsion under the Jesuit Act. The Father lodged a protest, and his friends moved in the Chamber that it was well founded, as his expulsion violated the Bavarian Constitution and the State rights reserved in the Versailles Treaties. Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Government, the motion was carried by 77 votes against 76.

Official announcement has been made in Berlin of the bestowal of the peace class of the Order of Merit on Mr. Thomas Carlyle and Mr. Humphrey Lloyd, of Dublin; and, as home members, on Professor Max Müller, of Oxford, and Count Von Moltke.

RUSSIA.

After completing his course of the waters at Ems, the Emperor will go to Jugenheim, where the Empress and the Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to arrive on June 14.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"Abdurahman Khan, the Afghan pretender to the throne of Cabul, living in Russian Turkestan, sent a caravan from Bokhara to Afghan Turkestan, which was attacked and plundered near Balkh. The attack is stated in the Russian press to have been made in the immediate vicinity of a palace inhabited by Mohammed Alum Khan, the Governor of Afghan Turkestan, and a favourite of Shere Ali Khan."

The same correspondent sends the news that a new commercial harbour is to be constructed at Nicolaieff, the old port being set apart for the rapidly increasing navy of the Black Sea.

The scientific expedition to the Amoo Darya (of which the Grand Duke Nicholas was to have had the command) has started, according to intelligence from St. Petersburg. The command has been intrusted to Colonel Soltykoff. The second expedition to Lake Aral is to start in June.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States has nominated Mr. Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Richardson, who is appointed Judge of the Court of Claims; and the Senate has unanimously confirmed Mr. Bristow's appointment.

President Grant has issued a proclamation extending to Newfoundland and the provisions of the fishery clauses in the Treaty of Washington.

The House of Representatives, yesterday week, by 119 to 104 votes, passed a bill reducing the army to 20,000 men, saving seven millions of expenditure annually. The bill was vigorously opposed by the army officers. The concurrence of the Senate is, according to the *Times* American correspondent, improbable. The House has adopted amendments of the tariff whereby the duty on still wines in cask is fixed at 50c. per gallon, and the same wines in bottle at 2 dols. per case. The duty on hops is given at 10c. per lb., and the silk duties are readjusted. The other changes are slight. A bill for facilitating the dissolution of polygamous marriages in Utah has passed the House.

Miss Grant, the only daughter of President Grant, was married, at the White House, Washington, on the 21st ult., to Mr. Sartoris, an English gentleman.

Mr. Banfield, the Solicitor to the Treasury, has resigned.

Saturday was kept as a holiday throughout the United States, it being "Decoration Day," when the friends of the soldiers who fell in the late civil war visit their graves; and decorate them with flowers.

M. Rochefort and two of his friends reached New York last Saturday, but they declined the reception which the Communists had proposed to give them on their arrival.

The decrease of the United States debt during the month of May was 4,456,839 dols. The actual amount of debt on June 1 was 2,145,268,438 dols.

Gold sales to the amount of 5,000,000 dols. will be held at Washington during the current month. There will be no purchases of bonds.

CANADA.

From Ottawa it is announced that Mr. Fournier, of the Inland Revenue, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Dorian as Minister of Justice. Mr. Geo. Freon has been appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, and Mr. Dorian will shortly become Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

INDIA.

The weekly telegram from the Viceroy of India respecting the famine states that there has been a good general rainfall north of the Ganges and a partial one south of the Ganges. The estimated consumption of Government grain to the middle of May was about 50,000 tons. The sale of Government grain amounts to between 1200 and 1500 tons daily. Near Julpigoree there was a grain riot on May 21, the soldiers were called out, and two of the rioters were killed. No fresh cases of death from starvation have been reported, and four previously reported were not properly famine deaths. The total number of persons who have died of starvation is thus reduced to twenty-two. As an illustration of the enormous labour undergone by the Government officials it is mentioned that 27,750 villages, containing two million houses, have been inspected, village by village.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on Tuesday, states that heavy rain fell in Calcutta on that day, and that Champaran has been benefited by the fall which has occurred there; but rain is reported to be wanted in Tirhoot, where Sir Richard Temple is now. Cholera is reported to be prevailing at Dinagore. The Government is supplying the Nepalese with seed.

The Comtesse de Chambord has presented the Pope with 10,000*fr.*

Later advices from Acheen intimate that three of the Dutch positions were simultaneously attacked in great force. The enemy were, however, repulsed with loss.

An international conference for the better definition of international rights in time of war is appointed to meet at Brussels on July 27. The adhesion of all the European Governments has been obtained.

The new Constitution granted to Iceland is to come into effect in August, and at the same time will be celebrated the millennial anniversary of Iceland's colonisation, which was begun by some Norwegian families in 874, a thousand summers ago.

We hear from Brussels that a duel has been fought between the Echevin of Public Instruction and the brother of a young lady with whom he had eloped. The Echevin was a married man, and the young lady a teacher in a public school. In the duel her brother was wounded, and he has since died.

Fez has passed through a new fermentation. By way of protesting against the reimposition of the gate tax the tradespeople and artisans flew to arms, and the Ulemas incited them by declaring the tax to be contrary to Mohammedan law. The Ulemas were arrested, but the mob rescued them, and the authorities had to make a truce with the rioters pending further instructions from the Sultan.

A telegram from Nagasaki, dated May 30, states that the Japanese Government has dispatched an expedition to punish the savages on the eastern shore of the island of Formosa, who had maltreated some shipwrecked Japanese sailors. An insignificant engagement is reported to have taken place. Apprehensions were entertained (the telegram adds) of a difficulty arising between the Japanese and Chinese Governments on this account, but they appear to be unfounded.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the emigrant-ship British Admiral, 1743 tons, owned by the British Ship-owners' Company, Liverpool. The disaster occurred off King's Island, Bass's Strait, near Melbourne, to which port the vessel was bound. Her crew and passengers numbered eighty-seven, and all are believed to have been lost, except nine persons—namely, C. W. M'Ewen (third officer), D. Baker, J. Cunningham, F. Jagooda, and A. Davidson (seamen); and Thomas O'Grady, David Keys, Thomas Jones, and John Harold (passengers).—From Gibraltar we have news of the wreck of the barque Clifton, bound from Malabar to Newcastle.

A terrible story of brigandage and murder is told by the Roman correspondent of the *Times*. On Whitsun Monday Count Claudio Faina, of Orvieto, a man about sixty years of age, was driving home in his carriage from the fair at Viterbo when he was attacked by a gang of four ruffians, with masks, and carried off to the neighbouring mountains, where a price of £8000 was put upon his head. The daughter of Count Faina, Signora Palacco, who happened to be in Rome, left immediately for Orvieto, probably with the hope of saving her father by complying with the terms of the brigands. But it was too late. The unfortunate nobleman was found dead in a field of corn; and it is supposed that his captors, closely pursued, dispatched him.

The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church has been holding its deliberations at Belfast. From the sustentation report it appears that there are in the assembly 561 congregations in Ireland, and the subscriptions for the past year amounted to £24,484.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Albott, J., to be Rector of the Church of St. Luke, Halifax, N.S.
 Arncliffe, T. R., Chaplain to Lord Wimborne.
 Baynes, C. A., Vicar of Wyken and Donatur; Curate of Binley.
 Boyle, W. S., Vicar of St. Luke's, Torquay.
 Drake, Frederick Edward Tyrwhitt; Rector of Pulham, Dorset.
 Dyke, John Dixon; Vicar of St. James's, Camberwell.
 Fletcher, John K.; Rector of Brockley.
 Johnson, Ambrose James; Perpetual Curate of Hempton, Norfolk.
 King, Walker; Rural Dean of Wiveliscombe.
 Lawson, R.; Honorary Canon (tenth stall) of Worcester Cathedral.
 Owea, J. S.; Vicar of North Walsham.
 Pennington, L. T.; Curate of Bynton, Warwickshire.
 Walker, J. Russell; Canon in Chichester Cathedral.
 Wardell, W. H.; Rector of St. Giles's, Colchester; Surrogate.
 Wodehouse, C. W.; Rector of St. Andrew's, Ancoats, and Canon in Manchester Cathedral.
 Worledge, Edmund; Sole Charge of Frensham, near Farnham.

The Archbishop of Canterbury last week consecrated the rebuilt Church of St. Clement, Leydown, in the Isle of Sheppey.

The citation of Mr. Maconochie, charging against him practices in the service of St. Alban's, Holborn, contrary to the ecclesiastical law, will now proceed to the filing of the articles, and immediately afterwards to trial.

Frome church, so rich in sculpture, has just received a further embellishment by the addition of illustrations of three of the parables of our Lord, executed in Caen stone, by Mr. Forsyth, of Baker-street. They represent "The Sower of the Seed," "The Wicked Servant," and "Dives and Lazarus." They are the gift of a lady.

In opening a diocesan conference on Tuesday the Bishop of Peterborough discussed the Clergy Discipline Bill, with the alternative proposals of Dr. Pusey, Mr. Hope, and Lord Shaftesbury. He expressed his readiness to vote for the second reading of the bill. Lord Alwyne Compton moved a resolution as to the desirability of confining the variations of the Church services within due bounds. It was met by an amendment from Canon Broughton, declaring that it was equally desirable to have the rubrics and canons and the general law of the Church revised. The amendment was carried.

In St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, there formerly existed two chantry chapels, dedicated respectively to the Holy Ghost and to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the seventeenth century the latter was built up to form a vestry. The scheme for the demolition of the Church of St. Martin Outwich and the union of its parish with that of St. Helen provides that the monuments shall be re-erected in the church of the united parishes; and, in order to allow of this, the Merchant Taylors' Company, as patrons of the living, have opened out the Lady chapel, and in so doing many objects of archaeological interest have been discovered, the niches for statues still retaining their colour, the steps leading to the altar, with encaustic tiles *in situ*; tracery windows and pinnacles. The wall built during the seventeenth century was entirely composed of wroughtstone, which had formed part of the adjoining convent or of some other church, such as quatrifolios inclosing shields, sections of pillars, and capitals and bases of pillars. As no other example of a similar character now exists in the city of London, the archaeological student should without loss of time inspect these venerable remains, to which access is most readily and courteously given by the Vicar and the churchwardens.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a convocation, on Thursday week, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Major-General Rigaud and the Rev. J. Rigaud, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen, for their presentation to the University of the MS. papers of their father, the late Stephen Peter Rigaud, successively Savilian Professor of Geometry and of Astronomy, with a view to their preservation in the library left under the care of his professors by Sir Henry Savile. The degree of M.A., honoris causa, was subsequently conferred on Dr. Richard Morris, whom the public orator presented in a speech dwelling upon his merits as editor of Chaucer and an authority on early English literature. Subsequently the name of Henry J. S. Smith, M.A., F.R.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry, Fellow of Corpus, who had been nominated to the office of keeper of the museum by the delegates, was approved. In a convocation, held on Tuesday, it was proposed "That the assent of Convocation be given to a bill now before Parliament, intitled An Act for Dissolving Magdalen Hall, in the University of Oxford, and for Incorporating the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Hertford College; and for vesting in such college the lands and other property now held in trust for the benefit of Magdalen Hall, subject to such alterations as Parliament may think fit to make in it." Carried, on a division—Placets, 122; non-placets, 31.

In a convocation the same day it was resolved to confer the degree of D.D., honoris causa, upon the Right Rev. Henry Callaway, Bishop of Independent Kaffraria.

The judges of the Ellerton Prize Essay have awarded the prize to A. G. Wood, B.A., of Pembroke. They add that the essay of H. B. Otley, B.A., of St. John's, is entitled to high commendation, and recommend that the writer should receive a present of books if the fund will admit of it.

The Gaisford (Verse) Prize has been awarded to E. M. Field, Scholar of Trinity. The judges consider the exercises of H. C. Seddon, commoner of University, and G. Wotherspoon, scholar of Trinity, deserving of honourable mention.

The following have satisfied the examiners in mechanics and physics and in chemistry:—J. Armytage, New; R. J. Colenso, Trinity; J. D. Hird, unattached; J. E. Judson, Christ Church; W. N. Stocker, Christ Church; W. D. Tarbet, Christ Church. The following have satisfied the examiners in mechanics and physics:—G. S. Baden Powell, Balliol; E. O. Daly, University; W. E. Davidson, Balliol; H. D. Rawnsley, Balliol; E. V. Freeman, Brasenose; F. V. Knox, Magdalen; W. A. Smith, Christ Church; A. K. Willis, unattached; C. T. Wilson, St. Mary Hall. The following have satisfied the examiners in chemistry:—T. D. Acland, Christ Church; C. T. Blanshard, Queen's; T. W. Cross, Balliol; W. J. Fanning, Exeter; T. W. H. Garstang, Balliol; A. Haig, Exeter; R. W. Oldham, Keble.

The judges of the Stanhope Essay prize have awarded the prize (subject, "The Portuguese in the East") to Mr. John Woulfe Flanagan, commoner, Balliol College. Proxime accessit, Mr. Phillip Littleton Gell, scholar, Balliol College.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Chancellor's medal for English poetry, awarded annually to a resident undergraduate, has been adjudged to F. W. Thurstan, scholar of Christ's. The subject of the poem is "William the Silent."

T. E. Hill (Bedford Grammar School) has been elected a Tancred Student in Divinity at Christ's.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred, on Thursday, upon the Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir Bartle Frere; Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, M.P.; Sir Charles Lyell; Sir James Paget; Sir Garnet Joseph Wolsley; the Hon. Robert C.

Winthrop, President of the Historical Society, Massachusetts; Sir G. Gilbert Scott; Dr. Salmon, Regius Professor of Divinity, Dublin; Dr. Stokes, Regius Professor of Physics, Dublin; Mr. E. A. Freeman, Hon. D.C.L., Oxford; Mr. Leverrier, Director of the Observatory, Paris; Mr. J. Barrande, Member Royal Society of Sciences, Prague; Mr. J. C. Greenwood, Professor of Greek, Owens College, Manchester; Mr. G. Benthall, President of the Linnean Society; and Mr. W. Lassell, F.R.S.

The commemoration of the birthday of George III. was celebrated at Eton College on Thursday with the usual rejoicings.

Lord Lyttelton presided, on Tuesday evening, at the distribution of prizes and certificates gained during the winter session by the students of the King's College evening classes.

According to a notice just issued by Dr. Jex Blake, after the summer vacation of the present year every day boy at Rugby, except the old foundationers, is to pay a tuition fee of £13 6s. 8d., instead of £13 6s. 1d.; an entrance fee of £4 4s., a house entrance fee of £3 3s., and a boarding fee of £24, a term, in advance. This amounts to an additional expenditure of more than £30 a head for every pupil entering the school. The circular, however, states that—"When the new fees come in—that is, from the beginning of next term—two meat meals will be supplied daily to every boy in every house."

The Fishmongers' Company has given £100 to the building fund of the Ladies' College at Girton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will be held at the Crystal Palace on Thursday next.

Colonel Burdett, as Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex, yesterday week laid the memorial-stone of a new Masonic hall to be erected near the Camberwell New-road station.

A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P., presided, on Thursday, at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Charing-cross Hospital Medical School.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the rate of discount from 3½ per cent, at which it was fixed on Thursday week, to 3 per cent.

Mr. George Browning gave an excellent lecture, on Thursday, before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts on the Art-Treasures of Italy.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square, several cases of saving life were brought under the notice of the committee, and rewarded.

Another line was added, on Monday, to that network of tramways which will soon surround London. The first section of the Southall, Ealing, and Shepherd's-bush Tramway was opened by the directors and a small party of friends.

The annual meeting of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandstead, was held, last week, at the London Tavern—the Rev. Dr. Simpson in the chair. The report stated that the schools were in a flourishing condition.

On a motion introduced by Mr. John Macgregor, and warmly supported by Miss Chessar, Dr. Gladstone, and others, the London School Board decided, on Wednesday, to include cooking in its curriculum.

Dr. Frankland reports a great improvement in the quality of the water supplied to the metropolis during the last month; but the water of the New River and East London Companies still maintained its superiority over that drawn from the Thames.

The United Grand Lodge of England met on Wednesday night, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ripon, the Grand Master, and voted £500 towards the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Bengal.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Wednesday evening, the president, Sir Bartle Frere, introduced Chumak and Suzi, two servants of the late Dr. Livingstone, who were warmly welcomed by the society. Dr. W. Carpenter delivered a lecture on Ocean Circulation.

At a meeting of ratepayers of the parish of Paddington, held yesterday week, under the presidency of Sir John Kennaway, M.P., a committee was appointed to take preliminary steps for the establishment of a free library in the parish. It was stated that the cost would be about £13,000.

Lady Granville, on Tuesday, christened the Castalia, Captain Dicey's twin-steamer, which is to be an effectual preventive of sea-sickness. The launch took place at the dockyard of the Thames Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, in the presence of a fashionable assembly.

The freehold site formerly occupied by the Church of St. Martin Outwich, at the corner of Threadneedle-street, was, on Tuesday, purchased by tender from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by Messrs. Hardwick and Holmes, solicitors, for a client, for £32,000. It contains upwards of 2200 square feet.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Court of Common Council letters were read from Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador, and from the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain, expressing the sense of appreciation felt by the Emperor of Russia and by her Majesty at the splendid reception accorded to the former in the City on the 18th ult.

The annual general meeting of the National Artillery Association was held on Tuesday—Colonel Harcourt presiding. The report of the council stated that the continued liberality of the patrons and supporters of the association enabled them to recommend an increase in the value of the prizes offered for competition this year. The camp will open at Shoeburyness on Monday, Aug. 3.

Messrs. Lane and Son, of Berkhamstead, are exhibiting their collection of American plants in the gardens of the Botanic Society, Regent's Park.—The exhibition of American plants by Messrs. John Waterer and Son, of Bagshot, is this year on view in the gardens of Russell-square. This day (Saturday) has been set apart for the benefit of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, at Hornsey Rise.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers last week was 96,071, of whom 33,849 were in workhouses and 62,177 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, there was a decrease of 8044, 11,731, and 30,667 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 597, of whom 411 were men, 162 women, and 24 children under sixteen.

Magnificent baths and wash-houses, erected by the Paddington Vestry in Queen's-road, Baywater, were opened by the Lord Mayor on Saturday last. His Lordship was accompanied by the Sheriffs and several members of the Corporation, while the Metropolitan Board of Works was represented by its chairman, Sir James Hogg. When the opening ceremony had been performed, his Lordship and about 300 other guests were entertained in an adjoining marquee.

At a crowded meeting of the Victoria Discussion Society, held on Wednesday evening at the Cavendish Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Miss Emily Faithfull read a paper on Women and Work, in which she insisted upon the necessity for a proper training for women to fit them for obtaining remunerative employment. A long discussion ensued, and at its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was, on the motion of Sir John Murray, Bart., awarded to Miss Faithfull for her paper.

At the annual general meeting of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, which was held at the United Service Institution last Saturday, Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Hertford, as chairman, said the condition of the soldier's wife had changed very much since the time when he first joined the Army. His Lordship in graceful terms acknowledged the obligations of the asylum to the ladies' committee, and personally to the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, was held on Thursday week at the Royal United Service Institution—Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe in the chair. The report of the council, which stated that the number of pupils had increased to 194, and that many former pupils, including Colonel Sir F. Festing, had distinguished themselves in various ways, was unanimously adopted. The council were authorised to admit a limited number of day scholars.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolsley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Captain Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., were, yesterday week, admitted to the honorary freedom of the Company of Grocers. In the evening the "Restoration Banquet," which has been given annually since the year 1660, was celebrated in the hall of the company. The newly-admitted members occupied the post of honour on the right hand of the Master, Mr. Joseph Henry Warner, who presided. Speeches were made both by Sir Garnet Wolsley and Sir John Glover.

The second annual meeting of the governors of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children was held at the London Tavern last week, the chair being occupied by Mr. Joseph Gurney Barclay. The report showed that the hospital, during the past eighteen months, has relieved 17,810 out-patients. The committee having greatly felt the need of more suitable premises for the accommodation of out-patients, had decided to erect an additional building on the ground in their possession, and this is being done at a cost of £5000.

At the meeting of the Mansion House Committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, held on Monday—the Lord Mayor presiding—it was stated that £113,000 had now been subscribed; and it was decided to forward another £20,000 to India, making a total of £100,000 sent. Sir George Campbell, who was present, declared his belief that the famine was now mastered, and that very soon, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, the cultivators now being maintained by Government would be able to resume their work.

Last week 2068 births and 1385 deaths were registered in London, both having been below the average numbers. The 1385 deaths included 37 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, 21 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 158 deaths were referred, against 153 and 138 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 387 and 417, rose last week to 437, exceeding the average by 32. Different forms of violence caused 53 deaths; and 12 deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature averaged 59.5 deg., which was 4.1 deg. above the average for the corresponding period in fifty years.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were granted to Mr. Michael Langan and Mr. Thomas M'Combie, the first and second officers of the steamer Princess Alexandra, belonging to the Commissioners of Irish Lights, together with a reward of £20 to fourteen men who had put off with them in the steamer's gig and cutter and saved, under perilous circumstances, three of the crew of the brig Hampton, of Dublin, which was wrecked on the Bull Sand in Dublin Bay during a heavy gale from the W.S.W., on April 13 last. Other honorary and pecuniary rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats and others for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to upwards of £1100 were ordered to be made on life-boat establishments. Amongst the contributions received by the society during the past month were £75 from the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, being the proceeds of a ball; £10 10s. from the Dramatic Club of the Honourable Artillery Company; and £23 18s. collected from the captain and passengers on board the colonial mail-steamer Windor Castle, on her voyage from Dartmouth to Capetown. The late Captain Robert Gibson, R.N., of Lancaster, has left the institution £100. Reports were read from the life-boat inspectors of the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

On Saturday the largest gathering of Metropolitan Volunteers which has been held in Hyde Park since the memorable occasion when her Majesty reviewed the London and many of the provincial corps was held, and with splendid weather and the general half-holiday the spectacle attracted an immense number of spectators. There were other displays in Regent's Park, Wimbledon, and other places round London. The following were the regiments in Hyde Park:—1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles, two companies, under Major Anderson; the 2nd (South) Middlesex Rifles, ten companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh; the 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles, two companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro; the 11th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles, six companies, under the command (in the absence of Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay) of Major Waller; the 28th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifles, ten companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warde; the 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers) under Major Miller; the London and Westminster, under Colonel Bennett; and the Post Office Rifles (49th Middlesex), eight companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor. Of these the South Middlesex and the Post Office Rifles underwent their annual official inspection—the former in the evening and the latter in the morning. The other regiments were assembled for a brigade field day.—The Duke of Cambridge has arranged to inspect the London Rifle Brigade, of which he is the honorary Colonel, on the 20th inst., in Hyde Park. The 2nd City Rifles will be inspected on the same day, and the 3rd City Rifles on the 13th inst., by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire on Tuesday afternoon, and, in the neighbourhood of Kimbolton, was attended with fatal results. A lad and three horses were struck by lightning as they were returning home from ploughing, and all were killed.



PROCESSION OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI FESTIVAL



FROM THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, VIENNA.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

An unusually large number of members assembled in the House of Commons on the first evening after the Whitsun recess. The reason was obvious; for there was on that occasion to be enacted what is traditionally supposed to be a tragedy, but in action and in fact is not more than a farce. An offender against the high and mighty conditions of Parliament was to be hauled up, and a breach of privilege was to be considered. Very soon after the sitting commenced a person was observed to be standing at the bar, bowing and gesticulating at the Speaker, whose attention was soon caught to the exceptional appearance before him. Thereupon a voice was heard asking that its owner might at once be allowed to raise a question of privilege. Of course, everyone present pricked up his ears, and supposed that the culprit who was expected was before the House. But it proved to be only Mr. O'Donnell, who has just been ejected from the representation of Galway, after a brief tenure of a seat for that borough, during which he evinced a self-confidence and a capacity for everlasting controversy, and qualities generally which rendered it not surprising that he should take the unusual course of appearing personally at the bar, when he was no longer a member of the House. As may be supposed, the Speaker summarily dismissed him, and he went on his way, with, perhaps, not a few wishes that he would be no more seen or heard in that assembly.

In due time the real case of breach of privilege came on. The Chairman of that which is called for the sake of brevity the "Explosive Committee" (which means the Committee on Explosive Substances)—to wit, Sir John Hay—moved that Mr. R. S. France be called to the bar. It seems that this person is one of the *irritable genus* known as "inventors," and has discovered something which neutralises all explosive substances and prevents them from blowing up, except when legitimately required to do so; and he wanted to bring a mass of evidence before the Committee. Some of his antecedents in the same line before a Committee of the Lords were probably known to the Explosive Committee; and, being unwilling to have their inquiry prolonged until the "crack of doom," they refused to have anything to do with him. Thereupon he libelled the Committee, and the Chairman in particular, with all the force of an expert in the art of abuse. For this he was now called on to answer. Amidst complete silence, the Speaker gave the order to call in the offender; the Sergeant-at-Arms drew himself up in his chair and adjusted his trusty sword, as ready for the worst; and that mysterious telescopic brass rod, which generally lies concealed, and which is the material "bar," was drawn out, and presented a fragile obstacle to the entrance of the culprit an inch into the sacred precincts of the House. The moment ought to have been awful; but, strange to say, nobody seemed to think it so; and, if it were not profane to make such an insinuation, there might have been an inclination to titter prevailing. The intervention of Mr. Forsyth prevented the immediate advent of the accused; for the member for Marylebone, stating that Mr. France was a constituent of his, thus implying an electoral obligation upon him, proceeded to say that he was about to read a long, prosy, and irrelevant statement of his client, the end-all of which was a withdrawal of his calumnious statements and an apology for them. Although, as he himself would probably have admitted, the having to listen to the document which was read was an aggravation of the offence against the House, Mr. Forsyth asked that it might be considered enough, and that Mr. France should be spared the terrible infliction of appearing at the bar. This would probably have been acceded to; but Mr. Disraeli, who has a penchant for making much of breaches of privilege, with a solemnity that might easily have glided into mockery, declared that the House ought not to be satisfied until they had put the offender on so much of the rack as was in its power. Accordingly, Mr. France was brought in, and, standing isolated at the bar, looked very small indeed, both physically and metaphysically. Having been interrogated by the Speaker, and in so many spoken words apologised, he was allowed to withdraw. But again Mr. Disraeli intervened, and, seeming to think that the poor mouse had not been sufficiently played with in cat-like fashion, insisted on its being brought back and made to feel the claws once more—in fact, to be "admonished." Back, looking now really frightened, came Mr. France, and was duly "admonished," the Speaker delivering himself in a manner which might have been supposed to indicate that he had difficulty in restraining his laughter. The culprit being finally disposed of, and endeavouring to appear tremendously impressed with the force and power of "admonition," darted rapidly out of the House, and perhaps, ere he passed through the lobby, snapped his fingers at the whole of the proceedings, even if he did not go the length of placing the finger of scorn to the nose of derision, as the Persian apothegm has it.

Two years ago Mr. Thomas Hughes had the hardihood to attempt to withstand a tradition of the House of Commons which is now as well established, if not even more dearly cherished, than that of privilege—namely, the adjournment for the Derby. On that occasion there were found a not inconsiderable number of members who were either puritanic enough, or devoted-to-the-service-of-their-country enough, to vote against the granting of a holiday for a horse-race. Last year the Derby Day fell during the Whitsuntide recess, so that the custom did not come into question. Possibly Mr. Disraeli anticipated a renewal of the opposition which had sprung up, and therefore, in moving the adjournment, he simply put it on the ground that there was no business on the paper for Wednesday. There was a pause, and it may have been supposed that the proposal was going to be carried by acclamation as in the olden time. But Sir Wilfrid Lawson arose, with his countenance beaming with drollery, and delivered a speech which was the perfection of humorous irony and good-humoured sarcasm. From every point of view the custom of adjourning for the Derby was ridiculed, but in such a manner as to induce a belief that it was only done in order to exhibit the power of the drollery of the speaker, and not with any real intention of striking at the custom; and this idea was strengthened by the comically suggestive way in which Sir Wilfrid Lawson stated that he would not say whether he was going to the Derby himself or not. Altogether he afforded a good deal of amusement by his racy way of treating the subject, and he obtained the distinction of having made so overwhelming a speech that no one attempted to spoil its effect by saying a word after it. Though there was a division, and the malcontents mustered some sixty strong, yet nothing has yet been done to shake the influence which the Derby Day has over the Legislature.

A singular state of things has occurred in the House—namely, that of a great number of the Ministerialists speaking and voting against the Government, who were only saved from a hostile division by the adherence of many of the Opposition. This was not uncommon during the régime of the late Ministry, but it was not predicated of the well-trained Tory phalanx that it should practically revolt from its leader. What induced Mr. Cartwright, who was born, cradled, and bred in diplomacy, and who has hitherto confined himself to mild murmurings on

questions of foreign policy, to take up the case of Father O'Keeffe, the Callan schools, and the Commissioners for Education, which Mr. Bouverie made so prickly for the late Government last year, is not comprehensible by the uninitiated. But so it was; and a very warm debate ensued, in which the Commissioners and Mr. O'Keeffe were respectively held up as monsters, opinion being scattered in parcels all over the House. Any unanimity that was obvious was amongst a section of the Ministerialists, who by speech and cheers seemed determined to hold up Mr. O'Keeffe as a martyr to the "Pope-compelled" Commissioners, and they were in open mutiny, led by Mr. Henley, against the Ministry, which had endeavoured to effect a compromise. Hot was the controversy, and notably Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Conolly, each on a different side, distinguished themselves by their energy and their command of strong language. The matter grew so critical that Mr. Disraeli had to rouse himself from that attitude of silent observation which he affects, and to make a speech which was certainly most adroit and astute, but which would have been better adapted for a bench of judges than for the excited audience before him. Whatever might have been its rhetorical effect, the ultimate result was satisfactory, inasmuch as the Ministry was saved the mortification of being put into a minority by a large section of its own followers.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday the Lord Chancellor's Land Bill was read the third time and passed; the Parochial Records (Ireland) Bill, the Customs and Inland Revenue (the Budget) Bill, and the India Councils Bill, were read the second time.

The House was occupied for some time on Tuesday night in a debate on the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill, the second reading of which was moved by the Duke of Richmond. The Earl of Selkirk moved the rejection of the measure, but ultimately the amendment was negatived without a division and the bill was read the second time.

On Thursday the Archbishop of Canterbury moved that the House do resolve itself into Committee on the Public Worship Regulation Bill. The Earl of Limerick moved as an amendment, "That this House, while admitting the present unsatisfactory state of the laws ecclesiastical, is of opinion that exceptional legislation is not now desirable, but rather calculated to promote vexatious litigation." A long discussion followed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. R. S. France was on Monday called to the bar on a breach of privilege, in having written a letter libelling the chairman and the Select Committee on Explosive Substances, and was admonished. The subject of the removal of officers without court-martial was discussed on a motion, which was negatived by a large majority. The Civil Service Estimates were advanced nearly to their end, the amount voted being £3,781,343; the Revenue Officers Disabilities Bill was passed through Committee; and, amongst other measures, the Juries Bill was taken in Committee.

The entrance upon public business was for a long time barred on Tuesday by the discussion upon private bills. When these were disposed of and the questions answered, Mr. Disraeli moved the adjournment of the House over the Derby Day. The motion was opposed in a lively speech by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, but was carried by 243 to 69. The subject of unsatisfied claims of British subjects for compensation for losses caused by the Alabama during the American War was brought forward and discussed. Then the case of Mr. O'Keeffe, the Callan schools, and the conduct of the Irish Commissioners were revived, and a motion of censure on the latter was negatived by 206 votes against 118.

On Thursday Mr. MacCombie, member for West Aberdeenshire, took the oath and his seat. Mr. E. J. Noel, who has been ill for some considerable time, was, upon taking the oath, greeted with cheers. Mr. G. Hardy, in reply to a question from Mr. Dillwyn respecting the circumstances of Lord Aylesbury and a troop of yeomanry cavalry at the Leamington railway station on the occasion of her Majesty passing through on May 20, stated that Lord Aylesbury in the first place did not obtain admission by violence; and in the second place, he had the permission of his commanding officer to do what he did. Mr. Cross, on rising to move that the Speaker do leave the chair, in order that the House should go into Committee upon the Licensing Act Amendment Bill, remarked that what he had stated when he asked for leave to bring in the bill and upon the second reading had been much misunderstood, and he had been considerably misrepresented. It had been stated that he had found very great faults with the Act of 1872 regarding this question, and that he had also said that the Act did not work satisfactorily. Such statements had never fallen from him in the sense in which they had been understood by the country. He believed that the measure they introduced had been universally condemned, as was the action of the Government upon it; and he thought that some of the restrictive clauses of the measure they introduced had inflicted great hardship upon several persons; but the Act, upon the whole, had done good. He proposed that the public-houses in London should close at half-past twelve o'clock, that the boundaries of the metropolis should remain as they were, that in the large towns in the country the hour of closing should be half-past eleven o'clock; that in the small towns, when the population was under 2500, the closing hour should be ten o'clock; and that, as regarded beer-houses, the hour of closing should be uniform both in London and the country. Mr. V. Harcourt, who had given notice of another amendment, declined to press it, as the Home Secretary had now conceded all he required. The House then went into Committee, and the consideration of the clauses of the bill occupied the remainder of the sitting.

ELECTION ITEMS.

Mr. George Browne and Mr. O'Connor Power have been returned for the county of Mayo, the figures being—Browne, 1330; Power, 1319; Tighe, 1272. The members are both Home Rulers. Messrs. Browne and Tighe were unseated through an informality in the conduct of the previous elections.

A special case, involving the tenure of Lord Kensington's seat for Haverfordwest, was argued before the Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday. At the election Mr. Davis, who offered himself as a candidate, refused to make any deposit with the returning officer for the purpose of meeting the expenses, and the Sheriff declined to appoint a poll, returning Lord Kensington as member. The Court held that the Sheriff had no right to refuse the nomination of Mr. Davis, and that the election of Lord Kensington was void.

Yesterday week the Court of Common Pleas decided the question of costs in the trial of the Taunton petition. On the same day that Parliament was dissolved Mr. Justice Grove delivered judgment in favour of the respondent, Sir H. James, with costs against the petitioners. It was afterwards contended on their part that, under the circumstances, the

judgment was not "delivered" during the duration of Parliament, and that the order for payment of costs by the petitioners was void. The Court was unanimous, yesterday week, in deciding that the order was effectual; that under it Sir H. James was entitled to be paid his costs; and, further, that the petitioners must pay the costs of this unsuccessful experiment.

Mr. Baron Bramwell gave judgment, on Monday, on the North Durham petition. After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship remarked that he could not say that the members had lost their seats by bribery, treating, or intimidation by themselves or their agents, but could not but admit the fact that general intimidation had been resorted to by the miners. His Lordship testified to the intelligence which had been displayed by the miners who had been called as witnesses, and to the decorum observed by the large gathering of delegates and other representatives of the miners who had assembled in the galleries during the progress of the proceedings, and said he deplored that a class of men who were so strongly desirous of obtaining the franchise and also the liberty of voting as their judgment dictated should be so far blinded by their partisanship as to deny to others that right they so dearly prized themselves. In conclusion, his Lordship said he could not avoid finding that the charge of general intimidation had been proved. On the issue he had to declare the election void, that the members be unseated, and that they pay the costs of the present petition. At a meeting of Liberals held immediately after the rising of the Court, it was unanimously agreed that, as Messrs. Bell and Palmer were not disqualified from again coming forward for election, they should be selected as the candidates of the party at the new election; and £10,000 was subscribed in the room towards defraying the costs of the contest.

In giving judgment on Monday upon the Drogheda petition, Mr. Justice Barry said that the election was not invalidated by the delay in opening the booths, inasmuch as no elector was present for the purpose of voting. The petition might have been disposed of on a case stated to the Common Pleas. In the mode of bringing up voters there was not any intention of defeating the secrecy of the ballot. The construction of the booths was unknown to the candidates, and there was nothing to show there had been any violation of secrecy; yet it was a serious question whether the endangering of this would not invalidate the election. As the question of the construction was a purely abstract one of law, he thought it would not be in the interest of the public that he should decide it, and he would therefore send the case to the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Justice Grove arrived at Boston on Monday evening, and opened the inquiry there. The petition was presented by Mr. J. W. Malcolm, one of the Conservative members for the borough in the last Parliament, against the return of Mr. William J. Ingram and Mr. Thomas Parry, who were returned, in the Liberal interest, at the general election. The case for the petitioner closed on Thursday. Mr. Ingram was then called, and examined at great length. He spoke to the long connection with the borough of his father, Mr. Herbert Ingram, whose representation of it in Parliament was cut short by his being drowned in Lake Michigan fourteen years ago. His father contributed largely to all local charities for many years, and did much for the commercial and social welfare of the town. Since his father's death his mother had kept up the charities, and taken deep interest in the welfare of the borough. He attributed his own popularity and success at the late election to these facts. He denied all knowledge or sanction of treating or other illegal practices in his interest at the election. Mr. Parry was also examined and denied that he had distributed coal with any political object. His Lordship delivered judgment, exonerating Mr. Parry from any charge of personal corruption, but declaring his election void, and condemning him in costs. A point of law was reserved for the Court of Common Pleas as to whether Mr. Ingram could be held responsible for the acts of Mr. Parry after his coalition with that gentleman, the question of costs being deferred. A scrutiny of votes was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Malcolm, who claims one of the seats.

THE SCOTTISH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Both the Assemblies were occupied yesterday week with the discussion of the Government bill for the abolition of patronage. In the Assembly of the Established Church a debate arose upon motions in favour of giving to all professedly Christian ratepayers a vote in the choice of ministers, instead of restricting the electors to communicants, as proposed in the bill. The Rev. D. Wallace was one of the supporters of the more comprehensive principle. On divisions, however, there were found to be overwhelming majorities in favour of the proposal in the bill. In the Free Church Assembly a resolution condemning the Government bill was carried by 433 votes to 66. Afterwards a resolution was carried by 295 votes to 98 in favour of disestablishment, "effected in a just and equitable manner."

The General Assembly of the Established Church considered, on Monday, an application for admission to the Church on the part of the Rev. Mr. Knight, Minister of St. Enoch's, Dundee, who recently left the Free Church while proceedings were pending on a libel charging him with erroneous doctrine promulgated in articles in the *Contemporary Review*. A motion to the effect that Mr. Knight be forthwith received as a minister and his congregation as members in full communion with the Established Church, after some discussion, was carried by 152 to 63. The Moderator having delivered his closing address, the Assembly was closed by the Lord High Commissioner with the usual formalities. The Free Church Assembly resolved to memorialise Government to maintain with vigour the policy which dictated the mission to Africa of Sir Bartle Frere.

At the sitting of the Free Church Assembly on Tuesday a letter was read from Dr. Duff, stating that, in consequence of what had taken place in connection with the election of Dr. Rainy to the principalship of the new college, he felt it his duty to resign his professorship of Evangelistic Theology, and all the other offices he holds in the Church. A deputation waited on Dr. Duff, who consented to withdraw his resignation. The sittings of the Assembly closed in the evening.

Mr. Gates was, on Thursday week, elected the first Mayor of Peterborough under the newly-granted charter of incorporation. The occasion was observed as a gala day, and there was a display of fireworks at night.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle, including the rooms used by the Emperor of Russia, are open to the public. Tickets can be obtained at the principal bookellers in the town. The shrubs in the beautiful rhododendron walk in the Great Park are in full bloom.

The series of International Exhibitions at South Kensington coming to a close with the present year's, Mr. W. E. Randle has suggested that the Society of Arts should hold a series of similar exhibitions in the leading provincial cities, beginning at Manchester in 1875. Mr. Randle proposes to surmount the difficulty of a suitable building by constructing his portable miniature crystal palaces in each town in succession.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE EPSOM SUMMER MEETING.

In spite of the long spell of dry weather, which made the course very hard and slippery, there were capital fields on the first day at Epsom. Oxonian, whose stamina appears to improve with age, had no trouble in winning the Craven Stakes, in which St. Patrick ran very badly. Madame Toto beat a very moderate lot in a Maiden Plate, and then Kaiser (9st. 4lb.) gave Cambuslang (7st. 3lb.) such an easy beating that Andre's performance in the Great Cheshire Stakes was considerably discounted, and therefore the trials of Atlantic and Aquilo were somewhat depreciated. For the Woodcote Stakes, Chaplet, the sister to Rosicrucian, was made a very hot favourite. She has, however, been recently amiss, and Ladylove, whom she defeated with consummate ease at the First Spring Meeting, at Newmarket, completely turned the tables on her. Behind the pair were two or three very aristocratic youngsters, including Fille du Ciel, an own sister to Reine, by Monarque—Fille de l'Air, and The Grey Palmer, a half-brother to Formosa, by The Palmer—Eller. There was only one casualty during the day, Sister to Viridia, the favourite for Madame Toto's race, coming down very heavily and breaking one of her legs. The filly had to be destroyed, but T. Cannon, who rode her, escaped with a shaking, and was able to be in the saddle again on the following day.

A heavy fall of rain on Tuesday night softened the course, laid the dust, and made Wednesday one of the pleasantest Derby Days we ever remember. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the number of people on Epsom Downs, but the road seemed patronised to a greater extent than ever, and the stands and the side of the hill looked unusually crowded. Little attention was paid to the first race, and the moment it was over there was a rush to the paddock to inspect the Derby horses. The first we saw was Ecossais, whose toilet was personally superintended by Tom Jennings. The colt, though decidedly above himself, appeared to have done a fair amount of work; his badly-shaped forelegs were, however, bandaged up to the knees, and he did not appear to relish his task, repeatedly lashing out with his hind legs. Mr. Cartwright's pair were the next that attracted our attention. Volturino, who was merely started to make the running, is a very mean, common-looking colt, whose appearance gave no promise that he would fulfil his mission as well as he did. George Frederick, on the contrary, agreeably disappointed us. He has always been a grand-looking animal, and now, for the first time in his life, was thoroughly fit. His heavy shoulders have firmed down considerably, and his owner, who stood by to see him saddled, looked the picture of confidence. A large crowd near the centre of the paddock told of some more than ordinary attraction, and we strolled there to find Matthew Dawson's quartet doing a walk round. Atlantic headed them, but, though he looked in perfect condition, we were not favourably impressed with him. There is far too much daylight under him, and his swollen knee gave evidence of his fractious behaviour on the journey down. Aquilo is, on the whole, a better-looking horse; and Trent, though small, is compact and beautifully proportioned. Leolinus, however, secured the chief share of popular admiration. He appeared to have great substance and power; but, as we did not see him without his clothes, we cannot give a critical description of him. Glenalmond had also a large attendance of admirers. He is a beautifully-shaped, very bloodlike colt, and his condition was perfect; but he struck us as being a trifle short, and lacks the size that one expects to find in a Derby winner. Tipster was also very fit; but his want of quality prevented his making many friends. Couronne de Fer pleased us immensely, for, though he has not grown much since last season, the report that he was very leggy proved totally unfounded. Sister to Ryehworth is a racing-like filly; and we have little to say of the remainder.

A capital start was effected at the second attempt, King of Tyne and Volturino at once showing in front. After going a quarter of a mile Tipster took the lead; but at the mile post the above-named pair again passed him, and Ecossais went into third place. Nearly the same order was maintained down the hill; but as soon as they entered the straight Custance sent George Frederick along and took up the running. Couronne de Fer and Rostrevor being his immediate attendants. Nothing, however, had the least chance with Mr. Cartwright's horse, who, passing the Tattersalls inclosure, came right away, and won in a canter by two lengths from Couronne de Fer. Atlantic finished very strongly, and was only beaten a neck for second place, being the same distance in front of Leolinus, nearly in a line with whom were Trent, Aquilo, and Rostrevor, the quartet being just clear of Mr. Savile's filly. All the rest were beaten a long way. Reverberation, who broke down, being about last. Custance thus won his third Derby, and it was clear that the best horse in the Heath House stable had been sold, for we doubt if Atlantic's accident affected his running. Ecossais looked very formidable for about a mile; and Glenalmond was the only one of the favourites who thoroughly disgraced himself, for he stayed no better than the majority of the Blair Athols, and, moreover, could never go the pace. George Frederick's antecedents are not those of a Derby winner; but it is clear that Mr. Cartwright has laid himself out solely for this race, and the horse has never previously been fit to run. The defeat of Lady Glenorchy in the Stanley Stakes by Pope Joan was the only noticeable feature in the minor races of the day. There was, however, a scrimmage at the start, which gave the winner a lead of a couple of lengths, and her jockey took full advantage of it.

The Epsom Meeting naturally occupies so much of our space that the other events of the week must be treated very briefly. Cricketers are now hard at work all over England, and several very important matches have been played during the past few days. The M. C. C. have beaten Oxford University by forty runs, after an exciting contest, the result being mainly due to the fine batting of Mr. G. F. Crook, who scored 52 in his second innings. Cambridge University v. Surrey was drawn, the scoring being so heavy that three days proved insufficient to complete it. For Surrey, Jupp (66 and 69), Mr. Weeding (20 and 82), R. Humphrey (32 and 52), and Pooley (not out, 20 and 97) did best; while Mr. W. S. Patterson (86) was top score for his University. The match between the Gentlemen of England and Cambridge University produced a wonderfully close finish, the latter pulling it off by one wicket. The Gentlemen had not the assistance of Mr. W. G. Grace; but Messrs. I. D. Walker (57) and E. R. Pryor (46) batted well, as did Messrs. G. Macan (35), H. M. Sims (46), and C. Tillard (46), on the opposite side. Mr. W. G. Grace played for the M.C.C. against the North of England. The champion, however, did not "come off" quite as well as usual, though his 43 was the highest score on his side, and the club succumbed by forty-five runs, in spite of the magnificent bowling of A. Shaw, who took all ten of the northern wickets in the first innings. The Ashantee Division played a Twelve of the Household Brigade at Prince's on Tuesday; but their

cricketing powers are by no means equal to their fighting capabilities, and they suffered an easy defeat.

The eleventh annual athletic meeting of the Civil Service took place at Lillie-bridge on Saturday last, in the presence of about 8000 spectators. The best performance of the afternoon was unquestionably that of Walter Slade, amateur champion at one and four miles, who won the open mile handicap from scratch, doing the full distance in the unprecedented time for an amateur of 4 min. 26 sec. The most successful competitors in the closed races were G. F. Griffin (Post Office) and J. H. A. Reay (Inland Revenue). The former won the 220-yards challenge cup, the 300-yards handicap, and the quarter, and the latter took the hurdle-race for the third successive year, and the broad jump.

In a professional three-mile walking-match at Lillie-bridge, on Monday last, R. Perkins beat J. Stockwell (the champion), covering one mile in 6 min. 23 sec., two in 13 min. 28½ sec., and three in 20 min. 46 sec., the times for each mile being the fastest on record.

John Roberts, jun., played 1000 up even against Joseph Bennett, on Monday evening last, for £100 a side. It was a very hollow affair; for Roberts, who was in capital form, made a break of 140 (21 spots) and won by 432 points. Bennett seemed completely out of play, and 68 was his largest contribution.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

The *Cornhill* has an interesting paper on Dr. Schliemann's discoveries in the Troad, evidently the production of some one of considerable local knowledge, but dealing, we regret to say, in an ungenerous spirit with the labours of the self-taught archaeologist, whose eccentricities are too palpable to be harmful, and whose discoveries are a standing reproach to all who have hitherto preferred theorising to practical exploration. It is even insinuated that the ornaments found by Dr. Schliemann may be of recent date, although they are admitted to have been discovered many feet under Greek remains older than the time of the Cæsars. We can no more understand how forgeries should have got there than how the name of New Troy, given to the Greek colony, should prove the site as well as the city to have been a new one. Such instances as New Carthage and New Sarum are not to the point, as these were built while the parent cities were still in existence. One good suggestion the article does contain, that the presumed site of the Grecian camp should likewise be excavated. There is not much else of mark in the number; but "A Bye Day in the Alps" is very pleasantly written, and "Dreams" contains some striking anecdotes of prophetic visions. Thackeray's recently discovered lines on Frederick the Great's father are a characteristic specimen of his style, though not remarkable as regards matter.

Macmillan is unusually good, having no fewer than five really important contributions. Mr. Freeman, an authority on architecture, traces the outgrowth of the Romanesque or Byzantine style from the original Roman discovery of the arch, made in the regal period, but long kept in abeyance from the influence of the Greek style. Mr. Wedmore's essay on celebrated masters in etching, especially Rembrandt, is an equally interesting contribution to a minor branch of art-criticism. Mr. Lecky vindicates the Irish Parliament of 1782-98 against Mr. Froude, but, though impressive in his rebuke of the latter's extravagances, fails to show that this Legislature accomplished anything for the country. Mr. Goldwin Smith's argument against female suffrage is temperate and masterly. A scheme for the abolition of the sale of livings is exceedingly well intended; but the writer is mistaken if he thinks that the momentum essential to so great a change can be created otherwise than by an unconditional transfer of the patronage to the parishioners at large.

There is nothing very remarkable in *Fraser*, which has, nevertheless, a number of fairly interesting papers. The most weighty is a severe indictment of Turkey for her bad financial administration, with a prophecy of her speedy conquest by her powerful neighbour. The writer has eyes for only one side of his subject, and ignores the fervour of religious zeal which such a contest would call into activity, and which—as the Dutch are discovering to their cost in Achæen—goes a long way to supply the absence of every other source of national vigour. A writer on "The Political Consequences of Army Reform" anticipates that the effect of the short-service system will be to lighten the working classes with a strong Conservative element from the re-absorption of discharged soldiers. Equally ingenious reasons might be produced in support of a diametrically opposite conclusion; but, in fact, it seems doubtful whether the discharged soldiers will be sufficiently numerous to produce any appreciable effect either way. "Sussex Cottages" and "Things We have Eaten" are excellent light papers; and Mr. Sayce's summary of recent Assyrian discovery will be found valuable.

"Alice Lorraine" continues to be the most attractive feature of *Blackwood*, which is, however, very readable throughout. A review of Victor Hugo's last work is written in a fine spirit of appreciation. "Poets at Play" enshrines some capital specimens of occasional verse; and, although the story of the recent changes in Japan has been often told before, it is told exceedingly well.

The *Fortnightly* has a very important paper by Mr. Cliffe Leslie, treating of the enormous rise in wages which has been taking place over the Continent while the price of agricultural labour has remained so nearly stationary in England, and of other anomalies puzzling to political economists. The question, as it affects ourselves, is briefly discussed by Mr. R. Jeffries, whose view of the labourers' prospect of success in the pending struggle is not an encouraging one. In the second part of his essay on "Compromise," Mr. Morley dwells eloquently on the mischief of neglecting to investigate principles of action on the ground of the time not having yet arrived for their practical application. Karl Hildebrand contributes the first part of a spirited sketch of Winkelman, and Mr. Wallace concludes his defence of spiritualism. We fear that the prestige of this eminent naturalist's name will be the chief advantage the spiritualists will derive from his advocacy: it would be impossible to imagine anything looser than his notions of evidence, or more careless than his scrutiny of the stories which he dignifies by that title.

Mr. Gladstone's essay on Homer's place in history in the *Contemporary* is a much more valuable contribution to the study of Homer than his translations. After discussing the identity with Troy of the remains discovered by Dr. Schliemann, to which he inclines without expressing an absolute conviction, he directs his argument to the period of Homer, endeavouring to establish from the evidence of Egyptian inscriptions that the destruction of Troy cannot have taken place later than the end of the fourteenth century B.C., and from the employment of the term Achæans that Homer cannot have written long after that date. The evidence for both propositions appears to us at present insufficient, but they are discussed with admirable spirit and ingenuity. By appearing in the character of Cassandra Mr. W. R. Greg intimates a distrust of his countrymen's common sense which really

seems uncalled for, considering that he has this time no more disputable proposition to enunciate than that our manufacturing supremacy must some day come to an end. Mr. Davies's review of Lord Lytton's fables is very agreeable reading, and Mr. Rowse's list of ancient sinecure places even more so—now that we have got rid of them. Archbishop Manning's reply to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen is very feminine in its logic, and not very honest in its vindication of the Roman Church against the charge of persecution. Dr. Manning knows very well that the charge against his Church is not that she anathematises religious toleration three centuries ago, but that she does so still.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* puts forth a remarkably attractive number. Mr. Francillon's "Olympia" is as interesting as ever; "An Emigration Sketch" is full of humour; and the criticism on the recent autumnal manoeuvres is evidently the work of an impartial writer, addicted neither to compliment nor to fault finding. Some of the eccentricities of the House of Commons are well hit off in the sketch of the independent members. Judging from the specimen of Mr. Buchanan's "Last Poet" with which we are favoured, the predicted extinction of the species will be a subject for profound congratulation.

The most remarkable among the *Transatlantic's* appropriations is Senator Schurz's fine oration on Charles Sumner. *Scribner's Monthly* is good, especially for the article on the present condition of South Carolina. *Old and New* does not shine as a repository of indigenous talent, but makes a respectable appearance with imported contributions from Anthony Trollope, Turgeneff, and the Rev. James Martineau.

The *Month* somehow does not improve under its present accomplished editor, and contains nothing of interest except a notice of M. d'Iderville's graphic reminiscences of the occupation of Rome by the Italian forces. The transaction was certainly humiliating to France, and should serve as a lesson to her not again to occupy a position from which it is so difficult to devise a dignified exit.

We have specially to note in *Belgravia* Mr. Sala's clever exaggeration of Thackeray's manner in his "Venus de Medici's Marriage;" in *Tinsley* the continuation of "Linley Rochford;" and in *London Society* that of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's "Portraits Charman's." We have also to acknowledge Good Words, All the Year Round, the Monthly Packet, the New Monthly, the St. James's Magazine, Good Things, Aunt Judy, the Victoria Magazine, the Popular Science Review, the Sunday Magazine, Cassell's Magazine, and a number of parts of serial publications from the enterprising publishers of the latter periodical.

LAW AND POLICE.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has adjourned an application to restrain the performance of "Vert Vert," at St. James's. The applicants were Messrs. Boosey and Son, the music publishers, who claimed to have purchased the copyright from M. Offenbach in 1869, a few days after it was brought out at the Theatre Imperial. On an agreement to let the application stand over the defendant undertook to pay, as the Court might direct, three guineas for each performance in the interim.

The appeal case of "Roberts v. Egerton," which came before the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday, raised an important question on the Adulteration Act—whether the sale of an article, as tea, which is adulterated can be excused on the ground that it is known to be so in "the trade." On behalf of the appellant, who had been convicted of selling green tea, faced with gypsum and Prussian blue, it was contended that he had sold, just as he bought it, what was known as green tea in the trade; but the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Archibald concurred in thinking that the article was adulterated, although Mr. Justice Quain dissented. The conviction was accordingly affirmed.

Liabilities of £900,000 were stated on Wednesday in the case of Oppenheim and Schröder, in the Bankruptcy Court, the assets being roughly estimated at £700,000 or £800,000.

Mr. Jacobs, the German jeweller who sued Sir Robert Carden for £20,000 damages for false imprisonment, has been summoned at Bow-street in a matter of 12s. He had purchased a lot of waistcoats from a man, and wished to settle the claim by reading to him from various Acts of Parliament. A policeman having sent them to the station to arrange their dispute, Mr. Jacobs renewed his recitations from the statutes. Ultimately he was induced to pay the 12s., but next morning he repented, and wished to serve a writ on the inspector. When the magistrate declined to give him a warrant he threatened him with proceedings. Afterwards, the usher of the court incurred his vengeance by having to remove him from the court.

At Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, a man was prosecuted by the guardians of St. Pancras for having neglected to provide his daughter with proper food and raiment, whereby her life was endangered. He was sent to prison for four months, with hard labour. At Worship-street, in a similar case, a man and woman were committed for trial.

Mr. Edward Welby Pugin, the well-known architect, appeared on Tuesday at the Westminster Police Court, charged on a summons with having published false and defamatory libels upon Mr. John Rogers Herbert, R.A. The letters complained of had been addressed, two to Mrs. Herbert, one to Mr. Ryan, a solicitor, and several to Mr. Herbert himself, the cause of Mr. Pugin's annoyance being some legal proceedings pending between him and the prosecutor. The magistrate decided upon sending the case for trial, accepting two sureties.

Gustave Bernard Cennovich, a Pole, whose extraordinary behaviour at the house of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in Portland-place, caused some excitement on Monday, was charged, on Tuesday, at Bow-street, with being a person of unsound mind, wandering about to the public danger. The man, who is known to the police as a lunatic, has invented a shooting-machine, which he was anxious to bring under the notice of Mr. Disraeli and the Commander-in-Chief. Failing access to them, he thought to gain the ear of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar by exploding his blunderbuss in front of the Prince's house. After evidence had been heard as to his erratic proceedings in Portland-place, he was remanded for inquiry.

Two police-constables were among the delinquents at the police-courts yesterday week. At Westminster Archibald Small was fined £4 for getting drunk while on duty, and at Marylebone George Poole had to pay £5 for threatening a sergeant who had reported him for gossiping on his beat.

For stealing a watch from a person named Solomon Apple, Henry Evans was, in spite of his defence to the effect that his hand had come accidentally in contact with the prosecutor's watch-chain, found guilty at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday week, and several previous convictions being proved against him, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision.

The opening cruise of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club took place, last Saturday, in Belfast Loch.



GENERAL SHUTE, M.P. FOR BRIGHTON.



MR. ASHBURY, M.P. FOR BRIGHTON.

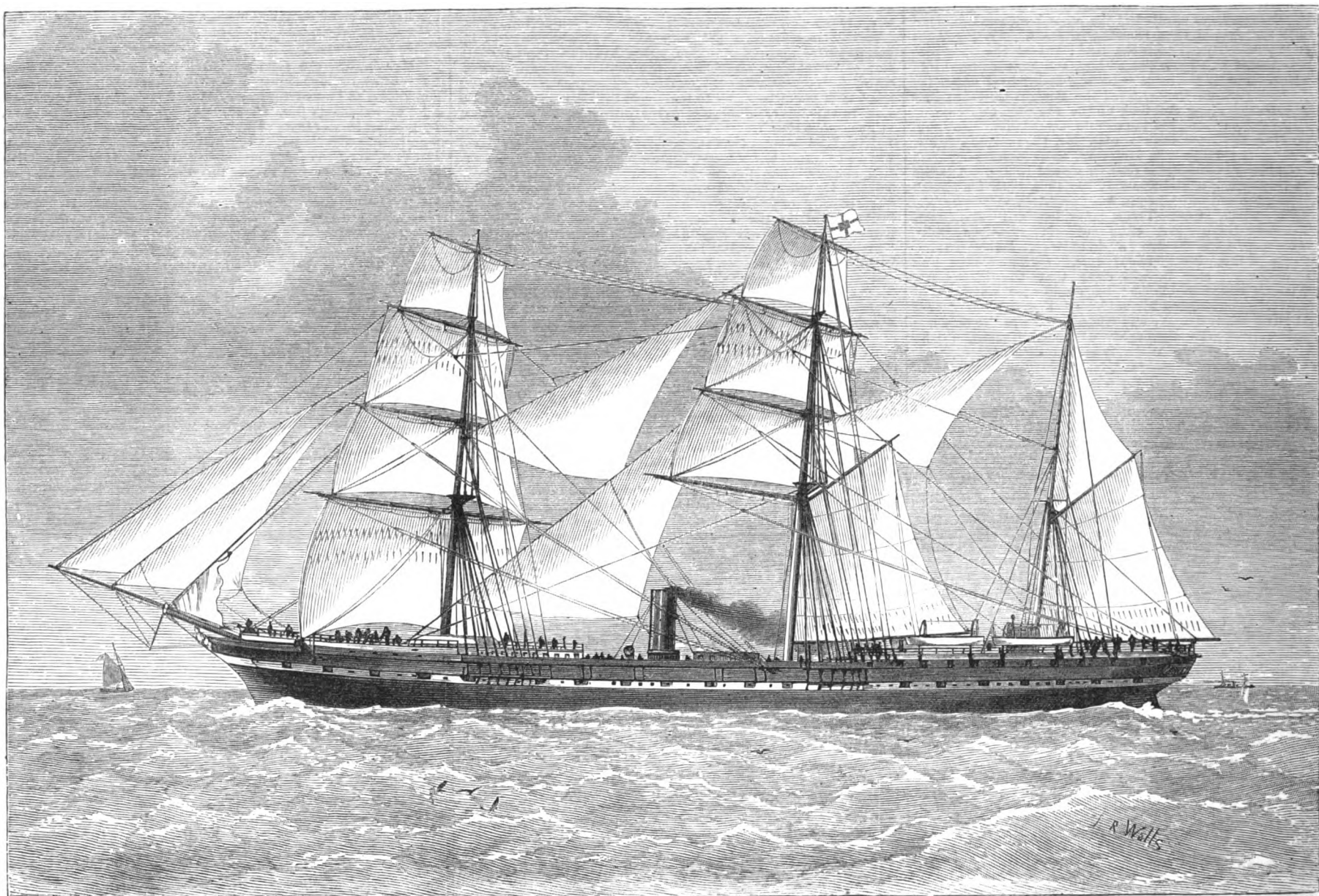
THE MEMBERS FOR BRIGHTON.

The late general Parliamentary election deprived Brighton and the kingdom, for a time, of the services of two very good Liberal representatives. But Mr. White and Mr. Fawcett have long been known to the whole community of Liberal politicians throughout Great Britain. Mr. Ashbury and General Shute, who have gained their seats, were known in other than political circles. The former is an active and influential man of business, a manufacturing engineer, and a famous yachtsman. The other is a military officer of distinction, who has served in India and the Crimea.

Mr. James Lloyd Ashbury, who was born in 1834, is only son of the late Mr. John Ashbury, of Manchester, founder and proprietor of the great manufactory of railway rolling-stock at

Openshaw. That establishment, the largest of its kind, covers twelve acres of ground, and employs 2000 hands. The member for Brighton, leaving Huddersfield College at sixteen years of age, underwent a thorough practical training in the work and business of his father's concern. In 1859 he went to Russia, and lived there two years, representing his father as contractor for the construction of the Riga and Dunaburg railway. He has since been engaged in railway business in Turkey and Egypt, Italy and Spain; from the Spanish Government he has received the orders of Charles III. and Isabella II. His father partially retired in 1862, and died in 1866. The firm was converted into a joint-stock company, the "Ashbury Railway-Carriage and Iron Company," with limited liability, of which Mr. James Ashbury is managing chairman. He was at one time a director of the firm of Sir John Brown and Co., of Sheffield, the

armour-plate manufacturers, employing 4000 men; also director of the Carnforth Iron Company, in Cumberland; the Norton Iron Company of Durham, the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, the Hereford and Brecon Railway, and four or five other companies. Several of these appointments he has relinquished, but he still retains the office of chairman of the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen Railway, director of the Smyrna and Cassaba Railway, and two or three others. In addition to these business engagements, Mr. Ashbury is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. He takes much interest in scientific education, as he showed by a gift of £4000 to Owens College, Manchester. In 1867 Mr. Ashbury resorted to yachting as a recreation for the benefit of his health. He built the famous Cambria, which in 1868 beat the American champion yacht Sappho, but was defeated by



THE SCREW-STEAMER DURHAM, AUSTRALIAN LINER.



"EXPECTATION." BY J. ISRAELS.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

that yacht, under different conditions, in 1870. Mr. Ashbury then accepted the challenge of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, jun., of New York, to race his Dauntless across the Atlantic. The *Cambria*, after a stormy sail of twenty-three days, won this grand race by an hour and a half. Mr. Ashbury, in 1870, was chosen commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, and, this year, of the Royal London Yacht Club, but he has parted with the *Cambria* to another owner. He was a candidate for Brighton in 1868, but did not then succeed. His majority of votes over both the Liberal candidates upon this last occasion was above a thousand. Mr. Ashbury is unmarried.

The second member for Brighton is Major-General Charles Cameron Shute, C.B. He is eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Deane Shute, of Bramshaw-hill, Hampshire, by Charlotte, daughter of the late General Neville Cameron, of the East India Company's service, and was born about the year 1817. He was educated at Winchester College. He entered the Army in 1834 as Cornet in the 13th Hussars, with which regiment he served with distinction in India; he also served with the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons in the Crimean campaign, where

he was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Division. He became a Colonel in 1858, and was in command of the Inniskillings, and subsequently of the 4th Light Dragoons, previous to attaining field rank in 1871. He is also a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and bears the Turkish medal and the Order of the Medjidie. General Shute, who is a magistrate for Sussex, and honorary Colonel of the Sussex Rifle Volunteers, now enters Parliament for the first time. He married, in 1858, Rhoda, daughter of the Rev. H. T. Dowler.

The Portrait of Mr. Ashbury is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and A. H. Fry, of Brighton; that of General Shute, from one by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, VIENNA.

Every tourist who has been in a Continental Roman Catholic city on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday knows the procession that is customary in honour of the ecclesiastical festival of Corpus Christi, which in France is commonly called the Fête Dieu. This scene is represented in our Engraving as it took

place last year, during the Vienna Great Exhibition, before St. Stephen's Church. We prefer here to comment less upon the religious ceremonial, than upon the stately edifice with whose ministry it is connected, and which is one of the grandest features of the Austrian capital. St. Stephen's Church was built by the Dukes of the old Hapsburg line in the fourteenth century, but has been completely restored, in the correct style of Gothic antiquarianism, within the last twenty years. Its graceful steeple rises to the vast height of 436 ft. The Riessenthor, or Giant's Door, and the Heidenthürme, which means Towers of the Heathen, with profuse decorations of sculpture, attract the spectator's notice outside the church. The interior, of which Mr. S. Read's artistic pencil has given some interesting views, presents several halls beneath the towers, the nave and choir surrounded by monuments, carved stone pulpits, chapels, and nearly forty altars. The ascent of the lofty tower, by 750 steps, is a labour for which the sightseer is rewarded with one of the finest views in Europe. The open place in front, called St. Stephan's Platz, abuts on the Graben, which is the most fashionable business street of Vienna.

Price-Lists free by post—The WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
125, Strand, London (corner of Savoy-street).

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER
ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of FIVE-POUND NOTES amounting to £40 for the National Exchequer.

NORTH LONDON of UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Pecuniary help is urgently needed. The receipts during last month have been about £100, while the expenditure is nearly £1000. Contributions will be thankfully received by Edward Knapp, Esq., 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and at the Hospital.
June, 1874. H. J. KELLY, Secretary, B.N.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1874.
Arrangements for the issue of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets will be in force from May 15 to Oct. 31, 1874.
For particulars see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the company.
Derby, May, 1874. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—Hot and Cold
SEA-WATER BATHS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Swimming Baths, Hydrotherapeutic Establishment; Balls and Concerts daily, at the Etablissement des Bains, Pilgrimage to the Shrine of Notre Dame, Religious Processions, Regatta, Races, Theatre, Gymnasium Grand Fancy Fair.

SWIMMING RACES.—Professor
BECKWITH, Swimming Master (Years Champion of England), will give £17 in prizes to be swum for, as follows, at the LAMBETH BATHS, on MONDAY, JUNE 15:—All-England Handicap, Amateur Race, Youth's Race—three prizes in each, for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Miss Beckwith, Master W. Beckwith, and the Professor in their world-renowned Fests of Natation. Commence at Eight p.m. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Swimming taught. Schools attended. Fests arranged.

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.
Persons of any Age, however bad their writing, may learn to write Legibly and permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; Arithmetic, Short-hand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, at his Sole Institution, 57, Quadrant, Regent-street. West of England Insurance Agency.

GEOLOGY.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand,
W.C., has various COLLECTIONS of MINERALS, ROCKS, and FOSSILS for SALE. They can be had at prices varying from 2s. to £5000, and are suitable for the Working Student, a first-class College, or a Nobleman's Gallery. Mr. T. gives instruction in Geology.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
It is not generally known that the largest and most successful Watch Factory in the World is located in America. Yet such is the case. The American Watch Company, whose Works are at Waltham, Massachusetts, U.S.A., have manufactured over a hundred thousand watches annually, and all of most excellent quality. This Company has been in operation about twenty years, and in that time has made and sold about eight hundred thousand watches. In America Waltham Watches are regarded as standard time-keepers, and are universal used on all the numerous railway lines throughout the country. The American Watch Company was the first to apply machinery to all the details of watch-making, and has brought this system to great perfection. Probably no finer mechanism exists than that in the machine used at Waltham, and every part of the watch is produced with systematic exactness. As a result, every movement of the same grade is precisely alike, and all the parts are interchangeable. Waltham Watches, as they are popularly known in America, are near in appearance to the most beautiful watches in the world, and are not liable to get out of order; they are made both as key-winders and stem-winders, of six different sizes and of various grades. A very interesting pamphlet, illustrated with fine engravings, describing the manufacture of watches at Waltham, will be sent free by post to all who write for it. Address: THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, No. 16, Hatton-garden, London.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The theory of the Machine-Made Waltham Watch has always been inappreciable. The hand-made watch was best as long as machinery was imperfect, but good watches made by hand were always high-priced, while low-priced watches were almost worthless. The application of perfected machinery disposed of both of these drawbacks. It cheapened the cost of the higher grades and improved the quality of the lower, and thus for the first time brought good time-keepers within the reach of all.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The experimental period of the machine-made watch is now in the past. There were difficulties to surmount, prejudicial to overcome. The attainment of requisite perfection in machinery involved long delays. The Waltham Watch is now, however, an established success. American enterprise and skill have proved their ability to compete with the finest workmanship of hand labour in the Old World.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
More points of excellence are claimed for Waltham Watches than are found in those of any other manufacture. Every improvement has been adopted that experience has shown to be desirable, and no pains or expense spared in constructing machines to produce watches which are perfect even in their most insignificant parts.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The interchangeable system in which Waltham Watches are made is worthy of careful attention, and deserves some explanation. Every part of the watch is made to an exact gauge, and any part of one watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, springs, &c., mixed together, ten perfect watches could be made by putting these parts together again without any reference to their former combination. This is a great advantage; for if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured, it can readily be replaced, and at a trifling expense.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
This same principle applies to fitting the movements in the cases; a gold or silver case made for one Waltham movement will fit any other movement of the same grade—no nearly fit, but exactly, without any variation or adjustment whatever. Of course, this perfect relation of all the numerous parts of so delicate a piece of mechanism as a watch could never be attained by hand labour. It is only possible where machines are used which finish some parts of the watch to a gauge, which shows a variation of the ten-thousandth part of an inch.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The Waltham Watch runs with the greatest accuracy, and its substantial construction will commend it to all who appreciate a really good article. The longer it is worn the more it is liked, and the facility with which, in case of accident, it is repaired obviates an objection which is felt towards other watches. In price, comparing quality with quality, it is the best for the money in the market, and in intrinsic cheapness (that is, estimating price according to value) the Waltham Watch has no competitor.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The pamphlet, which is sent free by post to all who write for it will be found very interesting. It shows what a great advance has been made in the art of watchmaking, and correctly describes one of America's most successful enterprises. It is also illustrated with diagrams and fine engravings. Address: THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, No. 16, Hatton-garden, London.

We should be pleased to have those who write mention in what Paper they saw this Advertisement.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
20 TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of a CELEBRATED WEST-INDIAN MANUFACTURER, consisting of Despatch-Boxes, Dressing-Cases, Despatch-Boxes, Jewel-Cases, Purse-Cases, Writing-Cases, &c., are now disposing of them (together with a few Ladies' and Gentlemen's Travelling Bags, with plated and silver fittings), at 20 to 50 per cent reduction in price.—Jenner and Knewstub, 35, St. James's-street; and 66, Jermyn-street. Catalogues 1st-free.

H. WALKER'S "Queen's Own" Needles.
Patent ridged eyes. The easiest to thread or to work. Posted by Dealers. Patented of the Penelope Crochet. Improved Sewing-Machines, Fish-Hooks, &c.—Alcoster; and 47, Graham-street.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—MR. G. H. JONES (Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma), of 57, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury (immediately opposite the British Museum), constructs an improved description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which he adapts on his painless system. Consultations from Ten till Five.

COMPLEXION PILLS (ALEX. ROSS'S).
They clear the skin, remove black specks and freckles, brighten the eye, and make all eyes bright and pleasing. 2s. 6d.; sent for 26 stamps.—ALEX. ROSS, L.L.D., 368, High Holborn, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S BLACK SILKS.
1 to 5 guineas.
Coloured Silks, 1½ to 5 guineas.
Plain Silks, 1½ to 5 guineas.
Fancy Silks, 1 to 5 guineas.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Japanese Silks, 10s. 6d. to 1 guinea.
Japanese Silks, 1 to 2 guineas.
Yokohama Silks, 1 to 2 guineas.
Tsumori Silks, 1 to 2 guineas.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Washing Foulardines, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Dress.
Printed Foulardines, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Dress.
Twilled Galatese, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Dress.
Fancy Dresses, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Dress.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Fancy Dresses, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.
Black Textures, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.
Black Grenadines, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.
Black Alpaca, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Ladies' Costumes, 1 to 10 guineas.
Richerche Jackets, 12s. 6d. to 2 guineas.
Economic Polonaises, 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas.
Sleeveless Jackets, 12s. 6d. to 2 guineas.
Tinted Arabian Alpaca, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Tinted Mexican Alpaca, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Tinted Burmese Alpaca, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Tinted Canadian Alpaca, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
188, REGENT-STREET.

USEFUL BARGAINS.—DECCAN
LAWN POLONAISE, 7s. 11d.; Galatese Stripes, 5s. 6d.; Brown Holland Stripes, 5s. 6d.; Shetland Shawls, all colours, 5s. 11d.; Algerian Stripes, all colours, 5s. 11d.; Black Cashmere Polonaises, 5s. 11d.; Homespun Cashmere Polonaises, 5s. 11d.; Homespun Cashmere Capes, 12s. 6d.; Brown Holland Costumes, richly embroidered, 12s. 6d. complete; Calcutta Jackets, without sleeves, 8s. 11d. Sent for remittance.
BAKER and CRISP, 188, Regent-street.

1000 NICHOLSON'S FANCY SILKS.
Striped, Checked, Brocade, and Plain, in all the New Colours, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per yard. 1000 Patterns post-free to any part of the world.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-church-yard, London.

1000 NICHOLSON'S RICH SILKS.
Moire Antiques, Coloured and Black, from 2s. 11d. per yard. Warranted all pure Silk. 1000 Patterns post-free to any part of the world.
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1000 NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.
from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. per yard, selected with special regard to perfection of dye and durability of texture. Bonnet's, Tullard's, Bellon's, and other first-class goods always kept in stock. 1000 Patterns post-free to any part of the world.
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1000 NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESS
FABRICS.—1000 Patterns, representing all the New Materials for present Wear, forwarded post-free to any part of the world.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-church-yard, London.

SATIN and SILK SKIRTS.
Now KNIGHT and Co., Silkmercers, &c., 217, Regent-street, are now showing the Latest designs in Satin, Flounced, and quilted SATIN and SILK SKIRTS of the newest fashions. Quilted Skirts (wholly Satin) in every Colour, from one guinea. Patterns free.

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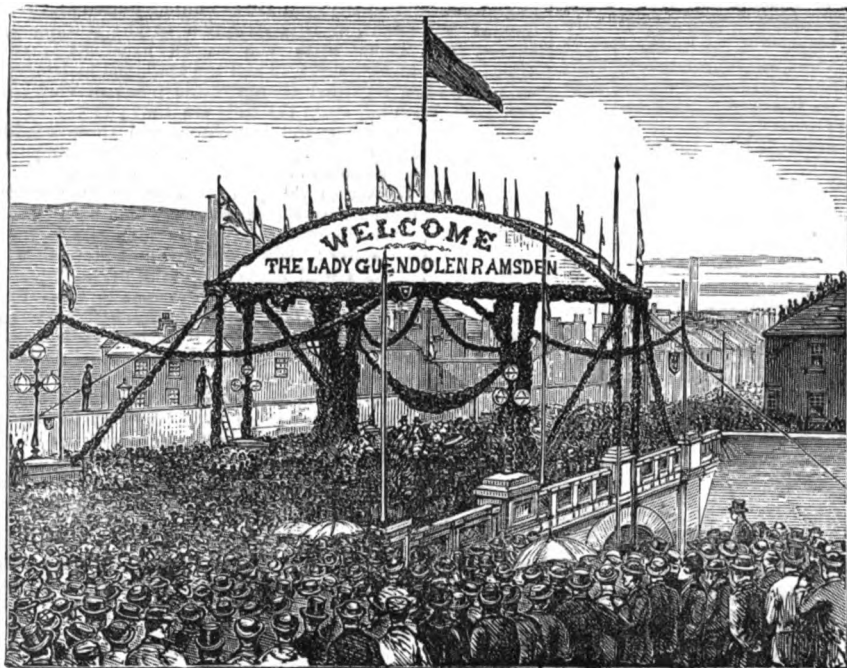


THE LATE M. VAN DE WEYER, FORMERLY BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

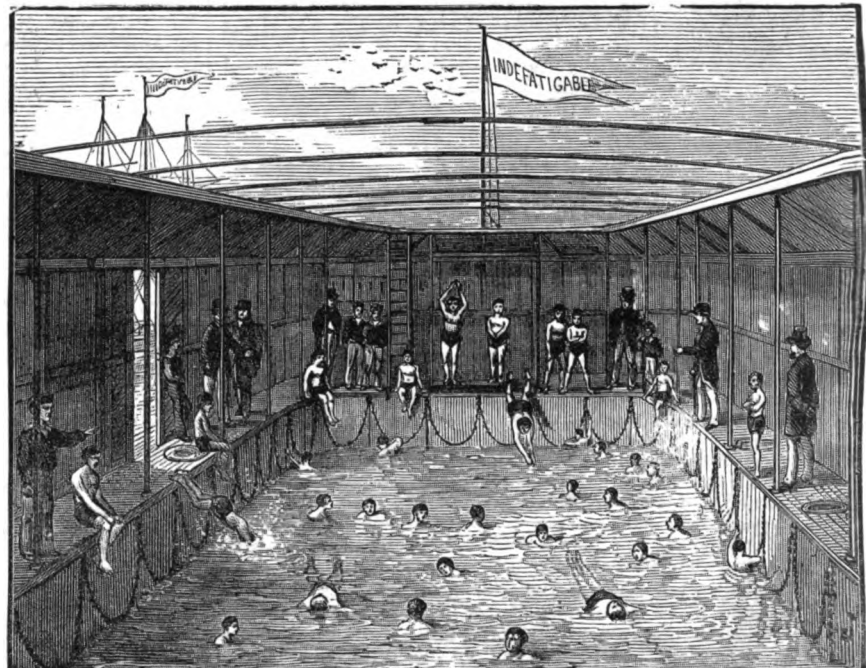
The death of this accomplished Belgian gentleman, who had lived in London forty-three years, and had married an English lady, was recorded some days ago. M. Sylvain Van de Weyer was seventy-two years of age. He was the son of a lawyer, who held a Government office at Amsterdam, where the subject of this notice was born, under the French Republic and Empire. The kingdom of the Netherlands, founded on the fall of

Napoleon, and including both Holland and Belgium, was scarcely more acceptable to Belgian patriotism. It was overthrown by the Revolution of 1830. Van de Weyer, then an advocate and journalist at Brussels, was one of five delegates who represented the grievances of Belgium to the Dutch King. The dispute came to an armed struggle, in which the Belgians were aided by France. The British Government, under the Duke of

Wellington's and Lord Palmerston's Administrations, consented to the Belgians forming an independent kingdom. Van de Weyer was engaged in negotiating for this object, and in 1830 became Belgian Minister, which post he retained till 1867. He was a great scholar and collector of books. Two volumes of his essays have been published. The portrait of M. Van de Weyer is from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Eton.



OPENING OF A NEW BRIDGE AT HUDDERSFIELD.



SWIMMING-BATH OF THE TRAINING-SHIP INDEFATIGABLE AT LIVERPOOL

NEW BRIDGE AT HUDDERSFIELD.

This flourishing town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, with its great woollen manufacture, has grown rich enough for ornamental as well as useful public works. Its buildings are constructed to good advantage of the fine light brown stone which abounds in the district; the streets are well planned, and there is an air of handsome prosperity about the place. The new bridge at Aspley, over the river Colne, which was opened on Monday week, is called Somerset Bridge, in honour of Lady Guendolen Ramsden, wife of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., late an Under-Secretary of State, and chief landowner at Huddersfield. This lady is a daughter of the Duke of Somerset. The bridge was formally declared to be opened by Lady Guendolen, accompanied by her husband, at the request of the Mayor, Mr. H. Brooke. A christening ceremony was performed by her breaking a bottle of champagne against the bridge wall. There was afterwards a banquet given by the Mayor at the George Hotel. The cost of the new bridge is £12,000, partly borne by a grant from the County Sessions and partly by subscription, but the greater part by the Town Corporation. It was commenced in September, 1872, when Alderman Mellor was Mayor. The designer was Mr. J. H. Abbey, borough surveyor; Messrs. Abraham Graham and Sons were the contractors, who executed the work. The bridge has a span of 70 ft. Its width is 50 ft., and it is 25 ft. above the river. Our illustration is supplied by Mr. Reginald Spurr, photographer.

A SHIP SCHOOL SWIMMING-BATH.

The Liverpool training-ship *Indefatigable*, in the Mersey, for the education of sailors' orphan sons and others, has now a floating bath connected with it, in which the boys learn to swim. This structure was designed by Mr. W. R. M'Kaig, engineer, and Mr. J. Carlton Stiff. It was made at the Windsor Ironworks, Garston. Its form and plan are shown in our illustration. The permanent moorings were provided by a donation from Mr. Albert Wood. Captain Gardner, an active member of the executive committee of supporters of the *Indefatigable* training-ship, superintended the construction. It seems to answer its purpose very well. It is an iron cellular structure, the pontoons or compartments of which are so arranged as to inclose a space 50 ft. long by 20 ft. broad, which forms the water area. The depth at the shallow end is 3 ft. 6 in., but at the deep end it can be regulated from 3 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. 6 in., by means of an adjustable bottom or tray, hinged at one end and supported by chains at the other. The lifting power is supplied by two small worm-wheel and pinion apparatus. The bath is moored at one end, and swings with the tide. The water, entering at the deep end, passes out at the shallow; so that, as the bath is open to the sky, one may enjoy all the benefits of sea-bathing combined with the safety and comfort of an ordinary public plunge-bath.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The closing performances of last week, following those already noticed, were repetitions of "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Thursday; "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" on Friday; and "Faust" on Saturday, with Mdlle. Marimon as Margherita for the first time at this establishment, the début of Mdlle. Calasch as Siebel, and M. Faure again in the part of Medefotele, other features of the cast having been the same as recently. The performances of Mdlle. Marimon and M. Faure displayed all those high merits which have before been commented on. Of the débutante we prefer to speak after her second appearance, her extreme nervousness on Saturday having almost overpowered her self-possession. Nevertheless, she was considerably applauded after the song in the garden scene, "Le parlait d'amour."

The programme for this week consisted entirely of operas repeated as previously given—"Don Giovanni" on Monday, "Rigoletto" on Tuesday, "Dinorah" on Thursday, "Guglielmo Tell" on Friday, and "La Sonnambula" on Saturday, with the début of Signor Piazza.

The third of this year's concerts at the Floral Hall, on Saturday afternoon, again drew a large attendance. Among the many features of interest the most special were the brilliant performances of Madame Adeline Patti and Mdlle. Albani.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Pending the production of Balfe's "Il Talismano," fresh interest was given to the proceedings of this establishment by the reappearance, on Saturday, of Madame Christine Nilsson, whose return took place in one of those charming performances which have for some seasons been specially identified with her name. Margherita, in "Faust," was the second character in which this artist became known to the English public, her début here (in 1867) having been made as Violetta, in "La Traviata." Again, on Saturday, Mdlle. Nilsson's Margherita displayed its wonted charm, with an enhanced degree of dramatic power and pathetic intensity. In the dreamy ballad founded on the legend of the King of Thule, in the bravura "jewel song" (encored), in the exquisite sentiment of the love music in the garden scene, in the despair, remorse, and penitence of the last two acts—in all these varied situations the performance of this great artist was alike admirable, and her reception was of the most enthusiastic kind. The cast of the opera in other respects was that noticed a few weeks ago.

On Monday "Marta" was repeated, with the second appearance of Mdlle. Singelli in the character of Lady Eriehetta, in which she achieved a decided success on the previous Thursday. Another change in the cast was the Plumketto of Herr Behrens, whose ponderous bass voice gave resonant effect to the song in praise of beer. On Monday Signor Fancelli resumed the part of Lionello; and other characters were filled as in earlier performances.

On Tuesday "Faust" was given again, with the second appearance this season of Madame Christine Nilsson as Margherita. For Thursday "Les Huguenots" was announced, with the début of M. Achard as Raoul.

At the first of her two recitals (last week) Madame Annette Esipoff gave ample proof of the extent and versatility of her powers by the performance of a selection of unaccompanied pianoforte music of the most opposite styles. Of her magnificent bravura playing we have already spoken in noticing her admirable execution of Chopin's first concerto and the fourth of those by Rubinstein at the New Philharmonic concerts. At her recital this accomplished lady also proved her knowledge of the various classical styles by playing Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, and pieces by Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn, and other composers. Madame Esipoff's second recital is to take place on Saturday next.

Another interesting recital, also given last week, was that of Mdlle. Krebe, whose fine playing was heard in a well-contrasted selection, commencing with Beethoven's great sonata "Appassionata," and including specimens of ancient and modern pianoforte music.

The third of this year's summer concerts at the Crystal

Palace, on Saturday, was appropriated to a performance of Signor Randegger's cantata, "Fridolin," a work originally produced at last year's Birmingham Festival, and subsequently repeated with similar success in various places. On Saturday it was given with the same solo singers as at Birmingham—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli; and the performance was conducted by the composer. At the concert of to-day (Saturday) the purpose of illustrating national music will be resumed. The first concert was devoted to the German school, the second to that of France, and the programme of the fourth is to consist of selections from English composers, including anthems, glees, madrigals, part-songs, and ballads.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday, when Herr Alfred Jaell made his first appearance this season. This eminent pianist was heard in Beethoven's first concerto (in C) and in Schumann's "Concert-Stück," in both of which his highly-cultivated powers were displayed to advantage. The symphonies were Haydn's "Surprise" and Beethoven's No. 5 (in C minor), the first part of the concert having closed with Mr. Macfarren's overture to "St. John the Baptist," and the second part with the march from Mendelssohn's "Athalia" music. Miss Blanche Cole and Mr. E. Lloyd were the vocalists.

Eight Scandinavian ladies, who have recently arrived here, have attracted much attention by their characteristic singing of national melodies. Their first public appearance took place at St. James's Hall, on Saturday afternoon, when their performances were much applauded.

Dr. Wesley has concluded engagements with the principal singers for the Gloucester festival. He has secured the services of Mdlle. Titiens and Miss Edith Wynne, sopranos; Madame Trebelli Bettini, Miss Sterling, and Miss Griffiths, contraltos; Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Bentham, tenors; and Signor Agnesi and Mr. Lewis Thomas, basses. Mr. Sinton is to lead the orchestra, which will comprise many of the best London instrumentalists. The three cathedral choirs of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester will be reinforced by choristers from London and the chief provincial towns. The programme has not yet been finally settled, but the following will probably be the arrangement:—On the Tuesday morning, Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Weber's thanksgiving cantata, "Praise Jehovah." A performance of sacred music will take place in the cathedral on Tuesday evening, consisting of Haydn's "Creation," followed either by "Israel in Egypt" or Rossini's "Stabat Mater." As usual, "Elijah" will be given on Wednesday morning; but on Thursday Rossini's "Messe Solenne" will be performed, with "Israel in Egypt" or "Stabat Mater," according to the final arrangements for Tuesday evening's performance. The "Messiah" will be the oratorio on the Friday morning, and the festival will conclude with a special service in the cathedral, at which the members of the three cathedral choirs will assist.

A new cantata, entitled "Supplication and Praise," composed by Dr. Sloman, of Scarborough, is to be produced at the Royal Albert Hall on June 17, when it will be given with full band and a grand chorus consisting of Mr. W. Carter's choir.

Miss Sophia Flora Heilbron, the well-known pianiste, announces her farewell concert, prior to her departure for America, next Tuesday, at Tavistock House, Tavistock-square.

The death is recorded of Mr. William Ewing, long known in musical circles at Glasgow, where, many years ago, he was the means of introducing glee and madrigal singing.

THEATRES.

Whitsuntide is generally a season of dramatic productivity, but it is seldom a prolific one. The present boasts only of two new dramas. That at the Haymarket we have already noticed, celebrating "the monarch of mountains," but trusting too much, we fear, to the scenic artist—too little to story, dialogue, and character. At the Court Theatre dependence is also placed on the attractions of a local name. "Brighton" is the title of a new drama, which is by Mr. Frank Marshall, and professes to be a comedy. The idea of the piece, indeed, is as comic as it is obvious. The neighbourhood is just the place where a visitor may meet with a host of acquaintances, and a vain youth, with a number of flirtations on his conscience, might here easily enough meet with many of his victims, willing to combine for a common revenge. Robert Sackett (Mr. Charles Wyndham) is the hero of such an adventure, and the ladies are Effie Ramington (Miss Sylvia Hodgson), Virginia Vanderpump (Miss Kate Phillips), and the Widow Alston (Marie de Grey), all of whom are found assembled at the Grand Hotel; and, to make the matter worse, are all well acquainted with each other. They catch him at once in their arms; to defend himself he flourishes a claret-bottle, and they, in fear of having their dresses spoiled, are compelled to retreat. But, in his turn, he finds himself in danger of several duels, which, however, in the end, are compromised. There is little in such a plot as this, yet it is made to furnish the materials for four acts; and, being very well acted, is full of amusement.

Mdlle. Favart, having concluded her engagement at the Princess in her favourite part of Camille, M. Got, of the Théâtre Français, has appeared for three nights in "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier" and in "Mercadet." In the former character every shade of the individual was minutely rendered; in the latter part M. Got gave a more sentimental version than that to which Mr. Charles Mathews has accustomed us. The latter play was preceded by "Les Jurons de Cadillac," in which Mdlle. Wilhelm and M. Didier succeeded in provoking much laughter.

The total number of pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom is 69,982, of whom 43,367 are in county, borough, Royal, district, parochial (Scotland), and private licensed asylums, and 26,615 in workhouses and elsewhere.

The new line of railway from Sevenoaks to Maidstone, branching from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, was opened on Monday, and Maidstone wore a holiday aspect.

Lord Alfred Paget's steam-yacht, while proceeding to Havre, fell in with a disabled and helpless screw collier, which was taken in tow by the noble owner of the *Cecile*; and, after a heavy pull of fifteen hours, the tide being adverse, was brought safely into Southampton.

A camp of military instruction has been established at Aldershot, in accordance with the recommendation of the Duke of Cambridge in his report upon last year's autumn manoeuvres. It is composed of two brigades of cavalry, six of infantry, two batteries of Royal horse artillery, six field batteries, and a strong body of engineers. The whole command is in charge of General Sir Hope Grant. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat, drill is being diligently pursued, and the troops are reported to be in excellent health. On Tuesday the cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery were out in the Long Valley practising outpost duty.

THE DERBY DOG.

Run under a broiling sun, as when Doncaster's victory last year astounded everybody (except those wonderful people who have always seen the winner's name in a dream, and never by any chance backed their vision); struggled through in a blinding snowstorm, as in the year of the scarecrow Hermit; won amid the muttered curses of a patriotic ring by a favourite like *Gladiator*; or walked off with in some miraculous manner by an outsider like *Caractacus*;—under all circumstances, changeless in the midst of change, the Derby clings to its dog—the Derby Dog has his day. At the right moment—in other words, at the wrongest of all possible moments—this hardy annual, springing from his resting-place beneath the turf of Epsom Downs, rushes madly down the course, a phantom fiend, a squealing cur, and an amateur Aunt Sally at the same time; till the spell is broken, the mystic words are unconsciously pronounced by some infuriated cooermonger, and the Derby Dog vanishes through an imperceptible chasm to rejoin the pack of Herne the Hunter, to follow for another year "Lutzow's wild chase," or to sleep until again at the echo of the starter's voice he has to dress his mystic weird.

Such, at least, is the supernatural (and sensible) theory as to the nature of this strange and invariably phenomenal. Some "practical minds," as they are ironically termed, have, with their usual utter disregard for probability, maintained that it is possible that every year a fresh dog may, by some marvellous coincidence, stray on to the course just after it is comfortably cleared for the race of the day. It is possible, just as it is possible that our grandchildren may prefer being burnt and potted to quietly indulging in the imposing funerals and decent oak coffins of respectable householders of the present day. It is possible—as is the flight of pigs, regarding which the Irishman so charmingly remarked that "they were an unlikely bird to see on the wing."

The only rational argument in favour of this preposterous theory is the undoubted fact that almost all human affairs have their Derby Dog. When anybody is to be installed, or fêted, or in any way made a fuss about, someone is sure to mar the ceremonial—generally at the most critical moment—by somehow or other "putting his foot in it;" indeed, some men cannot even die without giving others a chance of making some ridiculous blunder which completely destroys the pleasure of the funeral. Like his canine prototype, the blunderer is probably doing nothing morally wrong—nothing, perhaps, which on three hundred and sixty-four days in the year, and at twenty-three hours of the three hundred and sixty-fifth, he might not with impunity do. Only at one particular place, on a certain hour of one noted day, its result is a terrific shower of curses, bludgeons, and possibly even ginger-beer bottles (or their moral equivalents—whatever the moral equivalent of a ginger-beer bottle may be). So then and there, as a matter of course, he does it.

To such unhappy men applies with singular interest the question which so completely upsets the anti-supernatural theory as to Derby Dogs—"What becomes of them afterwards?" Where are all the old Derby Dogs now? Supposing for a moment that it is a fresh dog which every year threatens to spoil the great race, how long is he chafed by other dogs about his unfortunate appearance (with his tail between his legs) at a moment when his presence, though unquestionably of general interest and amusement, would so willingly have been dispensed with? Is the rest of his (probably brief) existence passed under the insulting nickname of "Derby"? Does his owner, if the Derby Dog possesses anything so respectable, content himself with one hearty kick; or does the misfortune of a moment involve a perpetual endurance of sneer and contumely? On the other hand, does he ever fortunately serve a master who takes the whole affair as a capital joke, and treats him for ever after as a sort of comic hero—pleasantly re-christened, perhaps, "Colonel Henderson," or "George Frederick," in honour of the day?

In like manner, what afterwards becomes of the human Derby Dog? In diplomacy, in the Army, at the Bar—it is said that one blunder is fatal: that the young attaché, for instance, who once does the wrong thing, or even the right thing at the wrong moment—who makes himself or his embassy ridiculous in the eyes of the little world it moves in—never hope to recover the unblemished, *unlaughed-at* prestige he had perhaps been years in acquiring. Once make yourself a laughing-stock—once gain a comic and uncomplimentary nickname—and it will take all your patience and geniality and popularity to escape from the unpleasant position (somewhat akin to that of the "natural" of a Scotch village) which will be forced upon you: a thin skin, a constant suspicion that people are laughing at you or whispering about "that confounded blunder" dooms you to an eternity of undignified but very real suffering. Is it pleasant, after waltzing with a blue-eyed sylph, enfolding that sylph of creamy muslins and silks (or whatever the charming conglomerations are composed of) in your trembling arm, murmuring into the little ear that peeps out so daintily from its golden umbrage a confession of the tender influence Gung'l always has upon you—is it pleasant, after ten minutes' delicious happiness, to see those dreamy eyes awake and glitter towards you with unkind amusement, as Haughton of the Guards (confound him!) whispers the malicious information that you are the unlucky hero of that field-day at Aldershot, or that reception at the Guildhall? Of course, she looks upon you as an excellent joke ever after—the silkiest moustache and the tenderest melancholy are valueless when regarded from a comic point of view; and if you dance with her again the odds are that you are too angry with yourself, and her, and Haughton, and those condemned newspapers, and the world in general, to be anything but excessively disagreeable and singularly uninteresting.

No; it is not a nice thing to be a Derby Dog, certainly. But there is one curious speculation to which both the supernatural and anti-supernatural theories give rise. Does the *wrong* dog ever suffer? When the genuine animal is either joining in Lutzow's wild chase aforesaid, or hiding securely under a friendly carriage, is not occasionally some unlucky cur faintly resembling him hooted and chaffed by an undiscerning mob? Surely in human Derbies it is sometimes so—a subaltern has to suffer for his chief's stupidity, or an ingenious blunderer may even shift the ridicule on to the shoulders of some one entirely unconnected with the affair. To find oneself a laughing-stock is bad enough at any time; but to be laughed at for somebody else's misdeed must be cause for justifiable suicide—or homicide. To be deputy Derby Dog, kicked by heavy-booted men, and contemptuously barked at by the canine object of your affections, and all with the consciousness (which you can not impress upon others) that you were, at the precise moment in question, discussing most absordedly a stray pigeon-pie, this must make one inclined to go and muzzle oneself forthwith, or to seek out and violently attack the real and genuine (if spiritual and unearthly) Derby Dog of 1874.

The Bath estate of Earl Manvers, which is estimated to yield an annual income of £8000, has been sold for £44,000.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

FIFTH NOTICE.

The controversy respecting the treatment of the landscape-painters by the Royal Academy, which has been renewed on the opening of each Academy exhibition for many years past, has been reopened with increased intensity. From the circumstance that all the members of the hanging committee for the present year happened to be figure-painters essentially, it was not unreasonably inferred that such a committee could feel little interest in landscape art; and by some contributors of landscapes and critics the conclusion was arrived at—rather hastily, perhaps—that less consideration had never been shown than now in the placing of the accepted landscapes. We confess that this last specific charge appears to us to have little foundation. The landscapes have, on the whole, fared, we think, rather better than usual. Mr. Brett's pictures are almost for the first time on "the line;" works by J. Linnell, P. Graham, H. Dawson, J. W. Oakes, G. E. Hering, and by less-known painters, such as D. Cameron, J. Smart, A. S. Wortley, and others, are likewise on the line; so, too, are the better of two pictures by H. Moore, and one of three pictures by W. B. Leader; whilst the works of C. P. Knight and J. G. Naish are not "asked" as heretofore. Several landscapists of the Scotch school have been less fortunate; but we may, as we proceed, find reasons for Academic discouragement in this case.

The controversy has not been mollified by a letter to a contemporary written by the junior member of the hanging committee, who, undertaking the championship of that committee and of the whole council of the Academy, compared the complaining landscapists and the remonstrances of their friends to "the late Claimant and the diatribes of his counsel," intimating at the same time that their protests were useless, and that "their interests would not be furthered by charging the council with incompetence and ignorance." Such charges have not been made, so far as we are aware, but only that of want of sympathy. And now can it be otherwise, when, if we except Mr. Cooke (the marine painter) and Mr. Vicat Cole, there is not one of the sixty Academicians and Associates who won his diploma simply and solely as a landscape-painter? Nor, properly speaking, is this branch of art taught in the Academy schools, although there is a landscape competition for the gold medal given by Turner expressly to supply a crying deficiency. When also we remember that our school is admitted to excel in landscape even by foreign critics, and that such masters as John Crome, Patrick Nasmyth, William Muller, David Cox, and John Linnell have had no Academic recognition, is it not natural for the outside landscapists to suspect that their claims are not fairly considered by the great majority of figure-painters in power within the Academy? Nor, although we acknowledge an improvement this year, can we admit that (whatever may be the cause) landscape art yet has that prominence at Burlington House which might reasonably be expected. Certain it is, moreover, that the few foreign landscapists have received scant justice: it would be hard to find persons acquainted with the works of J. Maris, Meesdag, Van Luppen, and Hemy, an English pupil of the same school, who would acknowledge that the positions they occupy correspond to their merits.

The Academic landscapists need not detain us long. We have already paid homage to the renewed and increased triumph won by Mr. Millais in the diversion of his pencil towards landscape. We have likewise offered the high praise due to the landscape and marine portions of Mr. Hook's pictures. Why Mr. E. W. Cooke is not represented in the present exhibition we are at a loss to imagine, as ill-health is, we are happy to hear, not assigned as the cause of absence. Mr. Redgrave (who, like Mr. Hook, was elected into the Academy as a figure-painter) contributes several small landscapes in his usual manner, and Messrs. Herbert and O'Neil have, apparently, sought relaxation in some unpretending landscapes.

Mr. Vicat Cole, the solitary landscapist among the Associates, is the only painter within the pale of the Academy, besides Mr. Millais, who sends landscape work of an ambitious character. "The Heart of Surrey" (111) is one of those large representations of the familiar beauty of Surrey scenery, its hills with golden marl-banks, its rich woodland, ripe corn-fields, and great undulating plains of fields and hedgerows, glowing in afternoon sunlight and gorgeous in autumnal livery, by which the artist has acquired his position. The theme is ever welcome; it is treated with skill, and we are not among the number of those who would quarrel with a painter because he may be supposed to have acquired an easy popularity by constantly dealing with favourite and familiar subjects in an adroitly-superficial manner. No painter, probably, was more guilty of self-iteration than Claude himself; and Mr. Ruskin has assured us that he was, besides, most superficial and conventional. Still there is something wanting in this picture; it fails, somehow, of the strength of realism on the one hand, and of the sentiment of romanticism on the other. It conveys to us the impression of a sketch that has lost a good deal of its spirit and directness in studio elaboration. We infinitely prefer the "Misty Morning" (296); indeed, we think this the best thing Mr. Cole has ever done. It is "morning;" but the sun is up, suffusing the "mist," glorifying the autumnal foliage of the trees, and striking golden bands athwart the sloping meadows, in delicious contrast to the soft, silvery breaths of hoar frost still lying in the shadows. The effect indicated is a lovely one in nature. Turner has rendered it with his subtlest truth, and Mr. Cole's vagueness has helped to realise it with very considerable success. "The Evening Glow" (242), a large landscape by Mr. J. C. Adams, and several works by Mr. A. A. Glendinning, seem to have so much affinity to, if they are not imitative of, Mr. Cole's works that further comment is unnecessary.

Outside the Academy we look for and find the strongest work by Mr. Linnell, senior—"The Woodcutters" (528), a magnificent autumnal view, looking from a wooded eminence over a great reach of blue distance, the whole canopied by fleecy cumuli—a wonderful picture for a painter over eighty. This is not simply an imitation or what we should call even a representation of nature, in the common acceptance of the word. It is a translation of natural appearances in a compendious, nervous, and eloquent style; and who that is susceptible of artistic impressions will say that this does not convey a richer, more suggestive, and more animated idea of what we can see and remember of nature, taken in the mass? The painter's sons, though they have not yet mastered so large, free, and bold a style, follow closely in his steps—Mr. James Linnell, in "The Mower Whets his Scythe" (493), approaching nearest in the expression of atmospheric effect; and Mr. William Linnell, in "Kent Weald" (451), attaining much of his father's grand impressiveness and pomp of colour. Mr. H. Dawson (who is likewise closely followed by his sons) has also proved himself a master of "style," which, however, sometimes verges on mannerism—that is to say, the attention is occasionally arrested by the dappled execution; therefore it does not perfectly perform the function of a symbol. But the artist is not adequately represented in two small pictures of Shoreham under morning and evening effect (503 and 507).

Mr. Oakes has a sincere artistic feeling, and his colouring is often as original as it is agreeable. "A Sandy Bit of the Road" (976) is a good though not important example. Mr. Leader laid the foundation of his success in close and careful study, but he owes his present popularity to qualities similar to those of Mr. Vicat Cole, though he works in a cooler, greyer key. His subjects are generally familiarly picturesque in themselves, gay and sparkling in effect, and they are worked out with an ornamental pencil, a light and graceful touch. "A Fine Day in Autumn—the Thames at Streatley" (563) is a very pleasant presentment of a pretty spot. Two larger landscapes are rather conventional—due, perhaps, to haste.

None of the preceding painters seek for that poetic side of Nature where she presents her more mysterious beauty or awfulness; indeed, there is an almost entire absence of imaginative sympathy in this direction in our whole landscape school. Mr. A. W. Hunt possesses that sympathy, and he has successfully given utterance to it in water colours; but he seems to us to have failed to do so in his two pictures here, "Rents and Scars in Coniston Fells" (1361), with a pall of thunder cloud darkling over the savage scene, save where forked lightning cleaves its devious way; and a landscape with the last rays of a sunken sun striking "From Mount to Mount through Cloudland" (79). Mr. Hunt is evidently less at home in oil-painting, which may account for the palpable opacity in the first picture, that fails to strike the desired note of awe, and for the lack of that beauty and sentiment to be looked for in the effect of the second work.

The most truly impressive picture in the entire exhibition is, we think, Mr. H. Moore's "Rough Weather on the Coast, Cumberland" (1033). What fine imaginative perception, what fidelity of observation, what descriptive power of hand in every sweep of the brush, are there not here! It seems positively alive as you look at that boiling, foaming waste of water! Never have we seen the peculiar light on the hoar, turmoil of the breakers in a storm so truly rendered—it is like moonlight, but not due to the beams that, struggling ghastly pale through a rent in the drifting clouds, faintly disclose this conflict of the elements and that battered hull, telling of its fatal fury; it is not the gleaming lustre of the driving masses of foam, though white as drifted snow—it is the phosphorescent glimmer so often emitted by the sea when buffeted by the wind, or lashing the shore, or cut by a ship's prow. This picture, however, defies description; it must be seen and studied by the reader for himself.

Another remarkable coast-scene is "Our Northern Walls" (20), in which Mr. Peter Graham takes us once more to the inhospitable Sutherlandshire coast to watch the Atlantic break in futile foam against its rocky ramparts. As before, the grey, cold sky is full of drifting rain; the tide is at that stage when the sea, in stormy mood, washes over, but does not submerge, the fallen rocks, over which the cormorants skim and dip; when, still in full force, the waves burst against the precipitous cliffs, or dart into the cloven caves, to recoil, sucked over the sandy detritus by their own gravity. The contest is a tremendous one in fact, and Mr. Graham has caught much of the spirit of it; yet the representation does not impress us like Mr. Moore's. The phenomena are more limited, and the work seems like a gigantic sketch; the surf and spindrift are chalky, the waves have hardly weight enough to make the rocks tremble and resound, and the "walls" themselves have not the air of a very solid stable barrier. We prefer Mr. Graham's other picture, "The Misty Mountain Top" (494), a great heathery acclivity, with a few sheep, its shadowed summit passing beneath mist-wreaths. The beautiful snowy lustre of the softly rounded mist is very felicitously rendered; but the rest of the picture is almost too much subordinated by slowness of execution to that focus of effect. This, like other recent landscapes by the same artist, would form but a fragment of the "Spate in the Highlands," that admirable epic of Scotch scenery and effects which first brought him into note. Self-repetition, limitation of range, and specious daintiness of manipulation are faults and failings common in the Scotch landscape school. The school is also deficient in colourists, effects of light and dark being alone sought for. These remarks apply more or less to Mr. Colin Hunter's twinkling loch scenes with fishing-boats, which, effective and spirited as they unquestionably are, merely repeat, while they do not equal, former subjects, the nearer waves in particular appearing to us heavy and opaque almost as clouds (see Nos. 297 and 385); to Mr. C. E. Johnson's swollen peat-stained river in No. 610, and (in a less degree) to "The Old House of the Maodougalls;" to Mr. McWhirter's study of moonlight on the sea (709), a singularly empty picture; to Mr. Docharty's inkily dismal "Loch Achray" (161) and "Glencoe" (228); and to Mr. J. Smart's gloomy "Pass of the Cateran" (2) with its heavy mists and struggling herd. More complete and even solid, though in a delicate gamut of silvery tints, is Mr. D. Cameron's "Loch Fyne" (666). There is some colour here, as also in J. Farquharson's "Leaving the Hill" (647), a shepherd with his charge—the hazy morning light very truly rendered. Mr. McWhirter, whose moonlight is mentioned above, is a humourist with strong sympathy for the assinine tribe—he has painted the donkey in the pitiless storm, he has painted him "in clover," now he has painted him (and very skilfully too) "Out in the Cold" (648); the poor beast stands outside the locked door of his shed in deeply drifted snow.

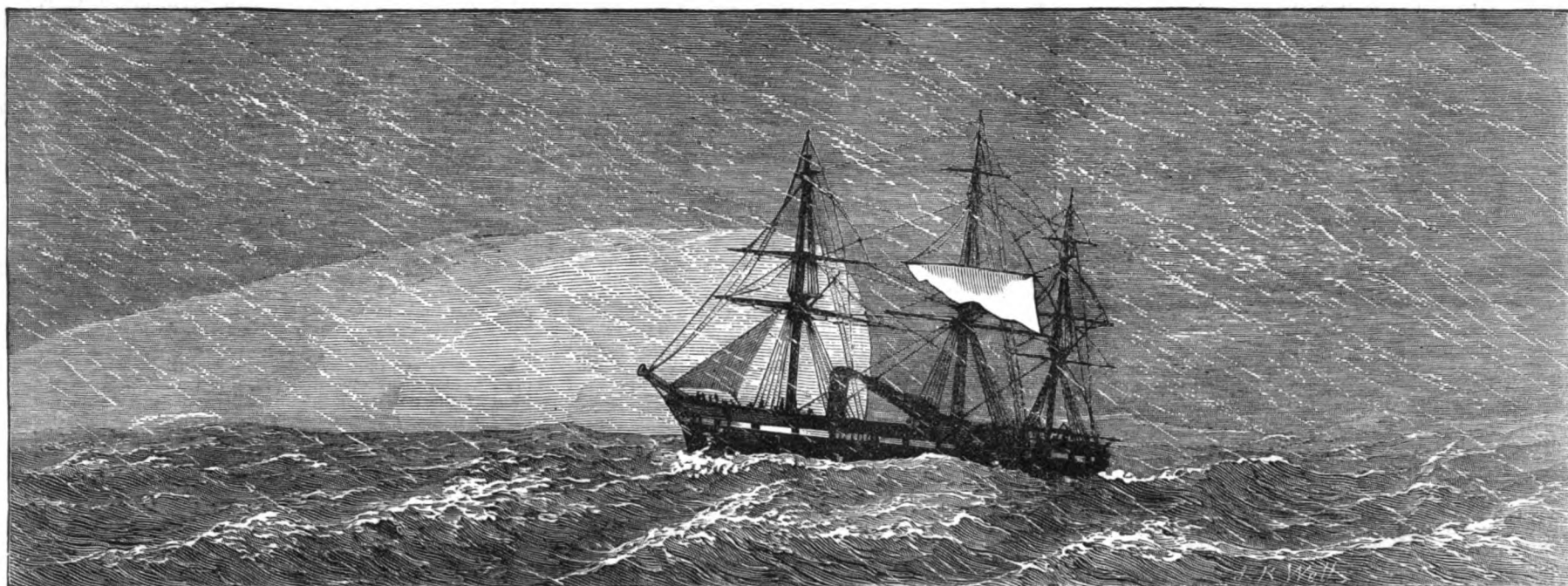
Most of the artists we have hitherto reviewed address themselves to the mind, so to speak, and two or three to the imagination; we now come to a small group of painters who seem to address themselves exclusively to the eye. Foremost in this category is Mr. J. Brett, whose "Summer Noon in the Scilly Isles" (130) is a miracle of patient, exact, and vivid mimicry. Every part is equally elaborate—the foreground cliff and ponderous boulder, with all the accidents of structure, texture, cleavage, water-worn channel, or porosity, stratification, and what not; with their scant clothing of shreds of soft mosses and patches of lichen and tiny, fairy-like flowering plants of variegated, beautiful hues; the sea with its myriad dancing wavelets of blue, and purple, and pink, reflected from the sky; the distant isle, with every minute feature of its contour; the cloudlets basking in the sunlight as they idly float in the azure above, all fall on the retina clear and sharp as the reflection in a mirror, not, however, as they could possibly be seen at once. If we analyse the impression we receive from our visual sensation of this work we shall find that, like a child looking through an inverted telescope, it is primarily one of surprised and delighted wonder at finding by a sort of legerdemain the reality—which yet we know to be not the reality, but a counterfeit—where we did not expect to find it. We also admire the beauty and complexity of the scene, but we derive no secondary emotion, sentiment, or imaginative suggestion whatever. Perhaps, too, it is owing to the glassy, still perfection of the reflected image that this "summer noon" conveys no idea of heat or warmth, though a girl, pretending to be overcome thereby, is feigning sleep under the shadow of the boulder. We have not space, however, to attempt to determine how much or how little true art, as distinguishable from exquisite workmanship, may be here; but certain it is that these are more things in nature and in art than are dreamt of in Mr. Brett's philosophy.

"A Spring Tide in Ramsay Race" (114), by Mr. C. P. Knight, is more faithful to the general optical impression, though less illustratively exact in details. The rush of the foaming waves across the rocky bar, and the effect of sunlight on the eminence to the right, are capably copied. There can be no doubt that Mr. Naish is a simple and honest student of nature; it is shown throughout his picture called "Homeward Bound," representing "the chops of the Bristol Channel, inside Lundy Island" (126). He is particularly happy in the painting of the sea here, from the bottom of the chasm in the foreground to the distant horizon. His execution is broader, however, than that of the two last-named painters. We think the shadows of the rocks somewhat black and forced. The four following works may also be conveniently grouped together:—"Heath Scene, near Haslemere, Surrey" (472), by Mr. G. Cole; "Late Autumn on the Cumberland Fells" (65), by Mr. A. W. Williams; "Night in Egypt—Overflowing of the Nile" (1038), by Mr. A. Gilbert; and "Loch Coruisk, Isle of Skye" (253), by Mr. S. R. Percy. Three of these artists belong to the Williams family of landscapists, which, not many years back, occupied a rather prominent position in British art. They have all, like many others, distinguished themselves in the gallery of the Society of British Artists—a gallery that was formerly regarded (it can hardly be so now) as a home for landscape-art seeking refuge from Academic exclusiveness and antagonism. The present examples of these painters have all considerable technical merit. Then how is it that they will probably be overlooked by the critics, if not by the public? The answer may be found in the works themselves. Their producers have their admirers and their market; but, like so many of their brethren, they can have little hope of titular Academic distinction; hence they have been content to adopt a fixed routine of work, the remunerative nature of which is assured; their labours of to-day are the same as they were ten or twenty years ago, and, consequently, there is nothing new to say of them. Mr. Birkett Foster is another painter who has settled into a mannerism, and one that is less acceptable in his oil pictures than in his water-colour drawings. "The Life-Boat: Return from a Wreck" (535), is formal in execution, without the effectiveness of his drawings, and sombre, yet unimpressive. We have seen something like Mr. G. E. Hering's "Passing Gleams: Glen Torriden" (91) before; nevertheless the treatment is very respectable, if a little tame. Mr. C. J. Lewis is rather too fond of infusing blue and other related cold hues into his pictures, whatever their effect. No. 1018—a scene up the Thames—has, notwithstanding, a fresh and but little forced charm of natural truth in the effect. The title, "Evening's Light of Amber," is, however, a misnomer, for the twilight sky that is seen through rifts in the slate-coloured clouds is pale primrose. Mr. E. A. Waterlow, a recent Turner gold-medallist, has perhaps been a little reminiscent of Mason or Walker in one or two of his contributions; but "The Land Storm" (940), in the consentaneous expression in every part of the force of the wind, gives promise of future excellence. Mr. W. L. Wyllie, another recent gold-medallist, has a scene on the Goodwin Sands (1330), which testifies to a close and diligent study of nature which is bearing good fruit. Similar commendation is due to "Harbour Fishing" (97), by the last-named artist's younger brother, Mr. C. W. Wyllie. Fair promise is likewise afforded by two other young landscapists, Messrs. F. W. Meyer and J. Aumonier. "Evening on the Coast" (73), a twilight effect, by the former, is rendered with equal refinement and truth. "An Easter Holiday" (727), by the latter, shows a number of charity-school girls scattered about a knoll that is radiant with primroses and gladdened by brilliant spring sunshine.

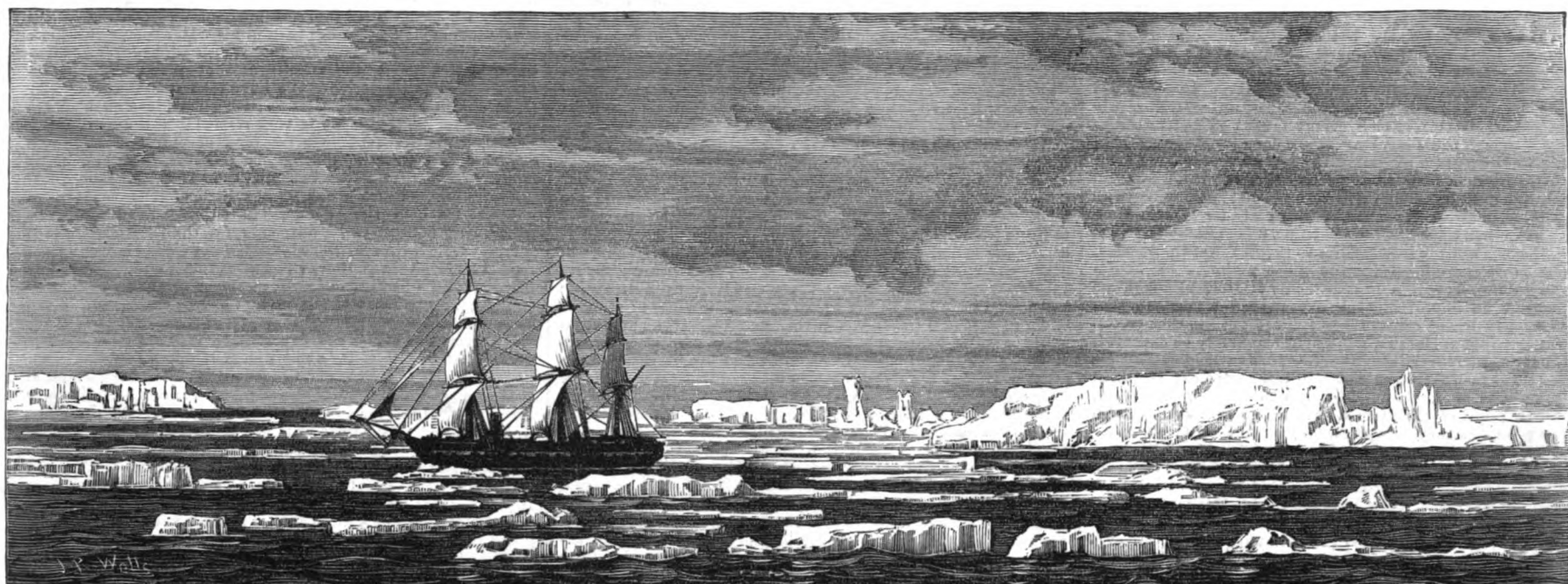
We must content ourselves by commending to the visitor the following meritorious works:—"Sunshine in January" (557), by R. Gallon—true and beautiful in its effect of illumined mist veiling the middle and remoter distance; "Fall of the River Clyde, Stonetyres, Scotland" (1399), by E. Gill; "Inns and Outlets of a Welsh River" (1408), by F. W. Hulme; "The Conflict" (196), by J. Danby—ships locked in battle, with the sun setting impressively in blood-red mist; "The Wild Ducks' Haunt" (560), by J. H. Davies; "Shiplake Loch and Mill" (631), by T. O. Hume—noteworthy for its silvery, sweet effect of grey daylight; No. 645, a scene in a wood with "bracken glistening with metallic light," by G. Sant; "Late in the Day" (536), by J. L. Pickering—effective, truthful, and very careful in the drawing of the almost leafless trees, as seen against the autumn evening sky; "Morning" (490), by E. Hume—fishermen bringing the night's taking ashore and filling the fishwives' baskets: both the figures and coast scene well painted, and the morning light truly rendered; "Sailors' Gardens, South Devon" (1379), by T. Lloyd; "Scene on the Tamar" (240), a landscape of considerable merit, by A. B. Collier; "The Embankment" (588), a capital picture of London's latest improvement by J. O'Connor the well known scene painter; "Holmbury Hill" (633), by F. Walton; "Tide Pools" (36), one of G. F. Teniwood's artistic and suggestive little coast views under moonlight effect; marine pieces by R. Dudley; and contributions by J. Raven, A. Parsons, G. B. Head, W. Luker, G. Chester, G. C. Stanfield, R. P. Richards, C. Ricketts, and A. de Breamski.

In the Lecture-Room is a rather large landscape (987), by A. S. Wortley, an amateur we believe. The picture represents a view "In Wharfedale Chase." Snow lies on the ground, but not deep enough to cover a few patches of sere, copper-coloured ferns; a little removed from the foreground a cluster of oaks rear the skeleton forms of their strong stems, tortuous branches, and thousand ramifications of twigs and sprays, telling black almost in contrast with the snow and against the grey, wintry sky. The sharpness with which the arboreal anatomy is made out is rather suggestive of photographic aid; in colour and effect, however, the work shows genuine artistic study. "Clearing after a Storm in the Alps" (394) and "On the Mer de Glace" (381) are by Sir Robert Collier; and, as usual, the diversions of an autumn vocation would not discredit a professional painter. The strongest painter-power, however, possessed by any English amateur, so far as we know, is evinced by Sir Henry Thompson in "Tea à la Russe" (728), a composition of kettle, coloured drinking-glasses, cut lemon on Japanese tray, and other articles, which, save for a quaint blue-stained teapot, might be taken as preparatives rather for grog than tea-drinking—the whole relieved against a rich background of stamped leather. The colouring is superb, the handling most masterly in its breadth and freedom. But the marvel of it is, how does an eminent surgeon in very extensive practice find time to produce pictures of this quality? A group of "Rhododendrons, &c." (569), by W. J. Muckley, is most brilliantly and beautifully painted. The flower-pieces by the Misses Mutrie are, as always, excellent in their kind.

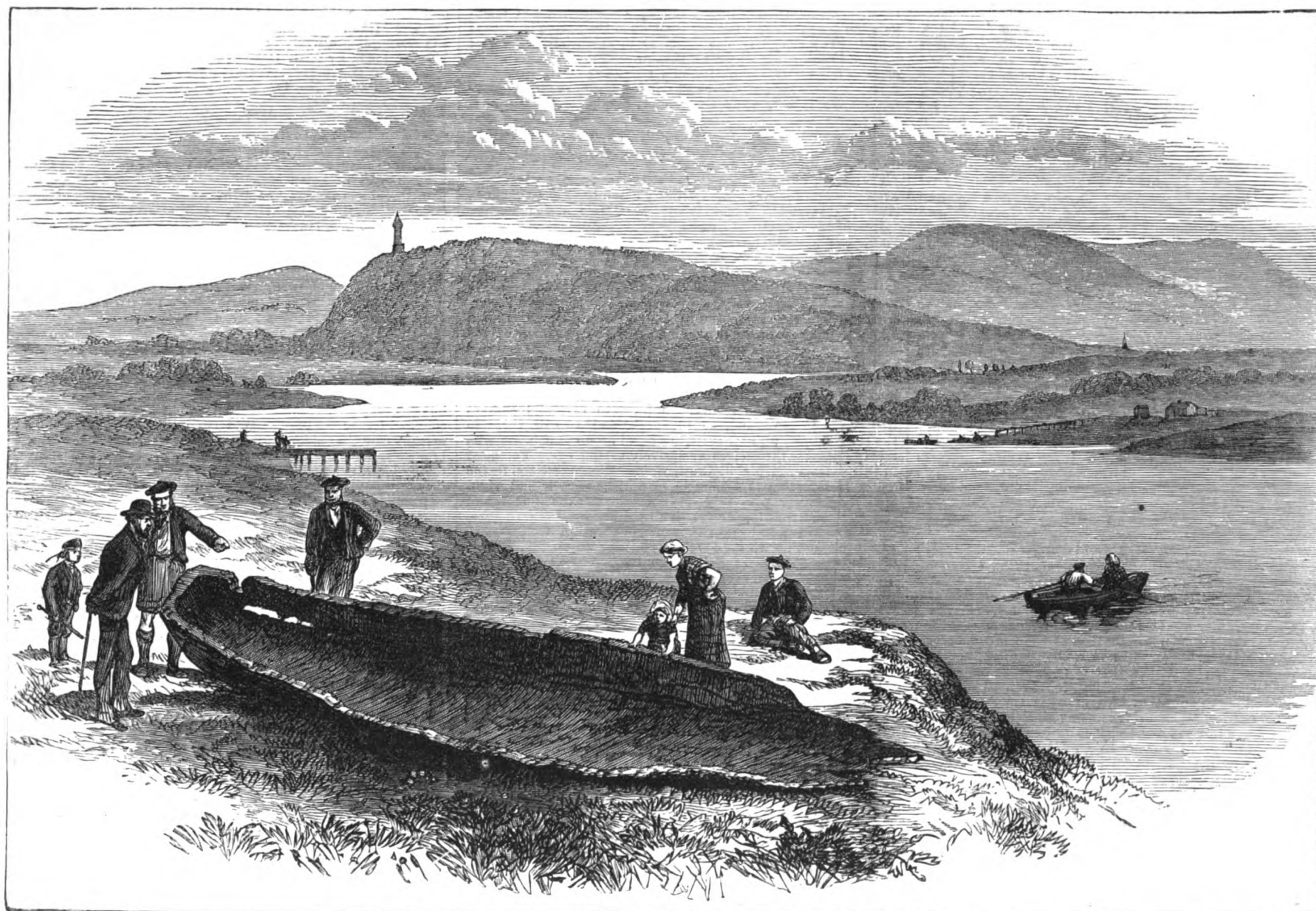
Messrs. Downey, the celebrated photographers of Newcastle-on-Tyne and London, have published a most excellent cabinet-portrait of the Emperor of Russia, for which his Imperial Majesty gave a sitting when in London. The same photographers have also issued a family group of the Emperor, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Alexis.



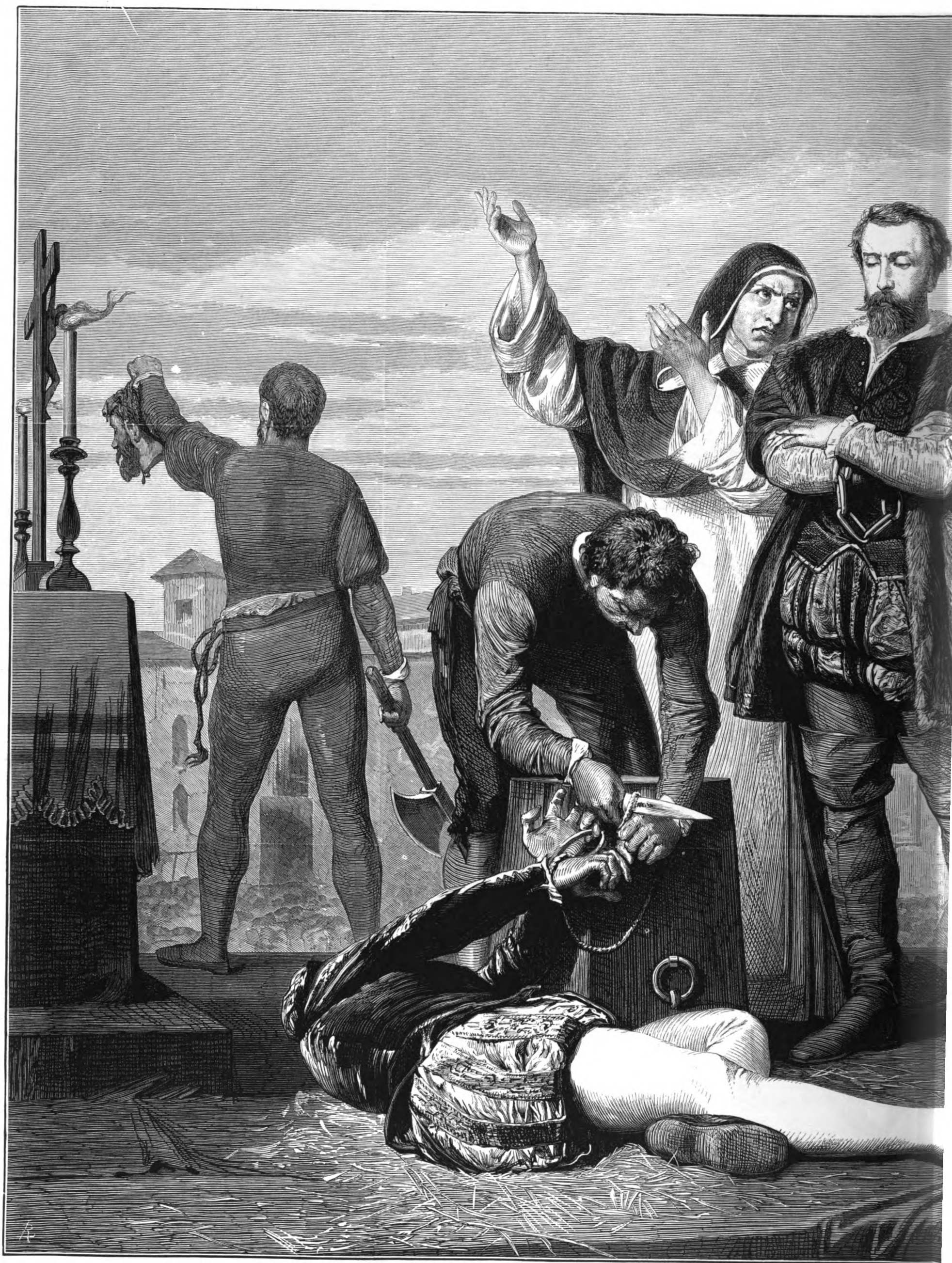
H.M.S. CHALLENGER IN A SNOWSTORM.



THE CHALLENGER AMONG ICEBERGS



ANCIENT BOAT FOUND IN THE BED OF THE RIVER FORTH AT STIRLING.



EXECUTION OF SPANISH PATRIOTS IN THE

PAINTED BY A



REIGN OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.

GISBERT.

THE NEW ZEALAND PREMIER.

The insular colony of New Zealand has an enterprising ambition which vies with the most prosperous Australian mainland provinces, Victoria and New South Wales. Its total population is now above 300,000, of whom but a tenth are Maori natives. Its trade, whether export or import, amounts to the value of nearly £6,000,000 yearly. Gold and wool are the chief products exported. The two islands, rather larger than Great Britain and Ireland together, are divided into nine provinces—Wellington, Auckland, Taranaki or New Plymouth, and Hawke's Bay, in the North Island; Canterbury, Otago, Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland, in the South Island. The government is federal; each province, with an elected Superintendent and Council, managing its own affairs, but sending delegates to a General Assembly, convened by Sir James Fergusson, the Queen's representative, at Wellington. The Hon. Julius Vogel has, during the last five years, assumed a leading part in colonial politics. He is now Prime Minister and President of the Council. There may be—indeed, there is—a difference of opinion among the more experienced colonists with regard to the extraordinary boldness of Mr. Vogel's financial policy. A lavish expenditure for the construction of railways in twenty districts at once, and costly attempts to force immigration of English labourers, may involve New Zealand in premature heavy burdens, to be felt most severely, perhaps, in future years of less favourable seasons and markets. The public debt, including both that of the General and those of the Provincial Governments, already exceeds ten millions sterling, with an annual charge of £550,000; and it is likely to be half as much again before Mr. Vogel leaves office. Meantime, his administration seems to be still very popular, at any rate, in those provinces, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago, which enjoy the high tide of prosperity just now. On Jan. 6, in the city of Dunedin, which is the capital of Otago province, Mr. Vogel was entertained at a banquet, where a testimonial of the value of £500 was presented to him. His Excellency the Governor honoured the occasion with his presence. The captain and officers of the French warship *Vire* and most of the leading residents were among the company. Mr. Vogel took the opportunity of making a speech, embracing all the principal subjects of political interest of the day. The testimonial gift was a service of plate, manufactured by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard, of the Haymarket, London.

THE LATE PRINCESS HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG.

A monument has been designed by his Serene Highness Count Gleichen, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, to be placed over the grave of his mother, Princess Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, sister of Queen Victoria, in the cemetery at Baden-Baden. She died on Sept. 23, 1872. The design represents a beautiful female figure, an embodiment of the soul, who is seated at the foot of a large upright cross. The monument being *in situ*, the face of the figure is turned to the charming little villa, two miles distant from the cemetery, in which this Princess resided

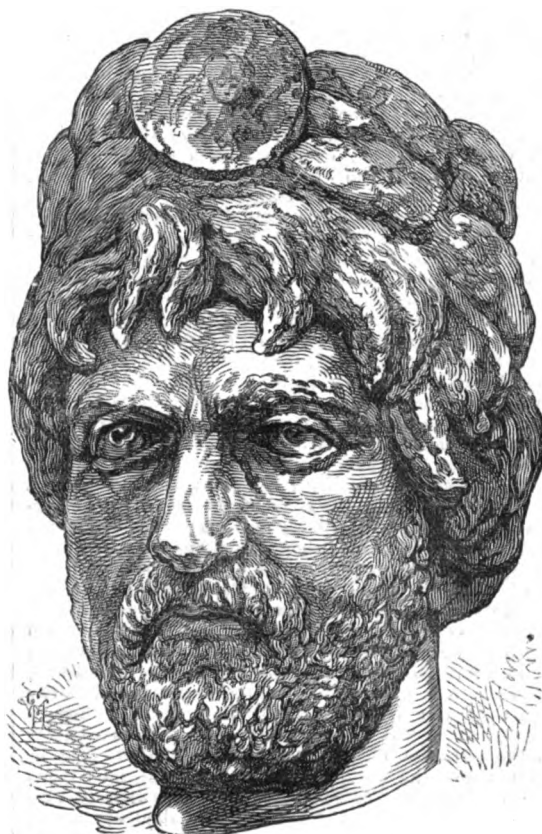


MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF PRINCESS HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG.

during many years, and where she breathed her last. Our Engraving is from a photograph of the monument by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.



ATE PRESENTED TO MR. JULIUS VOGEL, PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.



HEAD OF THE EMPEROR HADRIAN FOUND AT JERUSALEM.

HEAD OF HADRIAN, AT JERUSALEM.

A remarkable head of a statue was found last year among the fallen blocks of a stone wall just outside the walls of Jerusalem. It is believed by M. Clermont Ganneau, who first observed the importance of the relic, to be the head of the Emperor Hadrian. If this be the case, it is probably that of the statue which the Emperor erected in the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, on the site of the Jewish sanctuary. It was after crushing the last and most terrible of Jewish insurrections, led by Barcochebas, "son of the star," that Hadrian changed the name of Jerusalem to that of *Ælia Capitolina*, and placed his own statue in the Temple of Jupiter, erected there. It was there standing two hundred years later, being mentioned by the Bordeaux Pilgrim and by St. Jerome. Probably it was destroyed, together with the Temple, in that iconoclastic fury which followed the conversion of Constantine. This head is clearly a portrait, and not of a vulgar type. The opinion of M. Ganneau that it is no other than the head of Hadrian is shared by the Archimandrite of the Russian mission at Jerusalem, who has bought the relic. Mr. Vaux, late of the British Museum, confirms this view, so far as it is possible from the photograph. He says, "The characteristics of Hadrian's physiognomy are the crisp beard, the straight nose, the curved eyelids, and the curved if not curled moustaches. All these are here." But without hastily assuming that the head is that of the Emperor, it is at least a striking and even an imposing monument. If, when a cast reaches England, it should turn out to be the actual head of Hadrian, it will justify the reflections of M. Clermont Ganneau:—"Strange irony of fate," he writes, in his report to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund: "Thrown face downwards on the old highway, this triumphant head of the conqueror of Barcochebas, the rebuilder of Jerusalem, the divine Hadrian, with the laurel wreath and the eagle of empire, has been trodden under foot for twelve centuries by everybody, great and small, who has entered the holy city; and after this long ignominy, for a last outrage, the mutilated head, still with the same pride in its look, has been picked up by a poor peasant, and thrown among his common building stones."

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART.

This venerable Jewish citizen of London, now in the ninetieth year of his age, has just received a compliment due to his eminent personal character and social standing. He was admitted, on the 14th ult., to the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company. The document was inclosed in a gold casket, made by Mr. Ellis Reynolds, of Bishopsgate-street, the design of



CASKET OF ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE FISHMONGERS COMPANY TO SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

which is shown in our Engraving. It is of Elizabethan character, richly ornamented, and pierced with openings through which is seen a blue enamel ground. The lid is surmounted by the arms of the Fishmongers' Company, three dolphins swimming between two crossed pairs of lances or pikes, with a merman and a mermaid supporters, and motto, "All worship be to God only." On the front of the box are the Montefiore arms—a cedar-tree rising above mounds of flowers, with the lion and stag supporters, bearing a flag inscribed with the name "Jerusalem" in Hebrew; beneath is the wise and pious motto, "Think and Thank." The arms of the City of London appear on two other sides. Sir Moses Montefiore is a native of London, born Oct. 24, 1784. He served the office of Sheriff in 1837, when the young Queen Victoria came to visit the City. He obtained a knighthood, but in 1846 was raised to the baronetcy. This rank he has not failed to adorn by his benevolent and patriotic labours for the relief of distressed Israelites all over the world, and by other works of charity.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PHYSICAL SYMMETRY IN CRYSTALS.

Professor Maskelyne, Keeper of the Mineral Department, British Museum, in his third lecture on Physical Symmetry in Crystals on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of the different way in which the same crystal behaves towards different forces, his explanations being fully illustrated by models and experiments. Beginning with heat, he referred to the various ways in which its effects are manifested—viz., radiation, conduction, and expansion. In respect to radiation, he noticed the resemblance between heat and light, both being due to the transverse vibration of the ether. Matter, he said, influences the ether, and makes it denser, thereby slackening its elasticity and rendering it more sluggish, and, in consequence, the vibratory impulses are slower. A ray of light entering a crystal is generally constrained, as a consequence of the modification in the elasticity of the ether-medium induced by the crystal, to exchange its planes of vibration for two that are perpendicular to each other and definite in their directions in the crystal. The two rays, thus plane-polarised, move on through the crystal with different velocities, the slower ray being the more refracted. This was exhibited by means of a sphere of calcite or carbonate of lime. When it was rotated, at certain times two balls of light appeared on the screen; at other times the two were combined in one; and analogous results were produced by tourmalines and other crystals. In reference to the question as to what becomes of the heat and light absorbed by a crystal, Professor Maskelyne explained that they do work—first, in transferring increased motion to the molecules, and thereby raising the temperature; and, secondly, by opening wider the intervals or excursions of the molecules—that is, by expanding the substance. He then explained how the comparative degrees of facility with which heat travels by conduction along different directions in a crystal may be illustrated by the isothermal curve that bounds the region which has risen to a certain temperature at any given interval of time after the heating process has begun from a point within the crystal. Two pieces of quartz were heated by means of pieces of wire inserted in them, and the curves were shown upon the very thin layer of wax with which they were coated. These curves are always circles or ellipses, and the combinations of circles or ellipses thus formed can only build up spheres, spheroids, or ellipsoids. Professor Maskelyne showed that these different figures represent three groups of crystalline systems, and said that an ellipsoid or spheroid may also be made to express the action of a crystal in regard to radiation, but in a far more artificial manner. The movement of a wave of light through a crystal is not in form an ellipsoid; but an ellipsoid represents with close accuracy the variations in elasticity of which the wave-motion and the wave-surface are the results. In reference to expansion by heat in crystals, the Professor explained how the differences of expansion in different directions may be calculated from the alteration in the angles between the faces of the crystal that accompany a change of temperature. In the latter part of the lecture he noticed some of the modifications of light by a crystal, and illustrated them by experiments, observing that there was a greater apparent symmetry in regard to some of their physical properties exhibited by crystals of the oblique and anorthic systems than they show in their morphological features. Such, for instance, would be the case in the wave-surface of a single colour; and, finally, he exhibited, by a beautiful experiment, the influence of heat in modifying the optic electricity of a crystal, and brought into contrast, by exhibiting with coloured threads on a set of axes in wire, the relative crystallographic, optical, and thermic relations, as well as the co-efficients of expansion for 100 deg. centigrade of a crystal of aragonite.

THE ROMAN CATACOMBS AND EARLY CHRISTIAN BELIEF.

The Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, at the Friday evening meeting, May 29, began his discourse by stating that he proposed to consider the question, What was the belief of the early Christians from the close of the first century to the conversion of the Roman empire to Christianity in the third? The answer was difficult, since the books of the period were few, and these the work of scholars; and even in the present day the belief in England can only be gathered from intimate conversation with the people, not from newspapers and literature only. An easy reply to his question is found in the Roman catacombs: galleries dug in the rocks by the Christians for the burial of their friends, over whose remains they put up what afforded the most consolation and pleasure to themselves. These places, after being covered over with rubbish by barbarian invaders, were excavated after the revival of learning in the seventeenth century, and are to early Christianity what Pompeii is to Paganism. The Dean alluded to the Eastern character of these structures and inscriptions, showing that Greek was the language of the early Roman Church, whose members followed Syrian rather than Latin usages. This indicated toleration rather than persecution. The subjects of the paintings in the catacombs were chiefly biblical, those from the Old Testament frequently representing the Creation, and incidents in the history of Abraham, Moses, Jonah, and Daniel; those from the New Testament included Zacharias in the sycamore-tree, the raising of Lazarus, and Pilate. These topics, the Dean remarked, coincide with the theology of the Eastern rather than with that of the Western Church down to the present time, as may be seen in Russia. Selecting the tombs of the lady Domitilla and her family, the Dean noticed three characteristics—that in them everything was cheerful, and even joyous; that there was neither the cross, nor the crucifixion, nor the tortures of martyrdom, nor skeletons, but wreaths of roses, winged genii, and children playing; while many of the decorations were from heathen sources—the classics of the Hebrew and the heathen were not yet parted. The chief token of the creed of the early Christians found in the catacombs was the Good Shepherd, intermingled with other pictures, but always present, alike on the tombs of the humblest and the very highest. The kindness, grace, love, and beauty of the Good Shepherd were to them

the Prayer-book, creed, and canons, all in one. It was, said the Dean, an instance of the general connection between the new Christian belief and the old pagan world, since Mercury was represented as a figure much resembling the Good Shepherd. The catacombs represent to us the joyful, cheerful side of Christianity, the very reverse of the desponding, wailing cry often heard in later days. The first object of the Christian community was not to repel, but to include—not to condemn, but to save; and this was represented by the Good Shepherd carrying sometimes a kid, instead of a lamb on his shoulder. Another sign of early Christian belief was the vine, with its branches of varied shape, and the joyful vintage. The departed soul was often represented as a beautiful bird, and the usually very brief epitaphs express sentiments of the deepest natural affection. In summing up the evidences of belief derived from the catacombs, the Dean said that they differ widely from the statements of contemporaneous authors, showing the striking divergence which exists between popular belief and that set forth in books. They differ also even more widely from our own forms and from those of the whole of Christendom for 1500 years. He suggested that if the principles expressed by these forms are true, it might be well to ask whether what we call the attack and defence of our religion are directed against or for the faith and hope of the dwellers in the catacombs. Hardly one of their principles, he said, is assailed in Strauss's "Old and New Faith;" and, as a general rule, the belief of the catacombs is neither that which is defended by modern theologians nor that attacked by modern sophists. After all, perhaps, it may be worth while to ask if there is anything so very absurd in supposing that Christians have really something in common with each other. The pictures of the Good Shepherd and the Vine have not become watchwords of parties or the subject of popular agitation; but to the early Christians "they were not vague, unsubstantial, and colourless, but were the food of their daily lives, their hope under the severest trials, the very dogma of dogmas—if we choose so to call them—the very life of their life." Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., vice-president, was in the chair.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE LARGER PLANETS.

Mr. R. A. Proctor, author of "The Sun," "The Moon," "Saturn," and other astronomical works, began his fourth lecture on the Planetary System, on Saturday last, by exhibiting a series of charts, on which he pointed out the positions to be occupied by the many observers appointed by various nations for the most favourable study of the transit of Venus over the sun's disc in the present year and in 1882; after which he showed several views of Mars. He then proceeded to consider the relations presented by the giant members of the solar system—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; and entered into a series of arguments for regarding Jupiter and Saturn as in a semi-sunlike condition, referring in particular to the signs of disturbance in the atmospheric envelopes of these planets, which indicate the action of forces much more powerful than the sun can exert on such distant bodies. He stated also that so many points of evidence favour this view of the condition of the greater planets, that the new theory may be regarded as not far from demonstrated. In passing he remarked that four years ago, when the evidence was yet far less complete, Sir John Herschel, in a letter to himself, which he partly read, expressed the feeling that there was much evidence in its favour; and Mr. Proctor added that, at the last meeting of the Astronomical Society, the Astronomer Royal had, indeed, noticed it with approval, but as a view then for the first time heard of. Professor Peirce, the eminent chief of the American Coast Survey, also has adduced mathematical reasoning which he himself regarded as in itself substantiating the new theory. Mr. Proctor regards Uranus and Neptune as probably in a condition intermediate between the state of the earth and that of their larger brethren, Saturn and Jupiter. The concluding lecture, to be delivered this day (Saturday), will be devoted to the discussion of the past and future of the Solar System, and will present a new theory of life in other worlds. It will be illustrated by means of the oxy-hydrogen lamp and lantern.

MUSICAL WIND-INSTRUMENTS.

Dr. W. H. Stone began his second and concluding lecture on the Theory of Musical Instruments, on Tuesday last, by explaining and illustrating by experiments the law of vibrations of air in tubes, and stating that the material of the vibrating tube exercised some influence on the quality of the sound, its pitch being due to the length alone. Overtones or harmonics are produced from open pipes, including the flute, the oboe, and brass instruments in one series, and in stopped pipes in another series. Dr. Stone expressed his opinion that more might be done in reproducing imitative stops on the organ by combining the harmonic registers, as indicated by Helmholtz. Wind instruments are of three kinds—flutes, reeds, and instruments with cupped mouthpieces. In flutes the column of air is split against a sharp edge; in reeds a wooden or metal vibrator starts the undulation, and is reinforced or modified by the tube of the instrument. In the third kind, such as the French horn, trumpet, and trombone, the tense lip of the performer fills the office of a reed, or rather of a split membrane somewhat resembling the vocal chords in the human larynx. Besides the lip or embouchure, there is the wind-chest. This has been materially improved in the organ by increasing the pressures; but Dr. Stone said that he was not aware that it had been investigated in the case of orchestral wind instruments, till his own experiments, made some years ago for a physiological object, when he measured the actual wind-pressure employed for the production of notes on each instrument in every part of its register. He then exhibited the apparatus employed, consisting of a simple water-gauge, connected with a fine india-rubber tube; and illustrated its use himself. The extreme height (about six feet) to which the water can be raised by a forced expiration into a tube placed between the lips measured their strength, inasmuch as they are forced to yield long before the expiratory effort fails. The instrument is connected with the chest by introducing a small bent glass tube into the angle of the mouth. The performer is then placed with his back to the gauge, and directed to sound in succession all the principal notes on his instrument. As soon as the tone becomes firm and even the height of the column of water is noted down. Dr. Stone exhibited a table of the results obtained from many experiments, which showed that the clarinet stands apart from other instruments in requiring a stronger pressure for the lower than for the higher notes. In most cases the pressure noted was very small, and certainly not calculated to injure the lungs. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the history and description of the various kinds of wind-instruments used in the orchestra, including the flute, flageolet, oboe or hautbois (probably the classical tibia), the clarinet, the French horn, the trombone, and the bassoon. Dr. Stone expressed his regret that several forms of the last two had fallen into disuse, and stated that he himself had endeavoured to reinstate them, and as an example he exhibited and sounded a double bassoon. The charming illustrations given in the course of the lecture

began with a quintet for wind-instruments alone by Reicha: this was followed by a flute solo by Kuhlau (given by Mr. Rockstro), an oboe solo by Barret (given by Mr. G. Horton), a concerto for clarinet by Mozart (given by Mr. Lazarus), a sonata by Beethoven for the French horn (by Mr. Fletcher), and a concerto for the bassoon by Beethoven; all these pieces, except the flute solo, had a pianoforte accompaniment by Mr. H. R. Bird. In the performance of these difficult pieces, nearly all seldom heard, the artists well sustained their deserved reputation.

In reference to the communication from Dr. W. J. Fitzpatrick respecting the Galileo documents, given in our last week's Number, page 593, Mr. Sedley Taylor requests us to state, on his authority, that the trial-record in question is now in the Vatican Library—or, at any rate, was there in 1867, when M. Henri de l'Épinois was allowed to copy the greater part of it, which he published in the *Revue des Questions Historiques* for that year. Mr. Taylor's reason for urging publication in facsimile is that there are strong reasons for thinking that a particular entry in the record is a fabrication, and that a paleographic examination of the original or of a transcript might go far to settle this point, on which, in fact, the whole trial turns.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mars on the 14th, the day of new Moon; she is near Mercury on the 15th, Venus on the 16th, and Jupiter on the 21st. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 7th	at 18 minutes	after 1h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 14th "	53 "	6 "	morning.
First Quarter	" 21st "	1 "	8 "	afternoon.
Full Moon	" 29th "	48 "	6 "	afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 11th, and most distant from it at midnight on the 22nd.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting after the Sun: the interval between sunset and the setting of this planet becomes larger each successive evening till the 18th day, after which it decreases. On the 8th day he sets at 9h. 42m. p.m., on the 13th at 9h. 56m. p.m., on the 18th at 9h. 59m. p.m., on the 23rd at 9h. 56m. p.m., and on the 28th at 9h. 44m. p.m.; being 1h. 10m., 1h. 31m., 1h. 41m., 1h. 42m., 1h. 37m., and 1h. 26m. respectively after sunset on these evenings. He is therefore favourably situated for observation throughout the month. He is near the Moon on the 15th, at his greatest eastern elongation (25 deg. 39 min.) on the 28th, and in his descending node on the 29th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting at 10h. 19m., or 2h. 8m. after sunset on the 9th day; at 10h. 17m. p.m., or 2h. after sunset, on the 19th day; and at 10h. 9m. p.m. on the last day. She is near the Moon on the 16th.

MARS is an evening star throughout this month, setting at 8h. 53m. p.m. on the 10th day, or 41m. after sunset; at 8h. 43m. p.m. on the 20th day; and at 8h. 31m. p.m. on the last day, or 13m. after sunset. He is due south in the middle of the month at 0h. 26m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting on the 11th at 0h. 44m. a.m., or 3h. 1m. before sunrise; on the 21st at 0h. 7m. a.m.; and on the last day at 1h. 28m. p.m.; and is visible throughout the night till these times. He is due south on the 15th at 6h. 1m. p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 14th, and near the Moon on the 21st.

SATURN rises on the 7th day at 11h. 30m. p.m.; on the 17th at 10h. 50m. p.m.; on the 27th at 10h. 9m. p.m., or 1h. 51m. after sunset; and is visible throughout the night after these times. He is due south on the 15th at 3h. 34m. a.m.

The Countess of Rosalyn gave a reception at Holyrood Palace yesterday week, for which upwards of a thousand invitations were issued.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland held its annual meeting in the Protestant Hall, Omagh, on Tuesday, when several important matters were considered, and steps taken in connection with the approaching anniversaries.

The monthly return relating to the eight principal towns of Scotland has shown for every month of this year a mortality under the average, when corrected for increase of population.

The certificates and prizes gained by students in the Sheffield Centre, at the last Cambridge local examinations, were distributed, yesterday week, at the Outlers' Hall, by Lord F. Cavendish, M.P. Mr. Mundella, M.P., and other gentlemen interested in the work of education were present.

The eleventh annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund took place at Willis's Rooms on Saturday last—the Duke of Somerset in the chair. The toast of "The Navy" was acknowledged by Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson; that of "The Army" by Colonel Sir F. W. Festing; Lord Houghton, the president of the fund, responded to the toast of the evening. Among the other speakers were Sir Samuel Baker, General Sir W. Codrington, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Scourfield, M.P., Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Sir Julius Benedict. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £1100.

Mr. Arch presided at a meeting of the executive council of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union on Monday. Mr. Morley, M.P., and Mr. George Dixon, M.P., attended, and expressed regret that their efforts to effect a settlement of the eastern counties and Lincolnshire lock-outs had proved ineffectual. The committee adopted a resolution renewing their offer to refer everything in dispute to arbitration, but affirming that any settlement which did not secure increased wages would be unsatisfactory. The secretary reported over 2000 men still locked out, this being an increase of over 200, although 200 had migrated and emigrated. The committee voted £1300 for their relief.

The question of tenant right was discussed at a meeting of the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture last Saturday, and a resolution requesting the council of the Central Chamber to prepare a bill to give to tenants on leaving power to recover the existing value of capital invested by them in improvements suitable to their holdings and not removable by them, where such power may not be already given by custom or agreement, was, on the motion of Mr. A. Fell, M.P., adopted almost unanimously. A further resolution for securing compensation to landlords for the damage or deterioration of their property caused by default of tenants was also adopted unanimously. At the monthly meeting of the Central Chamber, on Tuesday, Lord Hampton introduced the subject of compensation for unexhausted improvements. He gave his own opinion, as a landlord, that the best security was a long lease and careful covenants. His Lordship's resolution on the subject was adopted. A counterpart resolution was also passed affirming the right of landlords to compensation for damage or deterioration of the property caused by the default of tenants.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR EDMUND BECKETT, BART.

Sir Edmund Beckett, fourth Baronet, of Somerby Park, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., died on the 24th inst. at his residence in Doncaster. He was born Jan. 29, 1787, the third son of Sir John Beckett, first Baronet, the eminent banker of Leeds, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Christopher Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Bristol, and succeeded to the title at the death (on Nov. 17, 1872) of his brother Sir Thomas, the third Baronet. He held for several years a leading position in the town of Doncaster, was M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1841 to 1859, and was chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company from 1847 to 1865. He married, Dec. 14, 1814, Maria, daughter of William Beverley, Esq., of Beverley, and assumed, in 1816, in right of his wife—who was grandniece of Lady Denison, widow of Sir Thomas Denison, Judge of the Common Pleas—the surname of Denison, in lieu of that of Beckett. By that name he was subsequently known until 1872, when he retook his patronymic, Beckett. The issue of his marriage consisted of three sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Mr. Denison, the eminent Q.C., now becomes Sir Edmund Beckett, fifth Baronet, taking the surname of Beckett under the Royal license of 1872. He was born May 12, 1816, and is married to Fanny Catherine, daughter of Dr. Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield.

SIR J. D. MACPHERSON.

Major-General Sir James Duncan Macpherson (of Ardersier), K.C.B., of the Bengal army, died on the 29th ult., at the age of sixty-three years. He entered the Bengal Infantry in 1823, served as Brigade Major during the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was, from 1852 to 1858, Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. He was Quartermaster-General in Bengal in 1858 and 1859, and was in command of the Dinapore and Agra Brigades from 1862 to 1864. In the latter year he became Commissary-General of the Bengal army, which office he held till 1868, vacating it in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Major-General. He was made C.B. in 1858, and K.C.B. in 1873. Sir James married, 1840, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-General Kennedy, C.B.

SIR THOMAS ROSS.

Sir Thomas Ross, Kt., of Dardistown Castle, in the county of Meath, Captain (retired list) R.N., died at Pau, France, on the 23rd ult. He was born May 5, 1797, the second son of Thomas Ross, Esq., of Rossford, in the county of Cork, by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Attridge, Esq., of Greenmount, in the same county. Ross entered the Royal Navy in 1812, and was successively employed in cruising on the coasts of Norway and Denmark, on the coast of Africa, and on the Brazilian and West Indian stations. On his return he was appointed to the coastguard in the county of Kent. Subsequently he held the post of Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard in Ireland, and, in 1839, received the honour of knighthood from the late Marquis of Normanby, who was then Lord Lieutenant, for his gallant conduct in saving lives from a wreck at Malahide the previous year. He became Captain on the retired list April 1, 1856. Sir Thomas married, April 29, 1835, Anna Maria, daughter of George French, Esq., Q.C. (cousin to Lord De Freyne), and had five children.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively Sept. 16, 1873, and Feb. 3 and 18 last, of the Most Hon. Ulick John, Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P., of Portumna Castle, Galway, and No. 17, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, who died on April 10 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by his son, Hubert George, now Marquis of Clanricarde, and Charles Appleyard, two of the executors, power being reserved to prove hereafter to the Right Hon. William Ulick, Earl of Howth, the other executor; the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator, after appointing to his daughters certain funds under his marriage settlements, bequeaths to his wife, Harriet, Marchioness of Clanricarde, £10,000 and an annuity of £1000, in addition to her jointure of £3000 per annum; to the Earl of Howth, £1000; to Charles Appleyard and his agent, John Blake, £500 each; to his butler, James Montague, and Harriet Peake, £100 each; to John Rushe, £50 and an annuity of £120; and the residue of all his property to his said son.

The will of John Hobart Caradoc, Baron Howden, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, and G.C.B., late of Howden and Grimstone, Yorkshire, who died, at Caradoc, near Bayonne, in France, on Oct. 9 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Sir Robert Charles Dallas, Bart., and Edward Richard Meade, the acting executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £180,000. There are other wills relating to his property abroad. Testator desires that his body may be left quietly and obscurely wherever it may have been buried in the first instance.

The will, dated Feb. 6, 1866, of Henry Smith, late of Wilford, Notts, who died on Feb. 7 last, was proved in London, on the 18th ult., by Henry Abel Smith, the son of the deceased, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his nephew, Frederic Chatfield Smith, £200, free of duty; to each of the clerks in the banks at Nottingham and Lincoln with which he is connected £10 each for mourning; to each of the domestic servants who have been in his service for one year at Wilford and the bank at Nottingham £2 for every year of their service; and to every labourer at the same places £1 for every year of their service; a black coat to each old man and a black gown to each old woman who at the time of his death is an inmate or married to an inmate of the almshouses at Collins and Librains Hospital, Nottingham; the remainder of his estate, real and personal, testator leaves to his son, the said Henry Abel Smith.

A seam of 12 feet of coal has been discovered at a depth of 248 yards on the Duke of Sutherland's Trentham estate.

Reports of the illness of Garibaldi have recently been in circulation. A telegram has been received from Caprera which states that the General is in good health.

The largest meeting of National teachers which has ever been held in Ireland took place in Portadown last Saturday. Resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to increase the salaries, stating that no system of national education can be complete that does not make provision for the granting of pensions to teachers when obliged by old age or infirmity to retire, pointing out the necessity of free residences being provided in proximity to the schools, that a large number of deserving persons have suffered by the late action of the Commissioners in calling off good-service salary, and that the restoration of this grant to those entitled to it would be but a simple act of justice. Several grievances of a minor character were also discussed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the News should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

J. S., St. Petersburg.—Accept our thanks for the correction, and for the very curious problem you have been so good as to send at the same time. The latter is now under examination.

E. O. E., Elm-hill.—"First Compositions in Chess" should be consigned to the waste-paper basket. Pray send us no more such.

E. A. S.—I. A notice in this part of our paper will speedily find you a competitor, but you must give some initials and address, that correspondents may write to you. 2. We are unable to reply to letters by post.

R. M.—Certainly a very elegant game; but, if we are not mistaken, a game we have seen thirty years ago.

W. A. L., Groomwell-road.—The game has been taken down incorrectly, and is quite unintelligible. In the first place, the odds are said to be the P-awn and move; and in the manuscript there are the Pawn and two moves. In the second place, the giver of the odds is made to play first. If you will be at the pains to have the moves correctly set down, by some one accustomed to the task, we shall with much pleasure examine them.

T. M. R.—There will be no difficulty if you send the address of some post office.

W. V. G. D.—I. Problem No. 1573 is perfectly correct, and can be solved only in one way—the author's. 2. No. 1576 can be solved, as the composer proposed, by 1. Q to K R 7th; though it admit, as we have said, of other solutions. We cannot spare space for further notice of these problems.

Tryso.—You must be good enough to send us second copies of your problems. The former, being unaccompanied by any name and address, were, no doubt, destroyed. Always make a diagram of each problem, placing your name at the top, and then write the solution on the back.

W. R. M.—It is correct, but not quite up to our standard.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1579 has been received from D. C. L.—F. W.—

G. M. E.—J. R. B.—T. W., of Canterbury—M. P.—Inagh—S. H. Thomas—W. B.—

Worley—Victor Gorgias—J. Sowden—Penistone—Manfred and Man Friday—Robert—

Doris—B. C. M.—Conrad—W. G. W.—Box and Cox—Ferdinand and Miranda—J. N.—

P. C. S.—Percy—W. W.—Gregory—Nelly and Charles—A. Novice—E. K. Q.—Marian—

Queen's Pawn—W. S.—S. P. Q. R. of Bruges—Bachelor—Miss Jane D'Ameyde—Colonna.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1580.

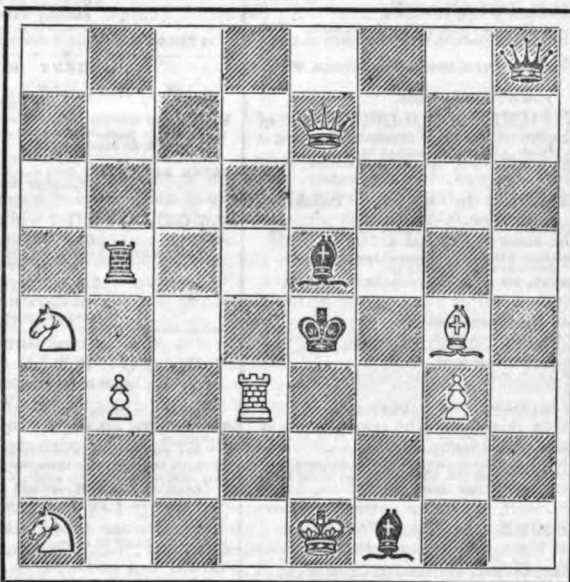
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 2nd R to Kt 3rd 3. P gives mate.
2. Q takes P (ch) K takes Q

The variations are sufficiently obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1581.

By Dr. GOLD, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.

An amusing Game between Mr. G. B. FRASER, of Dundee, and one of the leading amateurs of Glasgow.—(K's Knight's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. —) WHITE (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to K B 4th
3. Kt takes K P Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Q to K R 5th (ch) P to K Kt 3rd
5. Kt takes Kt P Kt to K B 3rd
6. Q to K R 3rd
If Q to K R 4th, the best reply seems R to K Kt sq, followed, if the first player take the Bishop with Knight, by R to K Kt 4th.
7. P takes P
A novelty, the invention of Mr. Fraser, which, if sound, is likely to add much to the interest of this famous old defence to the King's Knight's opening.
8. Kt takes R P to Q 4th
9. Q to K Kt 3rd P to Q 5th
10. Q to K 2nd
If 10. P to Q 3rd, which appears to be a better move, the reply is Q to K 2nd.
11. Q to Q B 3rd B to Q 2nd
12. P to Q 3rd Q to K 2nd
13. P to Q R 3rd P to Q 5th
14. Q to Q B 4th Castles on Q's side
15. Castles R to K sq
16. R to K sq R to K Kt sq
17. P to K Kt 3rd P to K 6th
18. P takes P B takes Kt P
19. P takes B R takes P (ch)
20. K to B sq B to Q 4th
21. Q to K Kt 4th R to Kt 8th (ch)
22. K to B 2nd R to Kt 7th (ch)
23. K to B sq Kt to K Kt 5th
24. P to K 4th R to B 7th (ch)
25. K to K Kt sq R to K R 5th
26. B to K B 4th R to Kt 7th (ch)
27. K takes R Kt takes B (ch)
28. K to B 3rd Kt to R 7th
Checkmate.

(To the Editor of the "Illustrated London News.")

Sir,—I observe in your Number for May 2 a statement that Mr. Zukertort has played with me a match, giving the odds of the Knight. I request you to mention that I never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Zukertort, and, consequently, of playing with him.
Respectfully yours,
St. Petersburg Chess Club, Demidoff-street.

May 19, 1874.

J. SCHUMOFF.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The nineteenth annual meeting of this society was held at the Queen's Hotel, Huddersfield, a few days back, and, compared with former gatherings, was in every sense successful. The company present included, among others:—From Bradford Messrs. A. Messing, E. Wall, T. Fieldsend, D. Mills, and G. F. Onions; Halifax—Messrs. T. W. Field and J. Farrar; Holmfirth—Messrs. T. Arkwright, J. Moorhouse, J. Wagstaff, and J. Schofield; Huddersfield—Messrs. J. Watkinson, Dr. Scott, E. Dyson, C. W. Whitman, A. Finlison, T. Holliday, T. S. Yates, W. Allen, J. E. Hawkins, W. Thomas, T. K. Mellor, D. Breyler, W. Senior, and W. H. Wolstenholme; Leeds—Messrs. F. Dunne, A. Bilbrough, E. Grant, S. Taylor, J. W. Stringer, J. White, W. Trickett, and W. C. Myers; Manchester—Mr. J. G. Bentley; Orsett—Mr. W. W. Hunter; Penistone—Messrs. P. Hodges and W. F. Moorhouse; Sheffield—Messrs. T. Brown, W. Shaw, and A. Godwin; Shipley—Messrs. T. Spencer and W. Bottomley; Wakefield—the Rev. Allen Grace, Mr. W. H. B. Tomlinson (ex-Mayor of Wakefield), and Messrs. W. L. Robinson, J. C. Marks, S. Day, J. Elliott, O. Ellis, and J. W. Young. Mr. John Watkinson was the president for the year, and Dr. Scott vice-president. Play began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and, with an intermission of about an hour for refreshment, was continued with great spirit until ten at night. It comprised three tournaments, the prizeholders in the first being Messrs. Finlison and Godwin; in the second, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Fieldsend; in the third, Messrs. Hawkins, Field, and Breyler; and also a match between Leeds and Wakefield, six combatants a side, of which the following was the final score:—

Wakefield.	Won.	Leeds.	Won.
J. W. Young ..	1	J. White ..	0
S. Day ..	2	F. Dunne ..	1
W. L. Robinson ..	1	A. Bilbrough ..	2
J. C. Marks ..	1	J. W. Stringer ..	0
J. Elliott ..	3	E. Grant ..	0
Rev. A. Grace ..	3	W. Trickett ..	0
	11		3

Archæology of the Month.

At the late general meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society Mr. Penrose read a short paper on the discoveries which had been made in the course of recent excavations at St. Paul's Cathedral. Certain fragments had been found of a Norman character in a wall plainly connected with the existing church, being parallel to its walls, whereas it is known that the present church deviates from the direction of Old St. Paul's by five or six degrees. A wall, however, has been discovered which there could be no doubt formed a portion of the wall of the old churchyard. It appears clear that all available materials of the old church were used in building the present edifice; and some time since, on digging into an arch in the choir, there were found among the rubble masonry several fragments of the old church.

There has recently been a supposititious discovery of documents in Canterbury Cathedral, the real state of the case being that certain papers which had always been known to exist (not in the crypt, but) in St. Andrew's Chapel, after having disappeared in the removal of the floor by which the chapel had been divided into an upper and a lower room, were brought to light by Mr. J. B. Shepherd; and, having been arranged and mounted by him, have been found to possess a value and an interest which were not suspected when, in a former generation, they were thrown aside as refuse. The work, which has been sanctioned by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, does not relate to these papers only, but to the whole collection of documents belonging to the Dean and Chapter.

Mrs. J. G. Nichols has sent to the Archæological Institute some original MSS., comprising a letter under the Great Seal and Sign Manual of Edward VI. and the Lords of the Council, empowering the officers of the Mint at Canterbury to arrest and retain for their service goldsmiths and other artificers, and to take possession of metals and minerals. The other MSS. were several thirteenth-century deeds relating to Ticehurst, &c., in Sussex, with seals attached; a commission, &c., for the Mayor, &c., of Hastings, for the carrying of the canopy at the coronation of Charles II.; and a power of attorney by the Superiors of the town of Youghall to give service of land there, temp. Richard II.

Among the valuable additions lately made to the British Museum are some architectural fragments from Tel el Yahoudeh (the mounds of the Jews), in Egypt, being the site of Vicus Judæorum in the Roman Itinerary, thirty Roman miles to the north of Heliopolis. It is called Onion in Claudius Ptolemy's Geography, and is where the Jewish high priest, Onias IV., built his temple to God. These fragments are some of them, as we must suppose, part of the Jewish temple, because they are not Egyptian in style; while some of them, bearing the name of Rameses III., belong to the older Egyptian temple, which, as Josephus tells us, had gone to ruins on the spot. The Jewish fragments are porcelain tiles, set as ornaments in the bricks, and encircling a column on a capital.

St. Clement's Well, or the Holy Well of St. Clement, northward of St. Clement Danes Church, has recently been filled in and covered over with earth and rubble, in order to form part of the foundation of the Law Courts of the future. Penitents and pilgrims used to visit this well as early as the reign of St. Ethelred. Fitzstephen speaks of its waters as "sweet, salubrious, and clear, and whose runnels murmur over the shining stones;" whether the scholars used to saunter from Westminster in the summer evenings, when as yet the Strand was a country road, with noble mansions on each side.

Dr. Barlow, in a communication to the *Builder*, demonstrates that the parish church of Newington, Surrey, shortly about to be razed to the ground, since the Norman Conquest has never changed its situation.

Fragments of the ancient Abbey of Paisley have lately been brought to light—viz., a portion of the south wall, 19 ft. in length by 30 ft. in height. The abbey, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the west of Scotland (twelfth century), is believed to have been long a Royal burial place.

Recent excavations on the site of the old Parliament chapel at Nottingham prove that the manufacture of pottery was carried on at a much earlier date than is generally supposed. In and near some old kilns have been found jars, jugs, and flat-bottomed pots of mediæval manufacture, and all of a red clay body, with the upper outside covered with green salt-glaze. Other kilns and fragments of encaustic tiles, with coats of arms and inscriptions, have also been found; and Mr. Sulley, in the *Nottingham Guardian*, is of opinion that the works existed in the fourteenth century.

Fragments of ancient British Kent have been discovered near Snodland, "on the summit of a steep bank, where several stones of a large size appear to have formed an oval ring, on the north-east side of which are some outlying stones, as is the case with so many of our British circles. The diameters of the oval would seem to have been from 40 ft. to 50 ft., but there are—so closely adjoining it as to suggest the possibility of their having been constructed with the stones of the oval—the remains of a large sepulchral chamber; and several stones, which no doubt formed part of one or other of these monuments, are scattered at the foot of the bank."—*Builder*.

Fragments of ancient British Leicester have been found between the site of the Old Nag's Head and the Peacock Inn at the end of Peacock-lane. Included in the range of buildings were the house of the Master of Wigston's Hospital, dating from about the reign of Henry VIII.; the old Nag's Head, built in the reign of Charles I.; and several brick houses, in all probability erected in the reign of George I. or George II.; and others of succeeding periods.

The ecclesiastical ruins on the Rock of Cashel are the only ancient remains which have as yet constituted national monuments under the twenty-fifth section of the Irish Church Act. For their preservation a sum of £71,000 has been vested in Government funds.

According to the latest news from Athens, the Judges rejected, on May 15, the demand of the Turkish Government for one half of the treasure which Dr. Schliemann discovered at Hissarlik and conveyed to Athens. The arrangement now come to seems to be (the *Times* says) that Dr. Schliemann is to employ 100 to 150 labourers for three or four months at Hissarlik, and that whatever is found by them is to be the property of the Turkish Government. In the mean time the Turkish Government has not been inactive. The large slabs on the road, which were discovered at Hissarlik, at a depth of 30 ft., have been removed, and below that pavement a much more ancient pavement of large chalk-stone slabs has now been brought to light. Those who believe that there must be some kind of historical foundation for all mythological and epic poetry will have to assign this new stratum to Laomedon, Priam's father, whose Ilium was destroyed by Hercules, "with only six ships and fewer men."

Among the bibliographical treasures in Sir William Tite's sale was a copy of "Joe Miller's Jests, or the Wit's Vale Mecum," first edit., 1739, sold for £7 15s. Mr. Daniel's copy brought £6 15s.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of Prepared Cocoa. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA combines every high quality in an unequalled degree. The best beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics.

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THE LORD MAYOR will be happy to receive contributions towards the HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, 1874. All Friends of the movement unable to make their Donations on the day are requested to send their subscriptions to the Mansion House, addressed to Mr. Henry W. Cusimans, the Secretary to the Fund, who will give official receipts for each contribution. (Cheques should be crossed "Bank of England," and may be paid through any banker.)

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS. A FIRM of ARCHITECTS are willing to take into their City Office a FUTURE on favourable terms. References exchanged. Address, C. and R. care of CHARLES HAWKLEY, Stationer, 12, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

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Canterbury	Kaipoi	Lawrence	Waikouaiti
Christchurch	Lytelton	Lyttelton	Waiatuna
Clutha	Maitland	Lyttelton	Wanganui
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GRAPES.—A LARGE STOCK of COURTAULD'S GRAPES, and GROUT'S GRAPES, are being sold much under value, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance, with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, 2s. to 5s.

EXTRACTS FROM LE JOURNAL DES MODES, Edited by Madame MARIE SCHILD:—VISIT TO JAY.

"Can this really be a mourning-warehouse? Such is, however, the case. Not one article is sold here but what can be called mourning."

"One was a very handsome train skirt of rich pail de soie, made of violet, trimmed with revers of black. Another skirt was grey silk, the front being arranged in inverted folds."

"Beads were everywhere; and a plain black silk costume was converted into a perfect jewel-case by the trimming of beaded pascamenterie."

"By-the-by, here is the place to purchase a useful black silk, black silks being their specialty. Messrs. Jay are enabled to buy very largely and directly from the manufacturers; consequently, the silks can be sold cheaper than at most other places."

"A tablier composed of alternate rows of lace, each worked with a design and perfectly covered with out beads, forming a deep apron in front and out of completely at the sides, finishing off the back with a small basque. Such things must be seen to be properly appreciated."

FETES and CEREMONIES. Messrs. JAY have the honour to announce they have some very elegant novelties in Millinery, Silk, and Lace, and at fresco Costumes, which can be worn either in or out of mourning.

JAY.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—MRS. JAY are always provided with experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, ready to travel to any part of the Kingdom, free of expense to purchaser, when the circumstances of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials, at 1s. per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse, in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.

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BLACK SILKS "SANS RIVALE." "Morning Post" of May 2, 1874, says:—"Beyond question the superiority of special notice; reversible; possessing the same silky appearance on either side."

"John Bull" of May 2, 1874, says:—"Beyond question the superiority of special notice; reversible; possessing the same silky appearance on either side."

For Patterns free. FORD BROTHERS and CO., 121, Regent-street, W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1816.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"A SHADY NOOK." BY P. RUMPF, OF DUSSELDORF.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The Special LOAN

doubtedly be given." And, to crown all, there is the

bill, which is not a Government measure, introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, affecting the Church.

Do we contemplate with derision these Legislative projects? By no means. They constitute what it is possible to regard as a fair body of useful legislation. But one of two things may be predicated concerning them. Either they are not measures "of primary importance," in the sense conveyed by Mr. Disraeli's language—that is to say, they are not likely to tax to any overpowering extent the time and labour of the House, or they will not be placed upon the Statute Book in this present year. Let it be borne in mind that we are now well on towards the middle of June. After the commencement of July it has been found all but impossible to keep more than a minority of members from anticipating for themselves the close of the Session. There are still some Legislative Acts, not adverted to by Mr. Disraeli, that must be passed. It is true that Tuesdays, normally consecrated to the motions of private members, are henceforth to be at the disposal of the Government. It may be taken for granted that morning sittings will be instituted twice a week from the beginning of next month. It may be apprehended that the labours of hon. members will be prolonged pretty frequently into the small hours of the morning. All this may suffice to dispatch a considerable list of minor measures, the object of which is social, and the difference of opinion relating to the provisions of which is not great. Where there is no commanding policy to be given effect to, bills pass through their several stages in Parliament with great rapidity towards the close of a Session. We cannot detect in the long catalogue of Government measures any one aiming at the introduction of a doubtful and disputable policy, with the exception of the Factories Bill and the Friendly Societies Bill. All the rest may be got through without drawing too largely upon the persistent toil of the House. If not, the probabilities are that they will not be got through at all. Mr. Disraeli is to be commended for striving to avoid a "Massacre of the Innocents." That would be an event scarcely suited to the leisurely progress of the Session. But he need not, in his anxiety to escape one extreme, have fallen into another. As is sometimes the case with him, he has overacted his part. Nothing which can now be accomplished can make the present Session memorable for legislative industry, fruitfulness, or even discussion. It is a pause—and no true representation of the case can make it notably either more or less.

MR. FRANCE AND THE EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE.

The article "Sketches in Parliament," in our last Number, contained a paragraph relating to the proceedings on the appearance of Mr. R. S. France at the bar of the House on an alleged breach of privilege. That gentleman has written to us complaining that such article injuriously reflects upon him when at the bar, and also imputes to him that, as an inventor, he had a pecuniary interest in writing the letter which the House considered was a breach of privilege. We cannot concur in the construction placed by Mr. France upon our article, but at the same time we think it right to say that it was not intended to reflect upon his conduct at the place mentioned or to impute to him that he had a pecuniary interest in writing the letter. Further, Mr. France informs us that he is not an "inventor," and we, therefore, willingly withdraw the term. We learn, and are happy to state, also, that Mr. France is not in any way pecuniarily interested in any explosive, although, as an act of courtesy, he has allowed a War-Office Committee and others to carry out experiments with explosives in his quarries.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has made various excursions during the week on Deeside, having visited the Linn of Quich and other picturesque localities. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday last, at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, officiated. The Earl of Malmesbury dined with the Queen, and left Balmoral the following day. The Duchess Dowager of Athole, who was in waiting on her Majesty, communicated to the Queen the melancholy intelligence of the death of her brother-in-law, Lord James Murray, on the 2nd inst. Lord James had long and faithfully served the Queen and the Duchess of Kent. He was Equerry to the Duchess from 1846 to 1861, and after her death was appointed Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Duchess Dowager of Athole left the castle, and was succeeded by the Countess of Erroll. Miss Macgregor has also left Balmoral.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the concert. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, when the concert commenced. The artistes were Mesdames Adeline Patti and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdles. Titiens and Marimon; Signori Nicolini and Agnesi, Herr Walter, and Messrs. Santley and John Thomas. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. Mr. Sims Reeves was prevented by indisposition from being present. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 160 performers) were selected from the Italian

Opera, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band. The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their families, and about 1000 distinguished personages were present.

A state ball will take place on Wednesday, the 24th inst.; and a state concert will be given on Wednesday, July 1, at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at Epsom Races on the Oaks day. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh attended a concert given by Mr. Charles Hallé at St. James's Hall. The Prince dined with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at his residence in Piccadilly. On Saturday last the Princess stood sponsor at the christening of the infant daughter of the Count and Countess D'Otrante at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, went to Hurlingham and were present at the opening match of the Polo Club, played between the officers of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards. In the evening the Prince presided at the regimental dinner of the 10th (Royal) Hussars at Willis's Rooms. Their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday. The Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, visited the School for Art-Needlework in Sloane-street on Monday. The Prince went to the House of Lords, where the Duke of Connaught took his seat. The Duke was introduced by the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a dance given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. Their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, visited the horse show at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday, and in the evening were present at the full-dress rehearsal of "Il Talismano." At the end of the rehearsal his Royal Highness sent for Madame Balfe, widow of the composer, and, after expressing the gratification he had derived from the performance, accepted the dedication of the work. The Prince accompanied Lord Alfred Paget in his Lordship's yacht from Gravesend on Wednesday, and witnessed the schooner and yawl race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. His Royal Highness has accepted the presidency of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society for the present year.

The Duchess of Edinburgh inspected the Yeomen of the Guard, on Tuesday, in the gardens of St. James's Palace. The corps numbered 108, and was under the command of Lord Skelmersdale. The Duke of Edinburgh was present during the inspection. The Duke and Duchess have been to Her Majesty's Opera, and her Imperial and Royal Highness has visited the Royal Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. The Duke received Mr. T. Hitt, of Northumberland-street, Charing-cross, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, and inspected his model of an iron-clad of novel construction, which also includes a new system of working the guns. On Thursday afternoon the Duke and Duchess were present at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students attached to the Medical and Surgical College in connection with St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden Place, Chislehurst, last week. The Empress also visited the Prince and Princess at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée on Tuesday, at the Horse Guards, which was fully attended.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived at Easton Park, Brandon, Suffolk, from Egypt and the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived in South Audley-street.

The Marquis of Bowmont, eldest son of the Duke of Roxburgh, was married to Lady Anne Emily Spencer Churchill, fourth daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, on Thursday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

Entertainments have been given by the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, Earl and Countess Darnley, Earl and Countess Manvers, Earl Fortescue, the Earl and Countess of Stair, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarret, Lady Llanover, Lady Sutton, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lady Molesworth, the Right Hon. Gathorne and Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. C. M. Palmer, Mrs. Matheson, and Mrs. Ward Hunt.

THE CORBIERE LIGHTHOUSE, JERSEY.

A lighthouse has been erected on the dangerous rocks known as La Corbière, off the south-west extremity of Jersey. The excavation for the tower was commenced last June, the masonry was completed early in December, and the light was exhibited on the 1st inst. These rocks are separated from the mainland at high water by a channel one third of a mile wide, and from 16 ft. to 20 ft. in depth. The lighthouse tower is of concrete, formed in situ, so as to produce a structure which is in effect a monolith. The light is 135 ft. above the mean sea level, and is visible in clear weather from a distance of nineteen miles. Provision has been made for illuminating two dangerous patches of submerged rocks, close to the coast, with a red light, so that the mariner may have due warning that he is approaching the dangerous shoals. In foggy weather a bell will be rung by automatic machinery at half-minute intervals. The illuminating apparatus consists of one of Messrs. Chance's dioptric lenses, of the type usually supplied by them to the Trinity Board. In addition to the lighthouse, a half-tide causeway has been constructed from the mainland to the rock, and two cottages are built for the accommodation of the light-keepers. The lighthouse was formally handed over to the Jersey authorities by the engineer-in-chief, Sir John Cooke, and the resident engineer, Mr. Imrie Bell, on Monday week. The completed work was pronounced highly satisfactory in all respects. The expeditious performance of this work is due, in great part, to the use of concrete as the material for the tower. It is the first, but assuredly will not be the last, work of its kind executed in this excellent constructive material. Many lives and much property might have been saved had this useful design been carried out at an earlier date. Coming at a late period, however, the light will be hailed by mariners frequenting the Channel Islands and the adjacent parts of the French coast as a great benefit, warning them away from one of the most dangerous spots round the island of Jersey. Our view of the Corbière Lighthouse is from a sketch by Mr. Charles W. Law, an artist resident in Jersey. The signal staff on the hill, which may be remarked in this view, is that of La Moye. It serves to announce to Fort Regent, at a distance of six miles, the approach of any ship to the island.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Four portraits of newly-elected members of the House of Commons appear in this week's number of our Journal.

Mr. John Gellibrand Hubbard, of Addington Manor, Buckinghamshire, and of Prince's Gate, Kensington, who was returned in the Conservative interest for the city of London, is eldest son of the late Mr. John Hubbard, of Stratford-grove, Essex, by Mariana, daughter of the late Mr. John Morgan, of Bramfield-place, Hertfordshire. He was born in the year 1805. He married, in 1837, the Hon. Maria Margaret Napier, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Napier. His eldest son has been elected for the borough of Buckingham. Mr. Hubbard is well known as a Russian merchant of high standing in the City. He is a director and has been governor of the Bank of England. He has also been chairman of the Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission. He is a magistrate for Buckinghamshire. Mr. Hubbard represented the borough of Buckingham in the Conservative interest from 1859 to 1868. He is author of several pamphlets on matters connected with finance. The return of Mr. Hubbard and his two Conservative colleagues for the city of London was the gain of three seats to their party.

Mr. Alexander Macdonald, of Holytown, Lanarkshire, North Britain, who was successful as "the working man's candidate" for the borough of Stafford, is the son of a miner, who worked at New Monkland, near Glasgow. He was born in the neighbourhood of Clackmannan, about 1823. While a boy he toiled as a miner, and did the same in his early manhood. He saved enough money to enter himself in 1846 as a student in the University of Glasgow. He has taken an active part in organising movements which have led to legislation on subjects connected with the mining interest. He has been long known as an active politician and man of business in the mining districts. He is at present Secretary of the Miners' Association for Scotland, and President of the Miners' National Association. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt are the first "working-man's" candidates who have found their way into the House. The working classes of Mr. Macdonald's native country have agreed to subscribe a certain sum per diem during the Parliamentary season for his support in London.

Mr. Alfred George Marten, Q.C., M.P. for the borough of Cambridge, is a son of the late Robert Giles Marten, Esq., of Plaistow, Essex, by Eliza, daughter of the late John Warrington, Esq. He is a descendant of Sir Henry Marten, Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court and of the High Court of Admiralty, who was esteemed the first civilian of his age, and who represented the University of Oxford in 1628. Mr. Marten is a late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, having graduated nineteenth wrangler in the mathematical tripos 1856, and stood first in a bracket in the civil law classes 1854-5. He has been a member of the Board of Legal Studies and examiner in law in the University of Cambridge. He delivered a course of public lectures on law in the hall of St. John's College in the years 1867 and 1868. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1857, obtaining a certificate of honour of the first class in the examination of the Council of Legal Education, established by the four Inns of Court. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Counsel in February last, and practises in the Court of Chancery. He is the author of a paper "On the Judicial Constitution of the Court of Chancery, and its Methods of Procedure in Court and in Chambers." Mr. Marten is a Conservative, and unsuccessfully contested Nottingham in July, 1865. He is married to a daughter of the late Captain Kennett, of Dorchester-on-Thames.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oland Alexander, of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire, returned in the Conservative interest for the southern division of that county, is eldest son of the late Mr. Boyd Alexander, of Ballochmyle; his mother was Sophia Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, and half-sister of John, late Lord Broughton, G.C.B., better known by his former name of Sir John Cam Hobhouse. He was born in the year 1831, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and a Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, with which regiment he served through the Crimean War. Colonel Alexander, who now enters Parliament for the first time, was an unsuccessful candidate for the same constituency at the general election of November, 1868. He married, in 1863, Eliza, only daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Speirs, of Elderslie, some time Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire.

Photographs of the portraits: that of Mr. Macdonald, London Stereoscopic Company; that of Mr. Marten, Elliott and Fry; that of Colonel Alexander, Hills and Saunders, of Eton.

"A SHADY NOOK."

In the torrid weather we are now feeling we could hardly select a more pleasant subject for an art-illustration than that of the picture by Herr P. Rumpf, of Düsseldorf, which we have engraved from a reproduction by the Berlin Photographic Company. Two young ladies, sweet and engaging, as well as pretty, and with a touch of sentiment in their expression, dressed in loose summer toilettes, are seated beneath the shade of the full summer foliage, in a spot where the luxurious vegetation and wild flowers tell of rural seclusion and repose. The quietude of this nook is only broken by the song of birds, and the voice of the fair reader as she melodiously recites some pastoral poem in the nature, let us suppose, of Thomson's "Seasons." All this, we say, is pleasant and refreshing to those, except, perhaps, the maddest of the "mad votaries of fashion," who are condemned to dwell in towns in the middle of June. But there is "a shady nook" to be found yet in Kensington Gardens.

American papers received on Monday publish a letter addressed by the foreign Minister of Guatemala to Mr. Scholefield, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, relative to the outrage on Mr. Magee. It expresses on behalf of the Government sorrow and indignation at "the deplorable affair," and assures Mr. Scholefield that the authors of the criminal act will be punished with all the rigour of the law. It is stated that Mr. Magee had been offered £10,000 compensation, but he preferred to leave the case in the hands of his Government.

A large and influential meeting on the subject of patronage and disestablishment in the Church of Scotland was held at Aberdeen, on Tuesday, in the Music-hall buildings. Lord Provost Leslie presided. Mr. Greig, from Edinburgh, addressed the meeting. On the motion of Mr. W. Henderson, of Devana, it was resolved to form an association to promote disestablishment, and to petition Parliament against the Patronage Bill as most unsatisfactory, and not at all fitted to heal the divisions in Scotland. Lord Provost Leslie, Mr. G. Thompson, and Mr. G. Webster, advocate, were appointed presidents of the new association. It was agreed to hold another meeting with a view of explaining the nature of the Patronage Bill. A meeting of a like kind was held at Arbroath on Monday evening—Mr. David Cornar, of the Elms, presiding.



MR. A. McDONALD, M.P. FOR STAFFORD.



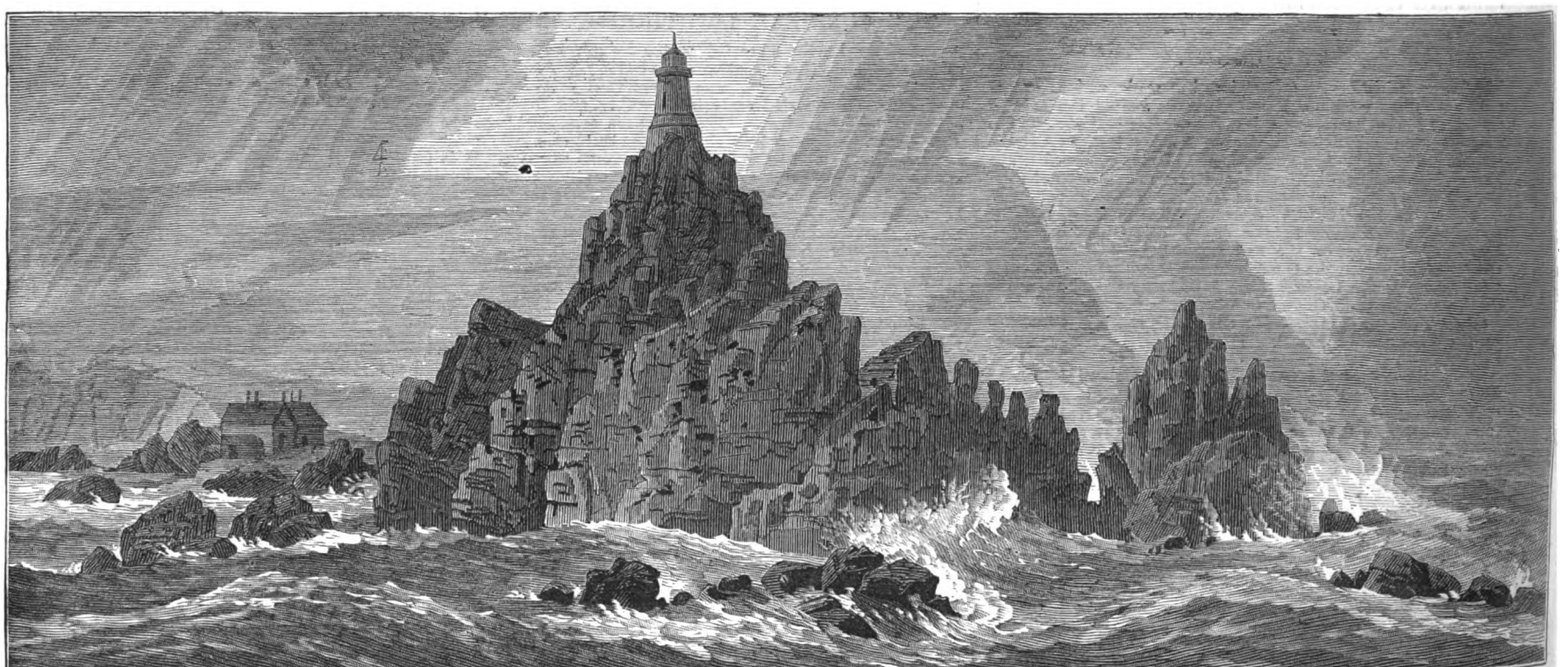
MR. J. G. HUBBARD, M.P. FOR LONDON.



MR. A. G. MARTEN, M.P. FOR CAMBRIDGE.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER, M.P. FOR SOUTH AYRSHIRE.



NEW LIGHTHOUSE, CORBIERE ROCKS, JERSEY.



THE FAMINE IN INDIA: THE VILLAGE WELL.

THE VILLAGE WELL IN INDIA.

It is computed that, during the last forty years, above ten millions of people in India have died from the want of water—that is to say, not by thirst, but hunger and disease or weakness caused by the want of food, to the production of which irrigation is needful. This terrible statement we find but too much ground for believing, with the recent experiences of the famine now felt in Bengal and that of Orissa in 1867. To aid the study of this painful subject, we can recommend two or three late publications. One is a lecture "On the Impending Indian Famine," delivered by Sir Bartle Frere to the Society of Arts, in December. It forms a small volume, with three maps, published by Mr. Murray and by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. We cannot, upon this occasion, review the whole discussion treated by Sir Bartle Frere with consummate knowledge, benevolence, and judgment. He remarks, however, that "in no other way can money be so advantageously expended, with a view to future production and cheap supply, as in great works of irrigation and internal navigation." This he considers "the greatest safeguard of India against famine in time to come." A pamphlet read, about the same period, to the East India Association, by Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, fully bears out the view taken by Sir Bartle Frere, with extracts from the reports of Sir Arthur Cotton upon the results in agricultural economy gained by the Canavery works, in the south; by the Godavery works, and those of the Kistna; and expected from those of the Madras Company at Toombuddra, those of Orissa, the Soane, the Ganges, and the Baree Doab. In answer to the question, Will it pay? Sir Arthur Cotton has this to state—"That the produce of an acre of rice, 1200 lb., at the famine price of 1½d., would be 75 rupees, nearly twice the cost of the most expensive of these works, and eight times that of the cheapest, leaving out the question of life and death to both man and cattle." Another little book is published by Mr. Stanford, entitled "Waterways or Railways? or, The Future of India." Its author, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Tyrrell, shows that the seven great irrigation and canal works of India hitherto constructed, at a total cost of five millions and a quarter sterling, yield an annual return of nearly £1,400,000. Meanwhile railways to the extent of 5000 miles, which are unsuited to the habits and wants of the people, have been constructed by an outlay of £93,000, and the result is a yearly loss of working expenses to the amount £1,500,000, which is made up to shareholders by the Indian Government; and three millions sterling has been added to the public debt. About thirty millions was paid for iron fetched from England, instead of using the iron of India. Colonel Tyrrell explains how the configuration of the country, its levels, mountain ranges, and watersheds, and the climate, winds, and seasonable rainfall in the higher parts, supply abundance of water, if it were properly intercepted and stored up by the works he prescribes. His plan is illustrated by a map and sectional diagrams; but it has no particular application to Bengal. Some interesting facts are mentioned to prove the extraordinary increase of productiveness in such a climate from bringing water upon the soil. It is a melancholy confession that the British Government of India has allowed 30,000 tanks, each useful in its district, to fall out of repair. The Village Well, a sketch of which is presented in our Engraving, is designed rather for personal and household use than for agricultural purposes. But water in India is the life of the land, as well as of the people.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 11.

The ill-advised petty tyranny of the defunct De Broglie Cabinet—regarded by many as a foretaste of what might be expected under the Constitutional Monarchy—and the various mishaps of France during the last twelve months seem to have peculiarly favoured the growth of Bonapartist pretension; and a few revelations with which the public has been favoured during the past week show that of late the Imperialists have been carrying on their propaganda actively. From a couple of notes published by a Republican journal of Le Mans, one learns that M. Haentjens, the Bonapartist deputy for the Sarthe, has been distributing portraits of the Prince Imperial wholesale among his constituents, an example which it seems is rapidly spreading throughout the country. So long as the party limits itself to these innocent practices no one has cause to complain, but another stormy debate at Versailles has disclosed some highly objectionable tactics, which help to explain the recent unexpected success of the Imperialist candidate in the Nièvre.

M. Girard, a member of the Extreme Left, produced, on Tuesday, at the tribune, a most curious document—found, it would appear, in a railway-carriage, and bearing the inscription "Comité Central de l'Appel au Peuple" as heading. There was no address save the enigmatical words, "Note pour L. B. 17;" the signature, moreover, was illegible; but at the bottom, in the left-hand corner, was the imprint of a stamp on which figured the Imperial eagle. M. Girard read, amidst profound silence, this curious document, which enjoined the recipient "to recommend all our friends, especially those invested with municipal or administrative functions, to concentrate their efforts upon obtaining for M. de Bourgoing the support of the retired officers and others resident in the Nièvre," and went on to promise the same officers and "others" commands in the projected territorial army and other posts and favours. "Take note, also," added the memorandum, "of all who are hostile, or even indifferent." Then, at the end, came an important phrase formally incriminating one of the members of the Cabinet:—"Inclosed is a list of all the officers paid by the tax-receiver of the Nièvre, which has been furnished by the finances." M. Girard having asked if the Government were aware of the existence of this "Committee of Appeal to the People," the Minister of Justice replied that they were not, and added that he had issued a circular prescribing immediate inquiries concerning it. M. Rouher, the Bonapartist leader, then mounted the tribune; but, owing to the rules of the Assembly, the Chamber had to authorise him by vote to speak. He indignantly repudiated any knowledge of the circular, and even insinuated that it was a forgery; remarks which elicited a powerful rejoinder from Gambetta, who called attention to the last phrase of the memorandum, and expressed the hope that M. Magne would never sit any more as a Minister in that Assembly. A second and very abusive speech from M. Rouher followed, and then General de Cissey made a brief and very unnecessary defence as Minister of War. Next came M. Gambetta, this time to answer certain personal remarks indulged in by the ex-Vice-Emperor. The Radical orator had evidently lashed himself into a state of fury, and in the course of his remarks he applied the epithet of "misérables" to the Bonapartists, for which "propos outrageant" the President called him to order; whereupon, turning to his followers, the

ex-Dictator rejoined, "It is certain that the word I have made use of is more than an outrage: it is a branding!"—a declaration which was received with vehement applause by the Left, and procured for M. Gambetta a second call to order. The Assembly ultimately separated, amidst great agitation.

In spite of the excessive heat, which rather predisposes to somnolence, all the discussions in the Assembly this week have been more or less tumultuous. M. Ledru Rollin's speech in defence of universal suffrage, which showed that the once famous tribune had outlived his reputation, drew forth a perfect storm of interruptions from the Right, which led the speaker to give some curious and interesting explanations concerning the more famous incidents in his eventful career. MM. Louis Blanc and Gambetta, who pleaded for the same cause, were listened to more quietly and attentively, and secured signal oratorical triumphs, the whole of the Left—Thiersists and Radicals alike—congratulating round M. Louis Blanc as he quitted the tribune to congratulate him on his eloquent display. Nevertheless the second reading of the new Electoral Law Bill was voted, mainly through the intervention of M. Dufaure, by a majority of 75. The bill regulating municipal elections was read the second time on Monday, and, after a lengthy but interesting debate, the first article was voted by a majority of nearly 200. The discussion was resumed on Tuesday, when MM. Brisson, Jules Ferry, and Ernest Picard successively attacked the provisions of article 2, which regulates the reclamations of electors whose names happen to be omitted in the electoral lists. Their arguments appear to have in some measure influenced the Right, the majority in favour of the article being only 25 votes out of 689. By a decision of the Chamber yesterday, the right of voting in the municipalities has been retained for all citizens who have reached the age of twenty-one.

Great efforts have been made this week by the Right Centre—or De Broglie group of the Assembly—to effect an alliance with certain waverers of the Left Centre, but they have proved abortive. The Right Centre offered to support the Republic provisionally until the close of the Septennate, but the Left Centre has unanimously rejected these offers, and voted a resolution in favour of the definitive proclamation of the Republic.

We have had a remarkably brilliant fête in the Champs Elysées—a kind of fancy fair, in which a large number of Parisian élégantes, the majority of them in toilettes costumées, took part: Princess de Metternich and Countess de Pourtales presiding over a tombola; Baroness Rothchild and Marchioness de Las Marismas selling bonbons; Viscountess Agnada, beer; Madame Abel Laurent, cigars; Madame Flamant, gingerbread; and Countess de Mercy Argenteau assuming the office of flower-girl. All those well-worn amusements which figure at the fêtes in the environs of Paris were provided, and the grounds of the Concert Beselievre, where the gathering was held, were crowded. The receipts, which were very considerable, have been remitted to the Préfet of the Seine for the relief of the Parisian poor.

A diplomatic dinner was given on Tuesday, at the American Embassy, to the Duke Decazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was attended by all the Ambassadors and most of the Ministers in Paris.

SPAIN.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain abroad, stating that the Government will use every effort to restore order to Spain and terminate the war with the Carlist and Cuban insurgents.

Mr. Caleb Cushing and Marshal Serrano have exchanged speeches on the presentation of credentials by the new American Minister.

Orders have been issued by the Minister of the Interior for the enrolment of the conscripts of the last levy to be proceeded with at once.

The Carlists under Don Carlos's brother, Prince Alfonso, and General Cucala have suffered a severe repulse. They were routed near Gandesa, Aragon, 8000 strong, by Generals Despujols and Delatre. Dona Blanca was present at the engagement, which lasted five hours. The Carlists had eighty killed and thirty prisoners, comprising a leader and several officers. They also lost a flag. The Carlists, in order to allow the country people to sow their land, have suspended the blockade of Fontarabia and Irun. The Carlists officially state that they have 101 battalions of troops in the field, composed of men from various provinces, and that their cavalry numbers 3000. In obedience to Carlist orders, the Tarragona Railway Company has discontinued its trains to Villafranca. A Carlist band has entered the town of Badalona in Catalonia, and carried off some of the inhabitants as hostages. From Santander it is stated that Marshal Onocha has recovered from a slight indisposition; and the Republican forces are now marching towards Tafalla. The Carlist lines extend from Estella to the Arga Valley.

ITALY.

The King has conferred the collar of the Order of the Annunziata upon Signor Minghetti.

The Senate has approved of the monetary convention with France, Belgium, and Switzerland; the treaty of commerce with Mexico; and the postal convention with Brazil. On Thursday week there was a discussion on the subject of finance. General Cialdini moved a resolution in favour of postponing the Fortifications Bill till the country should be in a better position for carrying out its enactments. He made this proposal on the understanding that the Government would not indefinitely postpone the bill. Signor Minghetti said the Ministry had not finally abandoned any of the army or public works bills, and the motion of General Cialdini was accepted almost unanimously. General Menabrea spoke against postponing the Fortifications Bill. Parliament was prorogued sine die.

The Pope is better, but still suffers from slight attacks of fever. Last Saturday he received Mgr. Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, who talked to him for a long time on the condition of France. Mgr. Guibert at the same time handed to his Holiness a sum of 150,000fr.

On Tuesday the Pope received the American pilgrims, about 200 in number. He spoke with great hopefulness of the prospects of Catholicism in the New World. One of the pilgrims read an address in Latin, and another an address in French. Pius IX., in reply, said that the presence of the pilgrims was a proof of the triumph of the Church, which, notwithstanding its persecutions, was rapidly advancing all over the world. Some valuable presents, including considerable sums of money, were then offered to his Holiness.

A monument to the late Prince Rayaram Maharajah of Kolapore, who died in Florence in 1870, was publicly unveiled there on Sunday.

HOLLAND.

In the Chamber, on Monday, a question was asked respecting the conduct of the war in Acheen. The Minister for the Colonies, in reply, stated that nothing had yet been decided with regard to fresh operations. A motion, which was regarded as one of censure upon the Government, was afterwards rejected by 36 votes to 26.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the marriage of Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the King and Queen, with Duke Philip of Saxony will take place towards the end of August next. Great fêtes will be given at Brussels to celebrate the event.

The result of the elections is that the Conservative majority in the Senate has been reduced from eight to four, and the Conservative majority in the Chamber of Representatives from 22 to 14. The Minister of Public Works has been defeated.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of States has ratified the extradition treaties concluded between Switzerland and Great Britain and Belgium.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

All the European Powers have accepted the invitation of Count Andrássy to send representatives to the conference which is to be held at Vienna for the purpose of discussing the terms of an international treaty respecting measures of quarantine upon an outbreak of cholera.

RUSSIA.

According to arrangement, the King of Saxony has visited the Emperor of Russia at Ems.

Imperial decrees promulgated at St. Petersburg introduce various new financial regulations, and one of them reduces the tariff for inland telegrams by one half.

DENMARK.

At Copenhagen, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Danish Constitution was separately celebrated by the loyal citizens and the democrats. The former marched through the town in procession 25,000 strong, and afterwards presented an address to the King at Christiansberg Castle. The democratic celebration is reported to have been a failure.

AMERICA.

President Grant has published a memorandum in which he recommends the earliest practicable return to a specie basis as indispensable to the national prosperity. He also recommends the repeal of the Legal-Tender Act, the redemption of the greenbacks in gold bonds, an increase of taxation, and free banking.

Amendments in the Free Banking Bill have been agreed upon by the Conference Committee of both Houses of Congress at Washington. The amount of greenbacks to be withdrawn for every million of national bank notes issued is fixed at 375,000 dols. The resumption of specie payments is postponed from General Grant's date to January, 1878.

The substitute brought in by General Butler for the Geneva Award Bill has passed the House of Representatives. It provides for the payment of direct losses and war premiums, and determines that the insurance companies shall only be reimbursed for their actual losses.

Colorado has been admitted by the House of Representatives at Washington as a State of the American Union.

The bill for the construction of a canal from the Lower Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, free to all nations, has passed the House of Representatives.

A Democratic Governor has been elected for the State of Oregon by a majority of 400 over his Republican competitor.

Some apprehension is felt (a New York telegram states) of an attack on the white population in Texas by the Comanche and Cheyenne Indians.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India, in his weekly telegram respecting the famine, says that he has visited many relief circles, and is satisfied that the organisation reaches every village. Much improvement has taken place in the appearance of the people since relief began. No fresh deaths from starvation are reported.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Tuesday:—"There have been serious food riots, directed against exporters, in the district below Darjeeling to Titalea. The military have been summoned. Several persons have been killed and wounded. The rainy season is promising over Northern India, including Tirhoot." Calcutta intelligence of Tuesday's date, received through Reuter's agency, indicates "a marked improvement in the condition of the famine districts. Grain was being largely imported into Tirhoot by private traders. The rains which had fallen encouraged the people to leave the relief works and return to cultivation. Cases of actual starvation were becoming very rare." While a Bombay telegram of Wednesday's date, which comes through Reuter's agency, says that the rains in the Bombay Presidency have been full and general.

The death of Dr. G. S. Beaton, the principal medical officer on the Bengal Staff, is announced.

We learn from Calcutta that the Indian Government is about to contract a new loan of £2,500,000, at 4 per cent. Tenders will be received up to July 8.

A telegram from Calcutta of Monday's date says that the first bridge built over the Ganges in that city has been opened.

A statue to the late M. van de Weyer has been voted by the municipality of Louvain.

A new organ, which will cost 24,000fr., has been ordered for the Brussels Opera.

Henry Ludlow, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been appointed Attorney-General for the Island of Trinidad.

The Japanese expedition against Formosa consists of four European-built frigates and 15,000 men.

A great fire occurred in Geneva last Saturday morning, by which a large carpentering establishment and twelve houses were burnt down.

A telegram received by Messrs. Siemens Brothers announces the successful laying of the Nova Scotia and New Hampshire section of the Direct United States Cable.

The Roumanian Chambers, having disposed of the railway convention with Hungary by 75 votes against 34, is discussing a Loan Bill for twenty-seven million francs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jovanovics has been appointed Serbian Minister of Public Works, and Colonel Zach First Aide-de-Camp to Prince Milan.

A telegram from Melbourne announces that the court of inquiry has exonerated the officers of the British Admiral from all blame in connection with the loss of that vessel.

Mdlle. Simonowitch, of Odessa, has obtained the diploma of doctor of medicine from the University of Berne, where she had pursued her studies.

The Minister of Public Works in Paris has approved of the establishment of a school for the study of insect life, especially in connection with agriculture and horticulture. The building will be erected in the gardens of the Luxembourg.

Burglars in Berlin have turned their particular attention to the Corps Diplomatique: entering the house of Lord Odo Russell and breaking open a desk; attempting a robbery at the Austrian Embassy, where, however, the thieves were foiled; and carrying off a quantity of plate from the Belgian Legation.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, Matthew, to be Vicar of St. James's, Curtain-road.
 Arden, A. H.; Vicar of All Saints', Sudbury.
 Bennett, Alfred Robert; Vicar of Rendham, Suffolk.
 Blakeney, Dr.; Rector of Bridlington, Yorkshire.
 Burrough, John; Rector of Hillborough, Norfolk.
 Csmmack, John Caparn; Incumbent of St. Clement's, City-road.
 Carpenter, Archibald; Incumbent of St. James's, Hull.
 Chamberlain, John Slade Foster; Vicar of Great Horstead, Herts.
 Charters, R. H.; Vicar of Kirtton-in-Lindsey with Northorpe.
 Clarke, E.; Vicar of Christ Church, Swansea.
 Cobbold, E. A.; Vicar of Christ Church, Heme Bay.
 Cooper, T. J.; Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle.
 Currie, Edward Reid; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester.
 Davies, David Watkin; Rector of Llanrhyddlad with Llanflewlin, Anglesey.
 Davies, John Stephen; Vicar of St. John's-juxta-Swansea, Glamorgan.
 Davies, R. Powell, Curate of Chew Magna, Bristol; Rector of Chardfield.
 Davies, Watkin; Vicar of Ryle and Kenil.
 Douglas, William; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Walthamstow, Essex.
 Edwards, H. St. George; sole charge of Bredhurst, Kent.
 Evans, John; Rector of Llanillo and Llanengrad, Anglesey.
 Frith, M. K. S.; Vicar of Allestree, Derbyshire; Rural Dean of Duffield.
 Gillson, Septimus; Rector of Itchen Abbas.
 Gillard, James Henry; Vicar of Devon, Cornwall.
 Gray William; Rector of St. Paul-in-the-Bail, Lincoln.
 Green, A. J. M.; Vicar of Warren with St. Twynnell's, Pembrokeshire.
 Griffiths, John; Rector of Llandyrnog, Denbighshire.
 Hall, George; Vicar of Stunney, Cambridgeshire.
 Harney, Charles Lumsdaine; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.
 Hill, Joseph; Rector of Wimblington, Cambridgeshire.
 Hill, Rowley; Vicar of Sheffield; Rural Dean of Sheffield.
 Jackson, William Edward; Vicar of Newton-in-Cleveland.
 Jones, John; Vicar of St. Lythan's.
 Jones, Llewelyn Wynne; Vicar of Llanllwchafrn, Montgomeryshire.
 Keeling, Charles Nevill; Incumbent of St. James Collyhurst, Manchester.
 Lewis, Henry; Rector of St. Bride's, Minor, Glamorganshire.
 Lewis, Thomas Howell; Vicar of Pendoylan.
 Lewis, L. O.; Perpetual Curate of Lindale with Murton, Lancashire.
 Lockwood, A.; Vicar of Buck Mills, Devon.
 Long, Frederick Charles; Vicar of Stowupland, Suffolk.
 Lowther, John Mordaunt; Rector of Bolton, Cumberland.
 Pryce, Hugh L.; Rector of Llanfairyrhymorwy with Llanrhydyr.
 Robinson, Francis Watson; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Leicester.
 Spawforth, James; Vicar of Marsh Chapel, Lincolnshire.
 Swaby, Maurice; Perpetual Curate of Oldridge.
 Sweet, Laxon Edward; Perpetual Curate of Great Longstone, Derbyshire.
 Thompson, Horace Vincent; Perpetual Curate of Killington.
 Towle, Charles Seymour; Vicar of St. John's, Moordown.
 Trevor, T. W.; Rural Dean of Tyndesthwy.
 Whitehouse, T.; Rector of Freshford.
 Whitehouse, William Wentworth; Rector of Distington, Cumberland.
 Woodward, J. P. S.; Rector of Plumpton, Sussex.

The Rev. Francis Gerald Vesey, Minor Canon of Ely and Rector of All Saints', Huntingdon, has been appointed Archdeacon of Huntingdonshire, in the room of Bishop M'Dougall.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, last Saturday, at the sixth annual meeting of the Protestant Deaconesses' Institution. The report showed that gratifying progress had been made.

It appears from a statement lately published by Archdeacon Davies that there have been restored in the archdeaconry of Brecon since 1859 fifty churches, at a cost of £53,006; there have been built ten new ones, and there are more in progress.

Two ladies were admitted, last Saturday, to the office of Deaconess by the Bishop of London in the chapel of Fulham Palace. They had previously been trained in the London Diocesan Deaconesses' Institution for more than two years.

Mr. Nicholson, of Basing Park, has undertaken to pay the deficit of £750 which remained on the restoration of Petersfield Church, Hants. The cost of the work has been £6000, of which Mr. Nicholson's contributions have not fallen far short of half.

Last Saturday the beautiful new church at Erith, of which Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn is the architect, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is in the Early English style. It is a free church, and accommodates from 600 to 700 persons.

In the library of Lambeth Palace, on Wednesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a conference of lay and clerical delegates, among whom were Lord Fitzwalter, Viscount Hardinge, Earl Stanhope, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. Beresford-Hope.

At St. Paul's the annual sermon to charity-school children was preached, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Carlisle. It was attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and a number of Common Councillors. The choral service was rendered with splendid effect by the children, with the assistance of the choir.

In consecrating a new church at Blackburn on Monday, the Bishop of Manchester preached a sermon in which he denounced all vested interests in pews as being opposed to the theory of a national Church. The present age, he said, was degenerate in not observing the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper.

The annual meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission was held, on Tuesday, in Willis's Rooms. It was presided over by the Bishop of London, with whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Peterborough and St. Asaph. Lord Ebury, Sir John Kennaway, and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Christian Evidence Society at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week, the Bishop of London in the chair, the subject of infidelity was considered, addresses being delivered by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and other distinguished Churchmen.

The Bishop of Guildford closed his visitation of the archdeaconry of Surrey with a charge delivered at Guildford. In commenting on the Public Worship Bill, he said he would rather trust to the good sense and moderation of the clergy than see the strong arm of the law brought to bear on them. He condemned the sale of next presentations, and gave a very satisfactory account of the state of education in the diocese.

The new Church of St. Augustine, Pendlebury, the fifth that has been erected in the neighbourhood within the last sixteen years, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester last week. It has been built at the sole expense of Mr. E. Stanley Heywood, and it is thought that it must have cost between £20,000 and £30,000. It was designed by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, and it is in every respect a magnificent structure, being in the style of the fourteenth century. The stained windows, which are from the works of Messrs. Burlison and Grylls, of Newman-street, are of unusual excellence.

When the Dean and Chapter, a few years back, took in hand the work of restoring Rochester Cathedral, under the skilful guidance of Sir Gilbert G. Scott, there was a great amount of work to be done. They have accomplished a portion of it, to the great improvement of the building, and have spent upwards of £10,000 in doing it, while Dr. Griffith, formerly a Canon, and Mrs. Griffith, have provided £3000 for the restoration of the interior fittings of the choir. But here the work must stop unless the public will contribute funds, those at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter being exhausted. Sir G. Scott estimates that the work of restoration still urgently needed will cost £17,000.

Lord Selborne presided, on Tuesday, at the eighth annual meeting of the Association of Lay Helpers for the Diocese of London, which was held at Sion College. His Lordship, in

opening the proceedings, observed that he had been for some time past a member of the association, though he had no other claim to belong to it than that of having worked for a large number of years in his own parish in one of the ways which came within the scope of their operations—namely, as a teacher on Sundays of an adult class of young men. The annual report gave a very satisfactory account of the work of the past year, and stated that there had been a larger addition to the number of the associates during the past twelve months than during either of the two previous years, the net increase being 350.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, late Fellow and Tutor of Merton, and Bampton Lecturer of 1872, was, on Saturday, elected Whyte Professor of Moral Philosophy.

The Chancellor's and Newdigate prizes have been awarded as follows:—1. English Essay—Mr. Gerard Baldwin Brown, B.A., Fellow of Brasenose. 2. Latin Essay—Mr. Reginald Merriock Fowler, B.A., Scholar of Pembroke; subject, "De Colonia apud Romanos Militaribus." 3. Latin Verse—Mr. William Hind, Scholar of Balliol; subject, "Melita." 4. Newdigate—Robert Jocelyn Alexander, Commoner of Brasenose; subject, "The Last of the Red Indians." It is somewhat singular that Mr. Alexander's father (who is now Bishop of Derry), when a member of Brasenose twenty-four years since, gained the Denyer prize essay, and in 1860 was the successful competitor for the prize for the sacred poem.

The Stanhope Essay has been awarded to Mr. John Woulfe Flanagan, Commoner of Balliol. Proxime Accessit—Mr. Philip Lyttelton Gell, Scholar of Balliol. The subject for 1875 will be "Cardinal Beaufort."

The following candidates have been elected to scholarships in University:—Classical Scholars—R. N. Arkle, Exhibitioner of the College; and A. Kensington, of Marlborough College. Proxime Accessit—J. C. Seaton, of Tunbridge School. Mathematical Scholar—J. W. Botsford, of Bruce Castle School.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation, yesterday week, the seal of the University was affixed to a letter of thanks to the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, for his munificent gift of the Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

The Master and Seniors of St. John's have appointed to theological lectureships Mr. H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867, first class in mathematics, classics, moral science, and theology) and the Rev. F. Watson (B.A. 1868, first class in mathematics and theology), both of them Fellows of the college and late Croese and Tyrwhitt University Scholars.

At Sidney prizes for mathematics have been adjudged to Temperley, third year; Fisher, of the second year; Wilson, Vintner, and Cobbald, of the first year. For classics, to Adams, H. A. Smith, Hutchings, Spencer. For divinity, to Holmes and Lloyd. For natural sciences, to Shelley and Foster. Reading prizes, to Temperley and Sharman. English essay, Fisher. Elected to foundation scholarships, Adams, Beckley, Holmes, Fisher. Taylor scholars, to Shelley and Foster. Taylor exhibitioners, Swallow, Wilson, Vintner, Cobbald. Levett exhibitioner, Wetherell. Micklethwaite exhibitioner, Lloyd. Bancroft exhibitioner, T. E. Smith.

The following elections to open scholarships have been made at St. Catherine's:—J. E. Jacob, private tuition, £60; E. W. Stocks, Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, £50; J. T. Black, Norwich School; G. P. E. Blomesfield, Malvern and private tuition; R. E. Gurney, Doncaster School; F. W. Christie, private tuition, £40 each; D. Evans, Wellington and private tuition, £35.

The under-mentioned students of Jesus have been elected to foundation scholarships:—Compton, £30; Jones, £30; James, £30; Browne, £20; Hamilton, £20. Gwyther has been elected Gifford Scholar, £16.

The Vice-Chancellor, on Tuesday, published certain proposals that had been submitted by the council of King's College, London, as a basis for negotiation with the view to the affiliation of the latter college with the University. It is suggested that associates of King's College and such other students as shall have attended the regular course of lectures at King's College, and gained special distinction in the examination, shall, on presenting satisfactory certificates from the principal, be allowed to enter as second-year graduates, provided that they pass such examinations as the University may require. Further, that undergraduates of Cambridge shall be allowed, on obtaining special permission, to spend their last year at one of the technical schools at the college, receiving all the advantages of matriculated students, and shall take their degrees at the University in regular order.

"WHO COMES?"

In this picture a little romance seems to be suggested. The costume carries us back to the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century, when the liberty of the young girls of the period was much more circumscribed than it is now. How is it, then, that this evidently highborn damsel is found at this lonely place at approaching dusk, unattended save by her canine protector, and with an expression so anxiously expectant? Is it not that this is the trysting-place, that she awaits a knightly lover who has been detained by some misadventure, or he surely would have been the first on the spot? But someone approaches. Is it he? or is it a relative inimical to the lovers? or is it merely some idle marplot? The moment is obviously one of intense interest to the fair maiden herself, though there is little fear as to her personal safety with that noble dog at her side. We must, however, leave it to the reader to weave the incident represented into a story according to his own fancy. The picture, which is exhibited at the French Gallery, is by M. F. A. Kaulbach, a nephew of the illustrious German artist of that name.

Princess Louise is to present the prizes this (Saturday) afternoon at the flower show of the People's Garden Club at Willesden, a charming place of summer resort, after the style of the German Volksgarten.

The Judges of the Irish Court of Common Pleas having been equally divided respecting the merits of the case drawn up for them as affecting the Drogheda election, the matter was consequently remitted to the decision of Mr. Justice Barry, who tried the petition. On Monday he gave judgment, declaring that the election was a pure and free one, and that the secrecy of the Ballot Act had not been violated. He accordingly certified Dr. O'Leary, the sitting member, to have been duly elected.—The Conservatives of Denbigh have subscribed £1100 for the Hon. George T. Kenyon, the defeated candidate at the last election, towards defraying his expenses.—Lord Kensington was on Thursday returned unopposed for the Haverfordwest Boroughs. Petitions have been lodged against the return of Mr. Dorington, the Conservative member, and of Mr. Stanton, the Liberal member, for Stroud.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Lords Justices of Appeal delivered judgment, on Thursday, in the appeal of Lady Westbury from the decision of the Master of the Rolls on a question submitted to his Honour in the suit of "Bethell v. Abraham." Sir George Jessel decided that it was not the intention of the testator that his daughter-in-law (the appellant) should take £400 a year in addition to the annuity of £2000, given for the maintenance of herself, her husband, and their children, until the expiration of five years from his death. Their Lordships have affirmed this decision and dismissed the appeal, all costs to come out of the estate.

Vice-Chancellor Malins gave judgment, last Saturday, in the case of the "Corporation of Hastings v. Ivall," in which the plaintiffs asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from spoiling the seashore at Hastings by making large excavations therein, and carting away the soil. The defendant denied that the Corporation had any title to the seashore, but they insisted that at a very remote period the Crown had constituted them owners of the shore at Hastings. The case was argued at great length several weeks ago. His Honour held that the evidence proved the plaintiffs' title, and he granted a perpetual injunction against the defendant.

In the case of "Ogden v. Benass," affecting the liability of bankers for the amount of cheques paid on forged indorsements, Mr. Justice Keating delivered judgment on Tuesday. On the principle that the drawer had a right to get back his money from hands into which it had improperly passed, he decided that a verdict must be entered for the plaintiff. The defendants were money changers in Liverpool, who got the cheques cashed by their London agents, and paid it to a man who indorsed the cheque "Vincent Willis." His Lordship held that the plaintiff had a right to demand back his money from them, seeing that it had improperly come into their hands.

Damages £250 were, yesterday week, awarded, in the Court of Exchequer, to Miss Charlotte Simons, the daughter of a farmer at Broadgates, Essex, plaintiff in an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Walter Stephen Jones, a coal-merchant at Bognor, in Sussex.

In the Bail Court, on Saturday, a clerk with £120 a year was cast in damages of £50 for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff being an artist's model, between whom and the defendant about 300 letters had passed.

The June sessions of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. On the surrender of Henry O'Hagan and John Muir, to take their trial for conspiring to obtain £30,000 by false pretences from a Mr. Wright, the counsel for the prosecution declined to take the responsibility of offering evidence in support of the charge. He explained that subsequent proceedings in Chancery had thrown a new light upon it. The jury, having been instructed that they had no alternative, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Application was made to the Recorder that the case of Sergeant Brennan, indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury, be allowed to stand over till July. As both sides agreed in desiring the adjournment, it was granted by the Bench. On Tuesday a verdict of "Not guilty" was unanimously returned respecting the case of Walter James Midwinter, charged with wilfully making a false declaration for the purpose of marrying one Laura Tomline, a ward in Chancery. Richard Fulkner Edgell, a merchant, pleaded guilty to the charge of obtaining £1000 from different firms in the City by means of forged bills of lading, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. Frances Stewart, a widow, over seventy years old, indicted for the murder of her grandchild by throwing it into the Thames, was found guilty on Wednesday, but recommended to mercy on account of her age. Mr. Justice Blackburn, in passing the capital sentence, said the recommendation would be forwarded to the proper quarter. Another charge, the hearing of which occupied a considerable time, was that against George Alexander and Ada Olifford, who were indicted before the Lord Chief Baron for the murder of the infant child of one Margaret Jane Southey. The prisoners were convicted of manslaughter, and each was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years. The trial of Mr. Edward Welby Pugin, who stands indicted for a libel on Mr. J. Herbert, R.A., has been postponed until next sessions.

A case under the Merchandise Marks Act was heard at the Mansion House last Saturday. A firm carrying on business in the Minorities was summoned for having exposed for sale a sauce purporting to be "Yorkshire Relish," with a forged and counterfeit trade mark, which was alleged to be an imitation of a label used by a firm at Leeds, the makers of "The Celebrated Yorkshire Relish." It was stated that an arrangement had been come to, by which the defendants agreed to give up all the counterfeit labels in their possession, to pay part of the cost of the prosecution, and to insert an apology in the newspapers. Sir Robert Carden, however, in addition, fined the defendants £5, which they paid.

For assaulting the Rev. Philip Holder, and for damaging his residence by throwing stones, Mr. John Irving, of Orom-well-road West, was fined by the Marylebone police magistrate £5, in addition to damages and costs, and was sentenced also to two months' imprisonment, as well as to pay, at the expiration of the term, a sum of 40s. for an assault on a constable.

Fines were imposed in two cases of adulteration proved before Mr. Bodkin at Highgate on Monday. The offence was selling mustard that had been mixed with flour and turmeric. Summonses were dismissed where the mustard, being sold in packets, was described as an admixture of mustard "with farina and choice condiments."—At Greenwich, on Tuesday, Edward Pursall, dairyman, of High-street, Deptford, appeared to an adjourned summons, at the instance of the Greenwich District Board of Works, charging him with selling milk adulterated with salt, and he was fined £5 and costs.

A detective caught a prize at the opening of the horse show. Having formed a suspicion about a well-dressed young man in the assembly, he watched him for several hours, saw him attempt to pick the pockets of about fifty ladies, and at last arrested him as he was leaving the hall.

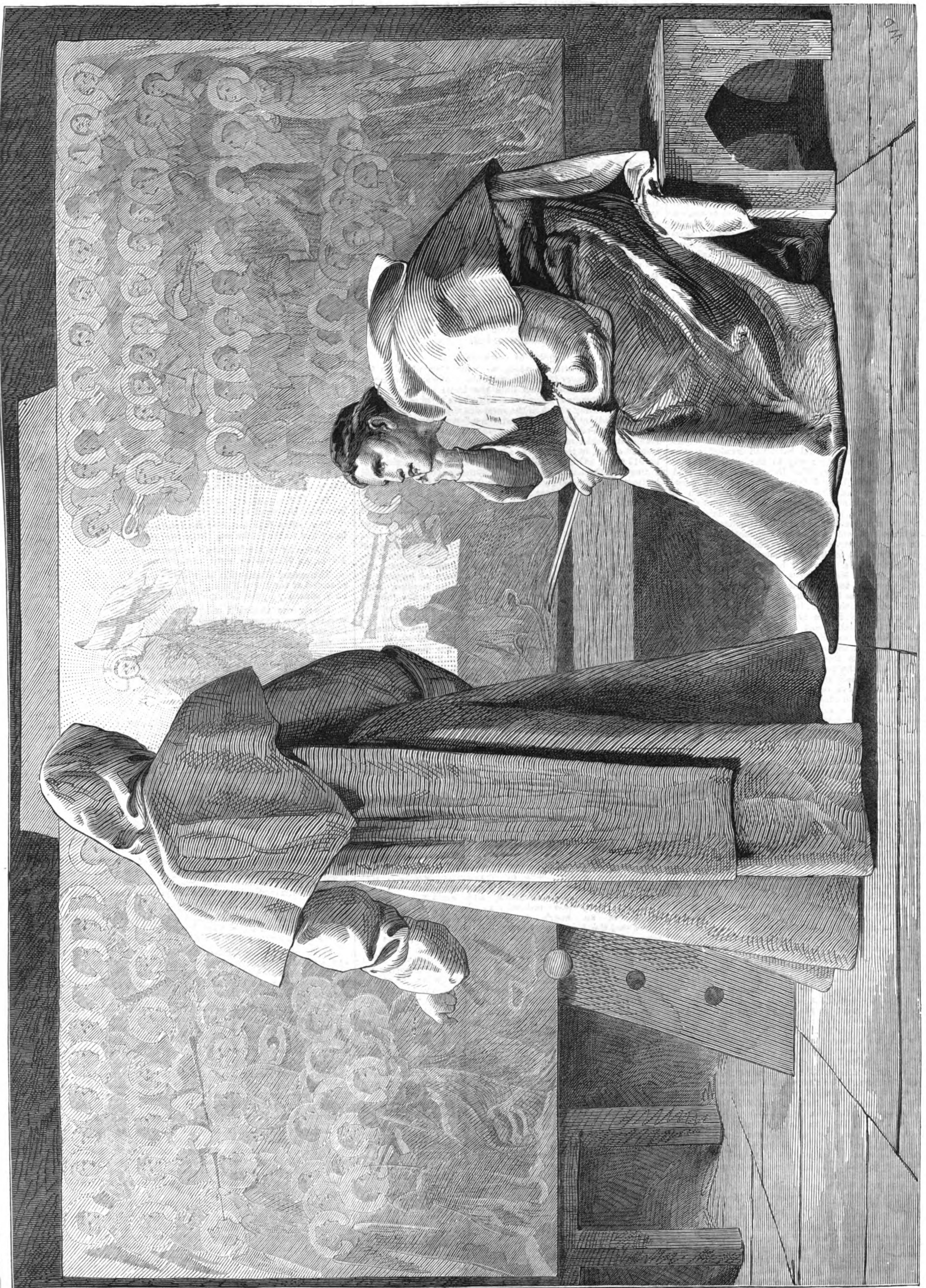
Several charges of assaulting the police came before the Thames stipendiary magistrate on Monday, and sentences varying from between fourteen days' imprisonment and three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, were passed.

For robbing a friend of his watch George Maxwell, sixty years of age, who bears the character of an inveterate idler and spendthrift, was sentenced, on Tuesday, at Clerkenwell, to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Lucretia Jane Fatchell, locally known as "the white witch of Somerton," has been committed to gaol for six weeks, with hard labour, by the magistrates sitting at Shepton Mallet, for having obtained various sums of money by unlawful means. Several witnesses, who gave their evidence most reluctantly, were called to prove that prisoner had pretended to cure them of disease, to rid them of persons who were supposed to be overlooking them, and to prevent their enemies from destroying cattle supposed to have been bewitched.



"WHO COMES?" BY F. A. KAULBACH.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.



"FRA ANGELICO." BY WALTER DUNCAN.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

That which by a familiar abbreviation is called the Drink Bill has proved rather a doubtful good to the "strong Government." In fact, it has rather over-weighted Mr. Cross, who for once in his Parliamentary life has got into a muddle. Perhaps the subject insensibly influenced those who took part in the debate, and that talking so much about strong liquor produced an effect akin to that which is produced by drinking it, for the discussions were loud and animated and confused, and partook a good deal of the nature of habble. As an instance of the want of resolve and vacillation of the Home Secretary, it may be mentioned that there was absolutely an avowed difference of opinion between him and Mr. Ward Hunt upon a very crucial provision of the bill, and the curious spectacle was to be observed of the First Lord of the Admiralty trying to run out of the House to avoid voting against his colleague. But then Mr. Hunt has shown some time ago that he is impulsive, and prone to express half-formed opinions with the certainty of dogmas.

If an example of individual weakness in the strong Government is paraded, in common justice an instance of vigour and equality to a situation in another member of the Ministry deserves to be recorded. The Secretary for War on one evening had to manage at least three departmental interpellations, and he did so with a readiness, a dexterity, and an adaptation of variety of tone to each which were exceedingly effective. The first inquiry was of rather a delicate nature, and he had to confess that "twas true, 'twas pity, but 'twas true," that the men of a militia regiment, out for training, were obliged to sleep two in a bed; but that, as they did not mind it, though theoretically inexpedient, practically there had been no grievance; and this was said in a way that gave the matter a capital comic aspect, and so any bad impression was laughed away. Then came Sir Henry Havelock with an inquiry whether the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance had, at a Conservative banquet in Essex, accused the late Government of having left the Army in a deplorable state, which the present Secretary for War was about to remedy; and a request was added that the remedies that were imminent might be mentioned. This time Mr. Hardy assumed a swelling port, spoke with the vehemence which is natural to him, and, with a mixture of indignation and contempt, protested against being called on to answer for anything Lord Eustace Cecil, the inculpated after-dinner speaker, had said; while as to declaring the measures he might have in contemplation—if, indeed, he had any—for reconstructing the Army to the anxious inquirer, he would suffer him to burst in ignorance rather than gratify him by a word of information. The third question was put by Mr. Hayter, in a prickly form, its object being to ascertain why a regimental band had headed a procession of Conservatives on their way to the grand banquet aforesaid, and whether the Tory War Department would lend military bands for like Liberal demonstrations. The question, from its nature and the pointed way in which it was put, brought the House into a mirthful humour; and Mr. Hardy, catching the spirit of the moment, mirthfully explained away the incident, and, by implication, expressed his intention not to allow regimental bands to take part in political festivities of any kind, and therefore when Mr. Hayter and his co-thinkers demonstrated they must blow their own trumpets, of which he insinuated that the honourable member was himself very capable. The laughter which burst forth proved that a palpable hit had been made.

The Prime Minister has been giving proof of his capacity for managing the House, which with him is an instinct, expanded by experience and habit. In the first place, he has achieved a success in a matter usually most difficult, that of inducing private members to yield up all their motions in favour of a Government bill on a Tuesday evening. This was most adroitly effected, without private members perceiving the probable result of their yielding the proverbial "inch." For a day or two afterwards Mr. Disraeli, who had sounded a note of alarm about a long and laborious, instead of brief and do-nothing, Session, which was a prevailing notion, declared a monster programme of measures, which would have been startling in the first week of February, but which was positively appalling in the second week of June. Of course, no one knew better than he the impossibility of carrying out the scheme; but, doubtless, his object was so to manage as that two or perhaps three important measures might come to fruition by Aug. 1 or sooner, so that there should be no Liberal sneering during the recess about the laches or incapacity of the strong Conservative Government. To this end, more Government days in the week were wanted. It was amusing to observe how craftily he insinuated that such a House as he had the distinction to lead could effect wonders in the way of legislation, if they avoided garrulity and granted the Government the Tuesday evenings for the rest of the Session. The request was glided in so artfully that private members were taken by surprise, and had no word to say then, and were trapped. Protests on a subsequent occasion of course were made, but in vain.

More than once it has been mentioned in this chronicle that the Irish section of the House has asserted itself considerably this Session. As a body, the Home Rulers are organised; they have a regular "Whip," to which, for a wonder, they answer with docility and assiduity, and they flood the notice-paper with motions and bills. Notably, one evening this week there were three or four of their motions set down, so thickly and so near each other that they crowded out all the others, and there was a complete rehearsal of the proceedings of a Home Rule Parliament. Two of them were duly considered; and, as may be supposed, the object of both of them was asking for State help for poor down-trodden Ireland. Let all credit be given to Mr. O'Shaughnessy for the temperate, practical, and gentlemanly way in which he dealt with the subject of intermediate education in his country. Perhaps his very un-Irish way of doing his work caused the discussion rather to flag; and it was doubtless shortened by one of those politic speeches promising "consideration" and concession with which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach contrives to catch the sympathies of too-confiding Irish members. The next motion was not destined to go off so quietly. Its demand was direct for increase of payments by the State to National School teachers in Ireland, and it was made in a speech of rather wishy-washy fluency by Mr. Meldon, a gentleman who has shown a tendency to garrulity in this his first Session; and it was supported by Mr. Richard Smyth, in a speech of great rhetorical power, slightly disfigured by a touch of sermonising in delivery. Things were going on tolerably quietly when Mr. M'Laren rose and, in that pity-the-sorrow-of-a-poor-old-man style which he affects, and which covers astute ideas sturdily adhered to, suggested that the example of England, and especially of Scotland, in the matter of increase of payment of National teachers, might be followed—namely, by paying them out of local resources. This was literally throwing a shell amongst combustible materials, and the result was almost a chaos of ardent protestations, out of which the only formed idea that could be obtained was condemnation of the brutality of asking that Ireland should pay anything. While on Irish matters Parliamentary, a touching instance of

patriotism in an Irish member may be chronicled. Mr. O'Sullivan, with some pathos, inquired if it was legal that pure Irish whisky should be mixed in bond with horrible foreign (Scotch being particularly understood) compounds. On being informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the custom was legal, if it was not nice, Mr. O'Sullivan, with an angry burst, declared that he would make it the subject of solemn Parliamentary inquiry.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week, after the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill (the Budget) had been read the third time and passed, the subject of free passage through the Suez Canal was raised by Lord Dunsany, who was assured by Lord Derby that the position in respect to the right of passage was not precarious, all the maritime rights being well defined. The Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill, which transfers ultimate appeals from Scotland and Ireland from the House of Lords to the Supreme Court of Appeal under the Judicature Act, was discussed, and passed the second reading.

The Royal assent was given by Commission, on Monday, to several measures of public and private importance, amongst which were the Betting Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. Prince Arthur was introduced by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, and took the oath and his seat as Duke of Connaught. Their Lordships were occupied throughout the remainder of the sitting, which extended beyond midnight, with the further consideration in Committee of the Public Worship Regulation Bill.

In a laborious sitting, on Tuesday, the Scotch Church Patronage Bill and the India Councils Bill were passed through Committee, and further progress was made in Committee with the Public Worship Regulation Bill. The Infants' Contract Bill was read the second time.

On Thursday the attention of their Lordships was almost entirely given to the consideration of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House, yesterday week, went into Committee on the Intoxicating Liquors Bill, the consideration of which it resumed at the second clause, which fixes the hours of closing. Sir Harcourt Johnstone moved to substitute "nine" for ten o'clock on Sunday nights in the rural districts; but the motion was defeated by 198 to 182, and "ten" was retained in the bill. A series of divisions subsequently took place. Lord C. J. Hamilton sought to fix the hour of opening at five o'clock, instead of six, in the morning; but the proposal was rejected by 319 to 94. Considerable discussion arose on the section providing that the hours of closing on Sunday afternoons should be from three until six o'clock. By 216 to 68 the Committee decided upon striking out the word "six," and by 211 to 38 refused to fill up the blank with the word "five." Eventually it was resolved to supply the hiatus with the word "seven," the Home Secretary undertaking to reconsider the matter and allow it to be reopened on the report. Clause 2 having been affirmed, clause 3 became unnecessary by the amendments introduced into clause 2, and was expunged. The clauses repealing the exemptions in favour of houses near theatres, and empowering visiting justices to vary the hours of opening on Sunday afternoons and to grant early-closing licenses, were agreed to without a division. The clause defining the "bona-fide traveller" provoked considerable debate; but at length it was settled that he should be a person who had lodged on the preceding night at least three miles from the place where he demanded a supply of liquor, the distance to be calculated in a straight line on the Ordnance map. After the clause relating to the hours of closing night-houses had been agreed to, the House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. Disraeli entered, on Monday night, upon an explanation and defence of the statement he made last week respecting the amount of business before the House, and wound up with a warning that he must ask private members to give up Tuesdays to the Government after this week. The Government has seventeen important bills, as well as supplementary estimates, to get through during the current Session. The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Licensing Bill, taking up the eleventh clause, relating to mitigation of penalties, which was agreed to. Mr. Rathbone proposed the omission of clause 12, which provides for the indorsement of convictions on licenses, and, on a division, was defeated by 345 to 41. On clause 19, Mr. Stevenson moved an amendment providing for the licensing of new premises only when they were constructed for the purpose of carrying on the trade. The amendment was negatived, and the clause was agreed to, as were also the clauses up to the twenty-eighth. Sir E. Watkin moved a new clause, the object of which was to prevent the billeting of soldiers on publicans without those persons' consent. On a division the clause, which was opposed by the Home Secretary, was negatived by 151 to 34. After some discussion the bill passed through Committee, and, amidst the cheers of the House, was ordered to be reported. In a speech of an hour's duration Sir Stafford Northcote introduced the Friendly Societies Bill. The measure, as described by the right hon. gentleman, is one to consolidate the existing law and to amend it, chiefly in the direction of strengthening and improving the central organisation. The bill contains eighty clauses, and, with a view of improving its chances of becoming law this Session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to the House a somewhat novel course of procedure. The bill would, he said, be printed in two or three days; the second reading would be taken on the 22nd inst., and the Committee would be fixed within a reasonable time after. Between the second reading and Committee hon. members who take an interest in the question are, by the invitation of the right hon. gentleman, to "see him out of the House," and to submit any amendments that may occur to them. The House will then resolve itself into Committee pro forma in order to have the bill reprinted with the amendments which the Government have thus been induced to accept, and by these means the Chancellor of the Exchequer hopes to reduce discussion in Committee to a minimum and get the bill through this Session. Leave was given to bring in the bill, and a long list of other measures was disposed of.

The subjects of intermediate education in Ireland and the remuneration of Irish national school teachers were, on Tuesday, discussed upon two motions, both which were withdrawn. On Mr. Newdegate bringing forward the subject of monastic and conventual institutions, the House was counted out.

The second reading of the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, the object of which was to repeal the twenty-fifth clause, was moved, on Wednesday afternoon, by Mr. Henry Richard; and, after a smart discussion, was rejected by 373 votes against 128.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Bourke stated that proposals had been made by both the French and Russian Governments for the amelioration of prisoners of war, and had invited the Governments of Europe to a congress at

Brussels to consider the subject. But her Majesty's Government had not made up their minds on the matter. Mr. G. Hardy, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Disraeli, moved that on Tuesday next, and succeeding Tuesdays during the remainder of the Session, orders of the day have precedence of notice of motions, Government orders of the day having the priority. After many objections urged by private members, the motion was agreed to. On the second reading of the Factories Bill, the object of which was to limit the labour of women and children to 56½ hours a week in textile manufactures, Mr. Fawcett moved "That, in the opinion of this House, it would be inexpedient to pass those portions of the bill which impose new legislative restrictions on the number of hours during which adults are to be permitted to work." The remainder of the evening was occupied in the consideration of this subject.

"FRA ANGELICO."

Modern artists are not unnaturally fond of subjects commemorative of the early masters of their craft, and among such early masters there is no figure more interesting than that of the last representative of the art of the fourteenth century, the Beato Fra, or Beatified Brother, Giovanni da Fiesole, or, as he is more generally styled, Fra Angelico, the Angelico Brother. His works were conceived and executed in the most exalted spirit of piety, and his whole life seems to have been in accord with his works, which was certainly not the case with all those early painters. He is said to have always commenced his day's painting with prayer; to have been very frequently interrupted by tears when representing the Saviour's sufferings, as in the fresco of the "Crucifixion," still preserved in his convent of San Marco, Florence; to have never painted for money; to have regarded his pictures as the result of inspiration, therefore sacred, and, when once finished, not to be improved or retouched. He was most at home in pictures—whether illuminated MSS. tempera or fresco paintings—of the heavenly hierarchy, of the crowds of blessed patriarchs, prophets, apostles, saints and martyrs at the Resurrection, such as the picture in our National Gallery. He is depicted as engaged on a work of this class in the water-colour drawing by Mr. Walter Duncan (son of the well-known landscape and marine painter), which we have engraved. This drawing is one of those with which the young painter has made his debut upon his election as an Associate of the Old Water-Colour Society. We need not say more, as we have noticed this and other contributions of the artist in our review of the exhibition in which they find a place.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The eleventh annual metropolitan horse show has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

The fifth annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs has been held this week at the Crystal Palace.

The Indian department at the International Exhibition will be opened to the public this (Saturday) morning.

A banquet to her Majesty's Judges was given by the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday night, at the Mansion House.

The annual distribution of prizes to the girls who are being educated at the Royal Society of St. Anne's School was made on Wednesday by the Bishop of Carlisle.

Nearly one thousand ministers of metropolitan places of worship have consented to preach sermons and to make collections in aid of the Hospital Sunday fund to-morrow.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Yorkshire Society took place, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, under distinguished patronage. Nearly 400 persons were present.

At a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. William Sedgwick Saunders was elected medical officer of health and food analyst for the City, in succession to Dr. Letheby, resigned.

A large and brilliant assembly met, on Wednesday, at the conversazione of the Royal Geographical Society, Willis's Rooms. Sir Bartle Frere, the president of the society, and Lady Frere received the visitors.

In accordance with a custom that has been lately introduced, the patients at the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum were entertained, on Wednesday, with an open-air fête, at which most of them were permitted to be present.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., presided, on Wednesday, at the fourteenth anniversary festival of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, which was held at the London Tavern, and was attended by a large circle of leading agriculturists.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Clare Market Ragged Schools was held on Monday, under the presidency of the Rev. R. J. Simpson. The report stated that 550 children and 370 adults receive instruction or aid from the institution.

The second summer fête was held in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, on Wednesday, and was more fully attended than for many years past. It was estimated that nearly 10,000 visitors passed through the gates.

Wednesday, being the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace, was selected as an appropriate occasion for the presentation of a group of plate to Mr. George Grove, the late secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, by his past and present colleagues.

The annual festival in connection with King's College Hospital was held in the lecture-room of the college, Strand, on Wednesday evening—Lord Selborne in the chair. The subscriptions for the evening amounted to over £2000, besides a sum of £200 contributed by a lady through Lord Hatherley.

Mrs. Tait, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, distributed the prizes, on Tuesday, to the children competing at a flower show in the Horticultural Society's Gardens. Most of the exhibitors were little girls; and one of them, Georgiana Watson, took the principal prize for a scarlet geranium that would have done credit to a show supported by professional growers.

A deputation of Irish national teachers, accompanied by many members of Parliament, waited on the Chief Secretary for Ireland, last Saturday, to press upon the Government the necessity of taking some action with a view to a removal of their grievances. The inadequacy of the present rate of remuneration was one of the principal causes of complaint for which redress is sought.

Sir Charles Reed, the chairman of the School Board for London, announced at the weekly meeting of that body on Wednesday, that a letter had been addressed to him by Mrs. Baines, stating that she was prepared to hand over to the board 100 guineas, to be devoted to the offering of prizes for essays or manuals on cookery and household work suitable for the use of board teaching. The letter was referred to the school management committee.

The Extra Supplement.

REAR-GUARD PROTECTING CONVOY.

Sixty or seventy years have not effaced from the mind of our nation the memories of its noble Peninsular War. The political behaviour and condition of Spain may have failed, since that struggle for its independence, to reward British lovers of orderly freedom with results worth our large sacrifice of blood and gold in its cause. But it was a noble deed for the people and rulers of our island kingdom, when their home safety, with that of their colonies and commerce, had been secured by Nelson at Trafalgar, to send their land forces under Moore and Wellington for the rescue of Continental Europe. The campaigns of Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Torres Vedras, Fuentes de Noya, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and Vittoria, with the final avenging burst over the Pyrenees, are held to be some of the best work yet done for the world by English, Scottish, and Irish manhood in arms. With all deference to the Peace Society, we think such a martial vindication of justice, performed by the steadfast valour of this nation continually exerted during six years, was as holy and blessed public work as the abolition of the slave trade, or even the repeal of the corn laws! It is, nevertheless, too true, as the French proverb runs, that there is no making omelettes without breaking eggs; and we cannot fight battles, or kick out Napoleons, without killing a number of brave men. We admit, however, that the French side had its brave men as well as ours; and some of them appear in the French picture (from one of Goupil's photographs) represented in our Large Engraving. The minor incidents and accessories here do not require much comment. The slain man in the dress of a mountaineer peasant, who lies prostrate among the rocks in the foreground, was probably a native guide. The convoy of laden mules is slowly winding its way over the mountain pass—somewhere in Biscay, we may suppose—to supply the main army, some miles advanced. This "rear guard" is "protecting" that "convoy," as we see, in a characteristic military manner.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The only specialty of last week occurred on Saturday, when "Le Sonnambula" was given, with the debut of Signor Piazza, one of the new singers promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus of the season. The gentleman named made his first appearance in England, and obtained a well-deserved success by the display of a light tenor voice of agreeable quality, with good intonation and excellent cantabile style. His admirable delivery of the commencing portion of Elvino's scena, "Tutto è sciolto," produced a very marked impression, and such continuous applause that the movement had to be repeated. Mdlle. Albani's Amina gains in charm and power, and her performance on Saturday was enthusiastically received. M. Faure resumed the character of Count Rodolfo, in which he sang and acted with his well-known refinement and finish.

The opera on the previous Thursday was "Dinorah;" that on the Friday, "Guglielmo Tell"—both repetitions.

Six performances were announced this week. On Monday "L'Africaine" was given for the last time this season. On Tuesday, Madame Vilda reappeared, and displayed improved powers as an actress and a singer by her performance as Norma. She was deservedly applauded in several instances, particularly at the close of the cavatina, "Casta Diva." In the duet with Adalgisa, "Deh con te," Madame Sinico divided the applause with the prima donna, and the concluding allegro had to be repeated. Signor Favani was the Pollione, and Signor Baggiolo the Oroveso.

On Wednesday "Guglielmo Tell" was again performed; cast as recently, except the character of Arnoldo, which was represented by Signor Marini, for the first time in England. This gentleman obtained a special success by his fine declamatory singing, especially in the duet with Tell, in the great trio with that character and Walter, and in Arnoldo's final solo, "Corriam," in which he appeals to his followers to aid him in the rescue of the Swiss patriot. In this passage the exceptionally high range of Signor Marini (including a brilliant *ut de poitrine*) produced a very great effect, and secured a veritable triumph for the singer, of whom we shall soon have further occasion to speak. The cast of the opera otherwise was as recently.

For Thursday "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was announced, for Friday "Der Freischütz," and for to-night (Saturday) "Dinorah." "Mignon" is to be produced on Tuesday next, and "Luise Miller" on the following Tuesday, the closing night of the season being fixed for July 18.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Since the return of Madame Christine Nilsson (already recorded) that great singer has appeared a second and a third time as Margherita, in "Faust." Her next appearance was announced for Thursday, in Belfie's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," of the production of which we must speak hereafter.

The proceedings last week at this establishment included the first appearance in England of M. Achard, the eminent French tenor, who achieved a great success by his fine acting and singing as Raoul, in "Les Huguenots," a part which is well suited to him in both respects. The romance in the first scene was so effectively given as to draw down unusual applause; and the impression thus early produced was enhanced in the duet-septet and the great duet with Valentina in the fourth act, in both of which the resonant tones of M. Achard's high chest notes were admirably displayed. The Valentina of Mdlle. Titiens presented all its usual excellence; among other important and familiar features of the cast having been the Urbano of Madame Trebelli-Bettini and the San Bris of Signor Agnesi.

"Rigoletto" was performed, on Monday, with the same cast as that of a few weeks ago, except in the character of the Duke, in which Signor Gillandi made a successful first appearance. He was much applauded in the ballata of the first scene, in his share of the duet with Gilda ("Signor, ne principe"), and in the popular canzone, "La donna è mobile," the second verse of which had to be repeated. The cast otherwise was the same as recently.

Drury Lane Theatre was closed on Tuesday evening to allow of a dress rehearsal of "Il Talismano," which has been put on the stage with great splendour as to scenery, costumes, &c. With these advantages, and a cast that includes Madame Christine Nilsson and Signor Campanini in the principal characters, there is every prospect of a successful result.

The first of this year's grand opera concerts at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Saturday afternoon, when a varied selection of music was performed by members of the company of her Majesty's Opera. The solo singers were Mdlles. Titiens, Singelli, Alvinia Valleria, Justine Macvitz, and Risarelli, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Benthams, Signori

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a public meeting was held, yesterday week, at the Mansion House, to consider the means of checking the activity of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Sir Bartle Frere, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Gurney Hoare, Canon Miller, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, and the Rev. Dr. Brock.

The annual meeting of the Newvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held, on Tuesday, at the offices, 9, Laurence Pountney-hill—Mr. P. Terry, the treasurer, occupying the chair. The report congratulated the members on the increasing prosperity and usefulness of the institution; and the committee were in a position to recommend the election of three applicants for pensions of £15 each.

A new school in connection with the London School Board was opened in Kender-street, Hatcham, yesterday week. Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the board, presided at the meeting. In his address Sir Charles stated that in that district the school board had to accommodate 5000 children, of whom 3000 were provided for. The school in Kender-street accommodates 279 boys, an equal number of girls, and 271 infants.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 95,516, of whom 33,747 were in workhouses and 61,769 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 7195, 11,256, and 29,761 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 615, of whom 426 were men, 155 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

The annual congress of homoeopathic medical practitioners has been held at the Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street—Dr. Dudgeon, president, in the chair. The business was opened, on Thursday week, by an able address from the president on "The Influence of Homoeopathy on General Medicine since the Death of Hahnemann." In this he entered into a close account of the history of medicine of late years, and showed that the results of experience had caused allopathic practitioners to come continually closer and closer to homoeopaths, and that, in fact, allopathy was fast merging practically into homoeopathy.

The Duke of Westminster states, in a letter to the *Times*, that it is proposed to establish in connection with the Westminster Hospital a training-school for nurses. A house in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital has been rented, and many influential persons interested in the welfare of the sick have come forward to form a committee and make a beginning. Madame Christine Nilsson has generously volunteered to give a public concert in aid of the funds required for the first outlay, at St. James's Hall, on July 1. The concert will be under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Princesses.

The forty-seventh anniversary dinner of the friends of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum—which consists of 170 separate houses, chapel, and chaplain's residence, situated in the Asylum-road, Old Kent-road—was celebrated at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday, under the presidency of Money Wigram, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Reid and Co., the eminent brewers. The friends of the charity (amongst whom were several members of Parliament) assembled in large numbers, upwards of 2000 dining together in the grand concert-room and centre transept. Many liberal subscriptions were announced.

The British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, has received, through Messrs. Glyn and Co., a second anonymous gift of £1000; the Duke of Bedford has given £500 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society; the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild and daughter have presented to the Borough Jewish Schools £250, in memory of the late Baron Meyer Anselm de Rothschild; the Corporation of the city of London has granted 100 guineas to the funds of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital; and the Clothworkers' Company has voted £52 10s. in aid of the building fund of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, £21 to the funds of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, and £21 in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund.

During the week ending Saturday last 2233 births and 1257 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 48, and the latter 163, below the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 417 and 437, declined last week to 363, and were 43 below the average. There were 44 deaths from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, 22 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths from diarrhoea do not yet show any considerable increase; the death of one infant resulted from choleraic diarrhoea in Bethnal-green. The 23 deaths referred to fever were 19 below the average, and included 8 certified as typhus, 8 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever. Four deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature showed a considerable excess on each day of the week.

The French Mint, in preparation for the return to specie payment, has begun the coinage of 20-franc gold pieces.

The Roman correspondent of the *Times* reports another murder of the same description as that of Count Faina, which has been perpetrated by highway robbers in Romagna. Two gentlemen were stopped and made to deliver whatever they had about them, and as one of them, Signor Domenico Muratori, of Murano, begged to retain a pocket-book in which he had important papers, the ruffians, to be rid of his importunity, dispatched him with their knives.

The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has rescinded some newly-imposed regulations complained of by Lord Alfred Paget and others, and has directed that all vessels from England arriving at Boulogne are to be admitted at once to free pratique, without being required to be provided with a clean bill of health. This will secure to English yachts visiting Boulogne the same facilities as they have until now enjoyed, and the *Times* believes the measure is applicable to French ports in general.

Brigade movements have been the staple business at Aldershot, more general operations having been postponed till the end of the week. On Monday the First Division was exercised in the Long Valley, and the Second on Cove-common. On Tuesday General Parkes led out his division early, and marched it to Wiske-moor-common. General Smith's division paraded in the Long Valley. Aldershot was visited, on Wednesday, by the Duke of Cambridge, who inspected the whole of the troops in the Long Valley, and afterwards saw the infantry division put through an hour and a half's drill. The First Division, under the command of Major-General Smith, left the camp at five o'clock on Thursday morning, for Broadmoor, where they encamped and cooked their rations, marching back to Aldershot in the evening. General Parkes's division did home duty, but was to march out at an early hour on Friday.

Fancelli, Urio, Agnesi, Galassi, De Reschi, Borella, and Herr Behrens. The fine opera band contributed some orchestral pieces, and Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted.

In pursuance of the scheme of illustrating national music—suspended on May 9 for the great flower show, and in the following week for the fête to the Emperor of Russia—the Crystal Palace summer concert of Saturday last was devoted to compositions of the English school. The programme comprised anthems, madrigals, glees, part-songs, and ballads, and included the skilful pianoforte-playing of Mr. J. F. Barnett in two movements of Sir W. S. Bennett's fourth concerto; the pianist having conducted the performance of a "scharzo" from a MS. symphony of his own composition. The selection also comprised two organ solos, skilfully played by Dr. Stainer, and some of the incidental music composed for "The Merchant of Venice" by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who conducted the concert with the exception just referred to. The solo vocalists were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. The concert of to-day (Saturday) is to consist of Italian music.

The preparations, musical and otherwise, for the Triennial Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace are now nearly complete. The solo vocalists announced are Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Sinico, Mesdames Otto-Alvalleben, Lemmens-Sherrington, Trebelli-Bettini, and Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Signor Agnesi. On Friday next this great celebration will open with the grand public rehearsal, at which portions of the programme of each of the three days' performances will be given.

Miss Philp, long known as a successful composer of songs and ballads, and as a most efficient teacher of singing, gave her annual concert, yesterday (Friday) week, at St. James's Hall, with a programme that comprised several of her own pieces, two of which—"Restored" and "Lillie's Good-Night"—were sung by herself with much effect. Other vocal performances were given by Miss Marian Severn, Mesdames Edna Hall and Osborne Williams, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Heine Ugo. Herr van Biene and Mr. W. Coenen contributed solos (violin and piano), and Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Hamilton Clarke, and Signor Randegger acted as conductors. The room was filled with a fashionable audience.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual concert has long ranked among the specialties of our musical season, and its recurrence on Monday afternoon offered no exception to the rule. This was the fourth occasion of its being held in the Floral Hall, which was again attended by a brilliant company. Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera contributed a series of effective vocal pieces, which were interspersed with instrumental solos by Madame Norman-Néruda (violin) and Mdlle. Marie Krebs (pianoforte), and some concerted pianoforte performances in which Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. F. H. Cowen took part. Several of the concert-giver's compositions were included in the programme.

Madame Christine Nilsson's annual benefit concert took place on Wednesday afternoon, and drew a large attendance to St. James's Hall. The great vocalist sang, with marked effect, "Angels, ever bright and fair;" "Let the bright Seraphim" (trumpet obbligato, Mr. Reynolds); and some Swedish national melodies, which were encored and replaced by the song "Give me a penny." Other eminent artists of Her Majesty's Opera contributed to the performances, which included brilliant pianoforte solos by Mdlle. Krebs and the clever pianoforte-playing of Signor Li Calzi in Spohr's septet, with string and wind instruments.

The eighth and last of the New Philharmonic Concerts took place on Wednesday evening, when the programme comprised Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, the overtures to "Rosa-munda" and "Guillaume Tell," and Schumann's pianoforte concerto, played by Herr Jaell. Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Signor De Reschi were the vocalists.

Signor and Madame Gustave Garcia gave their first annual concert, on Wednesday, at St. George's Hall, to a fashionable audience, assisted by Mr. Santley, Signor Gardoni, and other celebrities.

This week's concerts have included some important pianoforte recitals. On Thursday Mdlle. Marie Krebs gave, and to-day (Saturday) Madame Esnaffort is to give, the second of their two performances; and yesterday (Friday) Mr. Charles Hallé's sixth recital took place.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place on Monday next, when the selection will comprise a new vocal bolero by M. Gounod and Rheinberger's overture to "The Taming of the Shrew," both for the first time of performance.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming Gloucester festival. Following this, a festival is to take place at Leeds on Oct. 14, 15, 16, and 17, the principal features in the performances, so far as at present announced, being "St. Paul," selections from "Israel in Egypt," the "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), Mr. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and "The Messiah."

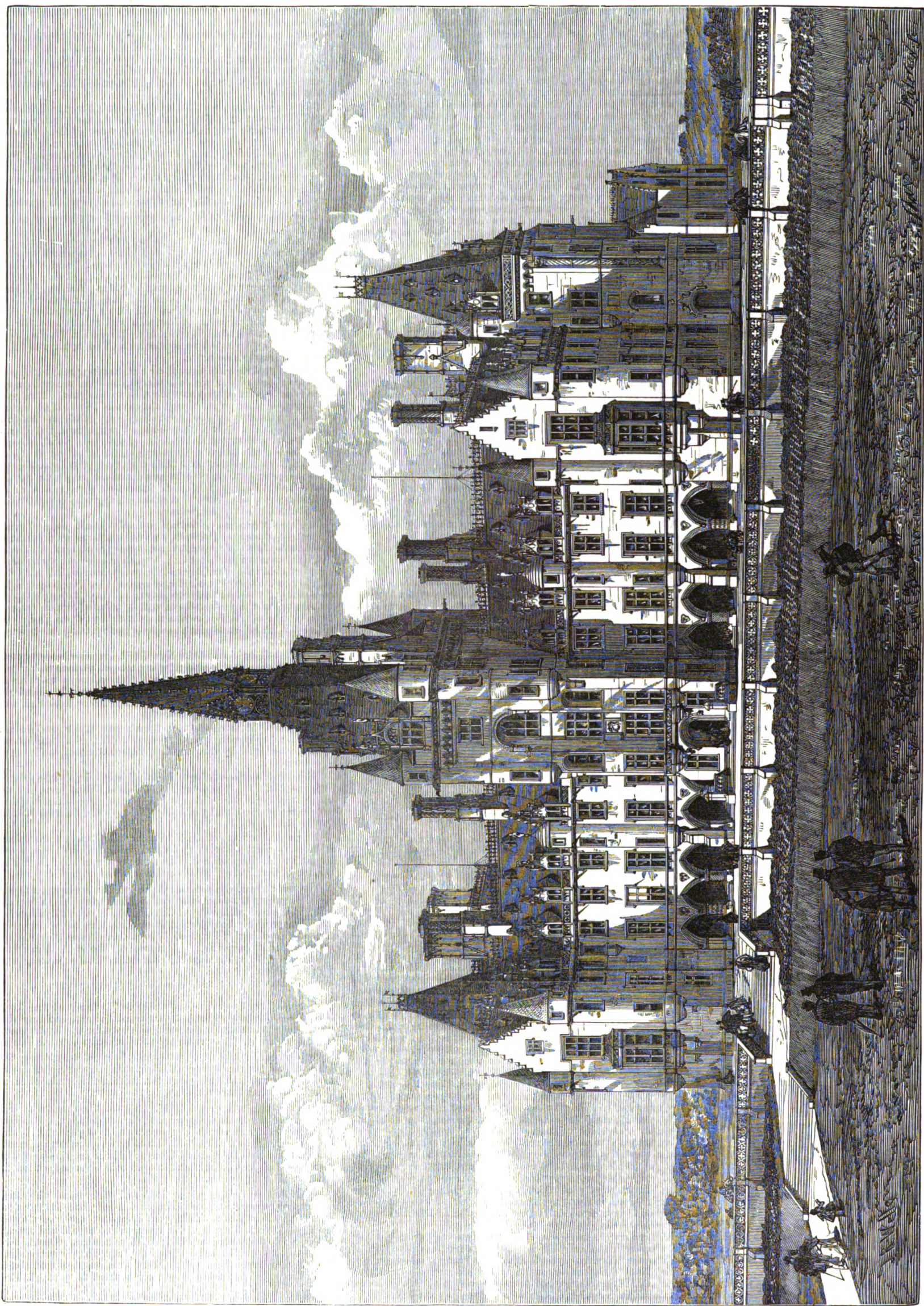
Her Majesty has contributed £50 to the funds of the Royal Counties (Berks and Hants) Agricultural Society, and has also entered a large number of cattle and sheep for the forthcoming show at Reading. The Prince of Wales will also be an exhibitor.

The Recordership of Preston has become vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Batty Addison, at the age of eighty-seven years. For the last two years Mr. Addison held the office of Constable of Lancaster Castle.

The death is announced of M. Auguste Visscher, who was president of the Peace Congress at Brussels in 1848, and one of the vice-presidents of the congresses held at Frankfurt and London in 1850 and 1851. M. Visscher was formerly director of mines in Belgium, and has been president or vice-president of nearly all the administrative commissions appointed in Belgium for many years.

Contributed by the young ladies of Gravesend who acted as flower-strewers at the debarkation of the Duchess of Edinburgh, Miss Lake, the Mayor's daughter, received a handsome present on Tuesday. It consisted of a gold and enamel locket, with the monogram B. I. L. in diamonds. On the face round this were eight large diamonds, and in the suspending ring another large stone. Attached was a massive gold chain. After the presentation the Mayor entertained the young ladies.

The Cowley Manor estate, Gloucestershire, has been sold to Colonel Richardson-Gardner, M.P. for Windsor, for £80,000. The estate comprises a freehold mansion and 1870 acres, and was sold by direction of the executors of the late Mr. James Hutchinson. The Henley estate, Shropshire, comprising a mansion and a compact domain of 1066 acres, has been sold to Mr. E. T. Wood, of Stoke-on-Trent, for £63,000. The Ship Hotel and other premises in Spring-gardens has realised £30,000, or nearly £10 per foot.



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Mr. Phelps as Job Thornbury.
"Job." (throwing the waistcoat on the floor violently) "I'd as lieve go into my coffin! — she'll have me there soon. Psha! not it — I'm going to snivel!"



Mr. Charles Mathews as The Hon. Tom Shuffleton.
"Shuffleton." — "But the fact is, Baronet, we improve. — We have voted many qualities to be virtues now, that they never thought of calling virtues formerly. The rising generation wants a new dictionary."



Mr. Toole as Dennis Brulgruddery.
"Dennis (abstractedly) 'Six thousand pounds upon a counter!'"

Ben

NEW MUSIC.

We can only glance very briefly at the numerous cricket-matches. At Prince's, North has beaten South by three runs, after a most exciting contest, in which the scoring was not high, Lockwood (58) and Jupp (52) doing the best for their respective sides. A very weak Lancashire team fell easy victims to Derbyshire; Surrey, for which Jupp (60) played exceedingly well, beat Gloucestershire by six wickets; and the M.C.C. and Ground, thanks chiefly to the fine batting of Mr. Hornby (72 and, not out, 27), defeated Notts by just the same number of wickets.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be forwarded to the Lord Mayor or the following Banks:—The Imperial Bank, Lothbury, E.C.; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 89, Strand; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 11, Abchurch-lane; Messrs. W. & A. National Bank of India, 60, King-street; and Messrs. Messageries Maritimes, 11, Old-borough-street. Cheques and payments should be made in the name of the Private Secretary to the Lord Mayor (Mr. Vine), at the Mansion House.

JOHN R. DE VINN, Secretary,
G. J. W. WHELAN, Cashier.

June 12, 1874.

London. Cheques to be crossed Goatings and Sharps.

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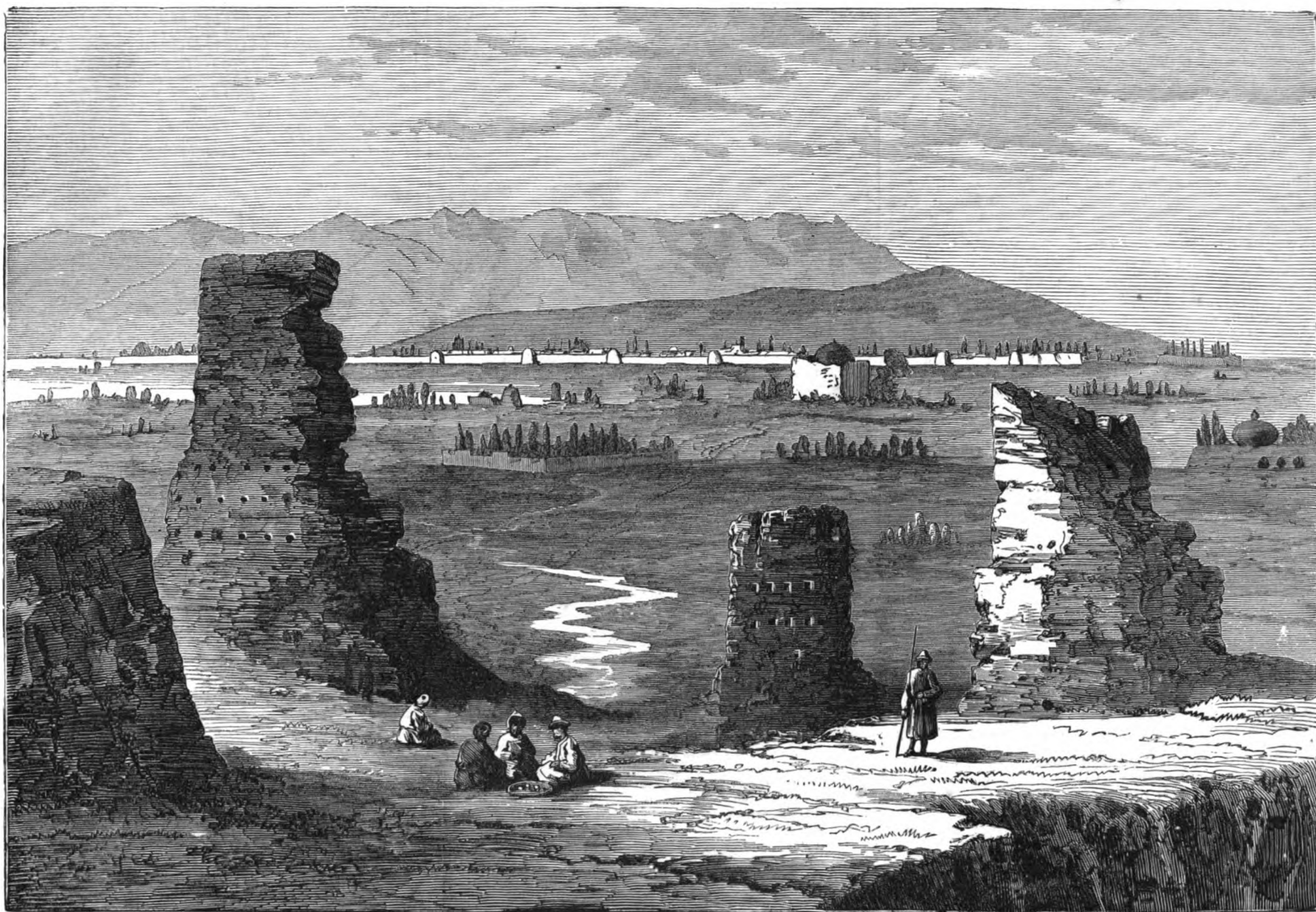
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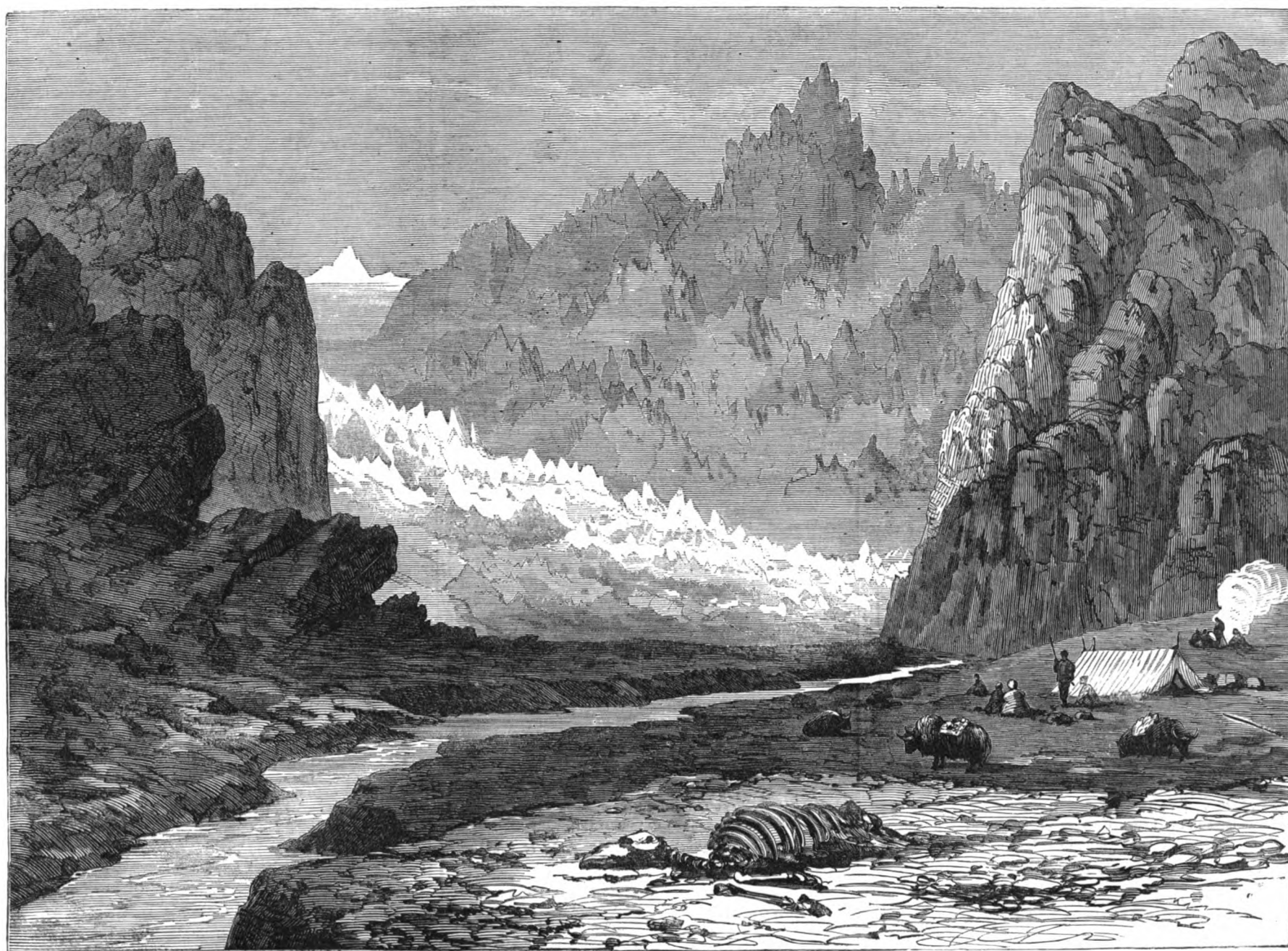
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THE YARKUND MISSION : THE CITY OF KASHGAR.



THE YARKUND MISSION : VALLEY OF THE SHYOK.

THE YARKUND MISSION.

Several Illustrations have lately been given, from sketches by Captain E. F. Chapman, R.A., of the diplomatic expedition of Mr. T. Douglas Forsyth and his party to the sequestered East Turkish country of Yarkund and Kashgar, beyond the Karakorum or Tsung-Ling mountain ranges, north of Middle Thibet and Cashmere. The Mohammedan potentate who rules that country, since its revolt against the Chinese Empire some twelve years ago, is now entitled Yakoub Khan Ameer, by a special firman from the Sultan of Turkey, instead of his former title, which was Yakoub Beg Atalik Ghazeh. He has agreed to a commercial treaty with the British Government of India; but the mercantile and political connections of Russia, which are strong at Kashgar, will probably stand in the way of its complete execution. The Chinese Government, too, has lately invaded the territories which were so long under its dominion, and this attempt of reconquest, in the north-east, may interfere with the establishment of a peaceful trade on the British Indian side. We present, meantime, a view of the city of Kashgar; and one of the valley of the Shyok river, which is a tributary of the Upper Indus, north of Ladak or Middle Thibet. It was in December that the British diplomatic mission arrived at Kashgar, having first stayed three weeks at Yarkund. Their toilsome journey to Yarkund, from the Indus valley up the Shyok and over the Karakorum, took place in October, and has been fully described. We had better, upon this occasion, speak first of the Shyok valley, with the tremendous glaciers above it. Captain Chapman writes to us as follows:—

The glacier system of the Shyok is a very remarkable one. The head waters of the river spring from the great Reino Mer de Glace, a magnificent expanse of ice, at the head of which two giant peaks rear themselves to elevations approaching 28,000ft.; and within a distance of twenty miles two other mighty glaciers feed the stream, which continues its course to join the Indus. Each of these glaciers, the upper and lower Kundalun, has pushed right across the valley, the river making a way for itself through these formidable barriers. The route by the Shyok is only practicable during the dry season of the autumn, when the glacier is passed by fording through the river its entire breadth, or during the winter, when the frozen waters are easily traversed. In 1841 the choking of the stream by the downward movement of the glacier, and the subsequent outpouring of the waters pent up in the upper portion of the Shyok valley, caused an inundation, the effects of which were observable at Attock, twenty-six miles from Peshawur. Mr. Shaw's adventures in this region are graphically told in his book, "High Tartary, Yarkund, and Kashgar."

With reference to the city of Kashgar, the capital of Eastern Turkestan, from which Captain Chapman sent us his sketch on Dec. 20, he writes the following particulars:—

"The time when the present city was constructed is not easily determined from the records. They vary in fixing the destruction of the ancient city at dates ranging from five centuries to two thousand years ago. This event, however, is associated with the Mogul invasion under Timour. From the condition of the ruins of the old citadel, where my sketch was taken, we may believe it was replaced by the present Kashgar in the fourteenth century of our era. Portions of the walls and bastion-towers now standing lead one to picture an extensive inclosure with very formidable fortifications, in possession of the Chengiz Tartars when the army of Timour came down and laid siege to it on its northern side. If the Turkish legend is to be believed, the solid walls of ancient Kashgar defied the efforts of the invaders a whole year, and, but for the turning of a branch of the river Kizil, the waters of which the mighty conqueror made use of to effect a breach, the garrison might have resisted during an indefinite period. They must have been brave fellows, those Chengiz Tartars, under their leader, Ilias Khoja, if the current story of their defence and retreat be true. When once they realised that the waters of the Kizil must give an entrance to their powerful enemy, every arrangement was made for abandoning the town, and, when all was ready, a large drum was tied to a camel, which, with its singular load, remained to cover their retirement. For days afterwards the noise of the drum, as the unfortunate creature wandered about in alarm at the sound that he caused, was such as to make the expectant Moguls imagine that strong reinforcements had reached the town from the south. It was not until the river had fairly flooded the city that the exhaustion of the camel and the silence which ensued gave the besiegers courage to enter. This is no story extracted from ancient histories, but a plain rendering of the account of the fall of ancient Kashgar, as given by an opium-smoking but intelligent old Kalmuck who occupies a snug little residence in the angle of the ruin."

THE FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

The Fettes College, one of the most beautiful school buildings in the kingdom, stands upon the rising ground between Edinburgh and Granton. It commands a magnificent view of Arthur's Seat, the city, and the Pentland Hills. The building is an imposing and highly decorated specimen of French Gothic architecture. It was designed by Mr. David Bryce, R.S.A. The institution and endowment are due to the beneficence of Sir William Fettes, a distinguished merchant of Edinburgh, who was twice elected Lord Provost of the city, and was created a Baronet in 1804. His only son having died early, he bequeathed the whole of his property, amounting to about £166,000, "to form an endowment for the maintenance and education of the sons of parents who have died without leaving sufficient funds for that purpose, or who from innocent misfortune during their lives are unable to give suitable education to their children." No steps towards the carrying out of this intention appear to have been taken for several years. This was probably because, as Edinburgh was almost over-supplied with hospitals for the education of children of indigent persons in the humbler ranks of life, the trustees hesitated to apply the magnificent fund at their disposal to the foundation of another institution of this class. Eventually it was decided that they would best supply a want among the educational establishments in Scotland by founding a college after the model of the English public schools. To carry out the benevolent intention of the founder, fifty boys are provided for upon the foundation. These are elected, without restriction as to place of birth, from the sons of such people of gentle birth as seem most to need assistance in their education. The course of education is intended to qualify boys for proceeding to the Universities and for professional life. Non-foundations are received, as at other public schools, in a house erected by the trustees upon the college grounds, and placed under the care of one of the masters. An attempt has been made to render the relation of the house-master to his pupils a purely moral and intellectual one. No master supplies any of the boys in his house with provisions, and the foundationers and non-foundations take their meals together in the college hall. The present number of the boys at the college is about 170. There are several scholarships and other rewards for those who proceed to the University of Edinburgh. Two exhibitions of £100 a year have been founded by Mr. David Anderson, of Mureddun, one of the present trustees, to enable

the holders to proceed to Oxford or Cambridge. It is said that the trustees contemplate founding others of a similar kind out of the college funds. Within the college grounds are a spacious cricket-ground, gymnasium, sanatorium, and skating-pond. Our illustration is from a photograph taken by Mr. Annan, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

MESSRS. TOOLE, PHELPS, AND MATHEWS.

Mr. J. L. Toole preceded his departure for America with a series of performances which, when repeated in the New World, will not only delight the hearts of our Transatlantic brethren, but bring to himself an accession of that good fortune which has invariably attended his career. "Paul Pry," "The Spitalfield's Weaver," "Wig and Gown," and the farce of "Ici on Parle Français," stood him and his audiences in good stead. But we have higher remembrances of him, in which he not only "shone as a bright star," having the firmament to himself, but as one of a constellation, in which he might be measured, as to his brightness or his capacity, with other astral wonders, and in which he did not suffer either by contrast or comparison. We now desire to consider him in connection with these, and with the illustration accompanying this essay on their combined merits.

The national sentiment of the principal work of the younger Colman, the famous comedy of "John Bull," has secured it a continued existence on the English boards. It was performed more than once at the Gaiety with the strongest cast possible at the present time. Job Thornbury, as our readers know, was sustained by Mr. Phelps, the Hon. Tom Shuffleton by Mr. Charles Mathews, and Dennis Brulgrudery by Mr. Toole. Our Artist has presented three full-length portraits of these gentlemen, which all will readily recognise. Opinions will differ on the question whether these three representatives of old comic character are equal or inferior to their predecessors in the same parts. Comparisons are proverbially odious, and a comparative inquiry would lead us too far afield, and transcend our limits. Each of these gentlemen, besides, can afford to stand on his own merits, which are sufficiently obvious for general recognition. Mr. Phelps has steadily progressed from his first arrival in town till the present hour, and, without any necessity for visiting America or our colonies, has gradually risen in public estimation until he has placed himself at the head of his profession. For the variety and extent of his grasp he has not been excelled by any actor of any time; and in two or three parts he stands alone. These facts are enough to justify his position, and will secure his name among the most famous in theatrical biography. Of Mr. Charles Mathews, we can only say that for a long period he was reputed as the most thoroughly finished and perfect actor on the English stage; and, notwithstanding that circumstances have materially altered, and that we have now many well-educated young men who, in assuming fashionable, or drawing-room characters, have really made a distinguished mark, Mr. Charles Mathews still remains at the head of this class—unapproached, perhaps unapproachable. Of Mr. Toole, public experience commences at a later date, but his career, as we have already said, has been singularly fortunate. He always acts with the utmost care and attention, and is now without a rival, not only as a low comedian, but in many characters requiring pathos and exquisite finish.

THEATRES.

The French plays still command the stage of the Oxford-street theatre, and Madame Pasca has made her debut in "La Fiammina"—a drama, as it happens, of unquestionable morality. The ethical lesson it teaches may be simply stated, and, indeed, is as thorough a commonplace as can well be conceived—namely, "when a woman goes wrong, there is no end to the trouble that she causes in all the relations of life." Madame Pasca has all the qualifications of an actress; yet, somehow, she seems to lack heart—that essential thing in the best and most perfect acting, without which we fail to apprehend the sincerity of the artist. The recognition of this gives more pleasure to an audience than all the skill in the world, artificially directed and coming from a doubtful source. M. Gouget has never appeared to so great advantage as in the character of Daniel Lambert, an artist. How in the world came the French author to select such a name for his hero—a name which, for an English audience, is associated with enormous size and weight? Another part, Lord Dudley, is also too suggestive, and brings to mind a well-known aristocrat, made more pointed by some references to his gallery of pictures.

The latest work of M. Leococq was produced at the Opéra Comique, last Saturday, for the first time in England, and in it we may distinctly trace the features of a real opéra comique. It is entitled "Giroflé-Girofla," and was admirably interpreted by the artistes engaged. M. Mario-Widmer, M. Jolly, and Mlle. Luigini, as opéra bouffe singers, have never been excelled. The interest of the piece combines comedy and grotesque incident. Madame Luigini sustains a double part; the sisters Giroflé and Girofla equally find in her an adequate representative—each, indeed, a brilliant example of fine acting. In both characters she had to sing, and won well-deserved encores. The music is exceptionally good;—so good that we fear almost for its popularity. It is executed, however, by the entire Brussels company with a style and completeness that defy competition. A large audience assisted at the representation, and M. Leococq had a most cordial reception. He had come to London expressly to witness the performance, and from a private box testified his acceptance of the applause intended for him by frequent bows to the delighted audience.

At the St. James's the management have judiciously revived Mr. John Oxenford's four-act adaptation of Mrs. Wood's novel "East Lynne." Miss Rose Coghlan ably sustained the two characters of Lady Isabel Carlyle and Madame Vine. Miss Bessie Hollingshead, daughter of the manager of the Gaiety, made her debut on the occasion as Barbara Hare, and acted with grace and sensibility. She was decidedly successful; and, indeed, we have the satisfaction of stating that the revival was altogether well received.

The anniversary festival in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held on Tuesday evening at Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Cullenford (secretary) announced subscriptions to the amount of £589.

The Ulster Railway Company has approved of a bill for making a line from Dungannon to Cookstown.

There was a large attendance at the opening of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Show, at Bristol, on Monday. The animals were of a superior quality. With Sir Massey Lopes in the chair, at the annual meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. R. Banyon, M.P., was elected president for the coming year. The next annual meeting will be held at Croydon.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE PORTRAITS, ETC.

We have not heard so many complaints of an undue preponderance of portraits this year at Burlington House, though several of no interest, either artistic or as regards the persons represented, might well have been spared. This arises, perhaps, from the fact that there are fewer works palpably and obtrusively bad in prominent situations. A respectable average is more uniformly maintained; but on the other hand there are very few portraits indeed, besides those of Mr. Millais (already reviewed), which attain commanding excellence—which, like the portraiture of the old masters, carry the conviction with them of intense penetrative truth to individual nature, and yet are "pictures" in the best sense of the word, and, as such, compel warm admiration, independently of our knowledge of, interest in, or sympathy with the man, woman, or child that happens to be presented on the canvas. Such being the test of fine portraiture, it is evident that this is one of the very highest, and consequently one of the most difficult, branches of art. Historical painting of the grand school—i.e. with life-size figures—is indeed but a development of portrait-painting, for no historical work of any real value was ever yet produced the figures in which were not individual or typical portraits. A Royal Academy of Art is therefore justified in giving all reasonable encouragement to portrait-painting, especially in a school where historical painting of the higher kind has never taken root, and is now almost unknown. Moreover, although few of the portraits in this collection will bear the double test we have proposed, there are, as we have said, many works of considerable ability, and this department will bear comparison with any other.

The absence of Mr. Richmond is, we are happy to learn, not to be attributed to ill-health. That cause must, however, we fear, be assigned for Mr. Knight being represented by two bust portraits only. The style of the president, Sir Francis Grant, is so well known that it will suffice to say that, besides minor works, including a repetition of an earlier portrait of "Lord Palmerston" (115), he has two full-lengths, the one of Mr. T. Brassey (324), the other of Mrs. Albert Grant (245), the latter being the artist's most successful effort of the year, and equal to anything produced in his prime. Mr. Sant, another long-established favourite, particularly as a painter of children and ladies, is rather unequal; but the stately and broadly-graded whole-length of Mrs. Charles M. Palmer (239), and "Peaches" (158), well sustain his reputation. The last represents an infant child with chubby, peachlike cheeks, standing against a peach-laden garden-wall, and holding two of the fruit in her little hands. Mr. Wells's principal work is a solidly and richly painted whole-length of Lord Selborne (321) in his Chancellor's robes, and with the insignia of that high office. Portraits of Mr. Samuel Morley (664), Mr. Philip Worsley (25), and Mr. J. Remington Mills (316) are also contributed by the same artist. In aiming, apparently, at greater technical force, Mr. Wells is inclining to heaviness, both in colour and handling; we miss the refinement and the more delicate traits of character that were seldom wanting in earlier works. Mr. Watts sends several bust portraits, notably the late J. Stuart Mill (246), a physiognomy to which the philosopher's autobiography lends peculiar interest; the Rev. James Martineau (51), remarkable for the gentle, philanthropic expression and the soft, dreamy eyes; and Mrs. Le Strange (44), in which the air of high-bred distinction is perfectly caught, though the draughtsmanship is not quite satisfactory. Mr. Watts, as usual, occupies a place apart in respect of his works possessing some qualities rarely found except in portraits of the old masters, which we prize accordingly, such as dignity and gravity in male heads, beauty and grace, entirely removed from meretriciousness, in female portraits, together with an avoidance of crude or garish colouring. Indeed, the artist seems positively to dread pure colour; his hues are broken and degraded to an extent that is certainly not justified by nature. Nor is the technical resemblance to the present aspect of the works of the old masters thus presented more than superficial; for, however deep the toning of Time, it always preserves a degree of transparency unattainable by Mr. Watts's opaque method.

Outside the Academy we rejoice to see Mr. Oulless more than maintaining the high position he has won within a very few years. He, too, has been looking at the old masters, and he has done so intelligently. But his works evince more directly the fact of his pupilage under Mr. Millais. The younger painter's execution is, as might be expected, more painstaking and minute; he has not yet acquired that largeness and suggestive freedom of style which come with long practised and assured mastery; but otherwise he is a worthy follower of Mr. Millais, and his two portraits here are an honour to our school. One of them is a half-length of Mr. W. Sale (19), painted for the Clarendon Club, Manchester. The pale, intellectual, singularly shrewd and lawyer-like looking head is relieved from the dark background with extraordinary force and vitality; the hands also are painted with fully corresponding truth and power; drawing, modelling, colouring, characterisation, are all first rate. The half-length of Lord Selborne (578), in his robes as Chancellor, is not a whit less admirable, saving that the shadows are a trifle hard and black. Notice the artistic toning of the gold embroidery. Another very excellent portrait is Mr. R. Lehmann's subscription whole-length of Sir William Ferguson (19.). Though smoother in texture and execution, the draughtsmanship, modelling, light and shade, and characterisation leave nothing to be desired. It would form a capital companion portrait to Mr. Millais's Sir James Paget of last year. Like the eminent surgeon just named, Sir William is represented as in the lecture-room. On the black board before which he stands is a chalk outline of a human shoulder and shoulder-blade, in a glass on the table is a human scapula—in alusion, no doubt, to Sir William having successfully, and for the first time, removed a diseased scapula from a living subject. Mr. Lehmann likewise sends a capital portrait of General Mohsin Khan, the Persian Ambassador (1373)—a study for one of the figures in the artist's large picture commemorative of the ratification of the Persian concessions to Baron de Reuter, which we described some time back. A low-toned portrait of Mr. E. M. Baillie of Dochfour (304), by Mr. W. Fussli (a name new to us), is grave and fine in conception and treatment; and similarly high praise is due to a group of children (725) by the same artist. Among male portraits noticeable for sound workmanship and fidelity to the individuality, as well as on account of the personages depicted, we should specially commend the whole-length of Monseigneur Capel (92), by M. Yvon, in which the keen and even aggressive expression is felicitously caught; a quite English-looking picture, though by a French painter; Mr. J. E. Williams's seated whole-length of Lord Lawrence (21), painted for the London School Board, in which the artist has mastered the difficulty of indicating not only the brave, leonine, set expression, but also the benevolence and sagacity behind that almost grim outer mask; Dr. Newman (143), by Mr. W. T. Roden, in which there is no attempt to smooth down the strongly-marked characteristics; and Mr. John Bright (112), by Mr. L. Dickenson, in which the painter is,

however, scarcely so fortunate as usual, either as regards the too self-satisfied expression or the poverty of the colouring.

Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander (489), by Mr. N. Macbeth, may be classed with the preceding, in consideration of its self-evidently great truth to nature, though, like most portraits by Scotch artists, it inclines to hardness. The late J. C. Schetky, the marine-painter (565), by Mr. J. J. Napier, is another good Scotch portrait. There is, however, a marked falling off in the Scotch school of portraiture, if we may judge by the diminished number and generally inferior quality of the works here exhibited. M. O. Weber's picture of Baron von S. (685) at a fox-hunters' "meet"—another very English-looking work by a foreign artist—is the best equestrian portrait. The horse, in all his points, is thoroughly well done; we can only object that the Baron's "pink" coat is too fiery a scarlet. Still more realistic than any work we have noticed—"literalistic" would be a better word—is Mr. Holman Hunt's nearly full-length of Mr. Thomas Fairbairn (660), seated on a crimson velvet ottoman, with a background formed of a gallery-vista and rows of show cases that are filled with *objets d'art*, in reference, we presume, to the prominent part taken by Mr. Fairbairn in the formation of the Manchester and other art-treasures exhibitions. The face and hands in this portrait are mapped out and modelled with a patient, minute carefulness, and a palpable honesty, of which there is scarcely a parallel in the entire collection. The smallest modification of form, the slightest variation of texture, whether caused by muscles thick or tenuous, by adipose cushions or tendinous attachments, by osseous and cartilaginous structure, or by shaving of lip and chin, are set down by the artist as though he had painted on oath, or with the desire to compete with photography. The very trousers are an elaborate study of stripes in perspective and as influenced by cross folds. Yet how is it that, with all this painstaking and veracity, the portrait is so little satisfactory that to the ordinary observer it even approaches the ridiculous? The eye of the latter may, it is true, be vitiated, may be rendered incapable of recognising actual truth to nature by the conventionality and artificiality prevalent in the usual run of portraiture. Nevertheless, we must maintain that this portrait is not artistic in any sense above that of mere copyism. More than this, we must assert that it is not truthful even as imitation. Why did Mr. Hunt select a pose that is about the least graceful that he could have chosen? Why does the flesh seem as hard as painted wood, unless it be that he is insensible to those pearly atmospheric half-tints so characteristic of human epidermis—half-tints which, when he has noted them in other of his works, appear only as positive blue. By rigidly seeking for all details, those least desirable almost inevitably assume undue importance. Finally, there are observable in every face transient, but most essentially characteristic, expressions, to which a thousand details are subordinated, at least in our impression; and painting that addresses itself more to the eye than to the mental impression in so far falls short of the higher attributes of fine art.

One of the most agreeable female portraits is Mr. Storey's whole-length of Dame Octavia Beaumont (226), in brown velvet robe, white satin petticoat, and broad-brimmed hat and feather, feeding a pet owl. It is graceful in feeling and very mellow in effect. Mr. Archer hails, we believe, from Scotland, but his portraits have no characteristic of the Scotch school except, perhaps, their prevailing key of grey colouring. The artist is very liberally represented, but his important works are a group of Mrs. Williamson and her two children (307), and another large portrait composition of an elder girl reading to two younger sisters (333), both presenting a happy combination of figures with landscape backgrounds. Of how little, provided that little is precisely of the right sort, goes to make acceptable portraiture, these works are striking examples. They are delightfully simple, natural, and pure. While free from plagiarism, they remind one of the successes of Hainsborough and Reynolds in some portraits which, like these, are little more than sketches. Still, when Mr. Archer's work is shown (see No. 291) on "the line," we can but regret its extreme lightness. Herr von Angeli's portraits of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany (395 and 404) are extremely dexterous not less in the rich costumes than in the heads, but the "carnations" are somewhat wanting in freshness. Professor G. Richter's half-length of the Duchess of Edinburgh (194) has the required freshness, but we crave permission to say that, let the Professor be ever so much a courtier, he has erred egregiously in substituting vague conventional prettiness for the charming individuality of the fair Imperial lady. We have our own fashionable and courtly painters, not yet named, who paint to please, though their flattery may really be the worst of compliments. No doubt they reflect some of the *ton* of high life; they are apt also to have reminiscences of Reynolds and Gainsborough to which we would not object, as in the Hon. H. Graves's Countess of Chester (69); occasionally they may even hit on a naïve touch of nature as in the formal pose and locked hands of Mrs. Wemyss (287), by the same; but sometimes they make awful mistakes, as in the hunting portrait, still by the same, of the Earl of Maclesfield, who stands at least eight feet high. Mr. Wiggall's portraits of ladies and children, and the ladies and children of Mr. Buckner, may be grouped with the preceding. Serious criticism on many productions of this kind would be like breaking a butterfly on a wheel, yet it is hard to repress one's critical choler in presence of the varnish artificiality and man-millinery of the last-named painter. As a portrait-painter Mr. Desanges may be classed among fashionable practitioners, though no one would understand the remark as made reproachfully who has seen the artist's masculine and vigorous picture of the fighting in the Ashantee forest, painted for the proprietors of this Journal from the sketches of our special artist, Mr. Melton Prior. Nor, indeed, can any of the usual faults of fashionable portraiture be alleged against Mr. Desanges's natural and pleasing family-portrait composition, numbered 942. The motive of the picture is quite original—an elder and two younger sisters stand "Waiting for the Eclipse," half in the blue moonlight, half in the red artificial light falling on them from a hall-door—an incident which has enabled the artist to deal with those exceptional effects of lighting in the rendering of which he is an adept. Failing space compels us to content ourselves with commending to notice the following meritorious works:—Mrs. Charles de Kierzkowski (1), by Mr. C. Lutzens; Lady Simeon (200), by Mr. C. E. Hallé, refined, if not quite happy in colour; Mr. S. Hey, F.R.C.S. (164), a presentation portrait by Mr. Sidney Hodges; Portrait of his Mother (1358), by Mr. E. N. Eddis; Mr. W. L. Thomas (696), by Mr. M. W. Ridley; Madame X. (681), by Mr. E. R. Thirion; portrait studies by Mr. J. H. Walker; an exquisitely modelled study of "A Capri Girl" (1040), by M. Sain; "My Sister" (190), by Miss E. Montalba; and a study of a head, of considerable promise, by Miss F. Sothorn.

In the Water-Colour Room, among the more remarkable drawings are two lifelike portraits: the one of Mrs. George Smith (869)—a lady seated, in a white dress, partially covered by a light Chinese embroidered shawl, the excellent drawing and modelling of the head evidently faithful to nature—by Mr. F. W. Burton, formerly a member of the Old Water-Colour

Society, lately appointed Director of the National Gallery; the other a still larger drawing—being a half-length of a lady with a background of rhododendrons (933)—by Mr. J. M. Jopling. While acknowledging the difficulties that have been conquered here, we cannot be insensible to the deficiencies of water colour for the painting of heads of the dimensions of nature. Take even the first named, and, though an unusually complete work for water colours, it is unquestionable that greater variety of texture, and more descriptive detail in modelling, could have been attained with half the labour in oil. Several drawings in this room have been noticed incidentally in previous articles, and others are by well-known painters whose works elsewhere we have occasion to review; simple mention, therefore, taking the order on the walls, will suffice in most cases. "The Turn of the Tide, below the Pool, London" (735)—a large and very able drawing, by W. R. Beverley, noteworthy for that command of breadth for which scene-painting is the best of preparation; "On the Teign, Devon" (745), by E. H. Bearne—marked by considerable power and promise; "Thebes during the Inundation" (747), by E. Vacher; "The Wetterhorn" (762), by A. Croft; "Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire" (770), by J. Orrock; "Phoebe Dawson" (773), by J. Parker—distinguished by tender colouring and sense of beauty; "Gorleston: Port of Great Yarmouth: Morning after a Gale" (776), by W. J. Callcott—a large, spirited, and impressive drawing; "The English Gamekeeper" (811), by J. Hardy, jun.; "Mysterious Night: Memnonium" (816), A. MacCullum; "Peace" (857)—a very suggestive little design of an angel sitting on a Woolwich Infant, by J. Tenniel; "Decorative Treatment of Modern Subjects: North Country Wrestling" (876), by E. Buckman; No. 881, another smaller portrait by J. M. Jopling; "A Court-yard, Cairo" (883), by S. Palmer; "Summer" (895), by R. T. Waite; "Nursery Tales" (904), by Mr. Dobson (we shall engrave this drawing, and therefore have another opportunity of noticing it); and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (930), by E. H. Corbould.

THE BARKER COLLECTION.

One of the most remarkable art-sales in recent years took place at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's, on Saturday last, when were dispersed the pictures, chiefly of the Early Italian schools, forming the celebrated collection of the late Mr. Alexander Barker, of Piccadilly. As fine examples of these schools (so important relatively to the history of art) come into the market on occasions more and more rare, we are glad to say that, although the allowance for the year had, we believe, been forestalled, no less than thirteen pictures were purchased by Mr. Burton, at a cost of £10,000, for the National Gallery. The extra vote thus required will, doubtless, meet with public approval. The acquisitions for our national collection are:—Vivarinis—"The Madonna and Infant Saviour," £189. Cosimo Tura—"The Madonna," £84. Benvenuto di Siena (a master not before represented in our National Gallery)—"The Madonna with Infant Saviour, and angels playing musical instruments," £525. Carlo Crivelli—"St. Catherine" and "The Magdalene," a pair, £210; the same—"The Madonna in Ecstasy," from the chapel of the Malatesta in the Church of S. Francesca, at Rimini, £577 10s. Piero della Francesca—"The Nativity," the Madonna kneeling over the Saviour, St. Joseph, a blind (?) man, and five figures singing and playing musical instruments; painted in a light-brown tone, but the greens have blackened; probably left unfinished; it is described by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle as having been, when they saw it, in a very damaged condition; if so, it has been skilfully restored. This interesting picture is mentioned by Vasari; it was purchased by Mr. Barker from the Marini Francheschi family, descendants of Piero. After a very warm competition it was knocked down for £2415. The fine example of the master, "The Baptism of Christ," already in the National Gallery, was bought at the Uzielli sale for only £241 10s. Luca Signorelli—"The Triumph of Chastity," a fresco transferred to canvas, £840. Bernardino Pinturicchio—"The Return of Ulysses to Penelope," or, according to Waagen and others, "The Visit of Collatinus to Lucretia," of great interest as a rare work in fresco (transferred to canvas) by the painter with whom Raphael was associated at Siena; it was supposed by Mr. Barker that Raphael himself was a model for the foremost figure, but Waagen points out that the hair is light, whereas it is dark in the authentic portraits of Raphael, £2152 10s. The same—three pictures representing the story of Griselda, at the prices respectively of £210, £241 10s., and £273. Sandro Botticelli—two mythological pictures, "Mars and Venus," reclining with cupids, £1050; and "Venus," reclining in a landscape with three amorini pelting her with roses, £1627 10s. These are admirable illustrations of Botticelli's poetical fancy in secular subjects, and, like those by Pinturicchio, are welcome additions to the national collection. Mr. Gruner, acting, it was understood, for the Dresden gallery, secured the following:—Giovanni Bellini—"The Madonna and Infant Saviour, St. Peter and St. Helena," £756. Giorgione—"A Grand Landscape with Borsio D'Este and Lucretia Borgia," £609. Gentile da Fabriano—"The Madonna," £399. A. Privante—"The Madonna," £693. Luca Signorelli—a pair of pilasters with figures of saints, £267 15s. Lorenzo di Credi—"The Madonna," £483. The same—a grand altar-piece, £483. The very interesting series of six pictures, by Botticelli, illustrative of Boccaccio, painted for the Casa Pucci, were knocked down at prices ranging from £420 to £997 10s., to Mr. Brodhurst, to whom, also, went the "Portrait of a Youth," ascribed to Raphael, but more like the work of Leonardo da Vinci, £3990, and some minor works. The other principal lots were:—Hemmelinck (Memling), more probably Q. Matsys—"The Madonna and Child Enthroned," £1281 (Brooks). Giorgione—"Portrait of his Mistress," from the Manfrini Gallery, £399 (Graves). Filippino Lippi—"The Adoration of the Magi," £735 (Calvetti). Fra Filippo Lippi—"The Madonna with Infant Saviour, the Magdalene, and St. Catherine," £504 (Gullick). Francesco Francia—"The Madonna," £682 10s. (Brooks). Antonio Pollaiuolo—"The Madonna with Infant Saviour," £693 (Castellani). Of the French school, a Pater, "Blind Man's Buff," fetched £525 10s.; and a set of eight panels, with small paintings by Boucher, formerly in Madame de Pompadour's chateau at Crecy, realised the large sum of £6352 10s. (Wertheimer). The total of the pictures, in ninety-two lots, amounted to £38,591. During the first four days of this week Mr. Barker's splendid collection of sculpture, *objets d'art*, and decorative furniture has been sold—many of the items at high prices; but we have not space to particularise.

A very interesting loan exhibition, illustrative of the history of the art of enamelling on metal, has been opened at the South Kensington Museum. The collection is an extensive one, and we hope to have an early opportunity of noticing it somewhat in detail.

Mr. Whistler (who is not a contributor to this year's Academy) has done wisely in arranging a separate exhibition of his works, which is now open at 48, Pall-mall. Among the pictures of other artists who seek for greater relief, stronger, more varied colouring, completer realisation in every way, Mr. Whistler's productions must appear slight, flat, limited, hasty—

the shadows or ghosts of pictures—aiming, as he does, and as his titles honestly imply, merely at colour "arrangements," "harmonies," and "symphonies." On the other hand, when the aim is so circumscribed, there are decorative qualities, some of them more or less easily attainable—such as purity and beauty of simple tint or hue, and tone, freshness of touch, and delicacy of gradation, which it would be unfair to expect in works of greater elaboration. In carrying out his intentions as a colourist Mr. Whistler is largely indebted to an intelligent study of Japanese principles of decoration, and there can be no doubt that, so far as they go, his works are purely and often delightfully artistic. The qualities in which he excels are, moreover, precisely those which are most apt to be lost in the process of "finishing" a picture, and which are too rarely found in our school. It must also be admitted that Mr. Whistler is an accomplished artist, quite capable of carrying his work very much farther, in the ordinary sense, if his theory or conviction of artistic requirements permitted him to do so. This is evident in his portraits, wherein the essentials of drawing, modelling, and colouring, so far as indicated, are perfect. Under the conditions mentioned very warm admiration is due to the highly characteristic full-length of Mr. Carlyle, seated, viewed in profile; to the similarly treated portrait of the artist's mother, exhibited last year at Burlington House; to a portrait of a girl, strongly suggestive of Velasquez; and to another whole-length of a lady standing before a pinkish background—an ethereally delicate symphony in flesh-colour and pink. There are many small studies in oil and chalks, in which the actualities of scene or person are quite subordinated to the general colour impression; and besides these a series of the artist's etchings, in which Mr. Whistler has long been an acknowledged master.

A mosaic picture, in memory of the late Very Rev. Archdeacon Hale, has been placed in the Morning Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral. The subject is the Risen Saviour. It was executed by Messrs. Salviati.

The small Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly, has been reopened with a number of water-colour drawings and a few oil paintings by Mr. Elijah Walton. The subjects are from Egypt and other parts of the East, Switzerland, and Norway.

Mr. Mark Firth, of Sheffield, has decided to present thirty-six acres of the Page Hall estate as a public park for the recreation of the inhabitants of a thickly-populated part of Sheffield. Mr. Firth bought the estate for £25,000. A few years ago he built and endowed almshouses at Sheffield at a cost of £40,000.

Arrangements have been made with the Earl of Feversham and Lord Delisle for the construction of a new line of railway in North Yorkshire from Helmsley, through Bilsdale to Ingelton, with a branch to Rosedale, forming a connection with the Cleveland district. The whole country is extremely rich in iron, coal, jet, and freestone.

A meeting of the Manchester Bengal Relief Fund Committee was held, on Monday, in the Townhall—the Mayor in the chair. It was announced that the local subscription amounted to £11,652; and it was resolved that it should be devoted to purposes which the Government, according to the general rules of administration, could not meet. It was also agreed to have a collection in the churches and chapels.

Promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of the Star of India have been gazetted: Mr. Robert Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Colonel Richard John Meade, Chief Commissioner of Mysore; and Colonel Lewis Pelly, late Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, being made Knights Commanders; while the Hon. Ashley Eden, Rajah Roomanath Tagore, and Mr. Vernon Hugh Scholch are made Companions.

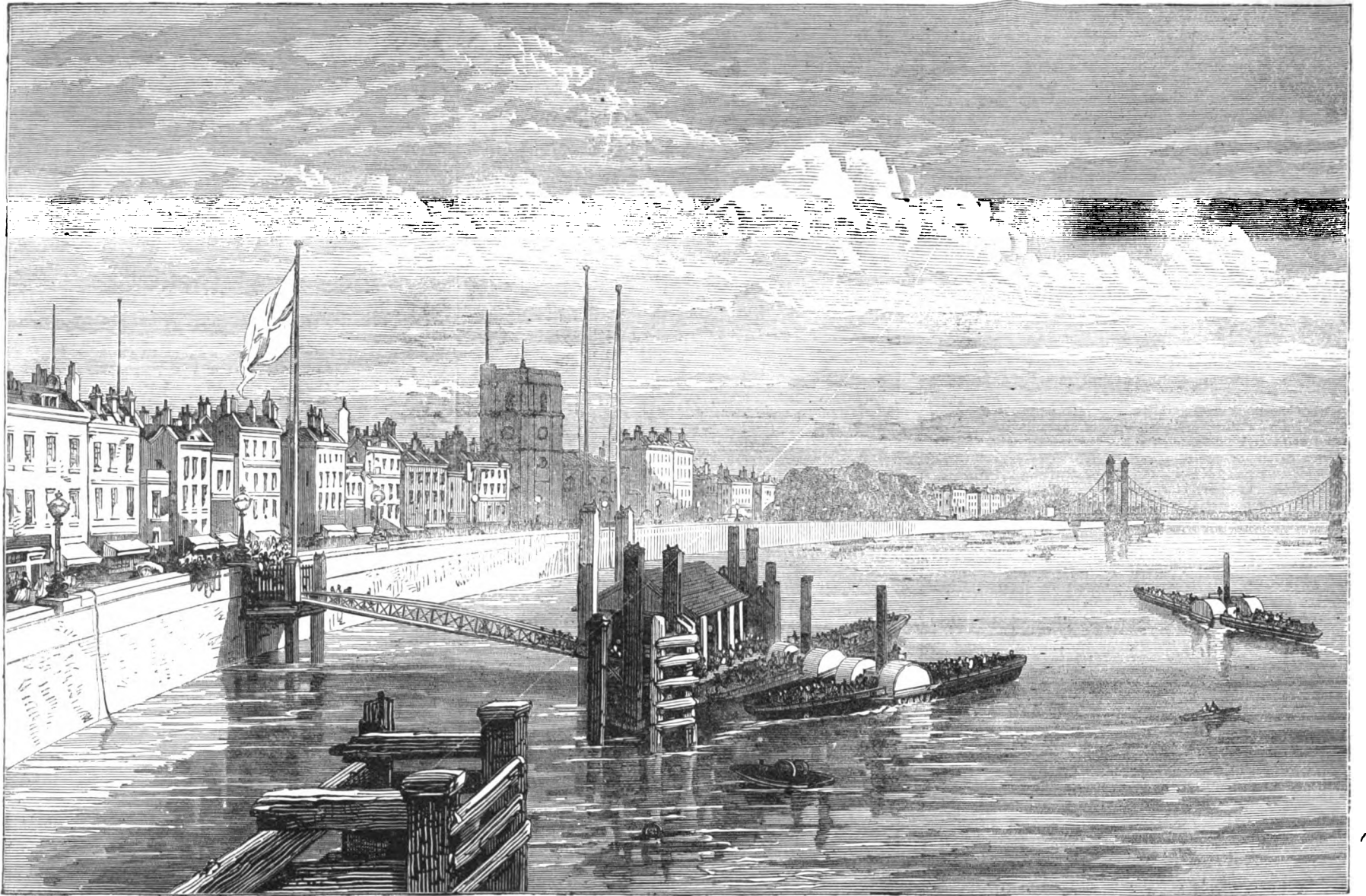
The Liverpool School Board has agreed to pay school fees for children over four years of age in cases where parents are too poor to pay them, and in several cases for children under three years of age where homes are necessarily broken up for the day by the parents going out to work.—A sum of £150 has been subscribed in Dundee to supply clothing to poor children to enable them to attend school.

The monthly Board of Trade returns were issued on Monday. These show that the total declared value of exports for May was £21,229,247, which was a decrease of £1,377,835, compared with the corresponding month of last year, but an increase of £507,944 compared with May, 1872. The total value of the exports for the five months ended May 31 was £98,463,601, and this was £7,862,873 less than in May, 1873, and £916,582 less than in May, 1872.

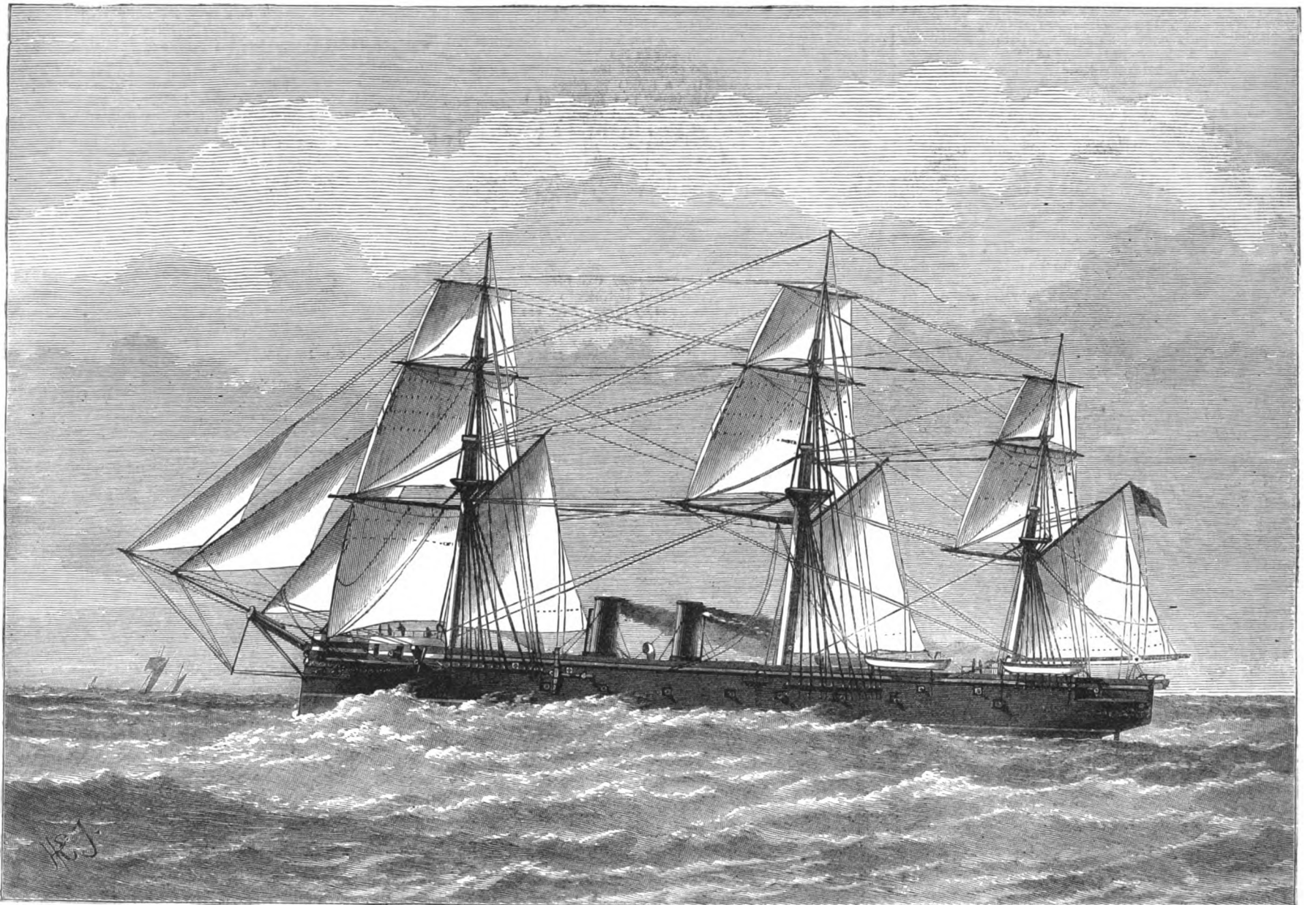
A general order issued from the Horse Guards states that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a silver medal be granted to all her Majesty's forces who were employed on the Gold Coast during the operations against the King of Ashantee, with a clasp in the case of those who were present at Amoaful and the actions between that place and Coomassie (including the capture of the capital), and of those who, during the five days of those actions, were engaged on the north of the Prah in maintaining and protecting the communications of the main army. The medals are to be given to all officers and soldiers who served on the Gold Coast between June 9, 1873, and Feb. 4, 1874, inclusive; or who during that period, or for any portion of that period, were on board ship on the coast.

Many volunteers who find it impossible to leave business entirely for eight days' training at Aldershot with regulars and militia, are yet most anxious for the experience which going under canvas alone can give. To meet this want considerable extension will be given this year to volunteer camps of instruction, where men may drill morning and evening, having leave of absence during the day. On Monday the Civil Service proceeded to Esher, under the command of Lord Bury, for a week's camp life and instruction in guard-mounting, sentry, and out-post duty. The London Scottish follow their example next month, Wimbledon-common being probably the locality. A camp will be formed at Plumstead in July, open for members of the several volunteer artillery corps in the home districts, and the Secretary of State for War has sanctioned the formation of many such all over the kingdom.

The Gazette announces that her Majesty has made the following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Knight Commanders: Colonel Stephen J. Hill, C.B., Governor of Newfoundland; Colonel W. F. Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications, War Department; and P. G. Julian, C.B., Crown Agent for the Colonies. To be Companions: Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley Maxse, Governor of the Island of Heligoland; Giovanni Battista Trapani, L.L.D., Collector of Land Revenue and Member of the Council of Government of the Island of Malta; Gordon Gairdner, sometime Chief Clerk in the Colonial Office, and Secretary and Registrar of the Order; Sir George Barrow, Bart., ditto; Virgile Naz, Member of the Council of Government of Mauritius; and Saul Samuel, Postmaster-General of New South Wales.



THE CHELSEA EMBANKMENT, FROM BATTERSEA BRIDGE.



H.M.S. RALEIGH.



REAR GUARD PRO:

PAINTED 1



TECTING A CONVOY.

BY BELLANGE.

THE CHELSEA THAMES EMBANKMENT.

Three or four weeks ago this useful public work, extending along the Middlesex shore of the river from Battersea Bridge to the gardens of the Royal Military Hospital—a length of three quarters of a mile—was opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The view now presented shows its appearance on looking down the river from Battersea Bridge. To those who love antiquarian associations, the changed aspect of old Chelsea is perhaps an occasion of regret. But they must confess that it was growing shabby and squalid—not, indeed, at the historic frontage of Cheyne-walk, but towards the other end; and when the old garment is worn out, if the body is still alive, it becomes needful to put on a new one. Dean Swift or Sir Robert Walpole, indeed, would scarcely know the Chelsea of this day for that which they used to haunt, if they were now set down at the bottom of Oakley-street, opposite the new Albert Bridge.

H.M.S. RALEIGH.

The trial-trip of this new ship, built at Chatham Dockyard, took place about two months ago, with very satisfactory results. Her speed at full power was about 15½ knots an hour, and 13½ at half power. The vessel is built with iron transverse frames, and with a complete iron skin-plating, half an inch thick, over all her body. This is covered with a wood casing, varying from 6 in. to 12 in. thick, the greatest thickness being near the water-line. The bottom is finally sheathed with copper, in the same way as a wooden vessel. The dimensions are:—Length over perpendiculars, 298 ft.; length of keel, 262 ft.; extreme breadth, and for tonnage, 49 ft.; depth in hold, 16 ft.; burden, 3200 tons; displacement, 4700; load-draught, 24 ft. 6 in. aft, 21 ft. forward; stowage of coal, 580 tons. The engines, by Messrs. Humphreys, are horizontal, not compound, of 800-horse power nominal, with surface condensers; the cylinders of 100 in. diameter, with 4 ft. 6 in. length of stroke. There are eight tubular boilers, containing altogether 5500 brass tubes, fitted with superheaters for drying the steam. These are heated by thirty-two furnaces, each 6 ft. 6 in. long and 3 ft. 3 in. wide. The armament consists, on the main deck, of two 64-pounder chase guns and fourteen 7-in. 90-cwt. side guns, the ports of which are 10 ft. above the water-line; on the upper deck, two 9-in. 12-ton guns revolving on turn-tables, one firing all round the bow, the other astern; with two 64-pounder chase guns and two 64-pounder side guns. The total complement is 520, officers and men. This ship has the ordinary hand-power capstans and hand-steering arrangements. The fire-extinguishing apparatus consists of a powerful steam-engine and two double-action pumps, having a line of 6-in. copper pipe running fore and aft the whole length of the ship, with branches to attach hose for combating a fire in any part of the vessel. The power of these pumps is sufficient to force two streams of water from 2-in. nozzles over the mainyard. This engine is also arranged to pump out water from the bilges in any part of the ship in the event of a leak.

STATUE OF JOHN BUNYAN.

The colossal bronze statue of John Bunyan, by Mr. J. E. Boehm, sculptor, was unveiled at Bedford, on Wednesday last. It was cast at the works of Messrs. H. Young and Co., art-founders, Pimlico. This statue is the gift of the Duke of Bedford to the town of Bedford. It is placed on a large granite pedestal, erected in St. Peter's-green, at the junction of five principal roads meeting in that town. The likeness is taken from a contemporary painting, by Sadler, now in possession of the Rev. Mr. Olive; and the costume is in accordance with that of the period. The attitude is that of a preacher, holding the open Bible in his left hand, the fingers of his right hand resting upon it. The face has a very earnest expression. It is a noble figure, and seems to indicate the greatness of the man's mind.



STATUE OF BUNYAN AT BEDFORD.

At his feet have fallen the symbols of the prison. Around the pedestal are placed relieves, illustrating different passages in "The Pilgrim's Progress." The statue is cast from bronze cannon and bells, recently brought from China, about three tons of metal.

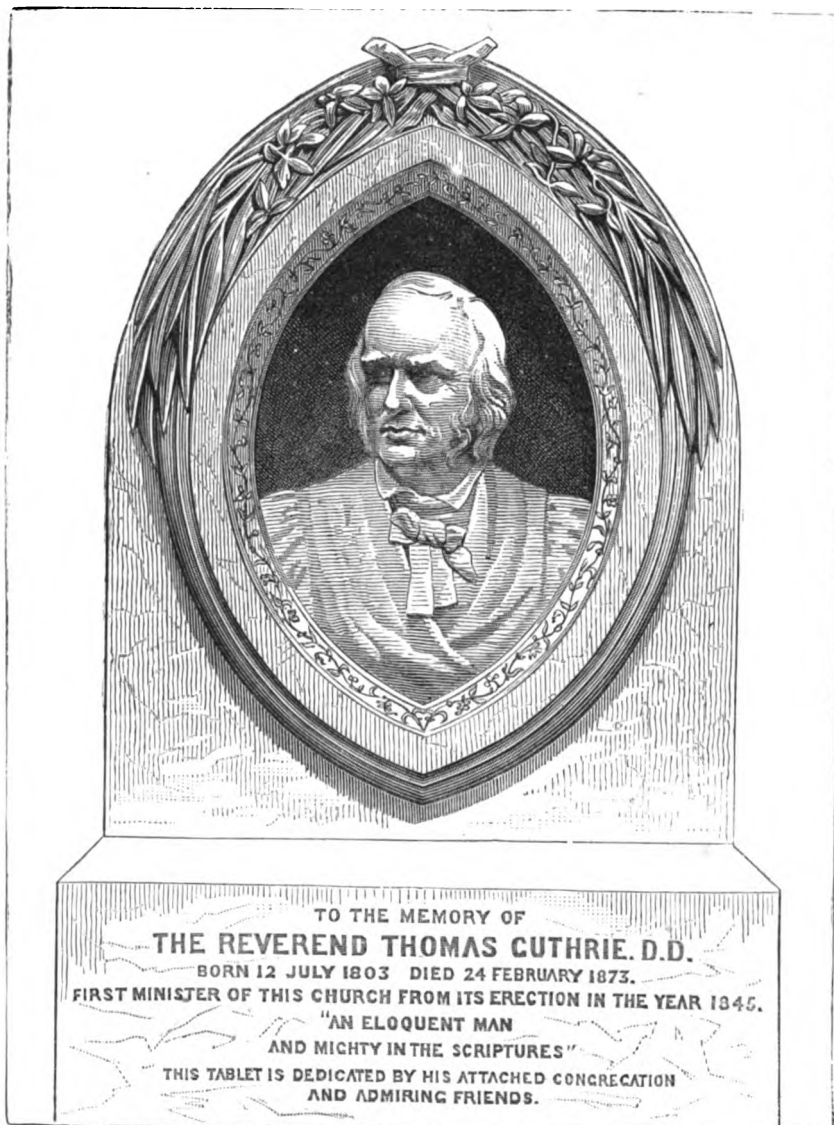
The author of "The Pilgrim's Progress" was born, in 1628, at Elstow, near Bedford, and was bred to his father's trade of tinker. His religious convictions, inspiring a great imaginative intellect, made him one of the most powerful of English Puritan Divines, and one of the most popular English authors. His remarkable autobiography, called by him "Grace Abounding," has lately been republished by the Religious Tract Society, in a handsome volume, with illustrations by Mr. E. N. Downard, engraved by Mr. E. Whymper. It gives a very interesting and instructive view of mental struggles to the attainment of clear vision and firm reliance upon the spiritual realities in which he thoroughly believed. In 1655 he became a Baptist Dissenting preacher at Bedford. He was prosecuted for this crime five years afterwards, and passed much of his remaining life in prison, but was at length released. He died in London, about sixty years of age. We may, perhaps, give some illustrations of the Bunyan Festival at Bedford.

THE LATE REV. DR. GUTHRIE.

The memorial tablet of Dr. Guthrie which is placed in the lobby of St. John's Free Church, Edinburgh, has been arranged as a mural monument. Above a plinth of the simplest possible character, supported on two square brackets, rises a Gothic design of plain but elegant outline, inclosing a panel, from which the head and shoulders of the figure stand out in high relief. From the apex of the structure droop branches of palm and olive, while the mouldings surrounding the panel are enriched with a band of forget-me-nots. In reproducing the well-remembered head of the champion of ragged schools, Mr. Brodie, the sculptor, had before him, in addition to recent photographs, a fine bust executed by his own hand some ten or twelve years ago, and exhibited at the time in the Royal Scottish Academy. Admirable as that bust was, Mr. Brodie has fully equalled, if not excelled, the likeness in his present work. The characteristic expression of the man—his air of mild benignity and buoyant enthusiasm—is cleverly caught; nor has the artist omitted, by the adjustment—or rather want of adjustment—of the clerical bands and necktie, to suggest Dr. Guthrie's easy carelessness of gait and habit. The work, executed in white marble, forms a worthy memorial of one whose name Edinburgh and Scotland will long continue to cherish.

THE KING OF SIAM.

An interesting work of art has lately been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell for his Majesty the King of Siam, whose Court ceremonial at Bangkok was described not long ago in some of the London papers. It is an equestrian statuette group, in silver, representing the King attired in military uniform and mounted on horseback. The base of the pedestal is supported by four kneeling figures of white elephants. This animal, of a rare colour, which is not really white, but a brownish yellow, or like what is called cream-colour in horses, is cherished at Bangkok with extreme veneration, a few specimens being kept there in the stables of the Royal palace. There is a fancy in the Buddhist religious philosophy or mythology that the divine person of Eastern Asiatic worship, having passed through a multitude of living forms upon earth in a countless series of ages, finished by inhabiting the body of a white elephant. It is not quite certain whether Buddha may not still tarry in this grand incarnation of purity, the exceptional white one; and the reputed sagacity of the big beast is thought an argument of the existence of indwelling deity in its burly frame. A devout Siamese has been observed to



MONUMENT OF THE REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.



PORTRAIT MODEL OF THE KING OF SIAM.

whisper his secrets into an elephant's ear, and seemingly to ask counsel of that mystic wisdom. The late Sir John Bowring, in his narrative of a visit to Siam, describes a pompous state procession, with music and banners, by which the King and courtiers led into the city a white elephant caught in the woods. Some hairs of the animal's tail were sacredly preserved in a golden box, which was presented to Sir John as the most precious of gifts. As the emblem of Siamese Royalty, the white elephant is figured upon coins, flags, and seals; hence its appearance in the handsome table ornament Messrs. Hunt and Rockell have made for the King.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

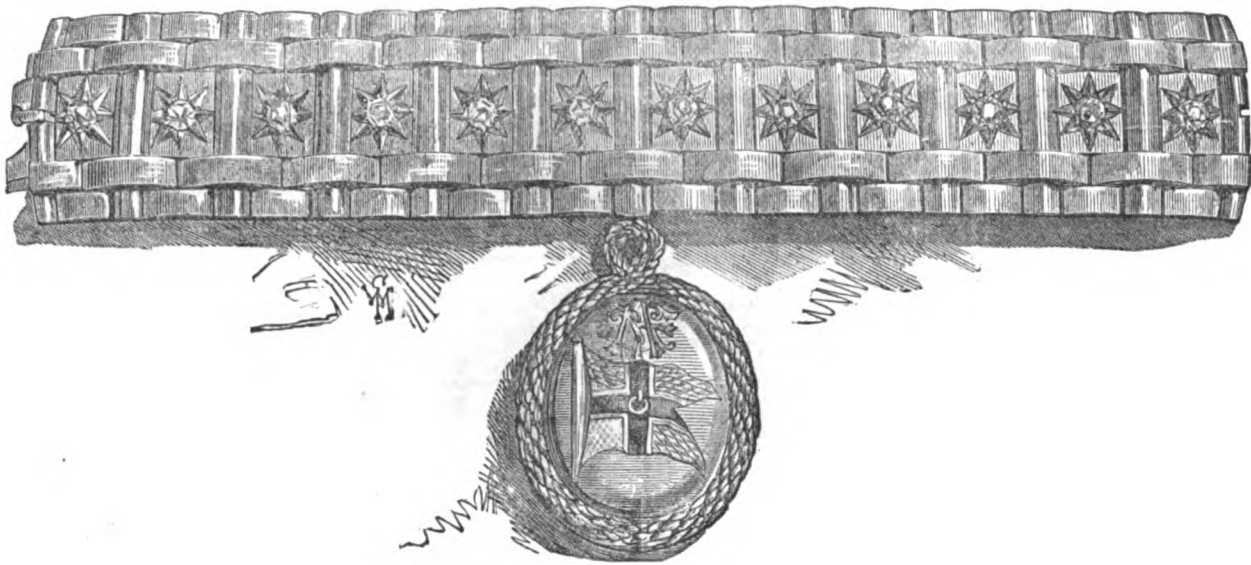
PHYSICAL SYMMETRY IN CRYSTALS.

Professor Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S., keeper of the mineral department in the British Museum, gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Thursday week. He began by giving a sketch of the history of our knowledge regarding the effect of magnetic induction on crystals. After referring to Faraday's first announcement of the magnetic character of all matter—para-magnetic bodies taking up an axial position between the poles of the magnet, dia-magnetic bodies an equatorial position at right angles to the former—he showed how gradually, by the light of Knoblauch's and Tyndall's experiments, together with those of Grailich and Lang, the phenomena were traced to the existence in the crystal of a difference in susceptibility to magnetic induction along different directions; Plücker proving that there exists in crystals true magnetic axes like optic axes, round which the crystal presents no preferential direction that tends to a "set." The relations of general symmetry in spheroids or ellipsoids of magnetic induction as compared with the morphological symmetry of the crystal correspond to those manifested in the previously considered cases. Professor Maskelyne then adverted to the results obtained by Wiedemann and by Knoblauch in regard to the transmissibility of electricity under certain conditions by crystals, and took a general survey of the whole of the properties of crystals that had been passed in review, showing that, though concordant generally with their morphological symmetry, no single simple explanation of molecular structure can explain them. In fact, we have not merely to

restored, it is not excitable. When either muscle or leaf contracts, electromotive force disappears and work is done; but there is no reason to suppose that there is any conversion of the one effect into the other, or that the source of the force exercised by the muscle or by the leaf in contracting is electrical. Through the kindness and skill of Dr. Hooker's assistants at Kew, several fine specimens of *Dionaea* were obtained in full growth a month earlier than usual expressly for Professor Burdon Sanderson's experiments. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

Mr. R. A. Proctor, in his fifth and concluding lecture on the Planetary System, on Saturday last, discussed, first, the two theories of life in other worlds which are associated with the names of Sir David Brewster and Dr. Whewell, and then proceeded to enunciate his own, which occupies a middle place between the two others. Brewster, in his work entitled "More Worlds than One: the Belief of the Philosopher and the Hope of the Christian," expressed his opinion that the heavenly bodies are either the abodes of life or, like the sun, supporters of life—an idea which was also entertained by Sir John Herschel. Whewell himself, who at one time held this opinion, renounced it in his "Plurality of Worlds," saying that if the planets such as Jupiter were inhabited, it must be by very low forms of animal life. This book, Mr. Proctor said, was productive of much benefit by breaking through the prevailing habit of judging other planets by what we experience on our own, and thus reasoning too much by analogy. He then briefly referred to the geological evidence of the successive changes that have taken place on our earth, and the inconceivable amount of time which was required before the earth was fitted to be the abode of the various grades of life, culminating in man. After this he adverted to the evidence for believing that, eventually, further changes will ensue, whereby life will totally die out on our globe, after an immense interval of time. Accepting, then, on the one hand, the evidence which opposes our belief in the present habitability of all, or even of the chief proportion, of the worlds which people space, Mr. Proctor showed how, on the other hand, it is unreasonable to regard our earth as the sole abode of life, and expressed his conviction that we may regard all those worlds as subserving, at one period of their



BRACELET GIVEN BY THE ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB TO THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

VENUS'S FLYTRAP (DIONÆA MUSCIPULA).

Professor J. Burdon Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S., at the last evening meeting of the season, on Friday, the 5th inst., gave a discourse on the mechanism of the remarkable plant named Venus's Flytrap (*Dionaea muscipula*), which derives its name from the leaf possessing the power of catching and digesting insects. This plant belongs to the small order Droseraceae, all the members of which possess this property in different degrees, and in various forms. This is a peculiarity of function in them, and affords a striking example of development in form and structure, and of adaptiveness to an end. *Dionaea* stands at the head of its order. It grows in soft damp moss, has very simple roots, and its flowers possess little beauty. The blade of the leaf consists of two semicircular lobes joined by a strong midrib. Each lobe has a hem from which spring twenty spikes. The under surface of the leaf is bright green, smooth and glistening, marked with parallel streaks, and the upper surface is full of minute red bosses, called glands. On each lobe are three delicate hairlike spines or filaments, and the leaf-stalk resembles the handle of a teaspoon. When an insect touches any one of the six filaments the lobe closes sharply upon it, just as a trap closes on a rat when it is caught, but at first the closure is only partial. This Mr. Darwin explained by observing the efforts of the insect to escape. When it is small it creeps through the aperture formed by the crossing of the teeth; in which case the leaf expands again very gradually to prepare for another victim; but when it is large its exertions for liberty are futile. Repelled by its prison bars, it is driven back upon the sensitive filaments, and again irritates them. This causes a still more vigorous contraction of the lobes, and the creature is crushed. The leaf remains closed for a week or more in the same state, and a quantity of juice is secreted from the internal surface of the leaf, by which the insect is gradually dissolved and eventually absorbed. This process Mr. Darwin has proved to be of the same nature as that by which food is digested in the stomach of the higher animals. After illustrating this by experiments Professor Sanderson proceeded to describe the leading properties of contractile tissues, and to demonstrate, by employing the voluntary muscles of a frog and some fresh leaves of the *Dionaea*, the remarkable relation between contraction and the electrical changes which accompany it. These changes were strikingly exhibited by means of Thomson's reflecting galvanometer. The movements of a small ball of light upon the screen showed when contraction took place and the electro-motive force was manifested. The results of the experiments carried on by the Professor have shown that muscle when stimulated contracts, changing its form and doing work, and that the electromotive force of muscle declines when it contracts; that this result happens also with the leaf of *Dionaea* when excited either mechanically or electrically; the period between the stimulation and its effect being much longer than in muscle: each stimulation being followed by a period of exhaustion, during which, although the electromotive force is

existence, the wants of living creatures, and that now there may be millions of inhabited worlds. Referring to the infinity of space, matter, and time, he said that it is impossible for us, with our finite understandings, to attempt to form any adequate conception of the wisdom and power of the Almighty, as manifested in the Creation. Passing on to the consideration of the solar system itself, he discussed its probable past and future, and then indicated the evidence favouring a theory of evolution differing in some essential points from that of Laplace, which supposes the solar system to have been gradually formed by the rotation of a nebulous mass. These theories were illustrated by pictures illuminated by the oxy-hydrogen light.

With this lecture the Royal Institution season was concluded.

Dr. W. H. Stone has sent us the complete programme of the remarkable illustrations of his lecture on the Theory of Wind Instruments, of which a notice was given in our last week's number, p. 546:—Quintet for wind instruments alone (Reicha); solo, flute (Kuhlau), Mr. Rockstro; solo, oboe (Barret), Mr. G. Horton; concerto, clarinet (Mozart), Mr. Lazarus; sonata, French horn and piano (Beethoven), Mr. Fletcher; concerto, bassoon (Weber), Mr. Wootton; grand quintet, wind instruments and piano (Beethoven); pianoforte, Mr. H. R. Bird.

ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB.

The members of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, of which his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is President, have presented, as a wedding gift, to her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, the handsome gold bracelet shown in our illustration. The design represented on the face of the pendant is the flag of the Royal Albert Yacht Club.

To urge the importance of carrying into effect, in any new legislation on endowed schools, the recommendations of the Schools Inquiry Commission in favour of establishing provincial authorities and county boards to co-operate with the Commissioners, an influential deputation waited, yesterday week, on the President of the Council.

Mr. Whitworth Jackson, in his evidence before the Committee on the Adulteration of Food, stated that two millions and a half pounds of the tea imported consists of exhausted leaves. He had once been offered the services of a person who represented himself as a "tea improver," and said he travelled about the country teaching his art to unsophisticated grocers. Mr. Allen, the Sheffield analyst, stated that one packet of tea examined by him contained 60 per cent of insoluble matter.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 13 last, of Edward Ryley Langworthy, late of Victoria Park, near Manchester, who died on April 7, was proved in the district registry at Manchester, on the 4th ult., by Mrs. Sarah Langworthy, the widow, Anton Philip Rudolph Wedmeyer and Benson William Clegg, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom, including leasehold property, being sworn under £1,200,000. The stamp duty paid on the probate amounted to £16,500; the legacy duty to be paid in addition will also amount to a very large sum. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, pictures, plate, horses and carriages, and other household effects, his residence at Victoria Park, and a pecuniary legacy of £300,000, to be paid immediately after his decease, in cash or in such securities as she may select; to his nephew Edward Martin Langworthy, £100,000; upon trust for his niece Florence Langworthy and her children, £50,000; to each of the sons of his brother Lewis, £35,000; upon trust for each of the daughters of his said brother and their children, £25,000; to his said brother Lewis Langworthy, £20,000; upon trust for Mrs. Hannah Langworthy, the wife of his said brother, for life, and at her decease for their children, £10,000; to his wife's sister Elizabeth Frances Heaven, £20,000; to his wife's sisters Sophia and Harriet Heaven, £5000 each; upon trust for Mrs. Anne Jane Critchfield and her children, £40,000; upon trust for Mrs. Maria Dolores Clegg and her children, £40,000; to be equally divided between Sarah and Sophia Ryley and Mary Fisher, the daughters of his late uncle, £4500; to each of his executors for their trouble, £1000; to Mr. Wedmeyer, in addition, £2000; to the Rev. Alexander MacLaren and William Bickham, £100 each; to such of his servants engaged in or about his domestic establishment who have been twenty years in his service, £250 each; to those who have been ten years in his service, £100 each; to those who have been five years in his service, £50 each; and to the remainder £5 each. The testator then says:—"I bequeath to the trustees of the Manchester Grammar School £10,000 upon trust to invest the same in their names in or upon such securities as they shall deem most advisable, and to divide the income arising therefrom into twenty equal parts in order to constitute twenty annual scholarships (each of such parts constituting one scholarship), which scholarships respectively

shall be open to general competition amongst the students at the Manchester Grammar School, and shall be tenable during the space of one year as a reward for proficiency shown by the student to whom the same shall be awarded in one or more of the following branches—viz., classics, mathematics, physical science, and modern languages. And I declare that the mode of conducting the examination for the same, the subject of such examination, and the conditions upon which such scholarships shall be held, shall be from time to time prescribed by the trustees and High Master of the said school. Provided always that the examination for such scholarships shall be in one or more of the above-mentioned branches, and that no greater number than seven of such scholarships shall be awarded in any one year to students under the age of seventeen years, and no greater number than seven to students over the age of seventeen years and under the age of eighteen years, and no greater number than six to students over the age of eighteen years and under the age of nineteen years, unless the trustees and High Master shall think fit. And I declare that, if the said trustees and High Master shall not in any one year award the whole of the said twenty scholarships, then and in such case the share of income constituting the scholarships so unawarded shall be accumulated and invested by the trustees of the said school, and the interest arising from such accumulations, when invested, shall be applied in increasing the value or amount of the said twenty scholarships in subsequent years, or in increasing the number of scholarships, as may be from time to time deemed most advantageous by the trustees of the said school. Provided always, that if in future years it shall not be deemed advisable either to increase the value or number of such scholarships, then and in such case the said accumulations may be applied by the trustees of the said school in or towards such other purposes for increasing the usefulness of the said school as they may consider desirable. I bequeath to the Corporation of Salford £10,000 upon trust, to apply the same for the benefit of the museum and library now established in Peel Park, Salford; and I direct that the same shall be expended either in the purchase of additional specimens for the museum or in extension of the library, or in both of such objects, as they shall deem most advisable; and I empower them to expend the said sum in or upon one or both of such objects, or to invest the same and apply the annual income for the benefit of one or both of the same objects." The deceased leaves the residue of his property, real and personal, to his wife.

The probate, granted on Jan. 20 last at Dublin, of the will and four codicils of the Right Hon. William Meredith Lord, Baron Athlumney in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Meredith in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, late of Somerville, Balrath, Navan, in the county of Meath, to Herbert Riversdale Mansel Jones and John Cornwall, the executors, was sealed in London on the 19th ult., the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £12,000.

The will, dated Nov. 16, 1834, of Lieutenant-General Sir William Henry Elliott, G.C.B., Knight of Hanover and Colonel of the 51st Foot, who died on March 27 last, at No. 20, Cambridge-square, was proved on the 1st inst. by Dame Jane Elliott, the relict, the sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his property.

The will and codicil, dated respectively July 2, 1870, and Feb. 7, 1872, of Miss Mary Masterman, late of Forest-rise, Walthamstow, who died on April 20 last, were proved on the 12th ult. by Thomas Masterman, the brother, and Henry Masterman and the Rev. Charles Harris, the nephews, the

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY,

JUNE 14, 1874.

THE LORD MAYOR will be happy to receive contributions towards the METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY, 1874.

All Friends of the movement unable to make their Donations on the day are requested to send their subscriptions to the Mansion House, addressed to Mr. Henry N. Custance, the Secretary to the Fund, who will give official receipts for each contribution.

Contributions should be crossed "Bank of England," and may be paid through any banker.

NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL—PECUNIARY HELP is urgently needed. The receipts during last month have been about £100, while the expenditure is nearly £1000. Contributions will be thankfully received by Edward Enfield, Esq., 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and at the Hospital.

June, 1874.

H. J. KELLY, Secretary, R.M.

MONEY, TIME, and LIFE are lost in the event of ACCIDENTAL INJURY or DEATH.

Provided by the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY**, against Accidents of all kinds.

The oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company.

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64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, London.

BUCKS, on the Borders of Berks, BERRY HILL, TAPLOW.

A charming FARMHOUSE, RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, situated within a few minutes' walk of the Taplow station on the Great Western main line, forty minutes' ride from Paddington, a short distance only from the river Thames and the town and railway station of Maidenhead, and within easy reach of Oxford, Windsor, Cookham, Marlow, Blenheim, Drogheda, Ascot, Winkfield, Windsor, Slough, and Reading. The estate, comprising a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE of handsome elevation and admirably placed, overlooking lawns and pleasure-grounds rich in every ornamental feature, containing Entrance-Porch, outer and inner Halls, Conservatory, and a veranda, Gentleman's Room, Morning Room 22 ft. by 18 ft., Dining Room 24 ft. by 15 ft., Drawing Room 36 ft. by 36 ft., principal and secondary bedrooms, nine best Bed-rooms and Dressing-rooms, day and night nurseries, five Servants' Bed Rooms, Kitchen, ample Domestic Offices, Yards and Premises, commodious Stabling, Coach House and Grooms' Apartments, Special Stabling for Hunters, Farm Buildings, Yards, and Premises, Lodges, Gardens in the highest state of cultivation, Greenhouses, Vinerias, Orchard House, Pine and Fruit House, very complete Gardener's Premises and Buildings, Garden Billiard-Room, Fernery, Ornamental Summer-Room, Picturesque Boat-House, extensive and beautiful Lake, studded with rocky islands, interspersed with the choicest trees, shrubs, and ferns, and intersected by winding paths, connected by rustic bridges, highly ornamental Grounds, well-kept lawns, and rich Park Land, the whole extending to THIRTY-TWO ACRES, magnificently timbered, and occupying an enviable position in a remarkably picturesque and desirable rural locality.

MESSRS. HASLAM, SON, and MITCHELL have been favoured with instructions from the Proprietors to **SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tottenham-court-road, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874, at One for Two o'clock** (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the above-described valuable FARMHOUSE and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. Particulars and conditions of sale, with photographs, may shortly be had of Messrs. Young, Maples, Treadwell, and Co., solicitors, 6, Frederick-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; of Mr. Buchanan, 66, Cannon-street, E.C.; of Messrs. Loftis and Warner, 10, Mount-street, W.; or of the Auctioneers, 17, Finsbury-street, London. N.B.—The Property may be viewed by order to be obtained only of the above.

THE ROLL CALL.

BY MISS THOMPSON.

The undersigned having acquired all Copyright Interest in this Picture, which has caused much misunderstanding, and in interest, beg to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. Steepole to commence engraving it on a large scale as soon as the Royal Academy closes.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

J. DICKINSON and CO., 21, Ely-place, Holborn.

N.B.—The Number of Artist's Proofs is strictly limited. Subscribers' names will be registered in the order in which they are received.

NOTICE.—THE ROLL CALL.—Messrs. J. DICKINSON and CO. beg to announce that, owing to the unexpectedly large demand for Artist's Proofs from the engraving of this picture, they are compelled to reconsider the terms of the Prospectus, the issue of which is delayed for a few days.

ONE GUINEA, TWO GUINEAS, and THREE GUINEAS.—Miniatures for Lockets, Bracelets, or Brooches from photograph taken here or elsewhere. Colours, Vignettes, and Cabinet Portraits.—H. DAVIS, Photographer, 25, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBOIS'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from 42. Book of instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARRE, and CO., 60, Regent-street, London.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, at HENRY RODRIGUES', 43, Piccadilly, London.

Dressing Bags, 45 to 650.
Dressing Cases, 21a to 250.
Flower Vases, 21a to 65.
Jardiniere (per pair) 45a to 65.
Desserts (oxidized), 45a to 65.
Writing-Table Sets, of new and elegant designs, 21a to 65.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea silver-plated Travelling Dressing Bag.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea Silver-plated Dressing Case, silver fitted.
And a Large and Choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 25a to 610.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, at RODRIGUES', the new make, with Patent Leather Guards, Four Portraits on a Page, (interior) for Vignettes and Cabinet Portraits, from 10a. 6d. to 65. Presentation and Regimental Albums.—43, Piccadilly.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, and ADDRESSSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—43, Piccadilly, London, W.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'. Ball Programmes of novel and beautiful Designs, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest Cards, and Invitations in great variety.—43, Piccadilly, London.

VISITING-CARDS at H. RODRIGUES'. A Card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards printed for 4a. 6d. Book-plates designed and engraved in modern and medieval styles, at Rodrigues', 43, Piccadilly, W.

LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by the scientific use of TINTED SPECTACLES, which impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so as to defeat vision. Persons can be cured in the country. Simple Directions free.—S. and B. SOLOMON, 30, Aldersgate-st., Piccadilly.

THE RACES and FETES.—Ladies and all exposed to the sun and dust find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, rashes, and discolourations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4a. 6d. and 5a. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' QUINTO or Pearl Dentifrice, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 3a. 9d. per Box. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

TURKISH PASTILS. "Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking the Stamboul. After smoking a sweet, aromatic Lozenge or Pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these Breath Lozenges by once in Europe, and that was at Plesse and Lubin's shop, in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montagu. Ladies who admire a "Breath of Flowers" should take one of these Pastils night and morning. 2a. boxes; by post, 2a. 2d.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. G. HYAM, 4, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parvise being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1833.

GEORGE EDWARD and SONS, Diamond Merchants, Manufacturers of Gold and Silverware, Watch and Clock Makers, Mansion House Buildings, 19, Finsbury, London, E.C.; and 92, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

ART REPRODUCTIONS in JEWELLERY, in the Grecian, Greek-Roman, Etruscan, Egyptian, Arabesque, Assyrian, and Celtic styles. An Illustrated Catalogue sent post-free. G. A. GODWIN, 304, High Holborn, London.—Established 1801.

SECONDHAND SILVER.—An Assortment of Tea and Coffee Services from 420; Tea Services, from 610; Teapots, 57 7a; Crust Frames, 45 6a; Walters, 42; Cream Jugs, 30a. An Assortment of Spoons and Forks. G. A. GODWIN, 304, High Holborn, London. Established 1801.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers of SILVER PLATE, Tea and Coffee Services, Tea Trays and Warmers, Spoons and Forks, Dishes and Dish Covers, Sperrines, Fruit Stands, Fish Cakes and Tuckers, The Stock they keep in London, at 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, also at 223, Regent-street, W., is very large and well assorted, being all of first-class quality and design. It is sent direct from their own Works, at Baker's-kiln, in Sheffield. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post. Address 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge; or, 223, Regent-street, W. Established A.D. 1810 at Sheffield.

SUPERIOR CARPETS.—CASH PRICES. WAUGH and SON, LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE, 8 and 4, Goodge-street, and 25 and 26, Tottenham-court-road. Established 1789.

GASOLIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze, Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

WATER-CUSHIONS for INVALIDS, affording instant relief from pressure and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated Price-List free by post. HOOPER and COMPANY, Manufacturers of Water-Mattresses and Water-Cushions to the Queen, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W.; and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement. Dr. Owen says:—"The SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL FILTER, patented by the celebrated Lipscombe, of Temple-bar, is the only one that removes the disgusting sewage found in cistern water."

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, Fire and Thief Resisting, and Street-Door Locks. Illustrated Price-List sent free. Chubb and Sons, 57, St. Paul's-church-yard, West-End Branch, 68, St. James's-street, S.W. London; Manchester, Liverpool, and Wolverhampton.

WOOD TAPESTRY DECORATIONS. HOWARD'S PATENT. Wood Tapestry can be applied to all even surfaces, being an adaptation of real wood, in lieu of painting or paper-hanging; beautiful in effect, and of exceeding durability. HOWARD and SONS, Decorators, 25, 26, and 27, Berners-street, London, W.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Artists, the Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application. D. G. BERRI, 26, High Holborn, London, W.C.

NOTICE.—VIENNA EXHIBITION. TWO FIRST-PRIZE MEDALS have been awarded THE LITTLE WALKER SEWING-MACHINE for its superiority over all others. Vide "London Gazette," Aug. 24, 1873. Complete, 44 s. Price-List and all information free. Chief Office: 4, Great Portland-street, London, W. Branch Office: 79, East-street, Brighton.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY PISTOL takes the 450 Boxer Cartridge. It is the best Pistol made. COLT'S DECKINGERS, for the Warranted Pocket. Illustrated Price-List free.—Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

J. PULLAR and SONS, NORTH BRITISH DYING WORKS, PERTH. LONDON CHIEF OFFICE—25, Finsbury-place, E.C. BRANCHES—Churchill-street, Acton. " 12, Park-street, Camden Town. " " Victoria House, Forest-hill. " 5, Albion-terrace, Hammersmith. " High-street, Lewisham. " 3, New-street, Upper Baker-street. " 12, Junction-road, Upper Holloway. " 102, Western-road, Brighton. Other Residing Offices in Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Inverness. All agents throughout the United Kingdom. Full List and all information in Catalogue, post-free.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d. 6a. per yard. Red and Yellow dyes. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 47a, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

SILK DRESSES.—5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. are now our only prices for DYEING or CLEANING any size or quality. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new, in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-List sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 47a, New Oxford-street.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-table with a delicious and nourishing beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. "MANUFACTURED BY Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Weston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets only (in tins for the Tropics), labelled, JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Thredneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly. Works, Weston-road and Camden Town, London. New York (U.S.), Yvettin and Smith; Boston (U.S.), Otis Clapp. CACAOINE.—This is a preparation of Cocoa without admixture of any kind. It is simply the Cocoa as imported, roasted, and then submitted to pressure, which extracts a percentage of the oil, on the removal of which the Cocoa falls into powder, which, when boiled, produces a fine-flavoured thin beverage.—Packets and Tins.

FOR THE TROPICS. EPPS'S COCOA. is supplied in Tins, 4lb. and 1lb. labelled, JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Thredneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly. Works, Weston-road and Camden Town, London.

HAY FEVER.—ANTHOXANTHUM, administered as Spray, is the successful remedy for this distressing affection. 2a. 6d. per ounce, free by post, 2a. 9d.; or, with plain Spray Producer, which extracts a percentage of the oil, on the removal of which the Cocoa falls into powder, which, when boiled, produces a fine-flavoured thin beverage.—Packets and Tins. Prepared solely by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Thredneedle-street.

ANTI-MOTH DUST.—Ladies can preserve their FURS, Sealskins, and Winter Cloths generally from the ravages of moth by dressing with PLESSE and LUBIN'S ANTI-MOTH DUST. Quatre-foi and six-foi, 1a.; free by post, 1a. 3d., may be ordered from the trade generally, and in particular at Plesse and Lubin's, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PETER ROBINSON'S COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE is the largest and the Largest Warehouse of the kind in England.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s. for 14 yards (Dego's), any length cut. For a Sample Pattern send to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 254 to 255, Regent-street, London.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS ONLY. A Superior Gros Grain Silk, 43 11a. 6d. for 30 yards; and 44 10a. 6d. 10a. and 65 6a. for the same quantity. Excellent wearing Cashmere Silks, 4a. 11d., 5a. 6d., and up to 12a. 6d. Bonnet's Silks, the most enduring qualities, from 7a. 6d. to 12a. 6d. Also, Shades in Grey, Black, White, Mauve, Violet, and many new and beautiful central shades. Pretty Fancy Girdle Silks, at 23 6a. 6d. for 30 yards. For Patterns send to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, London.

FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK COSTUMES. Also Greys, Mauves, and Neutral Shades, exact reproductions of the new and expensive French models, and made from Dego's Silk, at 54, 61, 71, and 10 guineas. PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 254 to 255, Regent-street, London.

CHEAP SUMMER SILKS at 2a. 6d. per yard. Black Grounds with White, and White Grounds with Black. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, Regent-street.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful, and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides), pronounced to be the best yet introduced. 41 1a. 6d. the Full Gown Piece. Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 254, 255, 260, 261, Regent-street, London.

CRAPES.—A LARGE STOCK of ALBERT CRAPES, COURTAULD'S CRAPES, and many other styles of CRAPES, are being sold much under value, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 254, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, 3a. to 5a. trimmed crapes.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W. Half a Guinea for a Silk Dress. Per Yard. BLACK SILKS .. Imperial make .. 4a. 11d. BLACK SILKS .. Bonnet's .. 4a. 11d. BLACK SILKS .. Good quality .. 5a. 11d. BLACK SILKS .. Rich Lyons .. 6a. 11d. RICH LYONS COORDED SILKS, 4a. 11d., 5a. 11d., 6a. 11d.

JAPANESE SILKS. The demand for these Silks continues unabated. I have just concluded the largest purchases ever made by one firm, viz. 70,000 yards at .. 1a. 11d. per yard. 100,000 .. 1a. 11d. per yard. 100,000 .. 1a. 11d. per yard. There are more than 100 colourings of each of the above pieces.

ONE GUINEA for 16 Yards of Soft Unscrutable JAPANESE SILK, made of pure Silk, entirely free from inferior dye. Twenty inches wide. In black and white stripes only. A remarkable bargain. Any length cut at 1a. 11d. per yard.

DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED ALPACAS (as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales). This famous Alpaca, which has obtained a world-wide renown for its perfection of finish, the surface always looking bright and silky whichever way it is held, is pronounced by competent judges to be simply lovely. All the new tints, Ardoise, Barchin, Tonal, Gris Rume, Christiana Grey, Gris Soir, Barchin, Pearl Grey, Dead Turquoise, Black, White, Pink, Sky, and 160 other Choice Shades. Any length cut, 1a. 11d. per yard. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

SUMMER SHETLAND HOMESPUNS are the same in appearance as those first introduced, but considerably lighter in weight and better adapted for Spring Wear, and are much cheaper than that season. Homespuns continue to be much patronized, and will undoubtedly hold their place in public favour. In native colourings only, entirely free from dye of any kind. 25 in. wide. Prices, 1a. 11d. to 2a. 6d. per yard.

GALATEA MARINE TWILLS will be the rage for the Spring. A Morning Costume composed of one of these pretty Twills will make a charmingly becoming Toilet. In an endless variety of stripes and every shade of Blue; also Pink and White. 9d. per yard.

COURT DRESSMAKER. Patterns of all Goods post-free.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W., opposite Holland Park.

WEDDING TROUSSEAU, 420 to 430. Illustrated List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 27, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN. A Layette for 420. Illustrated List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 27, Piccadilly.

SWISS EMBROIDERY WORK. FIRST SPRING DELIVERY. Commencing 3d. per yard. The most lovely designs suitable for Wedding and Indian Outfits. Children's Clothing, Baby Linen, &c., at strictly C.S.B.A. CO-OPERATIVE PRICES. Patterns post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 27, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church).

WILLIAM FRY and CO., ROYAL IRISH POLYMER MANUFACTURERS AND BLACK SILK MERCHANTS. Established 1789.

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, H.I.M. the Emperor of Germany, H.I.M. the Emperor of the French, H.M. the Queen of Denmark, and the Irish Court. Eighteen Prize Medals awarded for Excellence of Manufacture. Patterns sent post-free, and Dresses forwarded carriage paid to all parts of the United Kingdom. W. F. and Co. also solicit an inspection of their Stock of Black Silks, which are of a very superior quality and moderate in price, and can be recommended for their durability. 21, Westmoreland-street, 21, Dublin.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine. **BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS** are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablatures, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madras Works, Lounges, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms. Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—Thousands of elegant Muslins are now offering at 2a. 11d. the Full Dress, or 44d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 25, Oxford-st., W.

LADIES' ENAMELLED KID WALKING BOOTS, 21a. beautifully made, Button, Elastic, or Balmoral. Soft House Boots, 5a. 6d. Sent free on receipt of remittance. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white, falling off, or "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Vermaun on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 468, Oxford-street, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. FULVER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, RECENTLY IMPROVED. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical Authorities in England and abroad. The remarkable efficacy of these self-applicable Voltaic arrangements is so widely known, that in contradistinction to those unprincipled advertisers who publish statements solely on their own authority, Mr. Fulvermacher sees only one way to the satisfaction of others, comprising many great authorities, whose unimpeachable testimonies in favour of the marvellous curative power of his Medical-Galvanic system are too numerous for insertion here. These are compiled in the pamphlet, "Galvanism, Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," sent post-free for three stamps. This mass of evidence is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 18, 1887) of John King, M.D., Clinical Professor of Osteopathy, at Cincinnati:—"These Chains are very useful in many Nervous disorders:—

Neurasthenia, Epilepsy, Torpid Liver, Asthma, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Stiff Joints, Hysteria, Hy-Leric Paralysis, Deafness (Nervous), Loss of Taste, &c." For further information and price-list apply to J. L. FULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 184, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—MR. G. H. JONES (Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma, of St. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury (immediately opposite the British Museum), constructs an improved description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which he adapts on his painless system. Consultations from Ten till Five.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, &c., CURED by wearing Dr. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER. Specially adapted for Children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—64, Berners-st., W. Illustrations forwarded.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL. (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium).

The only real test, medical experience during the last twenty-five years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL to be

THE PUREST, THE MOST PALATABLE, THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED, and THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS of all kinds.

As the Remedy for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST, DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL stands pre-eminent.

As the Restorative in DEBILITY OF ADULTS and CHILDREN, DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL is unequalled.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS. SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., LL.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. "I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the throat and larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. MORELL MACKENZIE, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat. "As you have called my attention to the fact that for many years in prescribing Cod-Liver Oil I have specially indicated that sold at your establishment, I cannot refuse to state my reasons for having done so. "These are as follow:—

"1st. That I have found your Light-Brown Oil much more uniform in its action than any other Cod-Liver Oil. 2ndly, That I have found it more uniform in its action than any other Cod-Liver Oil. 3rdly, That I have found it more easily digested than any other Cod-Liver Oil."

DR. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone.

"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regenerative properties, which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. HARDWICKE, Medical Officer of Health, Farringdon.

"In the class of tubercular diseases, including Consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages; and in the case of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsule IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 3a. 6d.; Pints, 4a. 9d.; Quarts, 9a.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. SOLE CHEMIST, ANSER, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

NEURALINE, the instant Cure for TIO DOLOUREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tooth-ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and all Local and Nerve Pain.

GLYKALINE, the prompt Cure for Hay Fever and all descriptions of Colds, Coughs arising from Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and Difficulty of Breathing. Homoeopathic Chemists, 8, St. Paul's-church-yard, and 9, Vere-street, W. All Chemists, 1a. 11d. and 2a. 9d.; by post, 1a. 3d. and 2a.

DOGS. NALDIRE'S FLEA-KILLING SOAP. This Medicated Soap Tablet is specially prepared for Dogs, and by its use Fleas and other insects are destroyed, all unpleasant smells are instantly removed from the coat, and the Dog's skin is thoroughly cleansed. Manufactured only by WRIGHT and HOLDSWORTH, and sold in Large Tablets, Price 1a., by all Chemists and Perfumers.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 184, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LUSCOMBE, 125, Strand, at the "Star and Garter." June 13, 1874.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1817.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



A FASHIONABLE CHARITY BAZAAR.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Chiselmhurst Rectory, the wife of A. Harford Pearson, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Stafford, Lady Sidgreaves, the wife of the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Dudley House, Park-lane, the Countess of Dudley, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Magdeburg, Germany, Harriet, the wife of Carl J. Koch, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, by the Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. J. Seabury, Charles, son of the Hon. Thomas Dickson Archibald, senator of the Dominion of Canada, to Edith Jessie, daughter of E. M. Archibald, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at New York.

On April 11, at Christ Church, Bynollah, Bombay, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Madras, eldest son of the Rev. William Bradshaw, M.A., Rector of Kilskeery, Enniskillen, Ireland, to Tomasina Mary, youngest child of James Benison, Esq., J.P., D.L., Slieve Russell, Ballyconnell, in the county of Cavan.

On the 11th inst., at Crosshill, Renfrewshire, by the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, Rutherglen, assisted by the Rev. D. McCordale, Queen's Park, Ebenezer Duncan, M.D., C.M., F.F.P.S., Glasgow, to Isabella Wark, only daughter of Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, M.D., H.M. Indian Army, Bombay.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. J. Milner, late Vicar of Lindfield, J. Ward, son of the late Henry Jubber, Esq., of Percy Cross House, Fulham, to Emily, only daughter of the late Gibbs F. Bent, Esq., of Oak Hall, Sussex, and granddaughter of the late John Bent, Esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Sussex.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at her residence, Somerset Lodge, Wimbledon Park, the Hon. Lucinda, Baroness Dimsdale, relict of the Hon. Thomas Robert, fourth Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Hertford, aged 78.

On May 17, at San Marco Vecchio, near Florence, Countess Anne di San Giorgio, second daughter of the fifth Earl of Oxford.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of his eldest son, Blackheath, Sir Charles Fox, C.E., aged 64 years.

On the 6th inst., George Coryndon Begbie, of 3, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, and 6, Mecklenburg-square, W.C., aged 74. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 10th inst., Sophia, the beloved wife of Thomas G. Cock, High-cross-street, Leicester, in the 54th year of her age.

* * * The charges for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21.

Third Sunday after Trinity. Longest day.

Moon's first quarter, 8.1 p.m.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 54 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.					WIND.					General Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.								
June	10	30.168	59.7	49.8	71.8	64.8	54.3	60.3	65.3	69.3	70.3	SW. W. NW.	184	000	184	000	184	000	184	000	
	11	30.120	58.7	45.0	63.8	44.1	73.8	78.8	83.8	88.8	89.8	WSW. NW.	355	000	355	000	355	000	355	000	
	12	30.249	61.7	34.8	56.8	4.8	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	76.0	NNE. NE.	259	000	259	000	259	000	259	000	
	13	30.356	49.1	33.7	59.8	6.8	59.0	64.0	69.0	74.0	75.0	NNE.	812	000	812	000	812	000	812	000	
	14	30.388	50.7	37.8	63.8	8.8	61.3	66.3	71.3	76.3	77.3	NE. NNE.	806	000	806	000	806	000	806	000	
	15	30.455	53.2	40.5	65.8	4.8	63.9	68.9	73.9	78.9	79.9	NNE.	863	008	863	008	863	008	863	008	
	16	30.127	62.0	45.5	80.10	48.7	61.7	66.7	71.7	76.7	77.7	NNE.	415	409	415	409	415	409	415	409	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120	30.120
Temperature of Air	59.7	58.7	61.7	49.1	50.7	53.2	40.8	65.8	62.0	45.5	80.10	48.7	61.7	62.0	45.5	80.10	48.7	61.7	62.0	45.5	80.10
Temperature of Water	49.8	45.0	34.8	33.7	37.8	40.8	33.7	34.8	35.8	36.8	37.8	38.8	39.8	40.8	41.8	42.8	43.8	44.8	45.8	46.8	47.8
Temperature of Earth	71.8	63.8	56.8	59.8	63.8	65.8	63.8	65.8	67.8	69.8	71.8	73.8	75.8	77.8	79.8	81.8	83.8	85.8	87.8	89.8	91.8
Temperature of Clouds	64.8	44.1	4.8	6.8	8.8	4.8	6.8	8.8	10.8	12.8	14.8	16.8	18.8	20.8	22.8	24.8	26.8	28.8	30.8	32.8	34.8
Direction of Wind	SW. W. NW.	WSW. NW.	NNE. NE.	NNE.	NE. NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 43 7 5	11 21 7 7	12 27 8 27	1 55 9 25	2 50 10 25	3 50 11 25	4 50 12 25

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.—Mdlle.

Titius, M. Achard.—THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, JUNE 20, LA FAVORITA.—Fernando, Signor Achard; Alfonso XI., Signor de Roschi; Balduino, Signor Giulio Perini; Caspary, Signor Rimoldi; Ines, Mdlle. Rimoldi; and Leonora, Mdlle. Titius. The incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Bianche Riccio, Mdlle. Gadda, and the Corps de Ballet.

Next week there will be five performances—viz., Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Madame Christine Nilsson.—Fourth time of "Il Tulliano."—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 22, for the fourth time, the new Grand Opera, in three acts, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel, entitled IL TALISMANO. The music by M. W. Balfe. The libretto by Mr. A. Matheson. Opened by Mr. William Beverly. The music-scene by Mr. Edward Shirling. Signor Kenneth, Signor Campanini; Richard Ovar de Lion, Signor Ross; Nestabano, Signor Castellani; L'Emiro, Signor Campeggio; Il Re di Francia, Signor Costa; Il Duca d'Austria, Signor Campeggio; Il Barone de Vaux, Signor Rimoldi; Berengaria, Mdlle. Marie Ross; and Edith Plantagenet, Madame Christine Nilsson. Nobles, ladies of the Court, soldiers, archers, page, baroness, &c.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, LE NOUVEAU FIGARO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, Madame Christine Nilsson as Lucia di Lammermoor.

Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Open to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Bailey, at the Box-Office, under the Portico of the Theatre, which is open daily from Ten to Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Nights of

THE OVERLAND ROUTE and of Mr. Buckstone as Mr. Lovibond.—ON MONDAY, JUNE 23, will be produced a new and original Comedy, in three acts, entitled A MADCAP PRINCE. Box-Office open from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—EUGENE ARAM.—MR. HENRY IRVING.

Last Twelve Nights of the Season.—Every Evening, at Eight, the Poetic Drama, EUGENE ARAM.—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. J. Carter, E. F. Edgar, Chapman, and Miss Isabel Bateman. At 7.30, THE DUMB BELLE.—Messrs. Conway, Carter, Beveridge, and Miss St. Ange. At 10.30, A REBEL A PIECE.—Mr. John Clayton, Special Notice.—The House will be opened on Saturday, July 1, on which occasion there will be Morning and Evening Performances, with great and combined attractions, the particulars of which will be duly announced, being for the benefit of Mr. H. L. Bateman, Solo Lessee and Manager. Box-Office open Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—BENEFIT OF MR. HENRY IRVING.

MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 22.—At 7.30, THE DUMB BELLE. At Eight, EUGENE ARAM.—Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Isabel Bateman. Conclude with RAISING THE GHOST.—Messrs. J. Carter, E. F. Edgar, Chapman, and Miss Isabel Bateman. Tickets at the usual Libraries. Only appearance in London prior to their return to America.

MDLLE. AGAR.—Will appear shortly, Mdlle. Agar, of

the Grand Opera, with a company of artists of the Grand Opera, and theatre of the Odéon, from Paris. Mdlle. Agar, Manager.

Productions of the French classical repertory—Cornelle, Racine, Molière, &c.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

Spiders and Ponds, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, AN AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron; at 9.30, the Musical Farce of THE BONNIE FISHERMAN. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

EAST LYNNE.—Miss Ada Ward.—Every Evening at 7.15. On MONDAY, JUNE 23, for a limited number of nights, Mr. Robertson's "Ode" Company in the celebrated Prince of Wales's Theatre comedy of SCHOOL, by T. W. Robertson. The comedies of "Ours" and "Caste," by T. W. Robertson, will also be represented during the engagement.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS and SIRAPHAEL (Henry S.

Walker) in a DRAMATIC and MUSICAL RECITAL, QUEEN'S ROOMS, RANOVER SQUARE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 23, commencing at 2 p.m. Stalls, 1s. Gallery, 6d. Tickets at the usual Libraries. Only appearance in London prior to their return to America.

MUSICAL UNION.—Madame A. ESSIOFF.—On

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at 2.15. Quintet, E. Schreyer; Sonata in D, for Piano and Violoncello, Rubinstein, with Lessner; Violin Solo, by Sarasate; Quartet, "God Preserve the Emperor" (by request), Haydn. Piano Solo—Chopin, Berceuse, Liszt, and Grand Valse, Rubinstein. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, at Lucas and Co., Cramer and Co., and Austin. Visitors can pay at the Hall, Regent-street. Prof. Nida, Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL WEEK.

Calendar Week ending June 27, 1874.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.—First Day of Great HANDEL FESTIVAL. Performance of "Messiah."

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.—Ordinary Attractions.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.—Second Day of HANDEL FESTIVAL. Selections from "Saul," "Acis and Galatea," "Utrecht Jubilate," &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.—Performance of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"—Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co.—Garden Fête.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.—Last Day of HANDEL FESTIVAL. Israel in Egypt.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.—Production of the new BALLO IN MARCHERA—Madame Ider Williams, Organist, and Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Lucy Franklin; Messrs. Northomb, Aynall, Cook, &c.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or, by Admission Ticket purchased before each day, Five Shillings; Tuesday and Thursday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown. Guinea Season Tickets admit on every day during the week.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—MONDAY.

WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 21, 23, and 25.—4000 Performers. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The Musical Arrangements under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Solo Artists, Mdlle.

Titius, Madame Nilsson, Madame Otto-Alvalde, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; Signor Agnesi and Mr. Santley. Solo Organist, Mr. W. T. Best; Organist, Mr. Willing.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—MONDAY, JUNE 22.

MESSIAH.—Mdlle. Titius, Madame Nilsson, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; Signor Agnesi and Mr. Santley. Orchestra and Chorus of 4000 Performers. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—WEDNESDAY,

JUNE 24, SELECTION from Handel's Sacred and Secular Works.—Mdlle. Titius, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; Signor Agnesi and Mr. Santley. Selections from "Saul," "Jephthah," "Susanna," "Utrecht Jubilate," "Acis and Galatea," "Ode to St. Cecilia's Day," "Alexander's Feast," "Semele," "Samson," and "Jael." Orchestra and Chorus of 4000 Performers. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—FRIDAY, JUNE 26,

ISRAEL IN EGYPT.—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Otto-Alvalde, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge, Signor Agnesi, and Mr. Santley. Orchestra and Chorus of 4000 Performers. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL

approximation of the two Centres. It is this which indicates a real change in the disposition of the Assembly. It is this which looks like the dawn of a better day for France. The actual majority of votes may have been casual, or even unreal; but the contact, for the first time since the overthrow of M. Thiers, between the two Centres, slight as it may have been, promises a more reasonable arrangement of parties, and justifies the hope of a more stable basis for the future government of France. So, at any rate, it has generally been considered. The comments of the press, both Parisian and provincial, interpret the vote in this light. Experience will hesitate to found upon the decision any confident expectations of the good which may follow it. But its aspect is unquestionably towards the light; and, unless the blossom be nipped by a succeeding frost, one may indulge the hope of a glad some fruit-time not long hence.

It is the more desirable that such a hope may be realised inasmuch as the success of the Bonapartists would amount to an earnest of renewed disturbance, not merely of the internal tranquillity of France, but of her foreign relations. It may be, as it is commonly said to be, that the French people prize social equality far more highly than political freedom; but it is incontestable that at the present time they value order, peace, and a free scope for industry and commerce far above martial glory. And they know that Cesarism means an essentially military régime, and that militarism carries within itself schemes of revenge. It may not be on the instant, but it would not be at any remote distance, should the Prince Imperial be summoned to mount the throne of his father, that his council chambers would be crowded with soldiers ambitious of effacing the stain which the late war with Germany left upon the honour of France. Already taxation is as heavy as can be borne. The land proprietors, the manufacturers, the miners, and the merchants of France, crave a period of quietude and confidence. It is indispensable to the rehabilitation of their financial soundness. But this is not all. Bonapartism implies a menace to Germany. Even present circumstances have excited an uneasy feeling at Berlin. It is difficult to conjecture how the Government of the Northern Confederation of Germany would meet the restoration of Imperialism in France. The calamity at Sedan, like that at Waterloo, may perhaps fade away from the memory of Frenchmen after a lapse of years, and purposes of revenge may wither unripened. But it is not wonderful that French patriotism should recoil with fear from the prospect of a new Napoleonic era. This, however, appears to be now a competing chance with the Republic. Of the latter it may be said that it has given to France an earnest of its peaceful conservatism. It has never descended into the streets. It has never disputed the sovereignty of the Assembly. It has prepaid the war indemnity. It has relieved the soil of France from German occupation. It has maintained a friendly understanding with all its neighbours. It has restored France to a high position in Europe. It has reorganised the army. It has administered justice; and, under difficulties which could have been hardly foreseen, it has resuscitated the spirit of the French people. Reasonable men who love their country can hardly shut their eyes to these facts. The leaders of the Right Centre, convinced that monarchy is impracticable save in the shape of Imperialism, cannot well do otherwise than lean towards the Left Centre. Such, at all events, is the situation brought under view by the vote of Monday last. It was the beginning of a political fusion. Let us hope that it will have a more successful end than that of the family fusion of the Bourbons.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave a dance at Balmoral, on Thursday week, to the tenantry, servants, and gillies on the Royal estates. The festivities were held in a marquee erected in front of the castle. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present a part of the time. Captain G. Harvey, Lieutenant J. Drury, and Lieutenant S. Lang, of the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, were invited to luncheon at the castle on the following day, and were afterwards presented to the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel on Saturday last, returning to the castle in the evening. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's University, arrived at Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated, and in the evening dined with her Majesty, leaving the castle the following day. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has made frequent excursions during the week, having driven to Glen Tanar and to Monaltrie, Upper Crathie, and other places on Deeside. On Sunday afternoon her Majesty, with the Princess, drove to Mioras, and presented Mr. and Mrs. John Brown with portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

During the servants' ball at the castle Dr. Proffit (who was one of the visitors) was summoned to attend a young man (one of the Royal tenants), who had been attacked with paralysis. The Queen, when informed of the case, with her accustomed consideration, requested Dr. Marshall, her Majesty's medical attendant, to accompany Dr. Proffit.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice will return to Windsor Castle at the end of next week.

Her Majesty has appointed Captain Charles Edmund Phipps to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir William Martins, deceased.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, visited the bazaar held in the riding-school at the cavalry barracks, Knightsbridge, in aid of the funds of the Homœopathic Hospital. On Thursday week, in the evening, the Prince of Wales dined with the Benchers of the

Middle Temple. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards present at a ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Lansdowne House. The Prince presided, on the following day, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian were present. His Royal Highness also presided over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Universal Exhibition, at which Count Gleichen was present. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Princess's Theatre. Madame Eugène Devaux played on the pianoforte before the Princess on Saturday, after which the Swedish Ladies' Vocal Quartet sang. The Prince and Princess dined with the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Hon. Mrs. Brand, at their residence, Palace of Westminster. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday at the Temple church. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, left Marlborough House, on Monday, for Armistage Hill, near Ascot. Their Royal Highnesses have visited the races with the usual state. The Princes have been present each day.

Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, accompanied by the younger members of their family, purpose passing six weeks in the Isle of Wight, two or three villas having been taken at Sandown for the accommodation of the Imperial party, who are expected to arrive from Germany early in July. The two eldest sons of their Imperial Highnesses will remain at Potsdam.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have expressed their intention of opening the new Infant Nursery for the Children of Seamen and others, at the London Docks, on Tuesday next. The same evening their Royal and Imperial Highnesses will leave town en route for Jugenheim, near Darmstadt, to join the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Prince Leopold is recovering from his long indisposition during the term at Oxford. His Royal Highness was present at the Oxford Philharmonic Society's concert, on Monday afternoon, in the Sheldonian Theatre, and in the evening witnessed the annual procession of eight-oared racing-boats on the Isis, he being in an invalid-chair in a private garden. On Wednesday the Prince also witnessed the fête of the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons in the gardens of Worcester College from a window overlooking the grounds.

The Duchess de Larochefoucauld-Bisaccia arrived at the French Embassy at Albert-gate on Monday from Paris. The Ambassador has since arrived. His Excellency will only hold office until the appointment of his successor and until he can present his letters of recall.

A marriage is arranged between Earl Grosvenor, eldest son of the Duke of Westminster, and Lady Sibell Lumley, fourth daughter of the Earl of Scarborough; also between Lady Victoria Liddell, youngest daughter of the Earl of Ravensworth, and Captain Edward Rowe Fisher, of Thorncombe, in the county of Surrey.

Entertainments have been given by Count Beust, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis of Headfort, Earl and Countess Sydney, Earl and Countess Stair, the Countess of Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Countess of Newburgh, Viscount and Viscountess Mountgarrett, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Viscount and Lady Halifax, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Edwin Hill-Trevor, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lady Dashwood, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord and Lady Dacre, the Home Secretary and Mrs. Cross, and the Right Hon. Robert and Mrs. Lowe.

A FASHIONABLE CHARITY BAZAAR.

The female sex, from its earliest infancy which affects to careen a doll of wax or wood, is fond of playful make-believe employments. We may not indorse those hard lines of an English satirist:—

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving toyshop of the heart.

All is not mere vanity, but graceful and innocent play. Life would be dull to some of us men, if our women and our little girls were averse to sport and jest. But they are apt, we observe, to decorate and enliven their most serious undertakings with the gay devices of a tasteful fancy. Hence comes their predilection for Ritualism in the public worship of the Church. The fantastic additions, ever changed to fresh shapes of novelty, which double or triple the cost of a lady's dress, are a sign of this disposition. To the modern English gentleman no business is more simple and practical than ordering and wearing his needful clothes. But his wife and daughters will exert all their wonderful ingenuity, and that of the milliner, in contriving those factitious or non-essential features of attire. Well, well! taking them as they are, as they must be, for better and for worse, let us say no more but "Heaven bless them!" and "What should we be without them?"

All their proceedings, we again declare, when they are most zealous in the cause they have wedded, are bedizen in this manner with ornamental fictions. If they would relieve the distressed victims of a war or famine, they do it not by the direct gift of money or money's worth, but rather by the purchase of tickets for a ball or concert, or garden party. Or they get up a raffle, or they sell pretty trifles at a charity bazaar. Here, indeed, as shown in our Illustration, we see how they can "shift the moving toyshop," with that marvellous natural talent for the display of attractions and for the seduction of their customers, which enables them, after all, to rule the world. Such is life; and in this pleasant scene of mimic commerce, where the unprotected male visitor feels his utter helplessness to resist their cajolery, we behold a true picture of human society in every land and age. "Women's rights," forsooth! we should be the last to withhold in any proved case of oppression by the muscular arm of the man. Alas for the male brute's bare back is our prescription for that disorder. But among the unquestioned rights of womanhood is that of tempting, coaxing, toying, and coquetting, for the extortion of gold and silver from the pockets of defenceless men. Go on, dear creatures! and prosper in your charming trade!

The members of the Thames Angling Preservation Society have their annual dinner on Wednesday next, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond—Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., in the chair.

The gold bracelet, studded with brilliants, which was given to the Duchess of Edinburgh by the Royal Albert Yacht Club, was manufactured by Messrs. Hancock and Co., of Bruton-street. It was presented to her Royal Highness on the 6th inst., at Buckingham Palace, by the vice-commander, Captain Conway Gordon, Admiral Sir H. Codrington, and Captain F. Hallows. The Duke is commodore or president of this club.

The Extra Supplement.

DECISIVE CHARGE OF THE LIFE GUARDS AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

We may assume that this picture is familiar to some of our readers, but we do not think it is so well known as its merits deserve. The composition will, however, speak for itself. The most acceptable observations we can offer in connection with the work will, probably, be a few biographical particulars relating to its comparatively little-known painter, Luke Clennell; especially as the artist's short and brilliant career had a peculiarly painful close, to which this very picture may be regarded as accessory. Luke Clennell was born in 1781, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, and was the son of a farmer. He was apprenticed to a grocer, and for a short time was with a tanner; but, when he had reached sixteen years of age, his love of drawing and making caricatures (which led him into scrapes) induced his friends to apprentice him for seven years to Bewick, the wood-engraver. With this famous artist he made rapid progress. He copied on the wood and engraved the designs of his fellow-pupil, R. Johnson, for the tail-pieces of the "Water Birds," and to these he added some beautiful little sea-pieces and shore views of his own design. In 1801 he came to London, married the daughter of Charles Warren, the engraver, and obtained full employment in wood engraving. Among his works of this class are the illustrations of Falconer's "Shipwreck," Rogers's "Poems," from Stothard's designs, which admirably preserve the designer's grace and feeling; and the diploma of the Highland Society from a design by West, P.R.A., for which the Society of Arts gave him their gold medal. Meanwhile he had been practising his pencil in water colours; he made the designs for Sir Walter Scott's "Border Antiquities," and was a contributor to the Water-colour Exhibition. Samples of his skill in this direction are in the national collection. Oil painting then engaged his attention, and he resolved to abandon wood engraving. His pictures were distinguished in the Academy exhibitions from 1812 till 1816. The picture we engrave was the result of Clennell's successful competition for the premium of 150 gs., offered by the directors of the British Institution for the best sketch of the subject. It was afterwards engraved by Bromley. The success of this most energetic and admirable composition led to his being commissioned by the Earl of Bridgewater to commemorate the dinner to the allied Sovereigns at Guildhall. This undertaking caused him great anxiety, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the required sittings and other causes; and when he seemed to be on the point of succeeding his mind suddenly gave way, at the early age of thirty-six. The remainder of our story is most melancholy. Henceforth the painter's life was spent at intervals in a lunatic asylum, or with his friends in the north in a state of harmless imbecility. When his malady was less severe, he amused himself with attempts at drawing and wood engraving, and even poetry and music; for he had a fine voice, and had known Burns and sung his songs. But his reason was never quite restored, and he died in 1840 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged fifty-nine.

Bromley's engraving above mentioned was produced for the benefit of Clennell's family; but the sufferings of his young wife were so great that she also fell a victim to the same fearful malady, and died shortly afterwards. The publication of the engraving, in 1821, was conducted by order of a committee of benevolent gentlemen, Mr. Samuel Rogers the treasurer, and Mr. J. Britton, F.S.A., the hon. secretary. Messrs. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall, allow us to copy the engraving.

THE HORSE SHOW.

The eleventh annual horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was held on six days last week, including the previous Saturday. The leaping feats of the last two days, the Thursday and Friday, attracted a large number of spectators. Our Illustrations are of two prize-winners among the animals exhibited. The judges of the different classes were the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Shannon, Sir G. Wombwell, Bart., Colonel Luttrell, Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P., and Colonel Ashley Maude, M.P. These gentlemen had to decide upon the merits of weight-carrying and other hunters, riding-horses, cover hacks and roadsters, park hacks and ladies' horses, harness horses, park cobs, ponies, stallions (roadsters or trotters), and to determine the best tandem and the best four-in-hand, besides selecting the best of Arab, foreign, or colonial horses. The Prince of Wales gained the first prize of £20 in Class X., that of high-stepping cobs for the saddle, with his clever cob, "Bob," which figures in our first Engraving. Mr. W. Armstrong, of Fairfield, Kendal, showed the best hunter in the exhibition—namely, "Cashier"—which thereby won the first prize of £50 in Class III., four-year-old hunters, with the Agricultural Hall cup for the best of all hunters. This horse is the subject of our second Illustration.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week, in Trinity College Park at Dublin, the students of that famous Irish University showed their powers of muscular limb and deep-breathing chest in the exercises of running, leaping, and throwing, to the admiration of much company. The pleasant summer weather allowed many ladies to be among the spectators, who numbered from ten to fifteen thousand. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, with Lady Georgiana Hamilton, was present on the second day. Several military bands enlivened the proceedings with music. One of the foot-races is the scene represented in our Illustration.

The forty-second annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be opened at Norwich on Tuesday, Aug. 11, with an address from the president, Mr. E. Copeman, M.D.

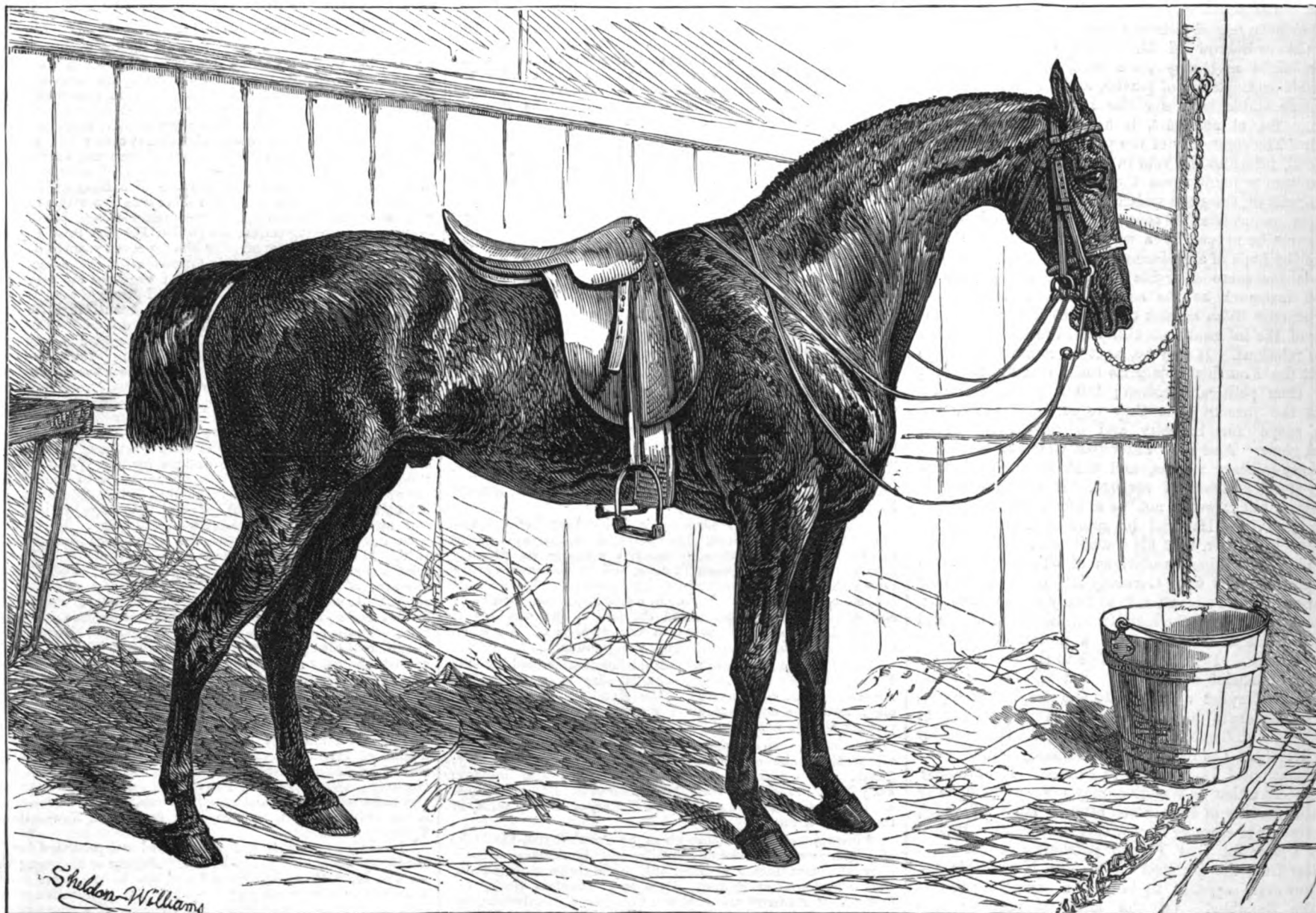
The annual exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society has been held at Norwich this week. The Prince of Wales, the Mayor of Exeter, and Mr. Colman, M.P., were among the principal prize-takers in the stock classes.

On Wednesday the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain, laid the foundation-stone of the new corporate buildings, which are about to be erected on a commanding site adjoining the Townhall. The architect is Mr. Thomason, of Birmingham.

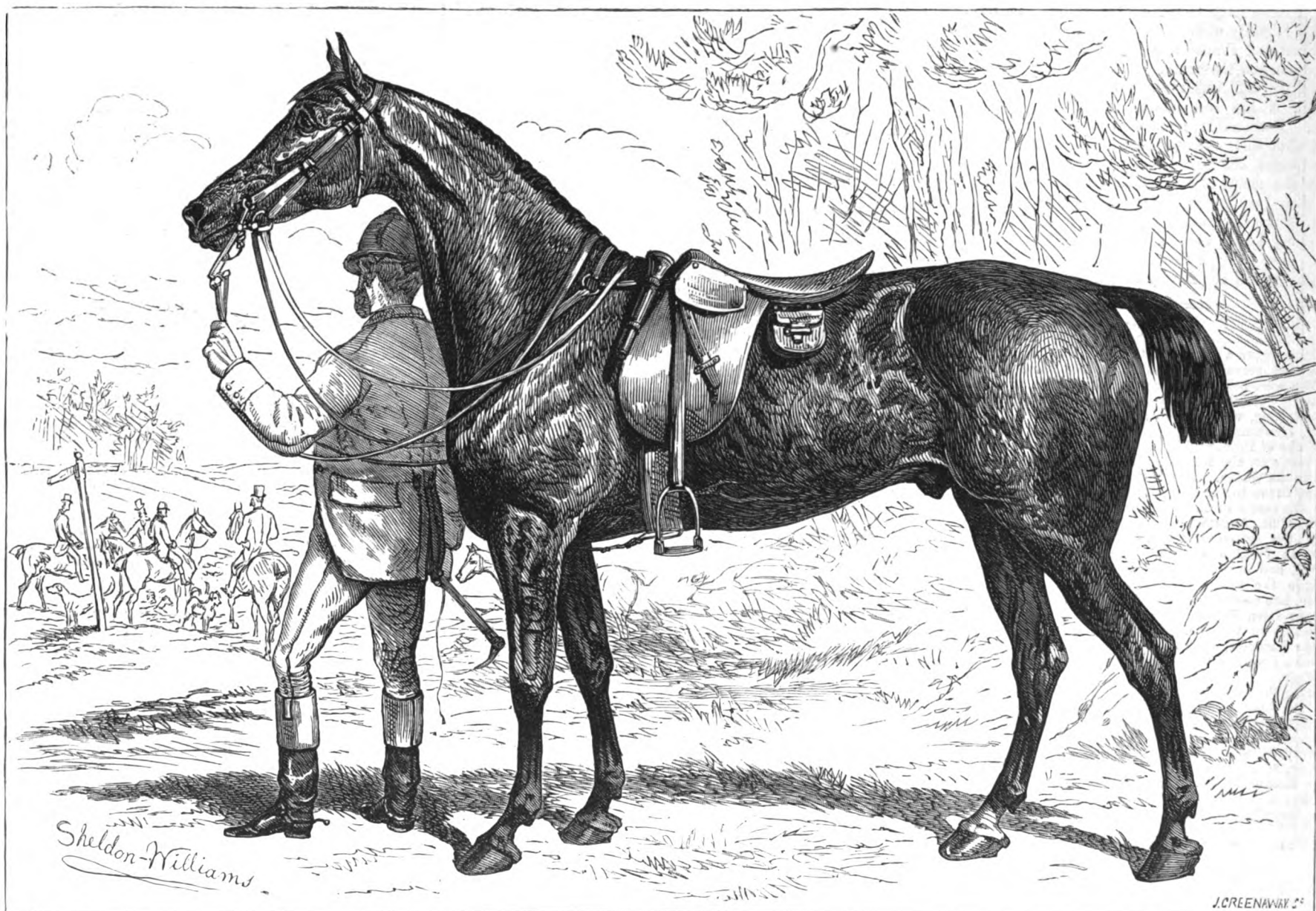
The annual conference of the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Baptist Churches was opened on Wednesday at Liverpool by an inaugural address from the Moderator. The statistics of the association show a net increase of 811 members during the past year.

Woodcote Hall, situated about three miles from Newport, Salop, the residence of Mr. Charles Cecil Cotes, M.P. for Shrewsbury, took fire on the morning of yesterday week. The dining-room, library, and other apartments were destroyed. A large portion of the pictures and furniture was saved.

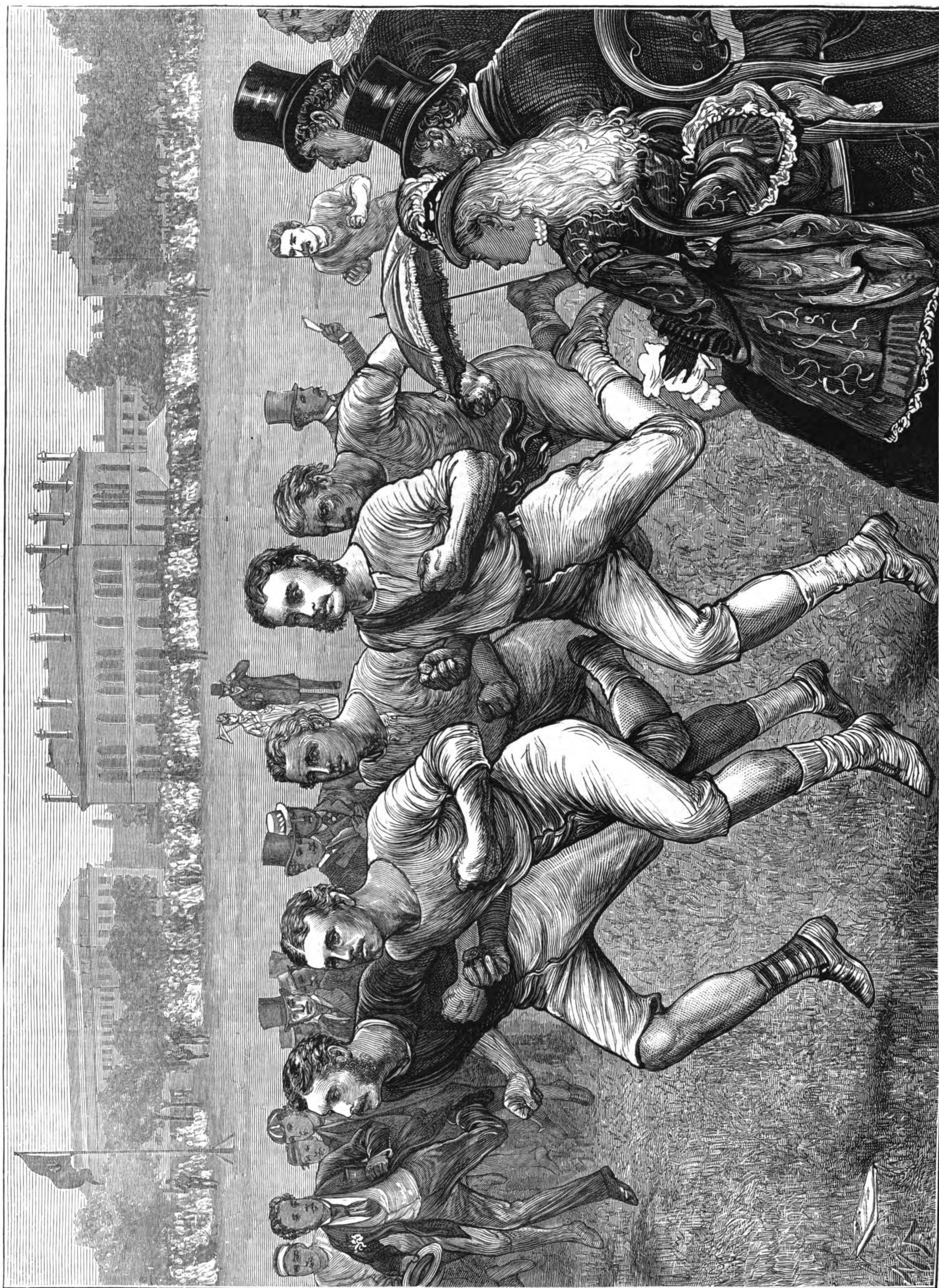
THE HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PARK COB, "BOB."



MR. W. ARMSTRONG'S HUNTER, "CASHIER."



DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS IN COLLEGE PARK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.
FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 18.

The impotence of the present National Assembly to establish either Monarchy, Empire, or Republic, and the necessity of its speedy dissolution, become more evident every day. On Monday the urgency of definitively constituting the régime under which we have been nominally living during the past four years was debated and put to the vote, and a meagre majority of four in favour of the Republican proposition proves the utter impotence for constituent purposes of the present legislative body. The discussion in question was raised by the Left Centre, which had charged M. Casimir Périer with presenting a project calling upon the Committee of Thirty to take as basis of its labours the first article of the Constitutional law definitively proclaiming the Republic, presented by M. Thiers shortly before his overthrow, and the law of November, 1873, conferring the presidency upon Marshal MacMahon for seven years. M. Périer explained the motives which had led the Left Centre to bring forward this project in a short but energetic speech, in which he successively alluded to the sufferings of all classes of the community. It is necessary, he said, to put an end to the present uncertainty, to effect which a Conservative Republic must be organised; and he concluded by calling upon the Assembly to vote the urgency of his proposition.

M. Lambert de Sainte-Croix, who succeeded him at the tribune, came forward with a bill organising Marshal MacMahon's powers, and expressly specifying that, at the close of the Septennat, the present Republican Constitution might be revised or altogether done away with—a proposal which found a warm supporter in General Changarnier, who urged upon his colleagues the necessity of adopting it. A short address from M. Laboulaye, who energetically seconded M. Périer's motion, followed; and then M. de Kerdrel submitted to the Assembly a third proposition virtually stipulating the maintenance of the statu quo. M. Raoul Duval, who has always passed for a Bonapartist in disguise, profited by the occasion to reveal his true colours, and advocated a plebiscite, amid the plaudits of the Imperialist portion. The startling event of the day, however, was the appearance of the Duc de Larocheffoucauld-Bisaccia, French Ambassador in London, at the tribune with a motion restoring the Monarchy in the person of the Count de Chambord, and conferring the absolute functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom upon Marshal MacMahon. The reading of this proposition was greeted with derisive murmurs by the Left, and with loud applause by the few members belonging to the extreme Royalist fraction. The Chamber eventually divided, and the urgency of M. Casimir Périer's motion was voted by 345 ayes against 341 noes. The proposition of M. de Sainte-Croix was next referred to the Committee of Thirty, but that of the Duc de Larocheffoucauld failed to secure the necessary number of votes to attain that result. M. de Kerdrel temporarily withdrew his proposition in favour of maintaining the statu quo, understood to have been brought forward at Marshal MacMahon's private instigation, and the Assembly separated, profoundly impressed by the importance of the vote on M. Casimir Périer's motion; for, although the majority proved extremely meagre, the result is, nevertheless, highly significant. A month ago M. Périer's proposal would have failed to obtain the same number of votes in its favour. But the recent Bonapartist agitation—notably the election of M. de Bourgoing in the Nièvre and the scandalous circular concerning it which was lately submitted to the Assembly, together with certain disgraceful disturbances of which the St. Lazare railway station has been the scene—appear to have influenced many deputies. At Tuesday's sitting four members, including General de Cussy, Vice-President of the Council, came forward to say that they had or that they intended to have voted against the Casimir Périer proposal; but although the Marquis de Francioli made a frantic attempt to induce President Buffet to reverse Monday's decision, the latter showed himself impartial for once and declined to take any such unconstitutional step.

The consideration of M. Casimir Périer's bill providing for the organisation of the French Republic was begun by the Committee of Thirty yesterday. The Committee unanimously acknowledged the necessity of making its report to the Assembly as speedily as possible, as the measure had been voted urgent.

The disturbances at the St. Lazare railway station which agitated Paris for several days and necessitated the presence of the military were entirely due to the Bonapartists, who sought to revenge themselves for the epithet with which M. Gambetta recently branded them by acts of personal violence. The manifestations began with shakings of fists and shouts of "A bas Gambetta!" and as the sergents-de-ville took the side of the Bonapartist agitators, and dragged Republican deputies quietly passing through the station en route for the Assembly before a commissary of police, personal violence was at last had recourse to. On Thursday evening an individual called the Comte de Sainte-Croix, who had already undergone several years' hard labour for having, when a common soldier, stabbed his corporal in the stomach with a bayonet, struck the ex-dictator in the face with his fist, and was about to repeat the assault with his stick when a deputy, M. Ordinaire, warded off the blow with his hand, several of the fingers of which were severely cut. The Count was arrested, and brought, on Saturday, before the tribunal of correctional police, when, his criminal antecedents having been proved by the public prosecutor, he was summarily sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 200*fr.* fine. In consequence of these disgraceful scenes, the Government—which, through M. de Fourton, the Minister of the Interior, formally defended the culpable negligence and undisguised partisanship of the police—was interpellated by the Republican party in the Assembly; but, terrified at the prospect of a new Ministerial crisis, the Right, although opposed to the Bonapartist agitation, refused to vote against the Cabinet, so that the order of the day was carried by 377 votes to 326.

The attendance at Longchamps last Sunday to witness the running for the Grand Prix de Paris was, perhaps, more numerous than it has ever been since the race was originally established; but, although Marshal MacMahon and Madame de Maréchal, with the Burman Ambassadors and a crowd of state functionaries, occupied the ex-Imperial tribune; although the *grand monde* was *au complet* in the Encinte du Pésage, it was generally admitted that the gathering was far from as brilliant as it formerly used to be. The weather, being remarkably windy and far from warm, possibly induced many *élégantes* to postpone the inauguration of their toilettes d'été until a more propitious occasion; added to which the unusually numerous attendance of the bourgeoisie and the lower classes gave more of a popular character to the gathering than it has yet enjoyed, and necessarily divested it of much of its former exclusive elegance. On the return home up the Avenue de l'Impératrice the proportion of cabs and omnibuses to private carriages was certainly three to one. The race was easily won by Mr. Marshall's colt Trent, who defeated the French favourite

Saltarelle—the recent winner of the Chantilly Derby—by a good length.

SPAIN.

It is announced from Madrid that, the bad weather having ceased, the army has resumed its movements; but the only military news is to the effect that Marshal Concha is concentrating his forces at Tafalla. A Pampeluna telegram announces that General Echague had arrived there with 6000 men. He is understood to be operating on the left flank of the Carlists. The defeat of the Carlists under Don Alfonso, at Alcora, near Castellon, in the province of Valencia, is confirmed. The son of Don Henry de Bourbon was killed at the head of the Carlist Zouaves.

By official decree the Council of Public Instruction, abolished by the last Government at Madrid, has been re-established.

ITALY.

In the Senate a Government bill authorising an extensive scheme of harbour improvements was reported against by a committee, who recommended its postponement till the new financial measures had been introduced. The Senate, however, proceeded with its consideration, and adopted the main section of it relative to deepening the harbours at Genoa, Leghorn, and Venice. A Royal decree proroguing the Parliament was promulgated on Tuesday.

The Pope held a Consistory on Monday for opening and shutting the mouths of the cardinals and appointing several bishops. His Holiness blessed a gorgeous banner presented by the College of Georgetown, in America, to "Our Lady of Lourdes." The banner was sent to Rome for that purpose, and was submitted to the Pope by two students of the College of Georgetown, accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Semmes, a relative of the commander of the Alabama. The Pope is said to have appeared in excellent health on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth anniversary of his election, and to have taken an active part in celebrating the day. In receiving a deputation of artists he made a long speech, urging them to persevere in their devotion to the Church and the Holy See. Among the other deputations which went to the Vatican to congratulate the venerable Pontiff were the College of Cardinals, the Noble Guards, and ex-officers of the Papal army.

Great attention has been bestowed on the American pilgrims in Rome. A public reception was given to them yesterday (Friday) week by the Catholic Association. Cardinal Borromeo and Prince Lancelotti delivered speeches in Italian, welcoming them to Rome and commending them for their zeal. They were enrolled honorary members of the chief Roman branch of the association. On Sunday, after mass and a sermon by Cardinal Franchi, amidst the ruins of the catacombs, they were invited to lunch by Mgr. de Mérode. It is said that the sum presented by them to the Pope amounts to £20,000, besides a small box containing nuggets from mines in America. The pilgrims take home with them from Rome an immense number of photographs of the Pope. They informed Cardinal Borromeo of their intention to organise periodical pilgrimages among their Catholic countrymen.

A "Catholic Congress" assembled at Venice, yesterday week, under the honorary presidency of the Patriarch of Venice. The Duke de Salviati was elected actual president by acclamation. At its Sunday sitting telegrams announcing support were read from the Duke of Norfolk, M. Louis Veuillot, and Baron Lohé. The congress held its last sitting on Tuesday, when it discussed the question of the press.

There was a hurricane at Milan on Saturday last, by which thirty persons were injured.

HOLLAND.

While admitting the necessity of improvement, the Finance Minister has stated, in presenting his Budget to the Second Chamber at the Hague, that he is not at present prepared to abolish the sugar duty.

A financial report presented to the Chamber intimates that the deficit for the current year will reach three millions and a half florins. The East Indian Budget shows that up to the present time the Acheen expedition has cost thirteen million florins.

A telegraphic despatch from Acheen, supposed to be of the 10th inst., reports another determined attack on the Dutch positions. It is said to have been repulsed with loss; but the Acheenese are admitted to have fought hard. The health of the Dutch troops is bad.

GERMANY.

The German State Council has voted the extension to all Germany of the new Prussian law for the civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages. On the ground of its being inharmonious with the legislation of the different German States, the Civil Marriage Bill has been rejected by the Council; and Prince Bismarck has been invited to prepare a new measure for the whole Empire. The Council has rejected the proposal of Saxony for establishing in Germany the trial of a certain class of criminal cases by municipal councillors in place of trial by jury.

Herr von der Heydt, formerly Prussian Finance Minister, died at Berlin on Saturday.

About 500 of the principal citizens of Berlin have held a meeting for the purpose of forming a national Liberal association for the capital, where for ten years past at elections for the Diet and city the Progressist party have held possession of the ground unopposed by any national Liberal organisation. Deputy Laaskar, the National Liberal leader, spoke in favour of forming "one great and comprehensive Liberal party."

An international agricultural exhibition has been held at Bremen, at which English stock breeders have achieved fair success. Mr. Farthing, of Stowey Court, carried off two first prizes. Three Hull exhibitors obtained respectively first, second, and third prizes.

RUSSIA.

It is announced from Ems that the Emperors of Russia and Germany have had a cordial meeting.

A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg says:—A serious rebellion is going on in Kokand. The Mukhtir has been poisoned and sixteen high officials beheaded.

There was a great fire in Moscow on the 4th inst., amongst a block of wooden houses, when fifty-seven residences in three streets were destroyed, the damage being estimated at 500,000 roubles. No lives were lost, but several firemen were injured.

M. Von Buetzow, the newly-appointed Russian Minister to China, was received by the Emperor at Peking on May 20.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Baron Kuhn, the Austrian War Minister, has been allowed to exchange his portfolio for the commandant-generalship of Graz. His successor is expected to be Baron von Koller.

The meeting of the international sanitary congress at Vienna has been postponed to July 1. Our Government has appointed Dr. Edward Seaton, assistant medical officer of the Local Government Board, and Dr. Dickson, physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople, to represent the interests of this country in the conference.

DENMARK.

In consequence of the resignation of the Minister of Finance, his colleagues, on Saturday last, announced their intention of

also quitting the Ministry; and the King has sent for M. Estrup, a former Minister, to form a new Cabinet.

AMERICA.

The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the currency bill, and has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bancroft Davis as American Minister at Berlin.

President Grant having intimated that he would not sign the finance bill now before the United States Senate, the House of Representatives has thrown out the bill resulting from the conference of the Committees of the two Houses and ordered a new Committee to be appointed.

A convention of all the cotton exchanges in America has organised a national exchange, with a uniform system of cotton classification. Cotton prospects in the States compare unfavourably with 1873.

INDIA.

In the weekly telegram from the Viceroy of India respecting the famine, it is stated that the reports as to the progress of the coming crops is excellent. Except in a few districts of North Behar, there is no lack of seed-grain. No deaths from starvation are reported. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Monday that Sir R. Temple has left Monghyr for the Rajeshaye districts. The despatch adds:—"11,200 tons more rice have been ordered for Eastern Tirhoot. The rainfall is copious there. Agricultural operations are proceeding, but only a small harvest is expected in Tirhoot till December. Indigo is largely re-sown. In another telegram he reports that the rain has compelled the closing of the relief works in the North-West Provinces, and the poor-houses have been opened in Butees and Goruckpore." A Renter telegram from Calcutta on Wednesday morning states that 1,700,000 persons are now employed on the relief works, and 300,000 are receiving charitable relief. Agricultural prospects are materially improving in consequence of ample rains.

Cholera still continues to be fatally prevalent in parts. A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* announces that Mr. Forsyth left Yarkund on May 18, and he is expected at Leh on Saturday. A uniform gauge has been sanctioned for the Indus Valley Railway. The Lahore line is being completed to Rawul Pindé on the narrow gauge, but may be broad hereafter. Works have been sanctioned for thirty miles of the Rangoon to Promé Railway.

Her Majesty's ship Challenger has (a Reuter telegram states) sailed from Auckland.

A Parliamentary return issued on Wednesday shows that the quantity of sugar imported last year was 11,369,512 cwt.

The Queen has given directions for the appointment of Henry Connor, Esq., LL.B., to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Natal.

At Buenos Ayres President Sarmienti has opened the Congress with a most flattering review of the industrial condition of the country.

A special commission of engineers has been appointed by the French Minister of Public Works to report on the scheme for a submarine tunnel between France and England.

Legal proceedings have been commenced in the French courts against Prince Metternich and Count Montebello in respect of the recent duel between them.

A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, of Monday's date, says that New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand have ratified the arrangements for a duplicate cable via Normanton.

Mlle. Belval, the young French soprano, who so much distinguished herself last season at the Italian Opera House in Paris, under the management of Mr. Strakosch, has made her début at the French Opera in "Les Huguenots," and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

A French detachment in Algeria has had an engagement with some Moorish insurgents who have committed depredations in the south of the colony. The Moors were routed with considerable loss, and it is hoped that the Sahara district will henceforth be safe from their raids.

Among last week's concerts was that of the estimable professor Mr. Charles Gardner, whose own pianoforte performances were prominent features in the programme.

The first yearling sale of the season took place, last Saturday, at the Royal Paddocks, Hampton Court, and realised 3425 guineas.

An amateur performance, under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh, is to be given at the Olympic this (Saturday) morning, for the benefit of the Chichester training-ship, the play chosen being "The Hunchback."

With about eighty delegates present, the fortieth annual conference of the British Temperance League was begun at the Temperance Hall at Leicester on Tuesday morning. Mr. J. Barlow, J.P., of Bolton, was re-elected president.

Dean and Lady Stanley, on Saturday last, conducted between sixty and seventy members of the South London Working Men's Institute over Westminster Abbey, in two companies. Tea was provided in the Deanery yard.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has, since her visit with the Duke of Edinburgh to St. Thomas's Hospital, sent a large assortment of toys and books for the children in the Victoria and other wards of the hospital. Their distribution by Lady Mary Butler on behalf of her Royal Highness gave great pleasure not only to the little patients, but to all who have charge of them.

The election for Durham city resulted as follows:—Mr. Herschell (L), 930; Sir Arthur Monck (L), 918; Major Duncan (C), 752; Mr. Barrington (C), 742. At the Wigton Burghs there were 525 for Mr. Mark Stewart (C) and 516 for Mr. Augustus Smith (L). At the general election Mr. Stewart polled 522, and Mr. Young 520. On a scrutiny, however, Mr. Young was declared to be in a majority of one; but by his subsequent elevation to the Scottish Bench a vacancy was created.

At a meeting of the Brighton Town Council, held on Wednesday, the Mayor intimated that Mr. John Bates had bequeathed £12,000, free of legacy duty, to the Mayor and Corporation, with a view to the interest thereon being distributed, on Dec. 21 or 22 in every year, among the poor people of the town who may be over fifty years of age. It was also reported that Mr. Brittan Bailey, of Brighton, after ordering the payment of certain specific legacies, had left the residue of his real and personal estate to various charitable institutions there, including the County Hospital, the Brighton and Hove Dispensary, the Lying-in Institution, the Children's Hospital, and other institutions. The money is to be divided in such proportions as the Mayor and Vicar and certain other persons named shall determine.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bleasdel, Wm., to be Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada.
 Burke, J. W., Rector of St. Thomas's, Belleville.
 Crossman, C. D., Fellow and Chaplain of Worcester College, Oxford.
 Cumming, Arthur Henry, Vicar of Whorlton.
 Day, George, Vicar of Willerby.
 Giraud, J., Rector of St. Saviour's, Guernsey.
 Henn, John, Rector of St. John's, Manchester.
 Holme, Henry Redmayne, Curate of Lythe.
 Kearney, R. J., Vicar of Swadcliffe, Kent.
 Lauder, John S., Rector of Christ Church, Ottawa: Archdeacon of Ottawa.
 Mulock, J. A., Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada.
 Parnell, T. A., Rector of Barrielfield: Archdeacon of Kingston.
 Penny, A., Vicar of Hednesford, Staffordshire.
 Preston, James A., Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada.
 Sadgrove, Frederick Edmund, Vicar of Norton.
 Scott, W., Vicar of Freckleton, Lancashire.
 Tate, F. R., Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada.
 Wickham, Frederick Peers, Rector of Wootton, Oxfordshire.

On Wednesday the foundation-stone of a new chancel to All Saints' Church, Portsmouth, was laid, with Masonic rites.

At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a banquet to the Archbishops and Bishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied to the principal toast.

On Tuesday week the beautiful new structure which replaces the ancient Norman church of St. Clement, Worlabye, near Brigg, was opened by the Bishop of Lincoln, who preached on the occasion. It has cost £5000.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Chamber, and continued their second revision of the version of St. Matthew to the end of the nineteenth chapter. Eighteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair.

More than ordinary interest was shown, yesterday week, in the service which is held under the dome of St. Paul's, in connection with the 173rd anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the occasion being the farewell of the Bishop of Madagascar and his ten missionary associates.

St. James's Hall was filled, on Tuesday night, with the friends of the English Church Union, who had been summoned for the purpose of opposing the Public Worship Regulation Bill. The resolutions were all carried unanimously. The principal speakers were Dr. Pusey and Canon Liddon.

Mr. Mackonochie, on Wednesday, put in a personal appearance to the citation issued against him on letters of request from the Bishop of London. He asked to have his reasons filed, but the Dean of Arches thought it would be contrary to all precedent. Eventually he was allowed eight days to appear.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of the subscribers to the Wilberforce Memorial, held in Willis's Rooms. A report was read describing the action of the committee appointed to decide on the form of memorial to be adopted. They had agreed that a house, to be called after Bishop Wilberforce, should be leased, and that a body of missionary clergy should be therein maintained, especially for the South London portion of the diocese of Winchester. The contributions already received and promised amounted to £10,974, and the annual subscriptions to £174. On the motion of the Bishop of Winchester, seconded by the Bishop of Peterborough, and supported by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., the report of the committee was adopted.

The parish church of Great Horwood, Bucks, was opened on the 10th inst., after a thorough restoration by Sir Gilbert Scott. The more striking features of the building are a beautiful east window, with its fine flowing tracery; a sedilia, with stone canopies, and an oak rood-screen. The sedilia have been reproduced by Sir Gilbert from some slight remains sufficient to indicate to him what they were; and the screen, which partially remained, has been completed in its original form. We learn from the *Guardian* that amongst the special gifts which have been received are a handsome oak lectern, the offering of the clergy of the rural deanery; the chalice, the gift of Lady Adams; and a beautifully-worked altar-cover, the gift of the Rev. C. C. Adams. The cost of the restoration has been £4900, and towards this the warden and scholars of New College, Oxford, the lords of the manor, and patrons of the living have contributed £500; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., £100; and the late Mrs. Coker Adams, £300. But, though largely aided by members of his own family and by the parishioners generally, most of the cost is paid by the Rev. S. T. Adams.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting (the last but one for the present session), on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall.—H. Gerard Hoare, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Biggleswade, Beds; Camberwell, St. Philip, Surrey; Great Malvern, Christ Church; Middlesborough, All Saints; Stoke Newington, All Saints; Middlessex; and Thornes Lane, near Wakefield, York. Rebuilding the church at East Teignmouth, Devon; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bromley-by-Bow, Middlessex; St. Burian, near Penzance; St. Goran, near St. Austell, Cornwall; Kimbolton, near Leominster; March St. Windreda, Cambridge; Meavy, Devon; Merton, Devon; Outwood, near Redhill, Surrey; Owlpen, near Dursley, Gloucester; Great Plumstead, near Norwich; Earl Stonham, Suffolk; Stetham, near, Ely; and Whitechapel, St. Mark's, Middlessex. Grants were also made from the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Bucton, in the parish of Bucknell, Salop; Cocker Brook, in the parish of Oswaldtwistle, Lancaster; Newton, in the parish of Field Broughton, Lancaster; and Northumberland Heath, in the parish of Erith, Kent. The society has accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for Marston church, Great Badworth, Cheshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Encenia, or commemoration of founders and benefactors to the University, was held, on Wednesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, when the degree of D.C.L. honoris causa was conferred upon the following persons:—The Right Hon. Sir George Mellish, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal; Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolsley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B., Clerk of the House of Commons; and Victor Carus, Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in the University of Leipzig. The undergraduates in the gallery were rather more noisy than usual. In the evening the annual ball was held at the Corn Exchange, and there was a concert at Magdalen.

The Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship has been awarded to J. A. Paterson, scholar of Pembroke; F. H. Woods, B.A., scholar of Jesus, being honourably mentioned.

The Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship has been awarded to the Rev. G. H. William, B.A., Jesus College.

The Rev. C. D. Crossman, M.A., scholar of Worcester, has

been elected to the vacant fellowship on the foundation of Sir Thomas Cookes in that college.

The examiners for the Craven Scholarships (1874) have awarded them as follow:—Mr. H. H. Asquith, scholar of Balliol, and Mr. H. Broadbent, scholar of Exeter, equal.

CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge Commencement was celebrated, on Tuesday, with more display than usual. The proceedings are generally of a merely formal character; but this year, as the Cavendish Laboratory was opened, the donor being the Chancellor of the University, his Grace paid a visit to Cambridge to receive the thanks of the senate for his munificent gift, and the occasion was made the opportunity for conferring honorary degrees upon the following distinguished persons:—The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, M.P., Sir Charles Lyell, Sir James Paget, Sir Garnet Wolsley, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. Salmon, Dr. Stokes, Mr. E. A. Freeman, M. Leverrier, Professor Greenwood, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Lessell, and Mr. James Russell Lowell. The Lord Chief Justice and Sir Garnet Wolsley had an enthusiastic reception. The prize poems were afterwards recited, and in the evening the Master and Fellows of Trinity College entertained a large company at dinner in the college hall.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Orpen, B.A., late scholar of Christ's, has been elected a Fellow of Pembroke.

At a meeting of the Master and Senior Fellows of St. John's, Professor Miller was elected to a foundation fellowship; and Dean Merivale, Professor Adams, and Mr. Todhunter were elected honorary Fellows of the society.

Mr. George Henry Stuart, B.A., who was bracketed fifth wrangler in the mathematical tripos, 1874, and was awarded the second Smith's prize, has been elected a Fellow of Emmanuel. The following have been elected scholars and exhibitioners of Emmanuel:—Foundation Scholars—B. Wilson, £70; D. E. Higgins, £30. Thorpe Exhibitioners—Stevenson, Flather, Bishop. Johnson Exhibitioner—Colles. Exhibitions were also adjudged to Thurstan, Coutts, Clayton, Higgins, and Chamberlain.

At Downing, Hooton, Stevens, and Munro have been elected foundation scholars. Gratuities of £20 have been awarded to Crosby and Kenny. Prizes for mathematics were awarded to Hurry, Crosby, Hooton, Norman, and Rentoul. For classics, to Peach and Stevens; to Kenny and Munro for law; and to Biss for natural sciences.

At Christ's the following undergraduates have been elected to scholarships:—Third year: Chase, Wilson, Griffiths, £100 each; Macmillan, £60; Mathwin, £50. Second year: Howson, £100; Bather, £30. First year: Dixon, £80; Greaves, Smith, Sharkey, £70 each; Vipan, £50; Grant, Catty, Walker, £30.

At Clare, scholarships have been awarded as follow:—Fulford and Lilly, £60 each; Atkinson, £50; Sutcliffe, Williams, and Mills, £40 each; Rogers, £32. An additional scholarship of £40, tenable for two years, is awarded to Mellison, and scholarships of £20, tenable for the same period, have been adjudged to Pitt, Willis, and Fraser. Prizes of £10 each are given to Arblaster, Kelly, Inchbald, and Fulford.

The Whewell Scholarships for international law have been adjudged as follow:—First scholar, J. E. C. Munro, Downing; second scholar, C. J. Cooper, B.A., St. John's.

At King's the prize for Greek iambics has been awarded to Lilley; to Weldon, Borton, and Douton for divinity; to Molesworth, Blakeley, and Stearn for mathematics; and the Richard's prize to Molesworth.

At Queen's mathematical prizes have been adjudged to Stottard and Walters; for classics to Benè and Duffield. The Pennywhite Exhibition has been awarded to Blackmore.

At St. John's foundation scholarships have been awarded to Clough, Hildyard, Langley, Milne, Nock, Raynor, G. S. Staffurth, and Wellcott, of the third year; Hargreaves, Hunt, M'Farland, Morgan, Raynor, G. H. Simpkinson, Talbot, H. Wace, and J. T. Ward, of the second year. Proper sizarships to Ambridge, Coggin, Easton, Horner, Treadgold, and Trustram, of the second year; and to Heath, M'Alister, and T. S. Tait, of the first year. Sir John Herschel's prize for astronomy has been awarded to Lamplough. A large number of exhibitions have also been adjudged to undergraduates.

The Cambridge University higher examinations began on Monday at Birmingham, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Norwich, Plymouth, and Rugby. The candidates are more numerous than in former years.

The senate of the University of Dublin met last Saturday to consider finally the draught of the Queen's letter regulating the constitution of the future governing body. It was approved of with a few amendments, the only important one being in the clause referring to the election of members of the senate to the council, which as now settled provides that they are elected by the votes of those members of the senate who had not voted at the last election of any existing members of the council either as fellows or professors.

At Durham the University classical scholarship has been gained by W. Hooper, Hatfield Hall—Proxime accesserunt, H. C. R. Marston, Hatfield Hall; W. Milburne, University College. University mathematical scholarship, W. H. Macaulay, University College.

A public meeting was held at Bristol, on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Mayor, to take steps for the establishment of a college of science and literature for Bristol and the West of England. Among the speakers were the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Jowett (Master of Balliol College, Oxford), Professor Williamson (President of the British Association), Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and others. Last year the faculty of the Bristol Medical School were proposing to establish themselves in new buildings, when they were met by the suggestion that the opportunity should, if possible, be used for the foundation of a technical college of science, of which the medical school might form one department. Negotiations were accordingly begun with the council of the Bristol Museum and Library, with the view of establishing such a college in connection with their institution. At this stage of the proceedings a communication was received from the Master of Balliol informing the committee that his own college, and probably at least one other, would be likely to co-operate in such a work. This led to further negotiations, which ended in a definite offer of co-operation from Balliol and New Colleges. The co-operation of these colleges takes the shape of a promise to assist in the establishment and support of the proposed college by means of a yearly contribution of £300 each for a period of not less than five years, provided that so long as they continue their assistance they shall be represented on the governing body. 2. That the instruction given be literary as well as scientific. 3. That the requirements of adult education be scientifically considered. 4. That the instruction (other than that of the medical classes) be open to women, so far as can be arranged. 5. That lectures on general subjects be provided. To these conditions the committee who had taken charge of the movement readily assented. Resolutions approving of the object of the scheme were unanimously adopted, and liberal offers towards an endowment fund were announced.

The Rev. Dr. Collis, Warden of Trinity College School, Stratford-on-Avon, has appointed Ernest Fynes Olinston, M.A., late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, as successor, in September next, to Mr. Gepp, who resigns. Dr. Collis has also appointed the Rev. Theophilus A. Rawson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to an assistant mastership in Trinity College School.

The last speech-day of Merchant Taylors' School took place, on Thursday week, in the old school previous to its migration to its new buildings at Charterhouse. Among those present were the Bishops of Ely, Capetown, and Nottingham, and Lord Hatherley. The chief of the prizes were two scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, to G. Cave and G. H. Wells; the Stuart's Exhibition to Oxford, J. L. Cave.

Speech-day at Harrow is fixed for July 2, when the first stone of the new speech-room will be laid by the Duke of Abercorn.

The Dean of Westminster is announced to preside, next Thursday, at the distribution of prizes and the annual dinner at Cheshunt College, one of the principal institutions for the training of Nonconformist ministers.

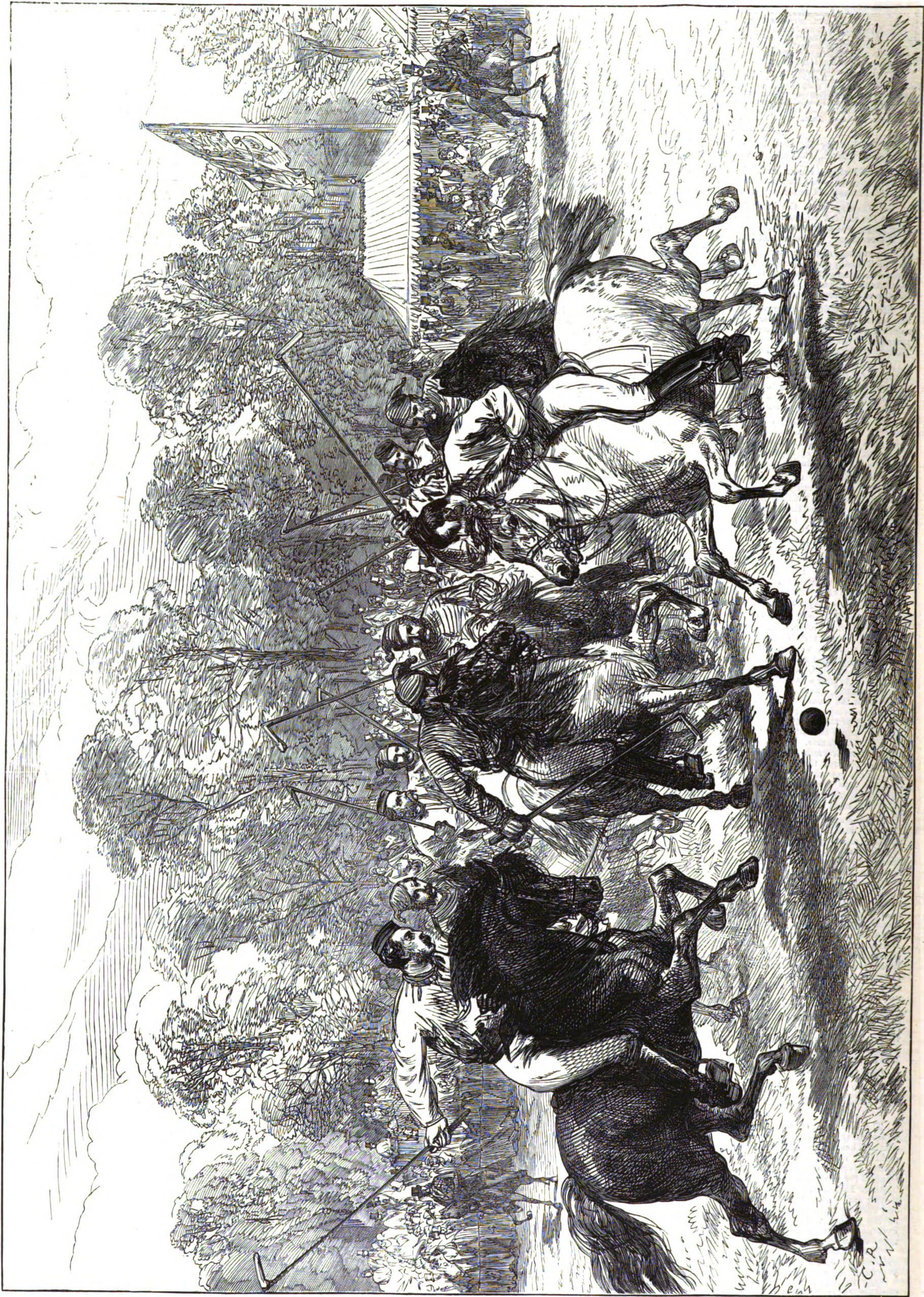
POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

This newly-imported Oriental pastime, which may be called "hockey on horseback," was described and illustrated some years ago, as played at Lahore, in North-Western India. Its earliest performers in this country were some officers of the Royal Artillery and of a regiment from India on Woolwich-common. The 9th Lancers have taken the lead in an exercise that agrees so well with the skilful horsemanship, and handling of a shaft with adroit precision, required by their mode of action in the field. The Guards have also patronised this lively game; and on Saturday, the 6th inst., at the opening of the new polo-ground of the Hurlingham Club, in the presence of the Royal Princes and Princesses, Life Guards were matched against Horse Guards. The suburban but rural mansion and estate of Hurlingham, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames at Fulham, belongs to a club of noblemen and gentlemen, who meet there almost daily for pigeon-shooting. But its gardens, lawns, paddocks, and groves are suitable for other uses of social recreation; and the polo-ground, 300 yards to 400 yards long and broad, affords a desirable addition to these opportunities of active enjoyment. The company assembled on the opening day was very numerous, including many persons of high rank and fashion. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh arrived in one carriage, followed by the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Teck in a second. Unfortunately, rain commenced in earnest before the beginning of the game. The match was between the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The Blues scored an easy victory by five goals, notwithstanding that their ponies were much smaller than those ridden by the 1st Life Guards. The sides were:—Horse Guards: the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Kilmarnock, the Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, and Mr. R. F. Gascoigne; 1st Life Guards: Captain the Hon. R. Talbot, Captain Fellowes, Captain E. M. Dansey, Captain Needham, and Mr. J. G. Dunbar. The umpires (whose office was a sinecure) were:—For the 1st Life Guards, Sir Bache Cunard; and for the Blues, Mr. P. Greene. The first and fourth goals were made by the Marquis of Worcester, the second by the Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, and the fifth by the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam; all the winning side playing well, although Lord Kilmarnock missed some easy shots. But he made some big hits, which on more than one occasion led to a goal being scored. On the losing side, Captain Dansey tried hard to avert defeat, and once almost succeeded in obtaining a goal.

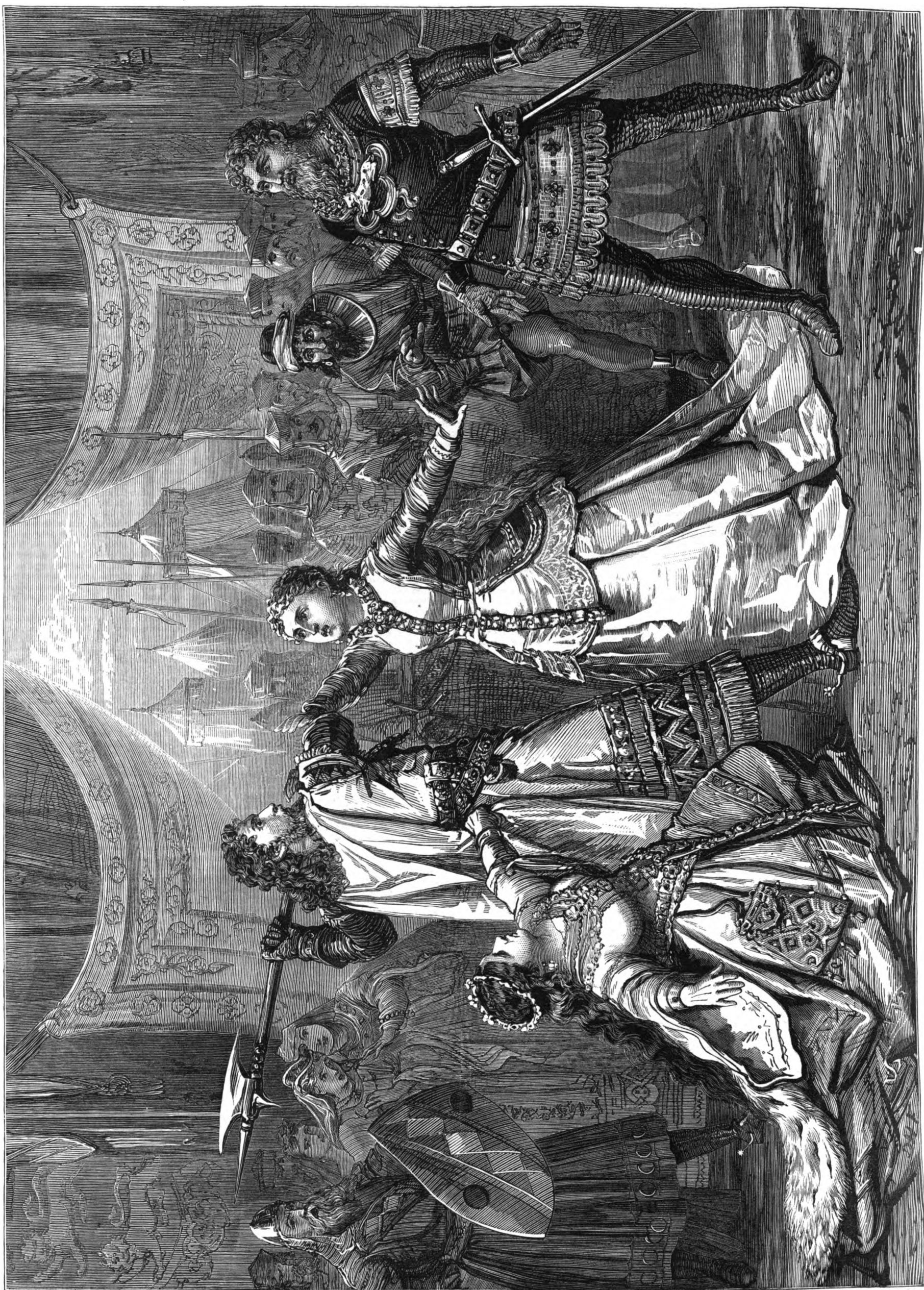
The Royal Polo Club, at the Lillie-bridge grounds, West Brompton, played its opening match of this season on Tuesday week. Its antagonists were the Monmouthshire Club. There were six players on each side. Those of the Royal Polo Club were Lord Kilmarnock, the Hon. C. Fitzwilliam, Messrs. C. and A. Murietta, Sir Bache Cunard, and Lord Castlereagh. Of the Monmouthshire Club the representatives were Captain Wheeler, Sir Charles Wolsley, Captain Helms, Mr. Mellor, Captain W. H. Wheeler, and Mr. F. Hanbury Williams. The Royal Polo Club won. The officers of the 9th Lancers played at Lillie-bridge three days last week against the Royal Polo Club, the officers of the Household Brigade, and the Monmouthshire Club.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar made his annual official inspection of the 3rd City of London Rifles on the Horse Guards' Parade-ground last Saturday. On the same day Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., made his annual official inspection of the London Scottish Rifles in the gardens of Lambeth Palace; and, like Prince Edward, expressed his satisfaction at the steady and soldier-like bearing of the men. The annual official inspection of the 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery Volunteers took place on the same day at the Tower ditch, the inspecting officer being Colonel Wolsley, R.A. Lieutenant-Colonel Gould addressed the men, and said Colonel Wolsley was very pleased with what he had seen.—The Duke of Cambridge has signified his intention to inspect the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park to-day (Saturday). The inspection will be held at five o'clock. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will this evening, shortly after six, inspect the 2nd London Rifles on the Horse Guards' parade-ground.

Collections were made on Sunday in most of the churches and chapels on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, and Dean Stanley, were among the preachers in the Established Churches. In the Jewish synagogues collections were made on Saturday; in Roman Catholic places of worship they are to be taken next Sunday. The morning service at St. Paul's was attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in state. The Bishop of Rochester preached. The amount collected was £175. At Westminster Abbey the sum collected was £312. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state at the afternoon service. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended morning service at the Temple Church, where Dr. Vaughan preached. The sum collected at the Temple Church was £293; at St. James's, Piccadilly, in the morning, £232; at Grosvenor Chapel, £176; at St. George's, Hanover-square, £101. At the City Temple the collections amounted to £181, and at the Metropolitan Tabernacle (Mr. Spurgeon's) to £210. At Holy Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, £100 was collected; St. Andrew's, Well-street, £232; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £259; St. Jude's, South Kensington, £241; St. James's, Westmorland-street, £150; St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, £120; Regent-square Presbyterian church, £110; St. Peter's, Onalov-gardens, £253; St. Stephen's, Paddington, £400; All Saints, Knightsbridge, £155. The amount collected at St. Paul's was £320 less than last year, and at the Temple Church £70 less. The collection at Westminster Abbey showed an increase of about £20.



OPENING MATCH OF THE POLO CLUB, AT HURLINGHAM.



SCENE FROM "IL TALISMANO," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister is now placed physically in the same category as Chatham and Palmerston—that is, he is becoming a martyr to gout. For two evenings, "shod with felt," he bravely bore up against his enemy and kept his place in the House; but at length he was compelled to strike, and for a time he was enabled to appear but once. This has brought up a curious state of uncertainty as to who is deputy leader in the absence of the Premier. According to etiquette, the Home Secretary, who is foremost in rank, as first Secretary of State, would be guide and director when the leader proper was not present; but the one thing in the matter that is certain is that Mr. Cross is not the delegate of his chief. It would seem that the sub-leadership is put into commission, Mr. Hardy officiating at one time and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at another, and sometimes both together. Now Mr. Hardy is pre-eminent and then Sir Stafford Northcote is predominant; and some are led to the conclusion that Mr. Disraeli is not unwilling to allow anyone to acquire any of that paramount influence with the House which he undoubtedly possesses, and therefore changes his lieutenants at intervals. Generally this answers very well, both Mr. Hardy and Sir Stafford Northcote exhibiting adequate tact in the performance of a duty which is, perhaps, not so difficult, in the face of a helpless Opposition, as it has been ere now.

Sometimes, however, the absence of Mr. Disraeli has been decidedly felt. For instance, he was away when the formal motion was made by which private members were to be deprived of their Tuesday evenings, and Mr. Hardy undertook to "bel. the cat"—that is, he made the possibly prickly proposal. Under these circumstances, those gentlemen who considered themselves victims did not hesitate to pour out their grievances. They were led by Sir George Jenkinson, who was the first to be disestablished of a motion, and who was very plaintive and hardly resigned; while Sir Wilfrid Lawson wickedly lamented the absorption into the Treasury Bench of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck and Mr. J. Lowther, who used, in their unattached days, to be the staunchest champions of the rights of private members. No one has had more "innings" this Session than Mr. Butt; nevertheless, he had a good case when he protested against his being deprived of the day which he had obtained for bringing on the question of Home Rule in a palpable shape. All, however, appeared to be settled, and Mr. Hardy had returned thanks with effusion, when there arose Mr. Martin, the Irish nationalist par excellence, whose aspect somehow suggests the idea of a hermit of great sanctity, and, in his low, gentle tones, which give so much effect to his vigorous and epigrammatic sayings, announced that he had made no speech, moved no motion, this year, and that he was about to be deprived of the opportunity of discussing the only subject on which he intended to speak. There was a mixture of pathos and quiet humour in what he said, which was effective, though the humour was the most appreciated; but he kindled into force and dignity when he declared that nothing could or should content Ireland but a Home Parliament. Sad to say, notwithstanding the reality and intensity of this declaration, the laughter which was going on was increased. A renewal of remonstrance occurred, in which Mr. Sullivan, of course, took part; for there is scarcely any discussion, small or great, in which he does not intervene, and the discussion got very Irish and hot. Whereupon the second commissioner of the leadership, Sir Stafford Northcote, interposed, and in very languid tones said that if the proposal to appropriate Tuesdays for the Government was objected to, there was the alternative of immediate "morning sittings." At this there was a loud groan of "No," probably from old members, who know what a terrible infliction those sittings are, and the matter soon dropped.

Successful first appearances are interesting, and should be chronicled. One night, when the Government Factories Bill was in debate, and immediately after Mr. Fawcett had made one of his most tremendous speeches, which for style and manner suggest the idea of arguing with a Nasmyth steam-hammer, there bounded up a personable young gentleman who dashed vehemently, confidently, and in the loudest tones of voice into the discussion. It was soon found that what he was saying was not mere impulsive bounce, but that he knew what he was talking about. He proved to be Mr. Edward Stanhope, a younger son of Earl Stanhope, who had been an assistant commissioner in an inquiry on a cognate subject to that in hand, so that he was able, though apparently very young, to bring his personal experience to bear upon the discussion. In the same debate there presently rose a member just a week old—to wit, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, who has just been returned for Poole. As a son of Lord Shaftesbury, he has an hereditary right to speak on the factory question; but by his zeal, knowledge of the subject, and his fluency of speech he established a right of his own to the consideration of the House. It is seldom, indeed, that an absolute "breakdown" occurs in the House; but even such a catastrophe has now to be recorded. A gentleman of mature age, stately presence, and of a nationality that is presumed to be peculiarly endowed with the gifts of shrewdness, coolness, and calculation, having given formal notice of an amendment, and therefore must have prepared himself to speak, was so overcome with diffidence, and that in a very thin House, as to be compelled to forego his observations and sink oppressed into his seat.

So many and so incessant have been the discussions in the House on strong drink that the legislative atmosphere has, metaphorically speaking, been charged with alcohol. There has been "liquor here, liquor there, liquor everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The Intoxicating Bill, as it is familiarly called, has been the prevailing topic, and it has been curious to see how fiercely some members have fought for extension of the time wherein strong drink may be obtained, of all times in the world, at the early hours of the morning. Fallaciously applying the word "refreshment" to draughts of beer or drams of spirits consumed between six and seven a.m., in the interests of the labouring class it has been sought to increase the facility for this fearful practice by making the hour in the morning at which men may begin drinking, in the alcoholic sense of that term, five of the clock. Then there is a continued struggle to adapt hours of opening and closing drink-places especially to every particular district, in opposition to the main principle of the bill, which is uniformity of hours; and to this end it has been sought to reintroduce the discretion of the licensing magistrates, which was so peremptorily tabooed on the introduction of the measure. This has led to a Ministerial contretemps, for one evening an amendment was moved by a staunch supporter of the Government, for which thirty or forty of their adherents, joining the Opposition, voted.

The Intoxicating Bill being laid aside for a day, the interval was devoted to the Permissive Liquor Bill, so the alcoholic continuity was not broken. This time Sir Wilfrid Lawson did not open the debate; but it was left to Mr. Whedhouse to utter much "sound and fury signifying nothing" to comparative vacancy for nearly an hour. Anon the debate broadened and became more animated. Mr. Roebuck made a vitriolic contribution to it, and at the moment

when it was approaching boiling heat Sir Wilfrid Lawson struck in, and was wittier, droller, more good-humoured, and more fallacious in argument than ever. If his speech had a fault, it was that it was a little too long; but, like the Irish post-boy, who always reserved a gallop for his last mile, he kept some of his best jokes for the penultimate part of his speech. The House was in tip-top spirits, ready to cheer and to laugh on the least provocation; so that Mr. David Davies, who has established himself as one of the jesters of the assembly, was welcomed with shouts, and all his odd, quaint sayings were rewarded with an applause in which some people, might have fancied that they detected a touch of ridicule. Indeed, after a time, when Mr. Davies became too eccentric, to use a mild term, the humour changed, and he was decidedly snubbed and formally put down. Soon there appeared a member who looks as if he was the smallest man in the world, but symmetrically formed, with an expressive countenance, fine eye, and evidently possessed of a glowing temperament and an enthusiastic and philanthropic spirit. This proved to be Dr. O'Leary, new member for Drogheda. He dashed almost furiously into the discussion, and, bringing his therapeutic knowledge into play, told how alcohol could be made "a good familiar creature." It, however, happened that he gave illustrations of the use, as distinguished from the abuse, of strong drinks in so unconsciously comical a manner that roars of laughter interrupted that which in itself was a medico-chemical lecture. Dr. O'Leary bore the interruptions with all good humour, only vehemently repeating statements which he considered important again and again, lest they should be lost amid the hubbub of laughter and cheers which prevailed. The Permissive Bill in the result received another blow, and not the less because the number of those who voted for and against it was less than that of last year.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the subjects of Cadets for the Navy, the Observation of the Transit of Venus, the Position of the Scotch and Irish Peerage, and the Mode of Electing Scotch and Irish Representative Peers were discussed. The India Councils Bill and the Wenlock Elementary Education Bill were read the third time and passed.

The report on the amendments to the Scotch Church Patronage Bill was agreed to on Monday, and the bill was ordered to be read the third time. The Bishop of Peterborough had on the notice-paper amendments to the Public Worship Regulation Bill, which promised to lead to a long and animated discussion, in anticipation of which the House was crowded. The Bishop, however, withdrew his amendments, and the bill finally passed through Committee. The Statute Law Revision Bill was read the second time.

On Tuesday the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill, the Infants' Contracts Bill, and the Statute Law Revision Bill were passed through Committee; the Married Women's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill and the Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill were read the second time; the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill and the Magistrates (Ireland) and Commissioners of Dublin Police Salaries Bill were read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, was reported, with amendments. The Four Courts Marshalsea (Dublin) Bill, the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Nos. 4 and 5) Bills, and the Revenue Officers' Disabilities Bill were read the second time. The Infants' Contracts Bill was read the third time and passed. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A proposal of Mr. Newdegate's that the Government should bring in a bill for establishing inquiry into monastic and conventual institutions was debated, yesterday week, and rejected by 237 votes to 94. There were discussions on the admission of female students to the medical school of the University of Edinburgh, the method of determining the constitutionality of Acts by colonial Legislature, sent for approval to her Majesty, of medical supervision of convict prisons in Ireland, and other subjects.

Five notices of motion, on going into Committee of Supply, having fallen through, Mr. Lyon Playfair got an early hearing, on Monday, for his motion for a Select Committee to consider how best might be secured an improved condition of Ministerial responsibility in respect of the administration of the votes for education, art, and science. This motion was debated and negatived. The Education Estimates were then moved in Committee of Supply, and the general subject discussed very fully. This year the education vote for England and Wales amounts to £1,356,852. Ultimately the vote was agreed to. The science and art votes, as well as the Scotch education, Galway Colleges, Post Office, packet service, and telegraph votes were taken.

The Intoxicating Liquors Bill was, on Tuesday, taken upon the report, and the greater part of the sitting was occupied in discussing numerous amendments, a few of which were adopted.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill came before the House for second reading on Wednesday, and, having been discussed at great length, was rejected by 301 votes to 75. The remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied with the discussion of the Rabbits Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Pell. Its main object was to disentangle the rabbit from the game laws, and make clear the law in relation to the killing of such animals and trespassing in search of them. Eventually it became a dropped order by lapse of time. The Personation Bill was read the second time, and the Working Men's Dwellings Bill was passed through Committee. A bill was brought in to amend the law with reference to the licensing of apothecaries, chemists, and druggists.

On Thursday Mr. G. Hardy, in reply to a question from Sir W. Lawson, stated that Lord Aylesford had made an apology to the Great Western Railway Company for his over zeal in endeavouring, whilst at the head of a yeomanry troop, to enter the station at Leamington on the occasion of her Majesty's journey to the north, and that he had paid a sum of money to the railway officials. Under such circumstances, the military authorities would take no further steps in the matter. The consideration of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill and the Land Bills from the Lords occupied the House during the greater portion of the night.

The death of Mr. John Blackie, sen., at the age of ninety-two, is announced. He was (says the *Glasgow Citizen*) the founder of one of the principal publishing firms in the country, and contributed greatly to the spread of sound and useful literature during the early part of the present century.

An international congress of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was opened on Wednesday, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Lord Harrowby. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was on the platform. Most European countries were represented.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ASCOT MEETING.

With a truly regal amount of added money, and entries which comprised the cream of our thoroughbreds, nothing but fine weather was wanted to render the Ascot meeting a great success. Unfortunately, this cannot be commanded, and the bitter wind and wintery cold on the first day would have been seasonable in March or November. Notwithstanding this great drawback, however, the attendance was very large, and the Royal procession more brilliant than usual, as the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck drove up the course prior to the first race. Proceedings commenced with the Trial Stakes over the New Mile, which proved far too severe for Oxonian; and Thunder, who appears to have fully recovered his great form of last season, and has proved a bargain to Matthew Dawson at £1000, had it all his own way from the commencement of the inclosure. The Maiden Plate, for two-year-olds, was a very favourite race with Sir Joseph Hawley, who chose it for the successful début of The Palmer and Rosierucian, so it is a little singular that it should once more be won by a youngster of his breeding. This is an own brother to Pero Gomez by Beadsman—Salamanca, who was purchased by Mr. Houldsworth for 1300 gu., at the sale of Sir Joseph's stud last year. He is a bay colt, with great size and power, and we should think him a very likely candidate for the highest turf honours, but that he was heavily bandaged on the fore-legs, which seem scarcely strong enough to carry his heavy frame through a long career. Strathavin, the second, is a common-looking roan, who is scarcely likely to improve much; and, among those unplaced, was Camilla, a half sister to Prince Charlie, by Saunterer—Eastern Princess, who, though rather small, has all her sire's quality, and will do better later in the season. The Prince of Wales's Stakes was virtually reduced to a match between the stable companions, Atlantio and Leolinus; and though the former had to concede 12 lb., and only finished a head in front of Sir Richard Bulkeley's horse in the Derby, the precedents of Queen's Messenger and Wenlock, and King of the Forest and Ripponden, were in his favour, and he started at the head of the quotations. Leolinus, however, took full advantage of his great pull in the weights, and, making the whole of the running, was never caught, though Atlantio, who ran with all his usual gameness, made a brilliant effort at the finish. The Ascot Stakes was not a particularly interesting race, as the class of animals that started was decidedly "below par." Once more two stable companions were first and second; but whereas Feve (6 st. 10 lb.) was a strong favourite, Coventry (6 st. 3 lb.), the winner, was allowed to start at 20 to 1. Blenheim's life for the last two seasons has been spent in unsuccessful efforts to defeat Prince Charlie, and he must be one of the gamest horses in training to stand the repeated punishment. At last, however, he has earned his reward; for in the Queen's Stand Plate he had Prince Charlie in trouble a quarter of a mile from home, and won easily by two lengths. So for the first time the "Prince of the T.Y.C." has been beaten over his own course; but it was clearly apparent that, for some unexplained reason, he was nothing like himself; and, in any case, one defeat cannot tarnish so many glorious victories, and Prince Charlie will always be remembered as the fastest horse that ever trod the turf. The withdrawal of Kaiser, who was in reserve for the Cup, spoilt the chief interest of the Gold Vase, which appeared to be at the mercy of Organist. A very slowly-run race, however, did not enable him to reap the full advantage of his fine staying powers, and he only just beat Montargis by a head—indeed, it was the universal opinion that with Fordham or Chalonier on his back the French horse would have won easily. Miss Toto was last throughout, but might have done better had she been ridden differently, as for the first half of the distance she was pulling double, and wasted a great deal of strength in fighting for her head. Still, it is probable that a mile and a quarter is her best distance, and she does not relish a cup course.

The weather on Wednesday was so threatening that the attendance was comparatively small, and the racing of course was not equal to that of the Tuesday, which is always the best of the four days. After his fine performance in the Derby, Couronne de Fer was naturally made a hot favourite for a Biennial over the Old Mile; but the Ascot hill is a terrible obstacle to the success of a roarer, and both Lemnos and Spectator finished in front of him, the former winning as he chose. By a curious coincidence, they passed the judge in precisely the same order as they did in this race last season; and Quantock, who was a good deal fancied in some quarters, found himself quite out of his element in such company. Lemnos ran well for a long distance in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and it is clear that but for meeting with an accident in the course of the race he must have won the City and Suburban. Atlantio had no trouble in conceding weight to the three wretches opposed to him in the Ascot Derby; but Apology was asked to do a great thing in the Coronation Stakes, in which she had to give no less than 17 lb. to Blancheleur. She accomplished it, however, in such brilliant style that she must have had any amount in hand in the One Thousand, in which Blancheleur, meeting her on even terms, was scarcely a length behind, and is very likely to follow in the footsteps of Achievement, Formosa, Hannah, and Marie Stuart, on the town moor at Doncaster. After her race she was backed several times at 1000 to 400 for the St. Leger, and is now decidedly first favourite for the "red ribbon." The Royal Hunt Cup, which brought twenty-six to the post, admits of little description, as the ex-hurdle-racer Lowlander (7 st. 7 lb.) took the lead immediately the flag fell, and won in the commonest of canters by half a dozen lengths. Maid of Perth (7 st. 2 lb.) was second, and Flower of Dorset (7 st. 5 lb.) third; but these positions may only have been obtained on sufferance, as so many horses were stopped when it was seen that they had not the smallest chance of success. The smart Ladylove had an easy task in a Triennial over the T.Y.C., in which Mr. Savile ran a brother to Ryshworth; he is a thorough Skirmisher in appearance; and, though he ran very gamely, wants more time, and may do better towards the close of the season. If there is a good two-year-old in the Fern Hill Stakes, it generally secures a victory, and the race this year proved no exception to the rule, for Galopin did just as he liked with his four opponents. He is a grand colt, being already as big as many three-year-olds, and has improved immensely since his first appearance at Epsom. General satisfaction was expressed that so good but unlucky a sportsman as Prince Bathyan at length owns a really first-class horse. Slumber, who is very speedy, defeated all the rest; but Quantock again performed extremely badly.

Thursday morning was cloudy and cold, but the rain held off, and just before the hour fixed for the commencement of the racing the sun shone forth in fitful gleams. The attendance was enormous, the lawn being crowded. The Royal party came in state in the same order as on Tuesday, and were greeted with immense cheering. The St. James's Palace Stakes, with which the proceedings commenced, was won,

after a fine race, by Leolinus, the succeeding event, the Eleventh Biennial, being carried off by the outsider Cambysses, the favourite, Colonel, being able to get no nearer than third. Then six weighed out for the Cup, the great event of the week, and the excitement became intense. Boiard maintained the position of favourite to the end, although each of the other competitors met with substantial support at their quoted prices. Boiard, however, won at the finish, with something to spare; Doncaster and Flageolet running a dead heat for second place.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Aldermen has decided to grant to Mr. Jonas, the retiring governor of Newgate, a pension of £450 per annum.

Mr. John Walter, M.P., has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Corporation on July 15.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 3 per cent, to which it was lowered on the 4th inst., to 2½ per cent.

The president of the Geological Society held a reception, on Wednesday, of the Fellows, at their new rooms at Burlington House, to which they have removed from Somerset House.

Lord Selborne presided at the fortieth anniversary dinner of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday night. The subscriptions amounted to £519.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the distress caused by the famine in Bengal now amounts to £117,000, of which £100,000 has been transmitted to India.

The sale of the Barker collection by Messrs. Christie and Manson, which occupied five days, was concluded on Thursday week, the total proceeds of the sale being £65,389.

About 2000 persons sat down to the annual dinner of the licensed victuallers, at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday week, and £4500 was subscribed in aid of the asylum.

The new subway connecting the Metropolitan District and Metropolitan Railways with the Houses of Parliament and the courts of law at Westminster Hall was opened on Monday.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday evening, the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Cecil Herbert Macmillan, nine years of age, for saving two brothers named Cardwell, the youngest being fourteen years old, who were in danger of drowning, near Melbourne, Victoria.

The London Conservative Association held a banquet on Wednesday night at the Cannon-street Hotel, presided over by Mr. R. N. Fowler. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the principal speaker. A congratulatory letter was read from Mr. Disraeli.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., died suddenly on Wednesday morning. He had just come to town from Hawarden Castle, and was walking in Shoreditch towards the Great Eastern Railway station, when he staggered and fell down. He was conveyed to the house of a surgeon close by; but he never rallied, and died in twenty minutes.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society, on Tuesday, Sir Charles Dilke read a paper on Local Government among Different Nations. It embodied a brief review of the local institutions and administration of the principal countries in Europe. This was followed by an essay on the Co-Operative Land Movement, read by Mr. Braybrook, F.S.A.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Society for the Suppression of Vice was held, on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Ebury. Mr. Collette, the secretary, read the report, detailing at some length the operations of the society during the past year. The income for the year had been £611, and, after deducting the expenditure, there remained a balance of £55.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London a report of the statistical committee upon the application of the Industrial Schools Act was brought up. The other subjects of discussion were a report from the school management committee respecting the offer of £500 from Mr. Peck for the encouragement of religious education, and the recommendation of the same body relating to the offer of £100 from Mrs. Baines, to be given as prizes for essays in cookery and home-work.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 95,036, of whom 33,489 were in workhouses and 61,547 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6854, 11,639, and 30,239 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 496, of whom 323 were men, 131 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

An addition has been made to the learned societies of London by the formation of an association for the study of musical art and science in all its branches. Among those who have already enrolled their names are Messrs. W. Chappell, F.S.A., George Grove, G. A. Macfarren, John Hullah, Dr. Pole, and Professor Tyndall. Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, will act as secretary to the society, admission to which will be reserved for those who have made a study of some form of the art or its history.

At the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday) the great rose show will take place. On Thursday next there will be an afternoon entertainment and an exhibition of fireworks will take place on that evening; while on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the entire system of fountains will be displayed immediately at the close of each Handel performance. The week will be brought to a conclusion by a Shakespearean performance on Saturday next, 27th, as well as by the annual gathering of the German Gymnastic Society.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was celebrated, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern—under the presidency of Sir S. Baker. There was a numerous attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, many of the latter being attired in Highland dress and military costume. Mr. J. Cato-Daniel, secretary, announced subscriptions amounting to about £2000, including donations of a hundred guineas each from the Duke of Buccleuch and Mr. Denny, Dumbarton.

The eighth annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held, on Monday, at the House of the Society of Arts—Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, read the report; it showed a marked improvement, not only in the society's members, which had increased by 101, and now reached 501 (two-thirds of whom were country and foreign members), but also in the importance of the subjects taken up, especially those written on by Bishop Claughton, Professor Challis, Professor Morris, and others. The outside demand for the society's publications has again doubled itself, and the new "People's Editions" of the papers are much sought after.

The annual distribution of prizes to students of the Female School of Art took place, on Thursday afternoon, in the theatre of the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street—the Archbishop of York presiding.

Earl Ducie presided, last Saturday, at a meeting of the friends and patrons of the Samaritan Free Hospital, a new branch of which was opened in Dorset-street. Lord Selborne, who was one of the speakers, in proposing the principal resolution, showed that the hospital had been remarkably successful in its treatment of the diseases of women. His Lordship passed a glowing eulogy on Mr. Spencer Wells, one of its surgeons. The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Savage, Sir T. Chambers, M.P., Mr. Daniels, Mr. Forsyth, and the Rev. Mr. Holland; and the secretary announced the receipt of subscriptions to the amount of £500, in response to an appeal by circular signed by Earl Ducie.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. It was stated in the report that during the year five new fire-escapes were forwarded to towns outside the metropolis. Attention was directed to the special danger connected with model lodging-houses and the lofty buildings now erected where sites are valuable. The silver medal of the society, with £5, was awarded to William Murphy, fireman, for a courageous though unsuccessful attempt to save life at a fire in Great Windmill-street; and a silver medal was given to Police-Sergeant Faulkner, who rescued the fireman Murphy on the same occasion, after he had become insensible through the heat and smoke. Testimonials on vellum, each with a pecuniary reward, were presented to several firemen and civilians who had saved lives at fires at the imminent risk of their own.

There were 2263 births and 1204 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 60 above, and the deaths 198 below, the average. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 21 and 19 per 1000, further declined last week to 18—a lower rate than has prevailed in any previous week this year. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 33 from different forms of fever, and 39 from diarrhoea. The 33 deaths referred to fever were within 7 of the average number, and included 8 certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 437 and 363, further declined last week to 327, and were 58 below the average. Seven deaths were caused by street accidents.

When the inquiry into the adulteration of food was resumed before the House of Commons Committee, on Monday, Dr. Augustus Voelcker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was examined at some length. He gave much valuable information, and expressed his opinion that it was desirable to extend the operation of the Adulteration Act to cattle foods. Dr. Voelcker was in favour of establishing an analytical court of appeal, for he was convinced that the food analysts by their excesses had been the greatest enemies of the Act. "Australian" and "Dutch" butter were the subjects of investigation before the Committee. Dr. Voelcker described both compounds, the staple ingredient in which is American lard. With respect to milk, Dr. Voelcker countenanced the plea of the sellers that allowance ought to be made for natural variations. He said he was astonished at analysts professing to fix the exact quantity of water added. Another witness was Mr. Berringer, a starch manufacturer, who stated that he had re-dried tea which had been damaged by sea-water; and that formerly he had been in the practice of re-facing tea, but not injuriously.

LAW AND POLICE.

Several actions for compensation were tried in the law courts last Saturday, which was the first day of the after-term sittings. In the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Brinsley, a civil engineer, obtained £550 compensation for injuries received in an accident on the Metropolitan District Railway in August last. In the Exchequer Court the London Tramways Company was cast in £30 damages done to a brougham with which one of their cars came into collision at Clapham-rise.

Having partly heard the arguments on the motion to restrain in the provinces the performance of "La Fille de Madame Angot," Vice-Chancellor Malins, yesterday week, said his impression was up to the present time much in favour of the plaintiffs, Mr. and Mrs. Liston, as opposed to the defendants, Miss Emily Soldene and her husband, Mr. Powell; but he strongly recommended a settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Whalley was, on Wednesday, sued in the Court of Queen's Bench by Mr. East, of the Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand, a fellow-champion of the Claimant, for £100 advanced to the defence fund. Plaintiff having alleged that the money was advanced on Mr. Whalley's personal security, a verdict was given for the full amount.

An action in the Common Pleas was before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, to assess the amount of compensation to be awarded in an action of breach of promise of marriage, in which the damages were laid at £10,000. The plaintiff was Miss Elizabeth Bottenheim, and the defendant Elias J. Davis. Judgment having been allowed to go by default, the suit was sent to this court on the question of damages. An arrangement was come to, and the damages were assessed at £1000.

A will case came up on Monday for proof before the Lord Justice Clerk at Edinburgh. Miss Jessie Crichton, of Newmill, Dunfermline, died leaving property worth from £4000 to £7000, and the residue, after the payment of debts and legacies, was left to the daughter of her legal adviser, a Dunfermline solicitor. The pursuers, Richard and Andrew Crichton, the former a shoemaker and the latter a pensioner, are half brothers of the deceased lady, and were left only £5 each. They contended that at the date of the will their sister was insane, and that her law agent, Mr. J. P. Souter, had obtained her signature improperly. They asked also that an agreement should be quashed under which they gave up their legal right in consideration of a money payment of £600. Before much of the evidence had been taken a compromise was agreed to, under which, in addition to this £600, the pursuers are to be paid £1500.

In the Court of Chancery, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, before Sheriff M'Laren, the claim of Mr. Fulton to the Eglinton estates was abandoned, and expenses were awarded to the Earl of Eglinton in so far as he had defended the case.

Sir W. Carroll, who was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1869 and 1870, brought an action for libel in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, last Saturday, against an artist, claiming £500 as damages for the publication of a caricature in which Sir William was represented suffering from a fit of gout

with his legs encased in bandages, and underneath the words, "Is there anything I can go for to fetch for to carry for to get—a Lord Mayor, a Collector-General, a City Marshal, and an Apothecary-General, a City Treasurer, a Town Councillor, anything, everything." The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £40 damages. In the libel case of "Carroll v. Hayes," tried in Dublin on Tuesday, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages. The Chief Justice certified for costs, upon the ground that there was personal malice, that the publication was wilful, and that the defendant had been asked to apologise and had refused.

Henry Jacobs, the Prussian Jew who has distinguished himself in the Court of Queen's Bench by his acquaintance with English statute law, has learned something of the English doctrine of "contempt of court." He was charged, yesterday week, with having altered the indorsement of Mr. Justice Brett on a summons at chambers. His Lordship's "No order" had been erased and an address written over it. Jacobs said it had been done by a solicitor's clerk, whose address he did not know. He was detained in court till the clerk—one Duffield—came, and explained that Jacobs had brought him the summons with the Judge's order erased, and had asked him to fill in the substituted words. The Chief Justice severely censured Duffield, and sent Jacobs to gaol for six months.

Before the Lord Chief Baron, in the Central Criminal Court, the five men charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by preventing Emily Easterby from giving evidence against the brothers Diprose were put on trial. At the close of the evidence, yesterday week, Mr. Poland summed up for the prosecution. The defence made by Hammond and Baldwin was that they had acted in the matter as the Diproses' servants, while for Harris it was contended that he had acted merely in his capacity of attorney. By the Judge's direction Wells was acquitted, and the other three convicted. Harris was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, Hammond to four, and Baldwin to six months' hard labour. Holman, who had pleaded guilty, and given evidence criminating his companions, was discharged on his recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon. Edward Clapp, who attempted to poison his child by giving its nurse a tin of milk mixed with white precipitate for its use, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The June Sessions of the Peace for Middlesex were opened on Monday. Sentence of imprisonment, with hard labour, for twelve months was passed on William Dalzell Pearce, a retired naval officer, aged thirty-two. The prisoner's crime was obtaining money by false pretences. Arthur Jones, a plumber, was convicted of stealing a silver inkstand, value £15, from the residence of Sir William Stephenson, one of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. A previous conviction being recorded against him, he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. On Tuesday William E. Lord, aged eleven, who was convicted last session of stealing £2 5s. 6d. in the dwelling-house of Charles Lavender, was brought up for judgment. The prisoner, it was stated, had been led into the commission of crime by having read penny publications relating to the adventures of highwaymen. Mr. Serjeant Cox said he should not send the prisoner to a reformatory, as he was a very clever boy, and might be the means of corrupting other boys. He meant to teach him that he was mistaken in thinking crime was a grand thing. He would teach him that it was very degrading. The learned Serjeant then ordered the boy to be kept to hard labour for six months, and during that time to be twice whipped, receiving each time fifteen strokes with a birch rod. Mrs. Doherty, who had pleaded to an indictment charging her with an attempt to commit suicide, was certified to be suffering from "religious melancholia." She was formally sentenced to be imprisoned for a month previously to her removal to a lunatic asylum. On Wednesday Emma Lemon, twenty-eight, pleaded guilty to several charges of stealing children's boots and to a charge of stealing a child and its clothing. She had induced children to intrust her with their boots and various articles of clothing, and had then gone away and left them to get home the best way they could. The child she had stolen was sent out on an errand by its mother in Arthur-street, New Oxford-street, and was found some time afterwards, at a police-station in Lambeth, stripped of nearly all its clothing and its boots. The Assistant Judge sentenced the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude.

A French gentleman was, on Monday, charged at the Mansion House with having challenged the manager of the Credit Foncier de Mauritius to fight a duel. The defendant, who stated that he was unacquainted with the laws of this country, pledged his word not again to molest the complainant; and, upon the latter expressing satisfaction with this promise, the proceedings terminated.

At Bow-street, last Saturday, a woman was convicted of robbing children in the streets of articles of wearing apparel, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. W. B. St. Quintin was, on Monday, committed by Mr. Newton for trial on the charge of libelling a solicitor by accusing him of cheating at écarté. Bail was accepted.

Gustave Bernard, the Pole who took such an eccentric mode of engaging Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar with the merits of his invention, was finally examined at Marlborough-street, last Saturday, on the charge of unlawfully pledging a number of diamonds, and ordered to pay a fine of 40s. and £29 5s., the amount for which the property was pawned—the magistrate being of opinion that he intended to redeem it.

For an assault upon a county-court bailiff, Mr. Matthew Wyatt was, on Tuesday, sentenced by the Marylebone police magistrate to six weeks' imprisonment.

Two charges of neglect of children on the part of parents were investigated by metropolitan magistrates on Tuesday. At Clerkenwell Police Court a man and his wife were brought up for this offence. It was proved that the former earned about £1 ls. a week and his wife 10s.; that the man spent his money in drink, and that their child had been found by the parish authorities in an emaciated and almost dying state, the result of continued neglect and ill-usage. The man was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and the woman was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon. At the Southwark Police Court a boy eleven years of age, who had been wandering about the streets in a destitute condition, and who could neither read nor write, was ordered to be sent to school.

Two cases of sending bad meat to the London market were before Alderman Figgins at Guildhall yesterday week. The first charge was against Thomas Thovey, meat salesman, of Coraley, in Wiltshire. The magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. James Clarke, butcher, of Axminster, was summoned for sending to market two cows which were diseased and unfit for food, and Alderman Figgins imposed a penalty of £20, and £3 3s. costs.

Mr. Fielder, of Albany Lodge, Fulham, has had to pay a penalty of fourteen days' imprisonment for assaulting the police, an offence which he aggravated by accusing a constable of having first struck him.



BIRTHPLACE AND RELICS OF JOHN BUNYAN.



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PRINCESS LOUISE AT THE FLOWER-SHOW IN THE PEOPLE'S GARDEN, WILLESDEN.



THE ASSAULT ON M. GAMBETTA BY M. DE SAINTE-CROIX AT THE SAINTE LAZARE STATION, PARIS.

THE PEOPLE'S CLUB GARDEN.

This popular pleasure-ground is near the Willesden Junction station of the London and North-Western, West London, and Hampstead Junction Railways. It has been acquired and adorned by the agency of a co-operative club, of which Messrs. W. R. Warner, Mayes, Andrews, and G. Howell are directors, and which is promoted by Lord Lyttelton, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the Rev. H. Solly, and others interested in social progress. That it may be open to all, the purchase of the shares may be paid by instalments of twenty-one pence a month, the possession of one share of twenty shillings in value being necessary to constitute membership; candidates for membership have to be proposed by members. A member can only introduce the same friend twice in a year. The situation commands a pleasing view of the grassy country of West Middlesex, to the hills of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, or to those of Surrey in an opposite direction. The grounds are fairly laid out, in unpretending style. Besides the more modern game of croquet, the older ones of bowling and quoits have not been forgotten, and there are cricket-fields, a small theatre (fitted up by the shareholders as a labour of love in their spare hours) a gymnastic-ground, and a very large dancing-platform.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise on Saturday presented the prizes to the growers of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, in the annual horticultural show at the People's Garden. The Princess was accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., the Countess of Abergavenny, Lady Johnstone, Mrs. Malcolm, Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., the Right Hon. William Cowper-Temple, M.P., the Rev. William Rogers, of Bishopsgate, and a distinguished company. They were received by the directors and conducted round the grounds. Mr. Warner, the chairman, explained the arrangements of the People's Garden Club. The flower and fruit show, under a marquee, was inspected by the company. The prizes were given by her Royal Highness on the dancing-platform. The Marquis of Lorne made a brief speech for the Princess and himself, and said that they had great pleasure in attending. The prizes were pretty articles of use or ornament. The chief winners were Mr. J. James, of Isleworth, Mr. Burley, Mr. G. Brush, Mr. T. Parsons, Mr. Mark Walker, and Mr. L. J. Baker. Miss Warner presented the Princess with a handsome bouquet, which was graciously accepted. The amusements of the evening were dancing, a dramatic performance, and fireworks. The sale of refreshments is provided for by this club; but though the members can purchase all excisable liquors, the chief demand was for tea.

THE ASSAULT ON M. GAMBETTA.

At the Paris Chamber of Correctional Police, on Saturday, a Bonapartist military man named Louis Henri Renouard, and styling himself the Comte de St. Croix, was charged with an assault upon the Republican Dictator of 1870. In our last week's Paris letter, relating the debates of the National Assembly, a violent speech of M. Gambetta's was mentioned, denouncing the Bonapartists as "misérables" or wretches, which seems to have been the provocation for this assault. M. Gambetta returned from Versailles to Paris by railway, and, leaving the train at the St. Lazare station, went towards the grand staircase which leads out to the Place St. Lazare. He was accompanied by M. Ordinaire, another member of the Assembly. The defendant sprang forward out of the surrounding crowd, and struck M. Gambetta in the face with his closed fist. He had a stick, which he brandished so that it fell upon M. Ordinaire, who had interposed to shield his friend Gambetta. When brought before the magistrates, he pleaded that his intention was only to provoke M. Gambetta to fight a duel, and he declared that he used his open hand, not his fist. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200f. His military rank was not very high, and seems equivocal.

A PORTUGUESE BULL FIGHT.

Some of the Portuguese nobility and gentry, on Sunday, the 24th ult., exhibited a grand bull fight in the Praça Amphitheatre, Campo de Santa Anna, at Lisbon, to raise money for the relief of the sick and wounded, on both sides, in the Carlist civil war in Spain. The illustrations we engrave are from sketches by our special Portuguese artist, Raphael Bordallo Pinheiro. He also sent us the play-bill, which is superbly printed in gold on crimson satin paper; but the following notes, written by Mr. M. Lenetas, bookseller, of Lisbon, will best explain this subject:—

"The bull fight as it obtains in Portugal is a peculiar institution of remote origin, and is entirely different from the Spanish bull fight. For centuries past it has been the custom of the nobility and gentry to take part in this diversion. Many of the Portuguese monarchs and princes have distinguished themselves in it, as it was always considered an excellent school of horsemanship and training of the cavalier for war. One of the first Kings who fought bulls was the ill-starred Dom Sebastian, and the last was Dom Miguel de Braganza.

"The bull fight of which we treat was given under the auspices of the Marquis de Castello Melhor, who is famed for his skill as a horseman. Among others who took part in it were some gallant youths of the Portuguese nobility or *Fidalguia*. According to the Portuguese system the bull is never killed, and its horns are tipped with balls of leather that it may not kill either man or horse. The performance is attended with some time-honoured customs and regulations. It begins with the courtesies of the "netto," who always appears mounted. His business is to convey the orders of the director of the ring, as well as to take part in the fight. According to a venerable usage, the reason for which is not now known, the netto enters with his face muffled in his cloak, and does not unmask until he reaches the middle of the circle. Before, however, the netto makes his entry, the *azemola* is led on a mule, richly caparisoned in the old Portuguese fashion; and carrying the box which contains the *farpas* or darts to be used in the combat. At the same time appear the *moços de forcado*, whose business is to fasten the bull by main force. These men are armed with short two-pronged pikes. When the netto has done, begin the courtesies of the cavaliers, who greet the public all round the circle to the music of the band. They are superbly mounted, usually on their own horses. Behind them several running footmen lead other horses, which are often very fine animals, to be used as reserve mounts, if the occasions of the fight should require. At the same time enter the *bandarilheiros*, who ply the bull with flags and cloaks, after the Spanish fashion. The *moços do curro* and all others who take part in the fight have now entered the arena. The *curro* is the inclosure where the bulls are kept, and the *moços do curro* have to attend to their exit and entrance.

"When the cavaliers have ridden slowly round the ring, saluting the public, they retire, change horses, and the business of the day commences. The aim of the cavalier is to fix a *farpa*, or short lance with a slight wood handle, in the neck of the bull, without his horse being hurt or upset. To do this

well requires great skill and practice. When the iron is fixed the staff is broken off by the cavalier, and is thrown away. The feats of the Marquis de Castello Melhor upon this occasion excited great enthusiasm. More than once in his performance the audience stood up, and greeted him, from boxes and pit, with waving handkerchiefs, while two floral crowns were thrown at his feet. When the cavalier has finished, the bull is fought in the Spanish fashion, by the men with cloaks and flags, and darts are fixed in his neck as often as possible. At the finish come in the *homens de forcado*. Sometimes one claps his hands to the bull; and, when the bull comes on, the man throws himself between the bull's horns, while his comrades pin the bull by the tail and neck and hold him by main force. This is called the "pega." It is the part of the performance most appreciated and applauded by Portuguese spectators, being purely national. In the bull fight, of which we now speak, Senhor Manoel Ferreira Pinto Bastos was the one who most distinguished himself in seizing the bull. When the bull has been fought, the *moços do curro*, who may be gentlemen of rank, introduce the *cabrestes*, tame oxen with large bells round their necks. They compel the bull, with the long sticks they carry, to leave the ring along with his harmless brethren. When one bull has been put through the programme another is introduced, until nine or ten have figured in the arena.

"The particular rules and usages we describe are closely followed in the bull fights only when the gentry and nobility take part. The ordinary representations are more like the Spanish system. Nearly all the Lisbon world of fashion, elegance, and title filled the boxes and benches of the Praça on this occasion; the result was a very large contribution of money in aid of the charitable object for which the entertainment was got up."

One of the sketches of M. Bordallo Pinheiro shows the scene in the theatre when the leading cavalheiro, the Marquis de Castello Melhor, rode in to make his bow to the spectators. Behind him walk the *bandarilheiros* or flagmen, the *moços de forcado* or pitchfork-men, the *abegano*, and the *moços do curro*. The netto, and another cavalheiro are on horseback in the background.

The other page of Engravings presents a variety of figures and actions. In the centre of the page is shown the leading in of the *azemola* mule, laden with small darts and flags to be stuck in the poor bull. To the right and left of this we see an encounter between a bull and a cavalheiro, who evades the bull's onset and thrusts his slight lance into the beast's neck. Having done this, he is to break off the shaft, so as to leave the point and the flag, to be noted to his credit on the score of this cruel game. The several groups below are now to be remarked. In the middle is the netto, with cloak thrown over his face; he waits in the lists of fight, and serves as herald, but never attacks the bull. He is attended by two *andarilhos*, or messengers, who pick up the fallen darts and flags. To the left, a mob of *moços* are teasing the bull to provoke his rage. To the right, we see them in the *pega*; one man has got between the bull's horns; the other men are holding down the bull by force applied to his back, hind quarters, and tail. The differently dressed performers shown at the top of the page need a few words of explaining. Here the central figure, mounted, is that of the netto. On each hand a mounted cavalheiro supports him, but with some difference of costume; one having the courtier's dress of the last century; the other being equipped as a modern Portuguese sportsman to meet the bull. A *bandarilheiro*, in full state attire, and two of the bull's keepers, the *abegano* and a *moço do curro*, one smoking his pipe, are placed on the right-hand side of the page. On the left-hand side are one of the *moços de forcado*, or pitchfork-drivers, one of the *moços do curro*, with a long wand, and a *bandarilheiro*, holding his cloak ready to cast over the bull's head.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The specialty of last week—indeed, one of the chief events of the season—was the production of "Il Talismano" at this establishment, to which we could but briefly allude in our previous notice, as the performance took place on Thursday night.

This posthumous work of the late Mr. Balfe was originally composed to an English libretto written by Mr. Arthur Mathison, who has taken some of the leading incidents of Scott's well-known romance, which he has strung together as a framework for a series of scenes that offer good scope for the purposes of the composer.

Much interest attached to the first hearing of this opera in the same theatre in which the composer made his earliest English success, by his "Siege of Rochelle," in 1835. "The Talisman" was not quite completed when the composer died (in 1870), and the slight additions requisite to finish it, and the recitatives which replace the original dialogue, were supplied by Sir Michael Costa, whose care in superintending the rehearsals and in conducting the performance was of high value. The Italian text has been furnished by Signor Zaffra, and the work is mounted on the stage with great splendour as to costumes and scenery; the latter offering several admirable specimens of the skill of Mr. William Beverly, especially the opening scene of the desert; that of St. George's Mount, with sunset effects; and the final view of the sea, with the fleet of the Crusaders.

The music of "Il Talismano" offers a strong contrast to the earlier style of the composer, in which a light vein of melody is the prevailing feature. This last of Balfe's works displays the same tendency as that which is observable in the operas immediately preceding it—an endeavour at the elaborate combinations and intense dramatic effects of the French romantic school. Notwithstanding this, however, there are several solo pieces which stand prominently out, and which will, doubtless, be largely in demand as extracts from the opera. These are Edith Plantagenet's prayer, with its graceful "largo" ("Placida notte") and the following animated "allegro;" her characteristic romanza, "La Canzona d'Evelina," and her bravura rondeau, "Nella dolce trepidanza." Exclusively sung by Madame Christine Nilsson, each of these movements called forth great applause. A very light and tuneful aria for the Queen ("La guerra appena")—sung with much piquancy by Mlle. Marie Roze—was also among the special successes of the evening, other instances having been the graceful "flower-song" (Candido fiore) for Sir Kenneth, and his aria, "A te coll' aurea sera," in both of which Signor Campanini's voice and cantabile style were favourably displayed. There is considerable character in the solo of Neobanus, "Mi piace un cielo," which was given with much point by Signor Catalani; and Richard Cœur de Lion's air, "Oh! chi d'amor," and his prayer, "Sommo, Signore," have some agreeable cantabile passages, of which Signor Rota made the most.

Of the concerted movements for solo voices the best are the duet for Lady Edith and Sir Kenneth, "Quest' anel" (the bright and tuneful close of which was enthusiastically encored), and the trio for Edith, the Queen, and Richard, "Cara perché

si dolente." Of the fuller pieces, the most effective were the opening chorus of Arabs, "Prodi guerrieri Alla" (in which is some characteristic writing), the concerted movement in the scene of dispute at St. George's Mount, and the finale of the second act. The little music assigned to the part of the Emir (who makes but a transient appearance in the first scene) was well sung by Signor Campobello, whose make-up was extremely good. Other characters were efficiently represented by Signor Rinaldini (De Vaux), Signor Casaboni (Duke of Austria), and Signor Costa (King of France).

Of the charm, vocal and personal, of Madame Nilsson's performance it is impossible to speak too highly. Her representation of the character of Edith would alone suffice to render "Il Talismano" attractive.

The Engraving given on page 581 represents the scene at the close of the second act, where Richard raises his battle-axe to strike down Sir Kenneth for his supposed treachery, but is prevented by the interposition of the Queen and Edith.

The opera on Saturday was "Les Huguenots." "Il Talismano" was given again on Monday and Wednesday. On Tuesday "Semiramide" was repeated. "Lucrezia Borgia" was announced for Thursday, and "La Favorita" for to-night (Saturday).

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The three last performances of the past week were all repetitions of operas with a familiar cast—on Thursday "Les Diamans de la Couronne," on Friday "Der Freischütz," and on Saturday "Dinorah."

This week there were again six operas. On Monday Madame Vilda repeated her performance as Norma, with a renewal of the favourable reception which greeted her reappearance in that character in the previous week.

On Tuesday "Mignon" was to have been given for the first time at this establishment, but was replaced by "La Sonnambula," in consequence of the indisposition of Mlle. Marimon.

"Il Trovatore" was performed on Wednesday; the announcements for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday having been, respectively, "Les Huguenots," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and "Mignon."

The triennial Handel festival at the Crystal Palace began yesterday (Friday) with the grand public rehearsal. The programme prepared for the occasion consisted of a selection from that of the forthcoming performances (on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), of which we shall have to speak next week.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were the two movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, a very characteristic and cleverly-instrumented overture ("The Taming of the Shrew") by Rheinberger, and Weber's overture to "Oberon." The instrumental performances were completed by Madame Norman-Néruda's brilliant and refined execution of Mendelssohn's violin concerto. A pretty bolero, by M. Gounod, was sung (for the first time) by Madame Miliano, who also gave Cimarosa's scena, "Ah! parlami." Of the lady, who made her debut on this occasion, we prefer to speak after a second hearing.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert has of late years assumed proportions similar to those of Sir Julius Benedict, and have also recently been given in the Floral Hall, where, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Kuhe again provided an attractive programme, which included the splendid singing of Madame Adelina Patti, Mlle. Albani, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera, besides pianoforte performances by Mlle. Marie Krebs and the concert giver. The hall was well filled.

Among the interesting novelties of the day are the performances of the "Orchestre des Dames," a band of fifty-three Viennese ladies, directed by Madame Amann Weinlich, who execute overtures and dance music, and occasionally solo pieces, with great precision and refinement. Their second concert took place at the Harrow-square Rooms on Wednesday evening, the third having been announced for yesterday (Friday).

The concerts of this week have also included the second of the Welsh Choral Union, on Tuesday; the matinée, on Wednesday, of that clever pianist and organist, Mr. Frederic Archer; a performance, on Wednesday, at the Royal Albert Hall, of Dr. Sloman's new cantata, "Supplication and Praise" (of which we must speak hereafter); and, on Friday, the second pianoforte recital of M. Duvernoy, and the seventh of the series of the eight interesting performances given by Mr. Charles Hallé.

THEATRES.

A crowded and fashionable audience assembled at the Gaiety last Saturday morning, on the occasion of Mr. George Coleman's benefit, to witness the début of Mrs. Fairfax as Julia in "The Hunchback." The play was altogether strongly cast, Mr. Creswick performing the *titre rôle*; Miss Fowler, Helen; Mr. Henry Neville, Modus; and Mr. Hermann Vezin, Sir Thomas Clifford. Thus ably supported, the débutante had a fair chance of success. The lady's appearance is in her favour—her person attractive, her countenance expressive, and her eyes of bewildering brilliance. She had not, however, trusted entirely to these great advantages, but had been careful in her study of the text so that she was letter-perfect, and the nervousness under which she laboured produced no further effect than a slight disturbance of gesture and action in her first scene. As the play progressed she grew in power and decision, and manifested capabilities which, with due practice, warrant the highest hopes of her success. Frequently she commanded well-deserved applause. Miss Fowler, too, merits recognition for her Helen, which on this occasion she sustained for the first time. It was altogether a very pleasing interpretation of a gay and lively part. Her scenes with Modus were, in fact excellent and were dryly accompanied with the plaudits of the house. At the conclusion of the performance Miss Ada Cavendish recited, with her usual vigour, the Laureate's poem of "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Mr. Boucicault announces the early production of a new comedy entitled "Led Astray," and in it the introduction of two new American actors—Mr. Charles Thorne, of Californian origin, the representative of the artistic excellence of the Great West of America, and Mr. Stuart Robson, that of eccentric comedy in the eastern cities—New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—where, adds Mr. Boucicault, "both these comedians enjoy positions as established favourites." No doubt the public will heartily respond to this appeal.

Dramatic revivals continue to be the order of the day. At the Haymarket "The Overland Route," for a few nights, is substituted for "Mont Blanc," which is withdrawn; and a new comedy is announced by Mr. Robert Buchanan, representative, it is said, of the manners of the early part of the reign of Charles II. At the Lyceum Mr. Irving has appeared during the week as Charles I., and announces his benefit for Monday, when he will again support the part of Eugene Aram. He will also undertake his favourite character of Jeremy Diddler, in the farce of "Raising the Wind." "East Lynne" continues to attract at the St. James's and the National Standard Theatres.

FINE ARTS. ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE SCULPTURE.

The dearth of works in the higher branches of sculpture seems to be greater than ever at Burlington House. Some of our ablest sculptors do not contribute at all—Mr. J. H. Foley, for instance, being still conspicuous by his absence—or they are represented sparingly and inadequately. The small proportion of works of any pretensions to idealism, even in aim, is greatly to be regretted, especially in presence of several foreign contributions, very cleverly manipulated, no doubt, but which are merely naturalistic copies at the best, and sometimes most objectionably licentious and meretricious. What should be the highest and noblest form of art is thus abused, calculated to lower the standard of all art-practice, and to corrupt the public taste. If there is any excuse for such tendencies when an artist by working in colour is tempted to luxurious indulgence, there is certainly none when he is dealing with pure and beautiful marble or grave and enduring bronze. Even to descend to trivial unessential details of form seems ignoble, degrading, almost a sin in such materials.

Among the works of highest aim are three bronze statues of heroic size, by Mr. T. Thornycroft—"Clio," "Melpomene," and "Thalia," which have a degree of suitable monumental largeness in treatment, but the two latter are not quite satisfactory in conception. The Muse of History may very properly—nay, should—be an unimpassioned abstraction, as Mr. Thornycroft has represented her; but why does the personification of "Tragedy" raise her mask, if not to seriously and deeply impress us; and why should the countenance of "Comedy" be still tamer? The Mediæval, the Renaissance, and even occasionally the Classical, sculptors have shown that intense expression is perfectly consistent with the severest dignity and loftiest grandeur. Mr. J. Durham's marble group of "The Siren and the Drowned Leander" (1493) is a marked improvement on the model for the same; but a bust of Sir Sydney H. Waterlow (1514) by this sculptor seems to us to require more care and refinement in the modelling. Mr. E. B. Stephens has also a "Leander Preparing to Cross the Hellespont" (1513), in plaster, which promises fairly for its marble realisation. Mr. D. W. Stephenson's graceful "Nymph at the Stream" (1527) and Mr. Brock's spirited "Hereward the Wake" (1533), both in marble, deserve commendation; as also Count Gleichen's model for the monument to his mother, H.S.H. the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, erected at Baden-Baden, which we engraved a fortnight back; together with Miss Grant's model of "An Incident in the Life of St. Margaret" (1525), very creditable for a lady amateur; and the plaster of "Panthea and Abradates" (1494), by Mr. W. White—the last Academy gold-medal group, recently engraved in our pages. Count Gleichen's work above mentioned has true monumental simplicity, and is altogether treated in very good taste. We may add here that the modelling of the head of Mr. E. B. Head (1444), by the same artist, is quite worthy of a professional sculptor of very good position; and the bronze statuette of Prince Arthur (1594) is a sample of the small work in which H. S. H. also excels. We may naturally pass from the ideal to the decorative, naturalistic, and other works, with mention of "An Implacable Executioner" (1611), by P. D'Epinau, a British subject, we believe of the Mauritius, now working with great success at Rome. The subject is a little Cupid, his foot planted on a heart, and a croquet mallet thrown over his shoulder, with which he is about to vengeancefully "roquet" a second heart already lacerated and bleeding, on which the sculptor has inscribed his own name. Though in idea but a pretty, suggestive conceit, hardly worthy of embodiment in marble, we can but admire the excellent modelling of the Cupid, and be amused at the energy and vivacity of his action and expression.

"Un Premier Enfant" (1496), by the distinguished Belgian sculptor M. C. A. Fraikin—a sweet young mother, *en déshabillé*, glowing fondly over an infant in her lap—is a charming naturalistic group, chaste in the very nature of the subject, yet treated with much warmth. But the most remarkable work in this category—though it has, of course, none of the beauty or sentiment of the preceding—is "The Horse and his Master" (1520), by Mr. J. E. Boehm. This immense group, for which it was necessary to find a place in the Lecture-Room, was doubtless intended to be on the scale of nature; but, the man being below the average height, the contrast between him and the animal, enormous as is the bulk of the kind of horse in question, is rather too great. The horse is a stallion of the breed derived, we believe, from Flanders and Normandy, and developed with us into the elephantine Suffolk punch and other special breeds. By representing him as rearing on his hind legs, the spirit and likewise the vast bulk and gigantic strength of the creature are displayed to advantage; while his "master" is proportionately reduced to comparative insignificance. Yet the man is modelled quite as ably as the horse; while the two form a group evincing close observation and (within the sculptor's intention) plastic power and technical mastery in a high degree. A marble bust of the Queen (1534) by the same sculptor is one of the most faithful and acceptable portraits of her Majesty we have seen. Mr. Boehm's terra-cotta likenesses also are among the happiest here: witness those of the two painters, Messrs. R. Müller (1545) and R. Beavis (1602). M. Dalou's "Paysanne Française" of last year, which we engraved, was strikingly true to common nature, though, as may be inferred from previous remarks, we are far from thinking this the most desirable thing in sculpture; his group, similar in motive, called "Hush-a-by, Baby!" is, however, much less successful. The deep excavation of the eye-sockets and the open mouth cause the face to resemble a cast after death. Nor will this sculptor's terra-cottas of the two painters, Messrs. F. Leighton (1543) and Alma Tadema (1606), bear favourable comparison with those of Mr. Boehm; it seems to us that to the least desirable characteristics of the subjects are given the most prominence. Another French work is, in the original, probably the most notorious piece of sculpture of our day: we allude to the terra-cotta model of M. Carpeaux's "Groupe de la Danse" (1515)—nymphs circling round a floating, winged figure holding a tambourine—executed for the new Opera House, Paris. There can be no question as to the immense spirit of this group, nor as to the great skill in composition displayed in adjusting and balancing so many figures on so small a base, nor as to the extraordinary cleverness of the execution; nevertheless, sculpture, as applied to a public building, has seldom been so prostituted. This is no illustration of graceful action or the "poetry of motion"; this is no natural abandonment to impulses generated by music; this is not even a lusty bacchanalian revel; that is not the Genius of Dancing in the centre, but a stiff, attitudinising Parisian model; those are not nymphs of Terpsichore, but lewd wantons, their every posture proclaiming their self-conscious lewdness; in short, the group is only worthy to symbolise the *can-can*, and only fit to decorate a casino, not a national palace devoted to art. Another decorative work of very different character—showing ability, withal, though a little mannered, is Mr. Armistead's set of four alto-relievs of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, for external spandrels of the New Colonial Offices (1436-9). Near these are

three very curious terra-cotta panels, the relief admitting three or four figures to stand before each other, representing "The Garden of Gethsemane," "The Descent from the Cross," and "The Foot of the Cross" (1441, 1467, 1468). They are by Mr. Tinworth, of the Lambeth Pottery, a pupil of Mr. Sparkes, of the Lambeth School of Art, who has turned out so many Academy medallists and assisted Mr. Doulton's pottery revivals. Mr. Tinworth was, we are informed, originally a wheelwright, and his designs, probably unconsciously, strongly recall the works of the early German art-handicraftsmen in their direct naturalistic energy of conception and execution, and their naïve, homely ideas, which, if a little too familiar or forced, are quite refreshing beside the tame conventionality of most church decorative sculpture, of which examples are not wanting here.

Portraiture being the branch of sculpture most in request in this country, there is, as might be expected, some good work, as well as a great deal of mediocrity. Among the statues is a large seated figure of the Queen (1495), by Mr. Noble, presented to St. Thomas's Hospital by the President, Sir John Musgrove, in commemoration of her Majesty having laid the foundation-stone and opened the hospital. It is more acceptable than many similar portraits. M. Malempré's statue of Balfé, the composer (1506), for the vestibule of Drury Lane Theatre, is also fairly successful; and there are various statues of children with pretty motives by Messrs. J. Durham, J. R. Jackson, and T. J. Williamson. Mr. J. Bell's equestrian statuette (1588) of Wellington, with accessorial figures intended to indicate the "scenes of his victories," is, as regards these figures, rather far-fetched. In coming to the bust portraits generally it would be discourteous not to give precedence to the marble bust of the late General Grey (1536), by Princess Louise, especially as it is so meritorious, regarded as the production of an amateur. By its side is an excellently carved and faithful likeness of Princess Alice, by R. Kopf. Sir George Pollock (1455) and Mr. M. T. Smith (1512), by Mr. Weekes, are, as usual, treated in a large, vigorous style; the former is particularly admirable, especially regarded as a posthumous work. Mr. Woolner's sole contribution is a bust of Mrs. Alfred Morrison (1454), in which the emphatic contours and the delicate contained traits of a beautiful model are rendered with truth, feeling, and first-rate carving. We fancy, however, that there is a little of that tendency to exaggerate characteristic forms which is sometimes much more obvious in Mr. Woolner's male busts. Mr. Adams Acton has made a marked advance in several busts, of which we may specially commend a terra-cotta of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon (1542), evincing the keenest sense of character, without falling into caricature; "Sir Wilfred Lawson" (1443), and two or three members of the Butler-Johnstone family—all animated and conscientiously wrought. The sculptor's sister, Miss Adams, sends a group of hands (1538) nicely posed and very well carved. Other busts of merit and interest are—the Baroness Burdett-Coutts (1509), by W. Brodie; Mrs. Gilstrap (1464), by T. Butler; Miss Hayes (1547), and John Constable, the painter (1549), to be placed in the Royal Academy, by E. Davis; Henry Irving, the actor (1450), by R. Jackson; Miss Edith Wynne, "the nightingale of Wales" (1559), by J. Edwards; Sir John Bowring (1577), by W. S. Webber; Comte Léon (1579), by A. Schoonjans; Thomas Carlyle (1465), by J. D. Crittenden; and Mr. William Morley (1550), by C. B. Birch. The contributions by Messrs. W. Calder Marshall, J. Lawlor, T. N. MacLean, G. G. Adams, G. E. Ewing, and W. Theed are also commended to notice.

In the glyptic art there is little claiming notice. M. Wiener, the distinguished Belgian sculptor, exhibits a frame of nine medals (1474), which show rare talent in various directions—in portraiture, figure compositions, and architectural perspectives. There are also commemorative and prize medals of some merit by Messrs. Wyon.

THE DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

Before we take a final leave of the Royal Academy Exhibition, we must say a few words on the models in the Architectural Room, for the proposed decoration of St. Paul's, by Mr. W. Burges—a scheme which, if begun only to be put in execution, as is now threatened, will infallibly bring discredit on all concerned therewith, and which cannot possibly ever be carried through.

Several years ago we considered that the first false step in the decoration of the cathedral was taken by the employment of Munich stained glass in the windows, and our opinions have been since pretty generally confirmed. Yet the Munich designs harmonise with the building tolerably well, as regards general style. Then came the designs (with an exhibited model) for the decoration of the whole interior, by Mr. Penrose, the accomplished "surveyor" to the cathedral; and here, again, the scheme, though voted too elaborate, and too lavish in the employment of positive colours, did no great violence to the style of the architecture. Mr. Penrose's services were, however, declined (too inconsiderately, as we think) in favour of Mr. Burges, who, we soon after heard with alarm, was to prepare for the cathedral a complete system of "Christian iconography." Now the words "Christian iconography" are applied, and can only apply, to the imagery of the Byzantine and Early Gothic artists, to the Divine Personalities, the heavenly hierarchy, the prophets, martyrs, and other saintly personages, with their respective emblems, to the scriptural and legendary subjects, and the traditional treatment of the painters and sculptors before the Reformation, before even the style of our metropolitan cathedral was developed! It was inevitable that decoration conceived in such a spirit would needlessly provoke antagonism from a large section within the Church and from other denominations, and it was equally palpable that such decoration could not accord with Sir Christopher Wren's architecture; but, on the contrary, must be utterly inappropriate to it, and set at naught all its artistic associations. We have, however, nothing to do here with the religious, but only with the artistic, question. The choice of Mr. Burges, then, for the proposed decoration, seemed, on strictly artistic grounds, wholly unaccountable. He had previously publicly intimated his antipathy to Sir Christopher Wren and all his works. He had been known chiefly for a strong leaning to the grotesque manifested in Early Gothic and Byzantine designs, and to that kind of gaudiness found in the debased art of the Jesuit churches. Surely there never was such a case of trying to force the square man into the round hole. Nevertheless, Mr. Burges was appointed, but with a condition that enjoined him strictly to refer to Wren's style in all he should attempt; subscriptions to the amount of £40,000 were received under a distinct engagement that such should be done; and a fine-arts committee, pledged to be guided by this same understanding, was appointed by the executive committee. Mr. Burges's designs and models have since been made public, and they have been strongly condemned by the fine-arts committee. Thereupon the executive committee, instead of being guided by the decision of the judges of their own appointment (which, as it seems to us, they were bound to abide by), dissolved the fine-arts committee; they also rejected a proposed appeal to the Royal Academy, and have accepted Mr. Burges's design as a basis for the work in the apse and choir. The most

threatening part of this recent decision is that the work is to be immediately commenced in that portion of the building—i.e., the apse and choir—which must govern the treatment of every other. Consequently, any false step cannot be retraced, except at great cost, because the decoration is to culminate in the apse and choir. The concentration of the embellishment there may gratify those who desire to give a peculiar import to the altar and its ministrants; but, even in Romish churches of the same style, there are few, if any, precedents for the disproportionate decorations contemplated. Architecturally considered, the dome, the sublimest feature of the building—the feature that, so far as art can do, is best calculated to carry the eye and the heart to heaven—should furnish the keynote of the decoration. It is, moreover, known—and this is almost all that is known of his wishes on this subject—that Wren desired to see the dome richly embellished—filled with rich and durable mosaics. Even at St. Peter's it is the dome that is most richly decorated.

Mr. Burges's proclivities are obvious in the models under notice, yet some of his proposals are the last that might be expected from his antecedents. He proposes, for instance, to veneer, as in the Jesuit churches, nearly the whole interior with marble—this from one understood to be a determined enemy to "shams"! To insert marble into the panels would be feasible enough, but to pare down the stonework, with its countless angels, and lay thereon a marble casing, would be a structural falsification equally impractical and anti-artistic. Gilding and polychromy are to be used far too profusely; they are not to be, as they most certainly should be, confined to the accentuation of the forms, but to be scattered broadcast, in a way that must bewilder the eye, and so conceal the character of the architecture; thereby, as remarked by the fine-arts committee in their protest, displaying the style of Mr. Burges, but certainly not that of Sir C. Wren. The distribution, as well as the quantity of the colouration is very questionable. The lower story is to consist mainly of white marble, and the colours and gilding are to be added in increasing quantity to the vault, and to attain the greatest "richness and depth" in the upper part of the choir and apse. The objections to this are that the supports will appear weak, and the portions above will apparently be lowered and contracted, while the present oppressive gloom will be rather increased than diminished, though its repose may be broken. Gold, colour, and costly material will become everywhere paramount to architectural design and chastity of effect. By frequent and capricious changes in the figures and ornamentation, Mr. Burges seems quite to ignore those laws of symmetry and harmony which constitute the essence of Wren's architecture. Some of the figures would scarcely be distinguishable from below; others are as much too large comparatively; while the disproportions reach their climax in a figure of Our Saviour at the east end of the church, which is so gigantic that it would, beyond all question, dwarf the whole interior, and be a glaring incongruity from whatever point it could be viewed. We might advert to the poverty of design of some of the patterned decoration—its want of relation not only with the character of the architecture, but with itself; but what will be deemed, by all but a few enthusiast antiquaries and ecclesiologists, by far the most objectionable feature of this strange scheme is the style of the above-mentioned colossal figure and its accompanying "subjects." It would, to us, have seemed hardly credible that anyone could seriously propose, in this nineteenth century, to copy in the sanctuary of our national cathedral, in defiance of its sixteenth-century Italian style, an effigy of our Lord after the manner of barbaric Byzantine art, with "cherubim and seraphim," their wings formally disposed, and the various symbols of these and other figures depicted after the same childish fashion. But there is an even more puerile proposition in the scheme—that relating to the treatment of the choir pavement, which is to represent four streams flowing from the altar, with harts drinking, flowers, and so forth, the whole being emblematic of Paradise.

What is required seems really simple enough. The interior generally is insufficiently lighted: this is the main point. Any system of decoration should therefore be limited generally to pale tints—at least in the vault, clerestory, and attic, so as to secure atmospheric effect. Gold and more positive tints (but no such deep blue as in these models) should be used only to loyally and reverently emphasise, never to be apart from or compete with the leading lines and members of the architect's work. Greater richness might be ventured on in the dome, including the drum and pendentives, and, to a reasonable extent, in the apse and choir, for the reason that they are better lighted. Then, and then only, when the architecture has been duly illustrated, should the pictorial decoration be attempted; for this in turn should be subordinated to the architectural forms.

Professor Karl von Piloteg has been appointed by the King of Bavaria director of the Academy of the Plastic Arts at Munich.

Mr. Ruskin has declined the annual gold medal of the Royal Institution of British Architects, which was offered to him a few weeks back.

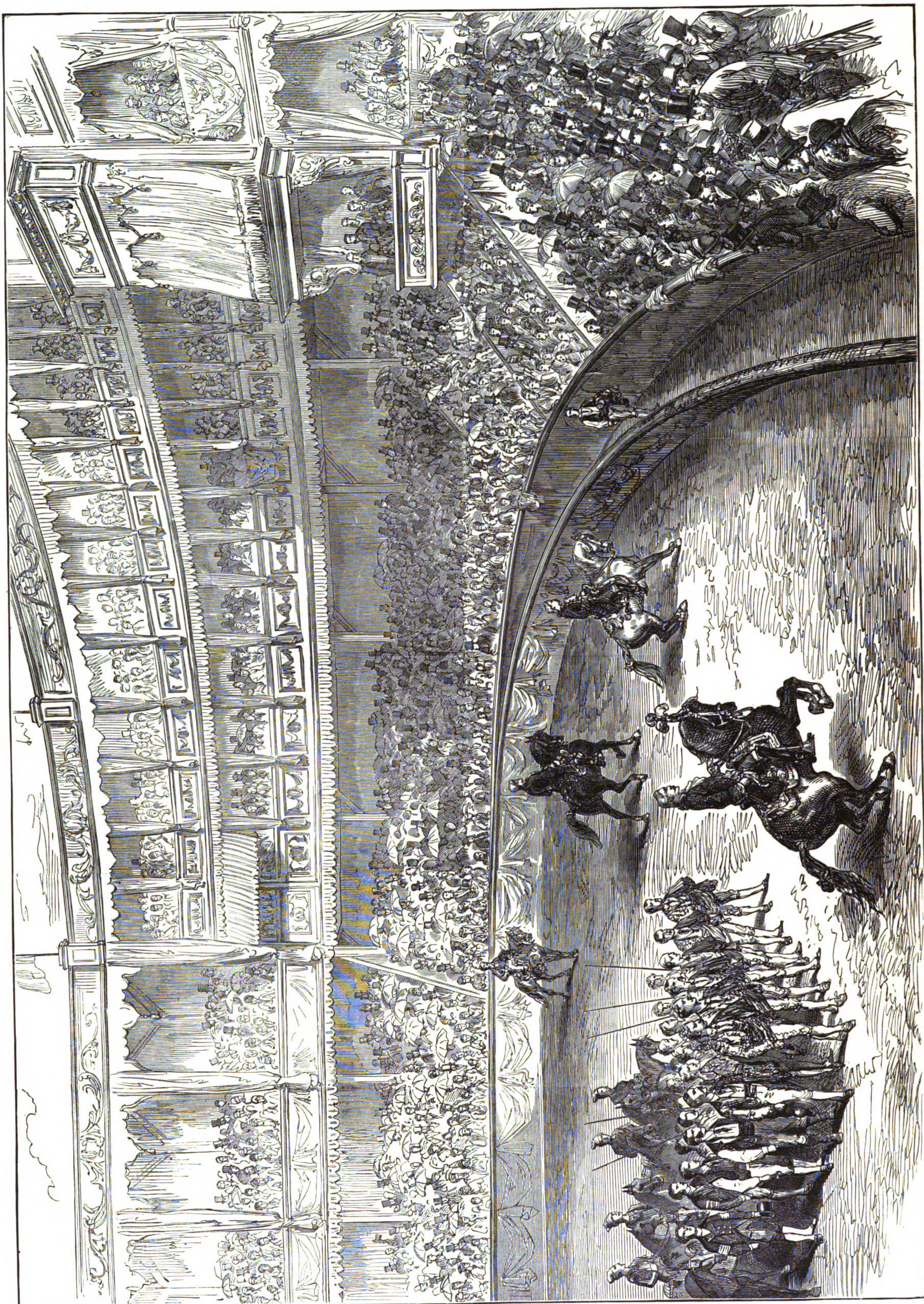
A great-granddaughter of John Singleton Copley, R.A., is very desirous to see his picture "Samuel and Eli," and would feel much obliged if the owner would communicate with Messrs. H. Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall.

The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted an invitation to visit Liverpool at the latter end of September, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Walker Art-Gallery, which is to be built at the sole expense of the present Mayor, Mr. A. B. Walker.

Mr. Frederick Havill has just completed a large portrait group of the Jubilee Singers, which is about to be exhibited in London and the chief provincial towns previous to being removed to its final destination—the Fisk University, in America. This valuable building, founded for the education of freed slaves, has been raised wholly through the exertions of these eleven singers.

Arrangements have been made by Government for bringing the various departments at South Kensington into more direct relations with the Education Department, in which they will be virtually merged. The secretary of the Education Department will also be the secretary for the departments at South Kensington. Under Sir Francis Sandford will be an assistant secretary, Mr. Macleod. The office of director of the museum has been given to Mr. Cunliffe Owen; Major Donnelly and Mr. Redgrave, R.A., have been offered the directorships of the science and art divisions respectively. The subordinate arrangements will be completed as soon as possible.

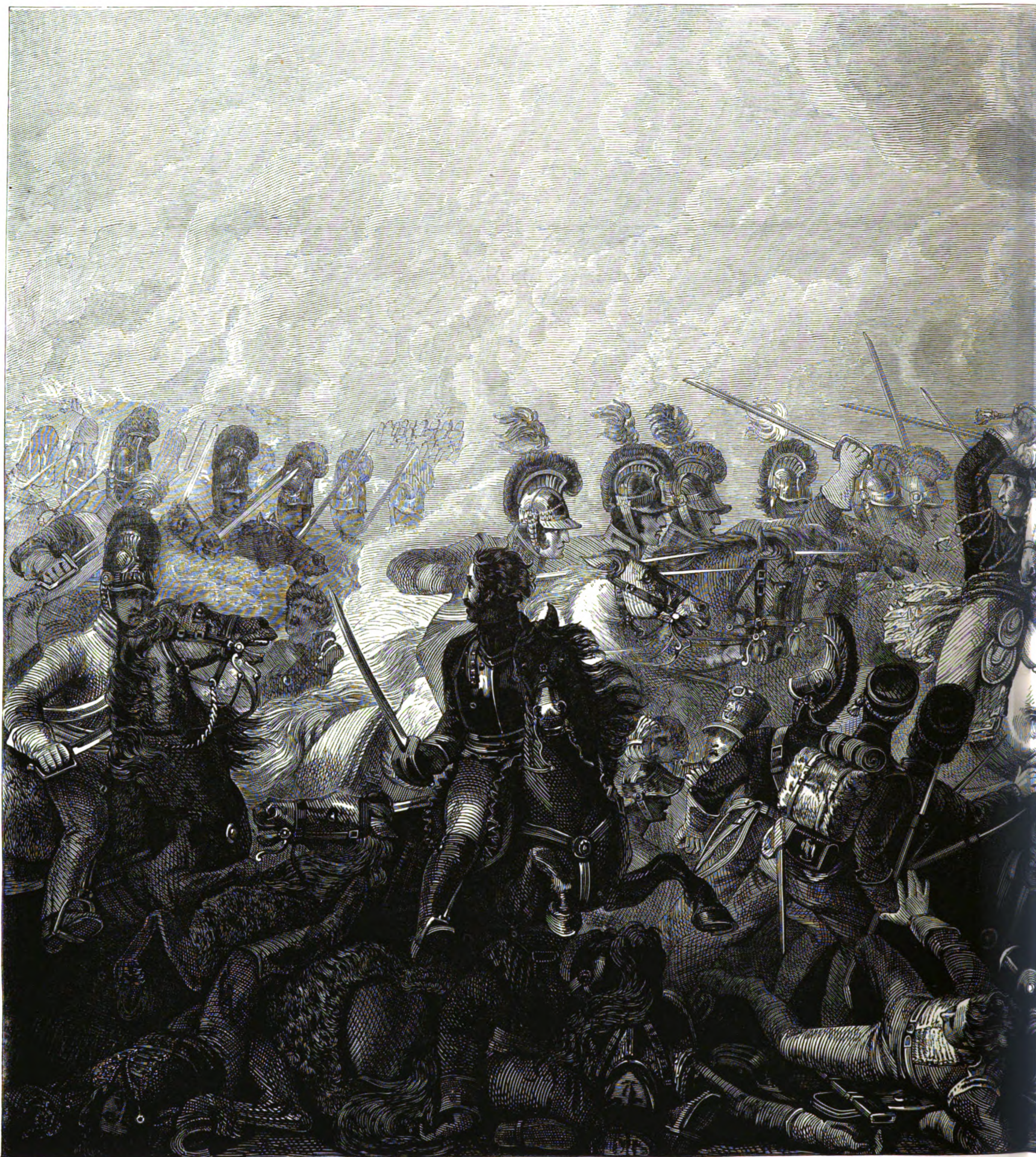
The *Daily Telegraph* announces the safe return of Mr. George Smith from his second Assyrian expedition. He arrived in England last week, in excellent health, having surmounted all kinds of difficulties in the course of his excavations and journeyings, and bringing home a large collection of new cuneiform tablets and fragments, as well as a great many very interesting objects of Assyrian art, including the entire lintel in sculptured stone of one of the ancient palace gateways.



A BULL-FIGHT AT LISBON: THE PERFORMERS SALUTING THE AUDIENCE.

John H. Ashmun

A NOTE WRITTEN AT LONDON: THE PRESENTED SALUTARY THE ASSOCIATION.



THE DECISIVE CHARGE OF THE LIFE GUARD

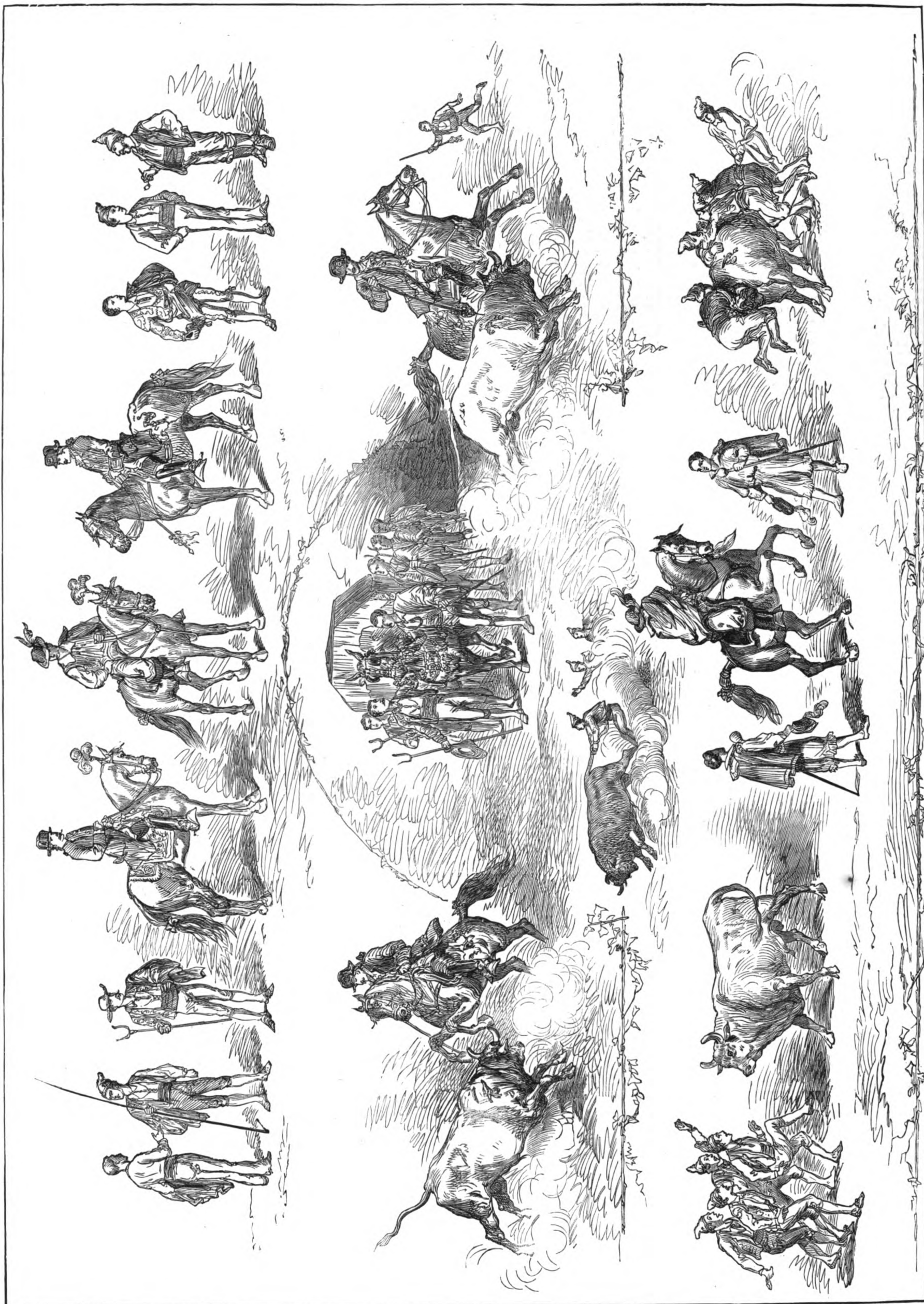
FROM THE PICTURES BY I



ARDS AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOC.

LUKE CLENDEN

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THE PERFORMERS IN THE BULL-FIGHT AT LISBON.

NEW BOOKS.

The Maori race of New Zealand, after giving much trouble to the Pakeha or European colonists, now become the subject of poetical and romantic literary fictions, like the Red Indians of North America in the novels of Fenimore Cooper, or the Scottish Highlanders of a past age, transfigured by the genius of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Alfred Domett's narrative poem, *Ranolf and Amohia*, which was approved by critics as a graceful and original composition, has been succeeded by two elegantly written prose tales, illustrative of the character, the manners, and customs of that energetic and intelligent Australasian people. *Ena; or, the Ancient Maori* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) is by Mr. George Wilson, who has long resided, we presume as official superintendent, at the native reserve of Te Aro, near Wellington. He is evidently well acquainted with the local scenery, and seems to have carefully studied the traditions and pre-colonial history of the tribes inhabiting that part of the north island, along the shore of Cook's Strait, from Port Nicholson to Wanganui. The picturesque features of this coast, as well as those of the interior, around the volcanic region of Mounts Tongariro and Ruapehu and the shores of Lake Taupo, are very well described. *Ena* is a Maori Princess, the brave and beautiful daughter of Te Ranpitu-karua, chieftain of the Maupoko tribe, who have been driven from their old inland habitation to dwell at Wairauki, a fortified village or pah on the cliffs of the seashore. Her brother, the heroic young chief Raukawa, becomes the champion and leader of his people in their last desperate struggle for existence against a combined invasion of their relentless foes, the Ngatiraukawa and the Waikato tribes. The besieged tenants of Wairauki are helped by their neighbours of the Kapiti isle, whose chief, named Te Koturu, is the affianced lover of *Ena*. They are guided and inspired to the actions of patriotic warfare by a *tohunga*, or priest and soothsayer, called Hahaki, who is also cunning in policy and in strategy, and one of the toughest old fighters in Maoria. The incidents of this siege, in our opinion, are quite as interesting, though perhaps not so well told, as those of the siege of Troy by the Greeks under King Agamemnon; but that is a matter of taste. The fighting is all done with spears and clubs, or with that peculiar weapon, the *mere* or greenstone mallet. There are no muskets, the time being previous to English colonial settlements or commercial dealings in New Zealand. One English or American girl, Mary Morven, who has been rescued from shipwreck on that shore, lives with *Ena* and shares the cruel trials which the Maori heroine must endure. Upon the whole, we find "*Ena*" a very good story, clearly and vigorously set before us, with perfect consistency of plan, and in a tone of animated sympathy. The only fault that can offend the reader is the uniform smoothness and polished propriety of the style, which might be suitable for a tale of conventional society, but seems ill adapted to the present subject. The same criticism, indeed, would be equally applicable to other works of this class, which have been greatly admired.

The second Maori romance which claims our notice is written by Captain J. C. Johnstone, late of the Bengal Army, whose preface is dated at Te Haroto, near Auckland. His book, which, like "*Ena*," is a single volume, is entitled *Maoria: A Sketch of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of New Zealand* (Chapman and Hall). Its style is rather better, as it is simpler and easier, than that of Mr. George Wilson's tale. The scene of action is on the west coast of the North Island, at a Maori pah or fortified village called Ngutukaka, near the mouth of the Waitebuna river, which we cannot find in the map of New Zealand. War among the native tribes, as in the story of "*Ena*," without the intervention of European arms or intrigues, gives occasion for the wild deeds and adventures presented here. The aged Ariki, or chief of the Ngatiroa, Te Au Te Rangī (a nobly sonorous name), has three lovely granddaughters—cousins, of course, to each other. Of these maidens Ora and Tui are to us the most interesting; yet Hira is also an attractive girl. The *tohunga*, or sanctified public conjuror, in this community, is a clever impostor named Ngawhare; the hero, or true king of men, is Karaka, the old chief's bravest and ablest son. Captain Johnstone has contrived to show us many particulars of Maori domestic life and manners. The fishing, the boating, the collecting of edible fern-root, and preparing it for food; the method of cooking by steam, in a closed pit where water has been poured upon heated stones; the making of canoes, the building of huts, and weaving of flax into cloth; the laborious earth-works and palisades, to fortify the steep ascent of their inhabited cliffs and crags; these branches of native industry are very exactly described. The practice of cannibalism, which must be admitted to be a drawback on the admirable qualities of the Maori race, is but incidentally referred to. The author draws a veil over the scene at these horrid feasts of human flesh. We do not like to think of the pensive Ora and the playful Tui, those sweet young Maori women, as kind and gentle as their sex in our own land, partaking of a slice or picking a bone at such inhuman banquets. The fate of Ora, as the victim of malignant enchantment, is very sad. That of pretty, winsome Tui, though she is wedded to Matuku, the man of her choice, is a mournful end to the story, with the capture of their village fortresses by the merciless Rarawa, and the extermination of their people. The stratagem of the besiegers' feigned retreat, and of the factitious whale stranded in the shallow bay, to cover their secret return, is one which again reminds us of the ancient tale of Troy.

To the conflict of opinion touching the propriety of raising a national monument to the memory of the Scottish hero William Wallace may be traced the publication of two very large volumes entitled *The Scottish War of Independence; its Antecedents and Effects*, by William Burns (Glasgow, James Maclehose). The author, struck by the variety of views expressed upon the aforesaid subject, conceived the idea of writing something which might produce harmony instead of discord amongst the ranks of those most nearly concerned in the traditions of Scotland, and which might attract the attention and challenge the candid judgment of people in general. Praiseworthy, however, as the author's object was, and manifest as are the heartiness and diligence with which he set about his task, some few questions occur to one at the very outset. Can we be fairly called upon, from time to time, to reform our history, just as we are invited to reform our tailors' bills? Are there no historical points which we are at liberty to consider, so far as our peace of mind is affected, settled and done with, and which we may henceforth use as mere stepping-stones on our further course of investigation? If we believe not Moses and the prophets, is anything likely to remove our unbelief? If we have pinned our faith to those who have made historical researches the study of their lives, and who are received as redoubtable authorities, can we be expected to change it, or even to reconsider it, at the invitation of a gentleman who by his own confession is "not about to attempt writing a history, in the proper sense of the term, founded upon new discoveries or original documents"? When a Niebuhr, or a Mommsen, or a Froude, or a Freeman, who for years has been wholly or in great part devoted to personal voyages of discovery on what may be called the Dead Sea of historical documents and monuments, or even an unknown writer, who claims to have found out some new thing, comes

forward with a statement that may revolutionise prevailing ideas, reason would that he should command a hearing, and that, if his evidence and arguments be sufficiently cogent, time-honoured judgments should be revised. But it is altogether different when a gentleman professes to do no more than "reproduce in a connected form" and "with a special design" a multitude of "impressions and convictions" made upon his own mind by such sources of information as are open to everybody, and when the gentleman seems to feel a fiery passion for Scottish nationality and to be moved by a somewhat acrimoniously controversial spirit. His honesty of purpose, however, his acumen, and his painstaking accumulation of facts and collation of interesting passages deserve to be respectfully mentioned. And though there may be no just cause why his voluminous work should be studied by those who have already made up their minds about Wallace and Bruce and the events in which they took a conspicuous part, yet to others, who have never hitherto troubled themselves about such matters or are still undecided, the two volumes will afford a large amount of instructive information and, if there be a sufficient foundation of Scottish enthusiasm to set out with, materials for the construction of a historical creed.

A peculiar, but pleasant and piquant, style enhances the intrinsic value of *Spain and the Spaniards*, by N. L. Thieblin, better known in the reading world as "Azamat Batuk" (Hurst and Blackett). Nor is the intrinsic value of itself inappreciable. For the author, in spite of the specious simplicity of his manner, is not only "sly, Sir, devilish sly," but also a keen observer, a quick hitter, and a very sponge to suck up more or less entertaining items. Moreover, cosmopolitan as—to judge from his intermixture of languages and the liberality, not to say latitudinarianism, of his views—he has always appeared to be, he seems to have lately added the stars and stripes to his coat of many colours, thrown in his lot with American journalism, and fully adopted the Transatlantic fashion of "interviewing," so that he can speak from personal experience, and as an eye-witness, not only of important Spanish events and places, but also of conspicuous Spanish personages. He performed the, up to that time, as he leads his readers to infer, almost unexampled feat, for a newspaper correspondent, of obtaining an introduction to Don Carlos, with whom he had a conversation that lasted long enough to exhaust a cigarette-case. He gives an account of a visit he paid to the old and purblind Countess of Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress of the French. Of Castelar and Figueras he says that he "saw the two gentlemen at work together;" and he devotes an amount of space, not so disproportionately large as to call for the apology he tenders, to a description of the pair, whom he declares to be "at present only two fallen stars." Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, having shown extraordinary kindness to the author, is let off, if the expression be admissible, with less notice than the reader will probably consider altogether satisfactory. To write about Spain and to ignore bull-fights would be more than human; and the author, who is extremely human, says as much about bull-fights as any but a very strong stomach could well endure. Of course "*Azamat Batuk*" has something, and something pretty extravagant, to say about the Spanish women. According to him, "you would soon discover, on studying the Spanish woman, that you must take all the virtue of the most virtuous Englishwoman, all the grace and wit of the most graceful and witty Frenchwoman, and all the beauty of the most handsome Italian woman, to make something approaching to a perfect Spanish lady." That is pretty well; and there is more where that comes from.

Royal rank, identity of sex, and interest of a domestic rather than of a political character seem to suggest some slight connection between *A Brief Memoir of the Princess Charlotte of Wales*, by the Lady Rose Weigall (John Murray), and *The Life and Times of Louisa, Queen of Prussia*, by Elizabeth Harriot Hudson (W. Isbister and Co.). For though, in the latter case, it has been thought proper to tack the "times" on to the "life," and so to produce sufficient material to fill two closely-printed volumes, such a proceeding was entirely arbitrary and by no means called for by the political prominence or influence of the good Queen herself. Let not this remark, however, be taken to imply that the pages devoted to the "times" are devoid of interest. On the contrary, they are highly interesting. All that is meant is that there were many amongst Queen Louisa's contemporaries to whose biographies an historical sketch of their epoch would be more appropriately attached, and that the only part of the work which has a special attraction, not to be readily derived from other easily accessible sources, is that which exhibits to us an excellent and a lovable sample of a woman. Indeed, the writer's own testimony is that "the warm affection which has so long survived its object is due not so much to the Queen's talents, to her brave spirit and high aspirations, as to the fact that, with these gifts and these exalted aims, she still preserved a tender, sympathising heart—was the mother of the family and the mother of the land." Yes; the occasions on which she lays firm hold of the reader's heart are when she thoughtfully and gracefully begs that she may not be allowed to scare away a tradesman's customers, and when she, in motherly fashion, answers the letter addressed by the trustful little boy to the *Christkind*, and so on. As for the volume devoted to a brief memoir of that Princess Charlotte of whom the ancients would have said that she was well beloved of the gods so young did she die, it makes one think of the words addressed by *Aeneas* to Dido, when she demanded to hear his pitiful story; for it tends to "renew unspeakable grief." Yet there was good reason for its appearance: it was suggested by Queen Victoria herself; it has a value derived from authentic materials supplied by her Majesty and by others; it contains selections from hitherto "unpublished papers;" it is provided "with an original portrait from a miniature by Stewart;" and it had little need of the apology offered by the writer for "the faults of an unpractised pen and the imperfect manner of execution."

There was once a time when, nation of shopkeepers though we may be, we could show the way to foreign armies; but things have changed: we imitate instead of being imitated. When the star of France was in the ascendant we Gallicised; now that Prussia has come to the front we Prussianise; and before the fit is over it were well to get all the instruction and amusement possible, plenty of the latter being obtainable, from *Military Life in Prussia*, translated (by permission of the author) from the German of F. W. Hackländer by F. E. R. and H. E. R. (Sampson Low and Co.). The volume, in which a sketch, pervaded more or less by the spirit of caricature, is given of the life led by "the soldier in time of peace," is to be followed, if the words "first series" mean anything, by at least one other, devoted, no doubt, to the more serious, more admonitory and more interesting, if not more entertaining, portions of a military career. Some of the themes whereon the author discourses—such as equipment, drill, roll-call, arrest, the march, life in quarters, cantonments, and so on—the English reader will be fully prepared for, though they will present many points of novelty; but all that relates to vivandières and some other matters will have the genuine ex-

tern flavour. The vivandières, however, will be found to differ in many respects from those fair creatures whom certain writers of fiction have surrounded with a halo of romance; they are mere vendors of eatables and drinkables, chiefly of the latter. The adventures recorded are those of a soldier for whom we have no equivalent in our own army, and are, consequently, such as it requires an effort to properly comprehend. To us it seems incongruous to an almost incredible degree that a mere bombardier should be at one moment discharging his humble duties and at another mixing upon almost, if not quite, equal terms with commissioned officers, and accosting with gallant speeches, and even saluting, young ladies of station in other than the military sense of the participle. It is our boast that all our soldiers are volunteers; we can scarcely realise the position of the Prussian volunteer—unless, perhaps, the condition of a private in the expressly designated volunteers may be taken to convey some faint idea of it. The scrapes into which the Prussian volunteer is liable and prone to fall are described with much spirit, and greatly enliven the volume. A droll account is given of the manner in which a volunteer under difficulties takes refuge in the bed-room of two young ladies, who enable him to escape; and it is worthy of mention that the drollery is not permitted to tempt the narrator a hair's breadth beyond the limits of good taste and delicacy. It would be a pity to miss an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the book.

A preface so gushing and rapturous that it produces bewilderment does not prepossess one in favour of *Summer Cruising in the South Seas*, by Charles Warren Stoddard (Chatto and Windus), notwithstanding the glimpses that are caught, as one turns over the leaves, of some very unconventional and encouraging illustrations contributed by Mr. Wallis Mackay. Nor is the bewilderment much decreased when the contents of the volume have been fairly grappled with. A hazy idea prevails that a narrative of personal adventure is being related by an American, to whom barbarism is more grateful than civilisation; but the narrative seems to resemble that of the "Ancient Mariner," so far as it may be said to be "incomprehensible, and without head or tail;" and the American, as regards both his nature and his style of writing, though he does not attempt the outward forms of poetry, appears to belong to that peculiar Transatlantic species of whom Walt Whitman is the prototype. The nudity, or all but nudity, which is a striking characteristic of the illustrations creates vague apprehensions of impropriety; and those apprehensions are rather confirmed than dissipated by some of the written descriptions, which, however, are remarkable for so wild, enigmatical and unintelligible a manner of expression that shadowy suspicion is seldom or never converted into solid certainty. No explanation has been vouchsafed, so far as a tolerably careful investigation could discover, of the disjointedness in the collection of experiences recorded; but it is not impossible that a number of separate articles, originally contributed to one or more periodicals, have been put together and made into a volume. The somewhat exasperating want of continuity would thus be fully accounted for. When a more than usually straightforward and lucid method of narration has been adopted, as is the case especially in the chapters headed "In a Transport" and "A Prodigal in Tahiti" respectively, it is abundantly apparent that the author possesses the gift of neat, vivid and grotesquely droll, rather than naturally humorous, delineation. The basis of his volume is "the result of four summer cruises among the islands of the Pacific;" and the influence by which he was inspired when he wrote may be best imagined from a perusal of his own statement: "I have sought," he says, "to reproduce the atmosphere of a people who are wonderfully imaginative and emotional; they nourish the first symptoms of an affinity, and reveal in the freshness of an affection as brief and blissful as a honeymoon."

The Life and Works of Mrs. Barbauld, edited by Mrs. Grace Ellis, reaches us from Boston (Osgood and Co.). Mrs. Barbauld is hardly a household word with the present generation, but, as the editor remarks, lives in the affectionate recollection of so many of their seniors as fully to justify the present biography and selection from her writings. It is, indeed, impossible to over-estimate Mrs. Barbauld's service as the first to introduce healthy and rational juvenile literature into our nurseries and school-rooms; and, although her other literary labours were neither so eminently useful nor destined to equal durability, they are still the productions of an independent, capacious, animated, and liberal mind. While much is antiquated, much among the miscellaneous works here collected may still be read with pleasure, especially the slightly satirical dialogues, whose spirit and excellent feeling remind us of the authoress's contributions to that universal favourite, "Evenings at Home." The more ambitious of Mrs. Barbauld's poetical performances are already forgotten; but her "Lines to Life," like Blanco White's sonnet on the same subject, suffice for one reputation. These miscellanies, prose and poetical alike, are collected in the second volume of the work before us. The first is occupied by the biography, which might be pronounced tame and wordy but for the relief of Mrs. Barbauld's ever bright and graphic correspondence, which affords many glimpses of the manners and literary history of her time.

The faculty of musical utterance is the most distinctive characteristic of the author of *Music and Moonlight*, by Arthur O'Shaughnessy (Chatto and Windus), and his success is usually in the ratio of the adaptation of his theme for expression in pure song. Few recent poems exhibit a more intimate and exquisite association of melody with feeling than Mr. O'Shaughnessy's "Song of Betrothal," "Outcry," "Zuleika," and most of the little unnamed lyrics, especially those beginning, "I made another garden" and "Has summer come without the rose?" Nor is the poet by any means incapable of loftier flights, when his subject admits of being conceived on a restricted scale. The introductory ode, for example, is a masterpiece not merely of melodious expression, but of dignified sentiment also, and there is much power of thought as well as of speech in individual passages of the "Ode to a New Age" and "Europe." In general, however, the longer poems suffer from a disproportion of the matter to the language; the motive is exhausted much sooner than the minstrel. This diffuseness, together with a not infrequent euphuism of diction equally inconsistent with the perfection of lyrical style, injures the effect of much of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's volume. Wherever he attains conciseness and simplicity he may almost be pronounced perfect in his own sphere, which may be defined as the lyrical expression of the transports and torments of love, chastened by a rapturous yet melancholy mysticism. The blending of these elements is more complete than in the "Epic of Women," upon which the present volume, though less varied, brilliant, and striking, indicates an advance in several important respects.

A spirit and manner quite out of the common way and superior to the common order give a special charm and grace to *Studies and Romances*, by H. Schütz Wilson (Henry S. King and Co.). Some of the papers have already appeared in magazines; but, if the nature of all may be surmised from the perusal of a few, they are agreeably free from the sort of trademark usually discernible in such contributions.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRINCESS PALAGONIA GRIFFO.

Maud Mary, Princess Palagonia Griffio, née Lady Maude Walpole, who died, on the 2nd inst., at Florence, was born Aug. 9, 1844, the second daughter of Horatio, present Earl of Orford, by Harriett Bettina Frances, his wife, only child of the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellet, and was, consequently, great-granddaughter of Horatio, Earl of Orford, who succeeded to the barony of Walpole at the decease of his cousin, the celebrated Horace Walpole. Lady Maude Walpole married, Nov. 11, 1871, Prince Palagonia Griffio, Grandee of Spain of the First Class; her elder and only sister, Lady Dorothy Walpole, having become, three years previously, the wife of the Duc del Balzo, also a Grandee of Spain.

SIR C. FOX.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Fox, the eminent engineer, and the builder of the Exhibition building of 1851 in Hyde Park, and of the Crystal Palace. He was the youngest son of Dr. Fox, of Derby, and was born in that town in 1810. He studied for some time for the medical profession, but subsequently relinquished it, and was articled to Mr. John Ericsson, then in business at Liverpool, and whom he assisted, among other things, at the trial of locomotive engines at Rainhill, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in the year 1829. He was placed by the late Mr. Robert Stephenson on the London and Birmingham Railway, then in course of construction. Since the year 1857 Sir Charles has practised in London as a civil and consulting engineer, with his two elder sons. He was knighted after the opening of the Exhibition of 1851, together with Sir W. Cubitt and Sir Joseph Paxton.

SIR WILLIAM MARTINS.

Sir William Martins, Knt., died, at his residence, 3, Hyde Park-gardens, on the 5th inst., in his eighty-seventh year—the oldest member, it is presumed, of her Majesty's state household. He was for very many years Gentleman Usher to the Queen and Usher of the Sword of State, and received the honour of knighthood in 1840. He married, in 1837, Harriet, daughter of the late Sir T. Maah, of the Lord Chamberlain's department.

MR. T. B. ADDISON.

Thomas Batty Addison, Esq., Recorder of Preston and Constable of Lancaster Castle, died at his residence, Winkley-square, Preston, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-seven. He was son of John Addison, Esq., of Preston, barrister-at-law, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of Thomas Batty, Esq. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1808.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 8, 1872, of Harriet, Countess of Guilford (wife of John Lettison Elliot), late of No. 10, Connaught-place, Hyde Park, who died on April 16 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by the Hon. Frederic Henry North, the son, and Henry Jeffreys Bushby, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her India bonds to her husband; £3000 consols to her daughter Lady Harriet Ward; £6000 consols to her daughter Lady Frances Bushby; £5000 consols to the said Henry Jeffreys Bushby; £4000 consols between her two grandsons, Morton William North and Cecil North; an annuity of £120 to her sister-in-law, Augusta Ward; an annuity of £30 to her coachman, Hugh Neil; and the residue of all the property which she has power to appoint to the said Frederic Henry North and Henry Jeffreys Bushby.

The will and codicil, dated July 12 and 19, 1871, of Benoit Josephine, Countess of Montalto, in the Republic of San Marino, in Italy, and wife of John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, Durham, who died on Feb. 9 last, at No. 7, Rue de Berlin, Paris, were proved on the 23rd ult. by Mr. John Bowes, the husband, the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Hutt, K.C.B., Henry Morgan Vane, the Rev. Thomas Witham, Alexander William Kinglake, Edward Young Western, George Adolphus Western, John Dickson Holmes, and Ralph John Dent, the surviving executors, the personalty being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix devises upwards of twenty acres of land at Barnard Castle as a public park and the building thereon as a public museum; and she gives to such museum all her pictures, books, works of art, curiosities, antiquities, and furniture, which are of great rarity and value. The residue of her pure personal estate she bequeaths, during the life of her husband, as he may think expedient, and, upon his decease, as the remaining trustees may think expedient, for the purpose of preserving and maintaining the said park and museum. A great many directions are given as to the management of the said museum and park; the appointment of a curator, his duties, the practicing of the fire-engines once a month, &c. She also directs that the floors of the museum, when dusty, are to be washed, and not swept.

The will, dated Dec. 10, 1872, of Sir Thomas William Holburne, Bart., late of No. 10, Cavendish-square, Bath, who died on Feb. 17 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Miss Mary Ann Barbara Holburne, the sister, the surviving executrix, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths the portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of his grandfather, Admiral Holburne, formerly governor of Greenwich Hospital, to his said sister for life, and at her death to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; £100 each, free of duty, to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital and the Bath Casualty Hospital; £50, also free of duty, to the Royal Victoria Park, Bath; and, subject to two other legacies, the residue, including the property which he has power to appoint under the will of his aunt, Mrs. Cusans, goes to his said sister, Miss M. A. B. Holburne.

The will, dated June 12, 1866, of Frederick Ernest Blatspiel, formerly of No. 9, Warwick-court, afterwards of No. 20, John-street, Bedford-row, but late of No. 30, Tavistock-square, who died March 8 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Alderman Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Richard Henry Poland, and James Barclay, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to each of his executors; £100 each to the trustees of the Parochial School of St. Andrew, Holborn; the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; and the German Hospital, Dalston; and £50 to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wansstead. Provision is made for his son and his sister, and the residue is given to his five daughters.

The will, dated July 25, 1872, of Mrs. Maria Sarah Huxtable, late of Sutton Waldron, Dorset, who died on the 2nd ult., at Torquay, was proved on the 2nd inst. by her husband, the Venerable Anthony Huxtable, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. Subject to some present legacies, the husband gets the life estate. At his death there are various legacies to her nephews and nieces and others, and the residue is to go as her said husband shall by will appoint.

Mr. Mechi's farm will be open to the inspection of gentlemen interested in agriculture till harvest.

CHESS.

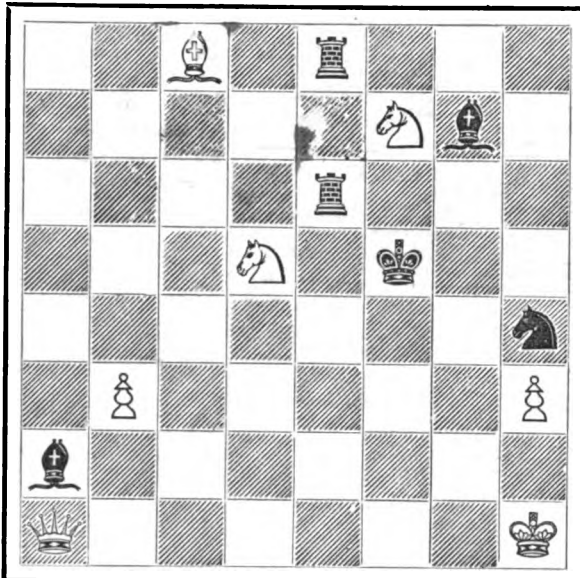
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.
* * Our notices to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM NO. 1583.

By Mr. DENDRINO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN THE LONDON AND VIENNA CHESS CLUBS.

The following is the second game in this interesting contest:—
(Scotch Gambit.)

GAME II.

BLACK (Vienna). WHITE (London).
1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd.
3. P to Q 4th. P takes P.
4. Kt takes P. Q to K R 5th.
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th.
This capital move, which was invented by Mr. Horwitz, nearly thirty years ago, still maintains its ground; though some good players are becoming disposed to prefer the move, lately introduced by Mr. G. A. Fraser, of 6. Kt to K B 3rd.

The correct move here was supposed to be 8. Q to B 4th, until Mr. Staunton exposed its fallacy in the following variation:—

8. Q to B 3rd. B to Q B 4th.
9. Kt takes P (ch). Kt to Q 5th.
10. Kt to K B 4th. Kt takes P (ch).
11. Kt takes R. Q takes K.
and the first player has the better game.

6. B to Q 2nd.
The correct reply. If Vienna had played P to Q B 3rd or Kt to Q B 3rd, the opponent would have obtained some advantage by taking the K's P, checking, and then moving 8. Q to B 4th in the one case, and in the other taking off the Knight with the Bishop.

7. B to K 2nd. Q takes K P (ch).
8. Castles. B takes K.
9. Kt takes B. B takes K.
10. P to Q 4th. Kt to K B 5th.

The Vienna have lost a Pawn; but, as in the Scotch game, they have a considerable advantage in the opening.
11. Kt to K B 3rd.
The London committee were of opinion after-wards, that they would have done better by playing this Kt to K R 3rd. As it happened, however, their opponents played in a manner which led to the identical position which would have been reached had they played.

12. P to K B 3rd. Kt to K Kt 5th.
13. P to K Kt 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd.
14. Kt to Q 2nd. Kt to K R 3rd.
We have now, according to the London committee, the same position which would have occurred had they played, on their tenth move, Kt to K B 3rd. Each side has lost two moves: London by 10. Kt to K B 3rd and 11. Kt to K B 3rd; Vienna by 11. Kt to K B 3rd and 12. Kt to K Kt 5th.

15. Kt to Q 2nd. Q to K Kt 3rd.
16. B to K R 5th. Q to K B 4th.
17. B to K B 3rd. P to Q Kt 3rd.
The London committee present the annexed variation, to show that they could not safely play the Kt to K 4th:—

17. B to K Kt 2nd. Kt to K 4th.
18. Q to Q 4th. Kt takes P.
19. Q to Q 5th, &c.
20. Kt to Q 2nd. B to Q Kt 2nd.
21. Q to Q 2nd.

The Vienna may not have played altogether unacceptably since their tenth move, but they have certainly contrived to maintain a superiority of position.
22. P to K B 3rd.
This, as the London players admit, looks very tame, but in reality they had no good move at command. Their best mode of attack seems to lie in playing Kt to K 4th or K to K 2nd, either of which turns out well or them upon rigid examination. For example:—

In the first place.
23. Q to Q 4th. Kt to K 4th.
24. Q to Q 5th. Kt takes P.
25. P to K B 4th. Kt to Q B 3rd.
26. Q takes K P. Q to K Kt 3rd.
27. Kt takes P (ch). K takes R.
28. Kt to K B 5th (ch). K to Q 3rd.
29. K to Q 4th (ch). K to Q 5th.
and then gives mate in two moves.

In the second place.
23. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch). K to K 2nd.
24. Kt takes P. K takes Kt.
25. Q to Q 4th (ch). B to K 2nd.
26. Kt takes Q R. B takes Kt.
27. P to Q Kt 5th. Kt to Q K 2nd.
28. B to K 5th. Kt takes P.
29. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch). K takes P.
and wins.

At this moment the Vienna club, abandoning Game I., proposed that the present game should be given up as a drawn battle. As this was resigning the match, the London club consented to the proposal, and the contest terminated. No one will dispute the prudence of London in agreeing to consider the game as drawn, though there can be very little doubt that if it had been fought out they would have won it.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have just added to their already extensive series of the "octavo edition of operas" by the publication of Flotow's "Martha," the musical portion edited by Mr. Berthold Tours, and the original German text associated with an English translation, carefully made by Madame Natalie Macfarren. This edition has the same merits as those which characterise previous issues, including frequent indications of the leading features of the orchestral score.

The *Organist's Quarterly Journal* (also published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) now extends to twenty-three parts, and has entered on a third volume. The most recent number commences with an "Offertorium" by Mr. C. A. Barry—a gentleman whose name is favourably known both as a practical musician and as a writer on the art. The piece referred to is well suited to the purpose indicated by its title, and allows of some effective contrasts in the use of the various stops. "Twelve Short and Easy Preludes," which come next, are composed by Herr Augustus Bord, and will be found useful either as preludes or interludes. An "Allegro Marziale," by Mr. F. E. Gladstone, is bold and effective, and will serve well as a concluding voluntary, the following "Andante," by Mr. J. H. Wallis, being equally fitted for the purpose of a "middle voluntary." The fugue by Mr. W. Wilmore (preceded by a short prelude) is based on a well-marked theme, which is treated with much ingenuity. The work is edited by Mr. Spark (organist of the Leeds Townhall).

We have already noticed Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s serial publication entitled "Lillie's Picture-Music," in which the tastes of the youngest students are consulted by a selection of pieces in various styles, interspersed with full-size engravings illustrative thereof; thus keeping childish attention alive without the fatigue of monotony. The second book of the secular series, popular melodies, has just been issued—its contents comprising various well-known subjects, easily arranged for the pianoforte.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently contributed some welcome additions to drawing-room vocal music. Signor Ciro Pinsuti's songs, "Don't forget me" and "The Land of Love," have each an agreeable melody, suitable for a mezzo-soprano of moderate compass. The lady formerly known as Miss M. Lindsay has contributed three songs, "The old, sweet story," "When the ship comes home," and "When sparrows build," which are likewise available for a mezzo-soprano voice of limited range. Mr. Brinley Richards's patriotic song, "The Black Watch" (to words by Mr. H. B. Farnie), is a bold and vigorous piece, affording good scope for a declamatory singer.

Among the instrumental music recently published by Messrs. Cocks and Co. are some new numbers of Mr. G. F. West's "Gems selected from the Great Masters"—a series of extracts from classical works, for the pianoforte, with occasional condensation and simplification, and the leading fingering marked for the guidance of students. The later issues include portions of Mendelssohn's second concerto, the adagio from the same composer's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), and the chorus "For unto us," from Handel's "Messiah." "The Duke of Edinburgh's Quick March," by J. Riviere, is an animated pianoforte piece, introducing the air "God Bless our Sailor Prince" and the Russian National Hymn.

Of three songs by M. E. P. Fürstenberg—"Ye little birds that sit and sing," "The parting," and "I'll give to thee" (published by Messrs. Delavanti and Sennel)—we prefer the last two. The first is the most simple, both in its melody and the accompaniment; but the other two pieces have more character in each respect. A voice of ordinary compass will suffice for all.

Three pianoforte pieces by Mr. Westley Richards (Messrs. Lamborn Cocks and Co.), an "Impromptu" a "Capriccio," and a series of variations on the air "Drink to me only with thine eyes," are well written for the instrument, and will afford useful and agreeable practice.

The series of "Standard Russian Songs," published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., will attract interest at the present time. No. 1, "I love him so," by Kotschubey, and No. 2, "The loved can never be lost," are both characterised rather by a southern suavety than a northern tone; and will, perhaps, therefore be all the more grateful to ordinary vocalists. The melody of each is agreeable, is free from difficulty, and lies within moderate compass. "She's from Cork" is a characteristic song, bearing the popular name of Henry Russell; a contrast to this being offered by "I'll remember thee," in which the composer, Ursula Brook, has applied an expressive melody to sentimental words.

From Messrs. Cramer and Co. we also have some pianoforte pieces, among which a caprice, entitled "The Spinning Wheel," by L. Goldieri, and "The Light Heart," a passing thought, by S. Alice Sheppard, may be commended as being showy without any severe tax on the player's executive powers.

The name of Louisa Gray has for some time been known as that of a successful producer of songs. In that entitled "She waits for me" (recently published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.), the same melodious facility is apparent as heretofore. Mr. J. L. Roeckel's song, "Lilla's Vows" (also issued by Messrs. Chappell), has much grace of character, both in the melody and the accompaniment.

Having sat very closely for ten days under the moderatorship of the Rev. Wm. Magill, of Cork, the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church concluded its annual deliberations at Belfast yesterday week.

The arguments in the Mar peerage claim, which have occupied the House of Lords, sitting as a Committee of Privileges, for several days, were brought to a close on Tuesday, and the further consideration of the case was adjourned sine die.

Rough and ungenial weather on Tuesday marred the annual fête on board the training-ship Warspite, which is moored off Chatham. The First Lord was, nevertheless, accompanied by a large company of admirals, generals, and friends of the young tars. The drill—which comprised reefing, setting sail, manning boats, and other details of ship duty—was gone through creditably. Mr. Ward Hunt concluded the ceremony by distributing the prizes and addressing a few words to the boys.

A musical performance was given yesterday week, at Grosvenor House, by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, by the permission of the Duke of Westminster, president of the college. The performers, who were totally blind, did themselves and their principal great credit. Some of the solos were sung with very great taste, and Weber's "Invitation à la Valse" was brilliantly performed by four pianists. Funds are greatly needed for the object of enlarging the institution, and we hope that its bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., will soon receive the £17,000 still needed for the purpose beyond the £8000 already subscribed. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the hon. secretaries, C. H. Chambers, Esq., and Captain Cavendish C. Fitzroy, at 28, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

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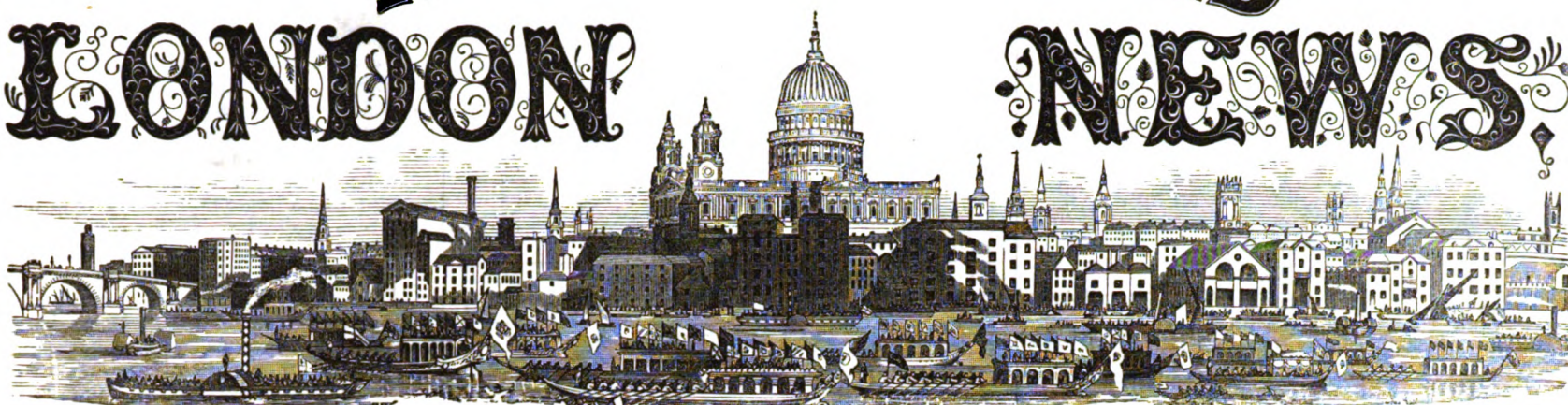
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JUNE 20, 1874.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

WITH
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By Post, 6d.



A SKETCH AT HENLEY REGATTA.

emergency. But a large number of them have; and, while combating with famine, have strengthened all those elements of moral character which are the best earnest of national improvement and growth.

Then, it is to be hoped, that the agony through which India has gone will open her eyes, and dispose her heart to those permanent remedial measures the speedy actualisation of which will prove in the end to be the best economy. Much has been done already in the way of Public Works. Little, however, as compared with the need of them. Periodical famines ought to be made impossible—will be, we trust. No village in India should be difficult of access. No land in India should be dependent for its fertility upon capricious skies; railways, internal roads, storage of water, and well-planned irrigation may be to India trustworthy sources of incalculable wealth. The Marquis of Salisbury fully appreciates these wants of the Eastern peninsula, and, by seeking to add a special Minister of Public Works to the Council of the Viceroy, he has indicated his conviction of the direction in which British policy must henceforth proceed in India. The famine has read a lesson to us all; we have but to appreciate the moral of it. A great opportunity is before us. An enterprise of surpassing magnitude claims our immediate attention. We have subdued the inhabitants of Hindostan, and have thereby put ourselves under the obligation to use our authority to the utmost in subduing the physical evils to which they are exposed.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. Her Majesty and the Princess, previously to leaving Balmoral, drove to the Linn of Dee, to Loch Callater, and to other picturesque localities. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, also visited the Rev. A. Campbell and Miss Campbell at The Manse, and the Female School of Art at Abergeldie. Lady Clark of Tillypronie had an interview with her Majesty at the castle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral Castle at a quarter past one o'clock on Tuesday, en route for Windsor. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Mdlle. Noréle, Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport, Major-General H. Ponsonby, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Marshall. Her Majesty travelled in the customary manner, by the usual route from the Highlands. At Ballater a guard of honour of the 99th Regiment (the Duke of Edinburgh's Own), under the command of Captain Harvey, was in attendance. At Aberdeen there was a large assemblage of the citizens, and upwards of fifty boys of the Mars training-ship were drawn up on the platform, who heartily cheered the Royal travellers as they left the station. At the Bridge of Dun there were also numerous spectators, including the Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule, from Brechin Castle, with whom the Queen conversed, Lady Christian presenting her Majesty with a bouquet of choice flowers. Perth was reached at twelve minutes past six. The Queen was received by Lord Kinnaird, and conducted to the committee-rooms of the station, where dinner was served, and, after a stay of forty-five minutes, the journey was resumed, the public not being admitted to the stations south of Perth, in order that the repose of the Queen might not be disturbed. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. Prince Leopold, who still continues in delicate health, arrived at the castle the previous evening from Oxford.

A state concert will be given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles has left the castle. The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Mary Pitt have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Lord De Ros and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have arrived as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport as Equerry to the Queen.

THE STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of brown poul de soie, with plaitings of brown tulle and Honiton lace, ornamented with garlands of the rose de thé, and veiled with silver spotted tulle. Head-dress and ornaments of pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of white moire antique and satin trimmed with Brussels lace, white orchids, and tulle. Head-dress, tiara of turquoises and diamonds, with bunches of orchids; ornaments, turquoises and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, and the Prussian, Portuguese, and Russian orders.

The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their respective families, were present, and invitations were also issued to about 1800 personages of distinction.

Mr. D. Godfrey's quadrille band, conducted by himself, was in attendance.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Monday, from Armitage Hill, where they had passed the Ascot week. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at his residence in Belgrave-square. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Buckingham Palace, and took leave of their Royal and Imperial Highnesses previous to their departure for the Continent. The Duchess of Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were at the Princess's Theatre. The Prince and Princess were at the state ball at Buckingham Palace. The Prince, accompanied by her children, has driven out daily.

The Prince and Princess will give garden parties at Chiswick on Tuesday next and Tuesday, July 14.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, opened the Nursery and Mission Room for the Infants of Seamen of the Port of London at St. Paul's, Dock-street. The Duke and Duchess were received at the building by the Bishop of Rochester and various civic functionaries. The 1st City of London Artillery Volunteers, with their band, formed a guard of honour. An address was read by the Vicar, and purses containing five guineas each were presented to the Duchess by ladies and children. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses inspected the building and also an exhibition of birds and flowers held at the establishment, and after partaking of a déjeuner took their departure amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assemblage. The Duke and Duchess left town on Wednesday en route for Ems. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses travelled from Charing-cross via the South Eastern Railway to Dover. A Royal salute was fired from the castle upon the embarkation of the Duke and Duchess from the Admiralty Pier, whence they crossed the Channel to Calais and travelled thence via Belgium to Ems.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the French Ambassador and Ambassadress, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, Lord Carlisle and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Mr. Brandling and Julia Countess of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Henniker, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Belper, Lord and Lady Templemore, Lady Marian Alford, Lady Llanover, Lady Dashwood, Lord and Lady Vernon, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Butler, the Hon. Sir Baliol and Lady Brett, Lady O'Brien, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, and the Right Hon. R. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burrough, J., to be Rector of Hilborough, Norfolk.
Denny, R.: Vicar of Tatham, Lancashire.
Hook, C.: Vicar of Funtington, Sussex.
Nepean, Montagu Brymer: Vicar of Lenham.
Reith, David: Vicar of Christ Church, Greenwich.
Sandford, E.: Vicar of Denford, Northamptonshire.
Stapleton, Elliot Henry: Rector of Mereworth.
Webb, C.: Vicar of Mansfield Woodhouse.

Hythe Church, which Mr. Street reports to be, "for its size, almost, if not quite, the most artistically designed building in England," is to be restored at a cost of £5500. A meeting was held on Thursday week—the Bishop of Dover in the chair—to inaugurate the work, and a sum of £600 was collected.

The Bishop of Ely, on Thursday morning, reopened the Church of St. Benedict, Cambridge, which had undergone considerable restoration, at a cost of about £1500. The south aisle and the chancel have been rebuilt, and the church has been entirely re-seated.

An influential deputation, headed by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, waited, on Tuesday, upon the President of the Education Committee of the Privy Council with reference to the transfer of the National Society's schools to school boards. It is desired that such transfers should not be made absolute, but only on lease, and subject to conditions ensuring the fulfilment of the original intentions of the founders.

A beautifully-illuminated address has been presented to the Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, M.A., by the parishioners of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton, to testify their regard and esteem for his labours among them as curate in charge during six months. A handsome gold watch and chain have been given to Mrs. Brooke. The Rev. J. C. Cammack has been presented with a handsomely-bound set of Wordsworth's "Commentaries" and a purse of one hundred sovereigns by members of the congregation of St. James's, Norland, Notting-hill, as a testimonial of the unwearied manner in which he has worked among the poor of that parish during the period of his curacy there. Mr. J. C. Cammack has been appointed to the incumbency of the newly-formed district of St. Clement's, City-road.

The governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held a meeting on Saturday, at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair—to distribute benefactions to poor clergymen with families of not less than three children. The cases of 120 clergymen, applying from various parts of England and Wales, having been carefully considered, donations, amounting in the aggregate to £1900, were granted to them. Fourteen applicants had each three children, thirteen others four each, fifteen others five each, seventeen others six each, thirteen others seven each, sixteen others eight each, eight others nine each, three others ten each, two others twelve and thirteen. Some clergymen applied who, not having three children, were not eligible to partake in the particular benefactions referred to, but to whom grants were made from another fund applicable to their cases. The governors next took into consideration twenty-six applications for apprentice fees, educational grants, and outfits for clergy children, and towards these most useful objects gave £350. In May last thirty-four widows and aged single daughters were elected to pensions of £20 per annum, to fill vacancies which had occurred since May, 1873, in the society's list of 712 pensioners, and a few other widows and daughters were elected to pensions of smaller amount. Amongst 111 other widows and daughters who applied the governors distributed £940, and £500 were given for educating and placing out in life forty-eight children.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The election to scholarships and exhibitions at Keble has taken place as follows:—Classical Scholarships: J. A. Cyril Brown, Marlborough College. Natural Science Scholarship: W. J. Noble, Epsom College. Classical Exhibition: A. E. Wigan, Radley College. Proxime Accesserunt: A. Shadwell, Uppingham School; and C. W. Townsend, Keble College. There were about thirty-six candidates.

Mr. A. L. Smith, B.A., Balliol, has been elected Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Smith gained "a first class" in classics under moderators in Trinity Term, 1871; a "first class" in the Final Classical School, Trinity Term, 1873, and was awarded the Marquis of Lothian's Prize (subject, "Erasmus") in 1874.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Previous Examination List, the result of the first examination held under the new regulations, was published last week. Of the 230 candidates for the first part, which includes a Greek, a Latin classic, St. Matthew in the original

Greek, and a paper of questions in Latin and Greek grammar, 156 have satisfied the examiners, 54 passing with credit in the first class. For the second part, which includes Paley, Euclid, arithmetic, and algebra, of the 253 candidates, 162 have passed, 60 being placed in the first class; 102 have passed the additional subjects required of all candidates for honours out of 171 candidates. Under the new system the number of rejected candidates is considerably less in proportion than formerly. Nine non-collegiate students obtained a first class.

The number of degrees conferred by the University during the academical year 1873-4—that is, from June 18, 1873, to June 20, 1874—is the largest on record, amounting to 822. Of this number eleven took the degree of Doctor—namely, 4 in divinity, 4 in law, and 3 in medicine; 310 proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts, 20 to the degree of Master of Laws, 462 to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 2 to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, 11 to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and 6 to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. These numbers are exclusive of the honorary degrees conferred last Tuesday, and represent degrees after examination and residence.

Dr. Jex-Blake, the newly-appointed Head Master of Rugby School, presided last Saturday at the delivery of the annual speeches, which took place in the Townhall. He expressed his thorough confidence in the future of the school.

The following have been elected to open scholarships at Marlborough College:—Senior scholars: Chandler and H. Thompson, Marlborough. Berens Scholar: R. D. Curtler, Marlborough. Junior scholar: J. Davidson, Mr. Waterfield's; Grant and Cholmondeley, Marlborough; Tothill, Mr. Waterfield's; Arkle and Eyres, Marlborough.

Prize day at University College on Wednesday brought with it a gratifying account of the state of the institution. The report read by the Dean of the Arts Faculty mentioned that the number of students enrolled had increased to 596. Lord Kimberley distributed the prizes, a share of which fell to ladies.

Wednesday, being speech day, or, to use the phraseology of the school for more than 300 years, "Apposition" at St. Paul's School, a numerous assemblage of old Paulines and other friends of the school met to witness the distribution of prizes. The chair was occupied by the Warden of the Mercers' Company, and among the visitors present were the Bishop of Llandaff, Baron Pollock, and a large number of ladies.

Additional interest was lent to the proceedings at the annual Speech Day at Wellington College, on Thursday week, by the fact that it was the first under the auspices of the new Head Master, the Rev. E. C. W. Wickham, son-in-law to Mr. Gladstone. The latter gentleman was expected to be present, but, owing to the death of Sir Stephen Glynne, his brother-in-law (who was likewise coming), he was unable to attend. The Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Hampton, the Bishop of Hereford, the Chaplain-General, the Chancellor of Lincoln, Dr. Benson (the late Head Master), Colonel Paget, and a large company were present.

The annual celebration of Commemoration Day at King's College, London, took place, on Wednesday, with special services in the chapel, at which a sermon was preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. At the conclusion of the service in the chapel a large company assembled in the hall to partake of luncheon, at which the Principal of the college presided. He was supported by Lord and Lady Hatherley, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Hampton, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Forsyth, M.P., Sir F. Grant, Professor Carpenter, and many members of the council.

Last Saturday afternoon the Bishop of Chichester opened a chapel in connection with Eastbourne College—an institution founded mainly by the help of the Duke of Devonshire. The Bishop, in the course of an address, said that it was well and good that the old and wise practice of making chapels an integral part of educational establishments should be followed in our days. Eastbourne College, like many new institutions, had to fight its way through many difficulties; but it had now reached smoother waters, and there was reason to hope that a fair and prosperous future was before it.

The Rev. R. J. Hughes, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed master of Rossall Preparatory School.

The children belonging to the North London Collegiate School assembled, on Thursday, in St. James's Hall, for the purpose of receiving their prizes at the hands of the Earl of Dartmouth. The prize list, which was read by the Head Master, stated that the school again stood first in all England in University honours, and also had passed the greatest number of candidates in the metropolitan district.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram, LL.D., Canon of Durham, in the absence of the Bishop, presided at the speeches and prize distribution of Bishop Auckland Grammar School, on the 19th.

The prizes at Clitheroe Grammar School, founded by Philip and Mary in 1534, were distributed, on Wednesday, by Dr. Hayman, Vicar of Aldingham.

The prizes and certificates won by students of the Manchester centre in connection with the University of Cambridge local examinations were distributed, on Monday, by the Very Rev. the Dean.

HENLEY REGATTA.

That beautiful piece of the river, from Henley Bridge, which is adorned with Mrs. Damer's sculptured faces of Thames and Isis, down to the islet nearly opposite Fawley Court and Remenham, beneath the wooded cliffs of Park Place, has this week been made the scene of the annual contest among English amateur boatmen. The weather on Wednesday and Thursday, though bright at some times of the day, was unfortunately spoiled by violent stormy fits; but there was a pleasant hour for the more fortunate spectators who chanced to escape a wetting. Our front-page Engraving shows the enjoyable position of such a holiday party of gentlefolk on the margin of our gracious Thames, which, from Henley down to Windsor—ay, down to Weybridge and Walton—is as fair a stream, with banks as fair in cultured rural beauty, as any English scenery we know; nor would we consent to disparage the rather suburban attractions of Richmond and Hampton Court. The business of the Henley Regatta may be left to the commentator on "National Sports" in his next weekly chronicle of such performances. Our present aim is to bear witness, as we have often done before, to the charms of the Royal English River that flows through these metropolitan shires.

Lord Henry Lennox, on Wednesday afternoon, laid the foundation stone of the new waterworks at Chichester.

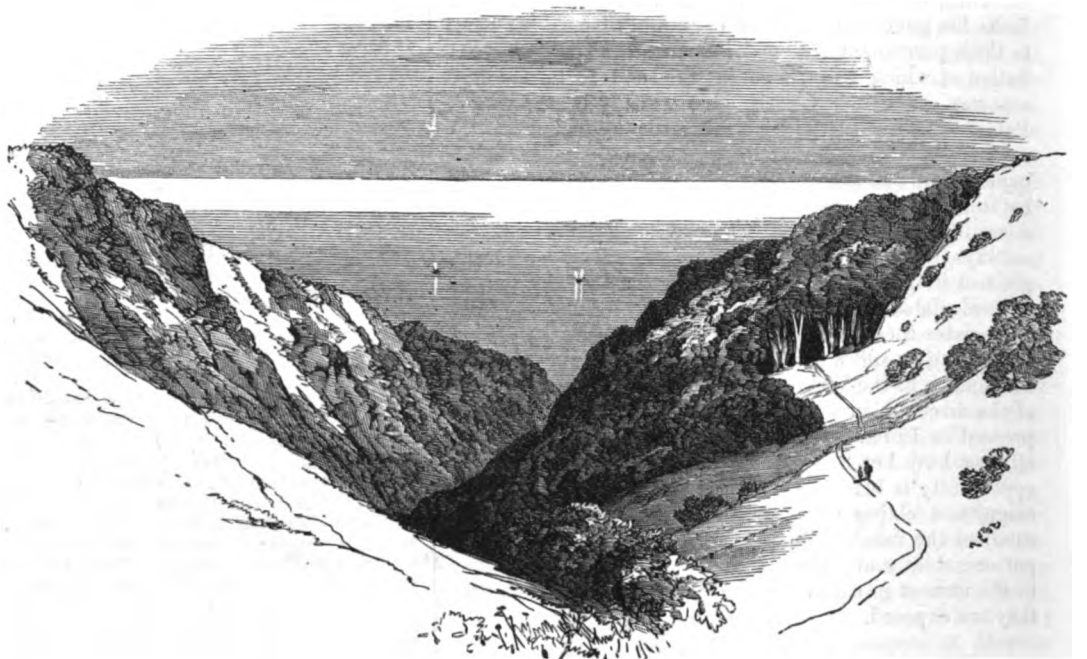
The Alhambra Music Hall at Bristol was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning.

The Great Western Railway Company has converted all its south-western district from the broad to the narrow gauge.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

CORNWALL

The south-western peninsula of Great Britain might have been called "Little Britain." It was, like the mountainous region of Gwynneth or North Wales and the different parts of Strathclyde, including the Cumberland and Westmorland Lake district, a stronghold of Celtic nations against the Saxon and Norman conquerors of this island. The original inhabitants were Cymry or Cimmerians—perhaps those mentioned by Homer, as they were visited in his time by the Phœnician trading ships for tin. They were of kindred race to their neighbours of Dynevor or South Wales, and to their Continental neighbours in Brittany. A grand Celtic League or Confederation, of which King Arthur may really have been the last warlike and patriotic champion, held these Christian kingdoms of West Britain in alliance during the first half-century of the Saxon invasion. The field of Arthur's last battle, where he got his death-wound, fighting against his rebellious nephew, Mordred, is said to be at Camelford, not far from the ruins of Tintagel Castle, on the rock-bound north coast. It is more certain that the Britons, Danes, and Saxons, the last named under King Egbert, fought a great battle here in 823. The very name of Cornwall, like that of Wales, contains a token of this ancient enmity of race, but it contains something more. In the old Celtic tongue *Kernio* signified "Horn." The shores of this peninsula, like the head of a stag, thrust many an antlered promontory forth against the sea. The



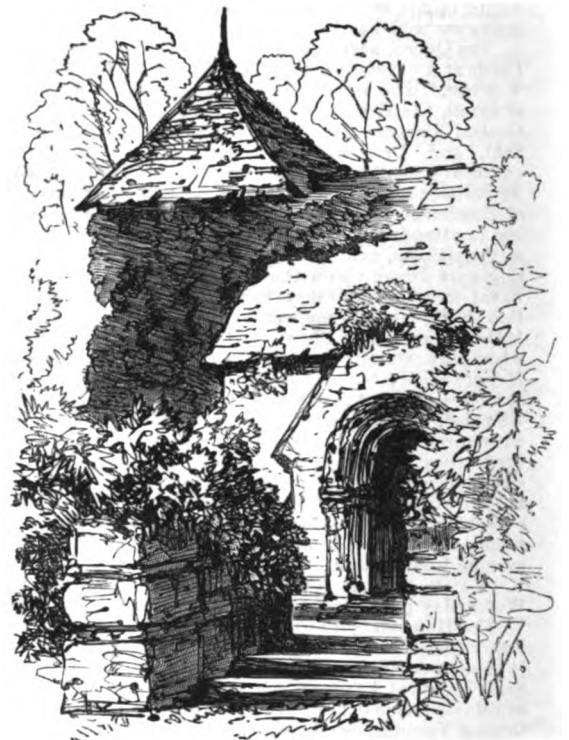
FRATHY VALLEY.



ST. ANTHONY.

Romans, who Latinised every British name, called the province Cornubia, when they ruled here to a certain extent. The Saxons of Wessex, keeping the root of the old name, spoke of it as *Corn-wealas*; for they identified its Celtic race with the *Wealas*, or *Welsh*. This is the term everywhere applied by Teutonic or Germanic nations to foreigners whose language is not of the Germanic family, as the modern Germans to this day call Frenchmen and Italians *welch*. So it was that Cornwall long remained, to the popular English mind, an outlandish country. To the peasantry of Devon or Somerset it still retains that character; unfamiliar, uncomprehended, rather sinister and uncanny, if not, as in former ages, a land of man-eating giants, of doleful goblins, of malicious witches and elves or pixies, haunting its moors and woods. The true derivation of the name Cornwall has been stated. Anybody who chooses may believe in the hero Corineus, who overcame the giants Gog and Magog, and led them in chains to London, then called Troy-Novant or New Troy, the city founded by Brutus, grandson of Æneas, among the native Trinobantes on the banks of the Thames. We shall believe in no such matter, though we have seen Gog and Magog still captive in Guildhall. It was not Corineus, in our opinion, who gave his name to Cornwall, but the horn-shaped projections of its shores, more especially on the south side, where our Artist has rambled with his pleasing sketch-book.

The south coast of this peninsula, in Cornwall as in Devonshire, much differs from the north coast in its geological structure and the surface of the adjacent lands. On the north side of that bare upland ridge of peaty moor and granite, which stretches from Dartmoor to the Land's End, the shores of the Atlantic and Irish Sea, entering the Bristol Channel, are a precipitous wall, resembling the rampart of a mighty fortress, with turrets and bastions that defy the wrath of the ocean waves. Here and there, high up between the dark slaty cliffs, are little "combes" or hollows of delicious verdure, sloping and opening seaward from the bleak moorland behind them. But along the southern coast, in Mount's Bay, and from the Lizard Point to Plymouth Sound, the scenery is less stern of aspect, and perhaps less grand, yet more beautiful: it displays fine inlets and estuaries, landlocked gulfs and bays, with interior



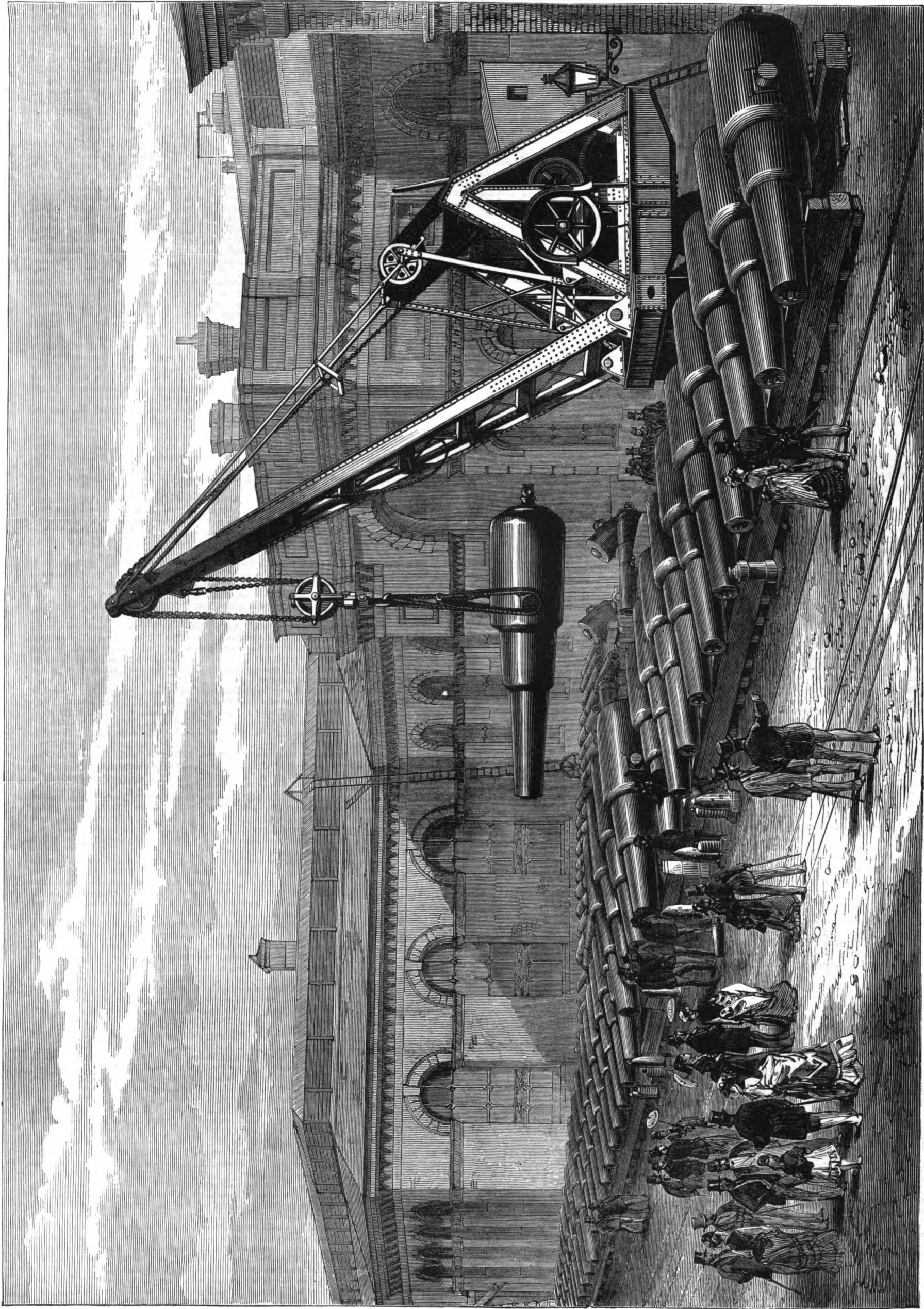
ST. JOHN'S.



A PEEP FROM THE CHURCHYARD, ST. ANTHONY.



ST. ANTHONY.



THE "INFANT SCHOOL" AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL, AS SEEN BY THE CZAR.

limbs or branches, and clusters of distinct headlands far out to sea. The more sheltered hills inland are thickly clothed with trees on the banks of the inner waters. Such is the estuary of the Fal, otherwise named Carrick Roads, where Pendennis Castle is confronted by the headland, the lighthouse, and the village church of St. Anthony in Roseland, close to the little town of St. Mawes. There is another St. Anthony, seven or eight miles further on, which stands in a similar position at the mouth of the Helford estuary, receiving the little river Hel from Helstone. That is St. Anthony in Meneage, or Meneacan, which means the rugged, stony bit of country terminated by the Lizard Point, the southernmost tip of Great Britain. It is of a third St. Anthony, or "Anthony," as familiarly called by the natives, that we have now to present a few sketches. The Anthony in question is near Saltash and Devonport, upon the shores of an inlet of the Hamoaze, or great estuary of the Tamar, which separates Cornwall from Devon, west of Plymouth Sound. The twin manors of East and West Anthony have a certain degree of dignity in the topographical and genealogical history of the West of England. They comprise what is called the church town and the hamlets of Torpoint, Wilcove, and Tregantle, besides the parish of St. John, with Tregenhawke. The original lords of St. Anthony were the Ardeackne family, from whom, by different marriage alliances, the two manors separately passed to the Carews and Arundels; thence to the Courtenays and Poles. That eminent scholar Richard Carew—in the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I.—who was associated with Camden, Stow, and Spelman in founding the Society of Antiquaries, about 1598, was the squire of East Anthony. His book, "The Survey of Cornwall," is one of the best works upon the antiquities of this county. The church here contains his monumental tomb, and in the manor house his portrait is preserved, with those of Sir Kenelm Digby and Admiral Van Tromp, by Vandyke. It is, perhaps, an odd coincidence that the Rev. Robert Polwhele, a later historian of Cornwall, was Rector of the other St. Anthony—namely, in Meneage. One of our Artist's sketches is a view of Frathy valley and bay. This place is near the St. Anthony and St. John's of the Hamoaze, but is situated on the open seacoast in Whitesand Bay, some distance west of Rame Head, with its newly-constructed fort. Before leaving the neighbourhood of this St. Anthony, let us bear record that the parish claims to be famous, like many others in Devon and Cornwall, by a miraculous thunderstorm having killed, or scorched and not killed, a whole congregation of people in the old church two hundred years ago. The mansion of Thanks, in this parish, was built in the last century, by Lord Graves, an Admiral who performed brave exploits in 1740, in the attack on Spanish forts in the West Indies. Of the Carews so long dwelling at St. Anthony, we may not forget Sir Alexander, who held command, for the Parliament, of St. Nicholas Island, in Plymouth Sound, during the Civil War. He was caught making terms with the King's party for earning a pardon by delivering up his post to the Royalist forces. For this attempted betrayal of his trust he was beheaded on Tower-hill. We have but touched one point of the Cornish coast in our present notice. Something of equal interest might be told of many other places in the Far West of Britain.

THE WOOLWICH INFANT SCHOOL.

The big gun that was built at Woolwich Arsenal for her Majesty's ship *Devastation* was called "the Woolwich Infant" by way of a joke upon its size. Its parents could not, indeed, have pleaded in their excuse as a young mother is said to have pleaded for her babe—that it was "only a little one;" but a fault it certainly was, for the experimental discharges cracked this mighty piece of ordnance in a most decisive manner. When we think of the explosion of a cartridge 2ft. 6 in. long, with 130 lb. of powder, to throw a 700 lb. shot from a tube 12 in. in diameter (a great bore, isn't it?), we must see it is a rather forcible proceeding. Upon such an occasion the interior surface of the gun has to suffer a pressure in some parts of more than 60 tons upon the square inch, which few infants could endure without bursting. Not much blame, therefore, is due to the original bantling of Woolwich Arsenal, which was recast in a better form; but the great guns of more recent construction, weighing likewise 35 tons each, are designed to endure a more severe ordeal of their strength. When the Emperor of Russia visited Woolwich, a few weeks ago, one of the sights offered to his inspection was the assemblage of fifty guns, large and small, which some facetious officer has called "the Infant School." The very large one, suspended from the crane, is even bigger than those we have mentioned, its weight being 38 tons. Four 35-ton guns are placed in the middle of the row; the others are twenty-five guns weighing twenty-five tons each, and a score of those weighing 20 tons each. Shot and cartridges belonging to the largest guns are placed on the ground near their muzzles. At the feet of the gentlemen who stand looking upon this display of gigantic artillery weapons lies one of the small mountain-guns of steel, throwing a 7-lb. shot or shell, invented for the Abyssinian War, and lately used against the Ashantees. Its length is about 3 ft., and it may be carried with ease by two men, slinging it on a pole, or it may travel on the back of a mule; the gun-carriage forms a separate load. This miniature ordnance will be quite as useful, in its way, as the mightiest cannon in the Queen's naval or military garrison service. Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, of the War Office photographic department.

LABOUR AND WAGES.

On the advice of Lord Walsingham and Mr. Clare Read, the Norfolk Farmers' Labour Defence Association has agreed to modify its rules with respect to locking out men and fixing a maximum wage. Mr. Read declared that the farmers were not fighting against legitimate union amongst labourers, but against a semi-political organisation, which, if allowed to carry out its principles, would become tyrannical.

There was a great trades demonstration at Manchester, on Saturday afternoon, in support of the locked-out agricultural labourers. The cash collected in money-boxes which accompanied the procession amounted to £192 13s., of which £117 was contributed in pennies.

A great demonstration of miners took place at Willenhall on Monday, connected with the Amalgamated Association. Sixteen bands of music and about 20,000 people, with numerous banners, collected upon an open space of ground amongst the pits. The multitudes were addressed by Mr. Halliday, president of the association; Mr. Brown, vice-president; and, amongst others, by two Roman Catholic priests. A strong feeling was expressed by the meeting to continue the struggle "to the bitter end," and Mr. Halliday assured them that there would be funds to enable them to hold out for some time.

The Cleveland miners' strike terminated last Saturday, when the Miners' Council, at a full representative meeting held at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, accepted the employers' terms.

Several persons have been fined for assaulting and intimidating non-unionists.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 25.

Although not devoid of interest, the sittings of the National Assembly have this week been more calm and commonplace than usual. The attention of the political world is just now centred in the proceedings of the Constitutional Committee, supposed to be engaged upon M. Casimir Péri's proposition for the definitive proclamation of the Republic, although, owing to the Committee's resolution to keep all its meetings secret, it is difficult to discover with what it is really occupied, and the newspapers are forced to fall back on a series of *on dit* more or less absurd and improbable. A debate of considerable importance took place in the Assembly on Saturday last, when, at M. Clapier's suggestion, it was resolved by 358 votes against 328 that the present objectionable system with reference to the appointment of provincial mayors should be maintained in vigour for another two years; and it is only at the expiration of that period that the new law now being discussed will be carried into effect. This contradictory vote has caused no little surprise, as only a few weeks ago the majority were remarkably anxious to have the new measure voted and promulgated. Amongst other bills passed this week by the Assembly may be mentioned one authorising the Government to award a certain number of decorations to successful French exhibitors at last year's Vienna Weltausstellung, and another for the protection of children trained to follow the unhappy calling of acrobats.

The Republican journals, and notably M. Gambetta's organ, *La République Française*, have commenced, this week, a veritable campaign against the Bonapartist party, exposing some fresh intrigue or manoeuvre every day. The attention of the Government is called to the numerous Bonapartist sub-committees existing in different parts of Paris; the attempts made to establish similar réunions in the provinces are periodically signalled. Colonel Pietri, it would appear, has established a "Comité des Anciens Officiers" in the capital, charged with the mission of winning over the army to the cause of Napoleon IV., and a circular emanating from it has been going the round of the press. The Bonapartists still carry on their propaganda with a high hand in the departments, and, as the Government has begun making seizures of portraits of the Prince Imperial, the wholesale distribution of cartes de visite has been replaced by that of brochures, eulogising the fallen régime and prophesying the speedy enthronement of the youthful exile of Chiselhurst. One of these pamphlets seeks to rehabilitate Marshal Bazaine, whom it describes as a "martyr who sacrificed himself for the army and the nation." In addition to these brochures the *République Française* calls attention to the appearance of a gaily coloured broadsheet depicting the exploits of the Prince Imperial from his birth to the Bonapartist reception at Chiselhurst on Aug. 15 last, which is sold in the streets, with M. de Fourton's sanction. In reference to the inquiry set on foot by the Government, the semi-official organs announce that the police have already discovered the existence of four secret Bonapartist committees, presided over by MM. Jolibois, Fleury, Lagrange, and Pietri.

The newspapers have been commenting, this week, on the account of last autumn's Fusionist intrigues, recently published by the *Times*; and General Changarnier has drawn up a declaration on behalf of his colleagues of the once famous Committee of Nine, in which they formally deny that the Count de Chambord ever consented to abandon the white flag, or that they ever pretended he did, the *procès verbal* of their sittings expressly stating that, in alluding to the maintenance of the tricolour flag, M. Chesnelong spoke in his own name and those of his fellow-negotiators, and in nowise in that of Henry V—a point which does not seem to have been generally understood.

On Friday evening, at six o'clock, after a long and lingering illness, M. Jules Janin, the time-honoured Parisian "prince of critics," expired, at his pleasant rural residence at Passy. His funeral, which took place on Monday, was attended by nearly 3000 persons, nearly the whole of the Paris literary and artistic world being present. Several funeral orations were pronounced—one by M. Cuvillier-Fleury, in the name of the Academy, of which Janin was a member, since 1870, and another by M. John Lemoine, on behalf of the *Journal des Débats*, in writing for which Janin originally acquired celebrity. France has undoubtedly suffered a considerable loss in the person of this brilliant, polished, and elegant writer, one of the most fertile of his epoch, the long list of his published works, over sixty in number, comprising novels, such as that strange, fantastical composition, "L'Âne Mort et la Femme Guillotinée," with which he made his début in 1829; "La Confession," "La Religieuse de Toulouse," and "Circé;" books of travel relating to Normandy, Brittany, Italy, and the East; historical works, such as his "Histoire de France," and his "Histoire de la Littérature Dramatique;" biographies, such as his well-known studies on Barnave and Samuel Richardson; and translations, including his "Horace," generally acknowledged to be the best in the French language, and his rendering of "Clarissa Harlowe." His last work, entitled "Paris et Versailles il y a Cent Ans," was published only a few months ago.

Statisticians frequently maintain that crime is generally on the decrease; but, judging from the constantly recurring and remarkably horrible criminal cases recorded in the French newspapers, one is scarcely inclined to accept their dictum. During the past week amateurs of assize-court emotions have been revelling in the rumours current respecting the terrible "Drame de Senozan" recently judged with closed doors by the Court of Châlons. The circumstances of the case are rather obscure, but resolve themselves into the indictment of an uncle charged with attempting to murder his niece's lover. The victim, a young avoué, had the lower part of his jaw blown away by a discharge from the prisoner's rifle, and his appearance in the court excited a general movement of commiseration. It would appear that the young persons—the girl, Mdlle. Marie Despey, is the daughter of a Toulouse professor—had known each other for four years, and at the period of the attempted murder their marriage was contemplated, and would probably have ensued. The prisoner, M. Lacroix, has, strange to say, been acquitted by the jury, the reason for which can scarcely be appreciated, owing to the Court having sat with closed doors. Compensation, however, has been accorded to his victim in the shape of damages, amounting to £800, and an annuity of £96.

HOLLAND.

On Thursday week the King of Holland arrived at Ems, and was received at the railway station by the Emperors of Russia and Germany.

In the Second Chamber an unsuccessful attempt has been made to modify universal suffrage. The first clause of the bill was rejected by 29 votes against 32. A Ministerial crisis has occurred in consequence, all the members of the Cabinet having tendered their resignations to the King.

SPAIN.

Delivering a speech at the Madrid Exhibition on Monday, Marshal Serrano said the sole policy of the Government was to obtain peace, and that when that was secured the country would be able to reconstitute itself freely.

There have been some skirmishes, with varying success, between the Carlists and the Republican troops; but attention is wellnigh wholly centred on the impending contest at Estella, where the Carlists have established three lines of defences for a distance of five leagues. It is reported at Madrid that the Republican army consists of 120,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, and that Marshal Concha has with him 38,000 men and eighty-seven guns.

ITALY.

Last Saturday the Pope gave an audience to the Ambassadors of France and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and to the Minister of Brazil, who presented the congratulations of their Governments on the occasion of the anniversary of his Holiness's succession. At the Vatican, on Sunday, there was a brilliant reception to celebrate the Papal anniversary. The Pope was loudly cheered after his reply to an address from the members of the Catholic Congress at Venice. In receiving representatives of all the Italian dioceses, bearing an address from the recent Catholic Congress at Vienna, the Pope has spoken with renewed fervour on the trials of the Pontificate. He concludes with a hope that they would be changed into joys.

The American pilgrims have left Rome. The Rev. Mr. Denby, who was intrusted by the Archbishop of New York with the duties of spiritual director of the pilgrimage, has been received by the Pope, to whom he presented, together with the Archbishop's congratulations, a considerable sum of money sent by the Catholic Union of New York. Four American pilgrims presented his Holiness with a magnificent album, containing eighty signatures, and some diamonds worth 25,000 scudi. In acknowledging sundry gifts presented to him by the American pilgrims, the Pope said that America is now the only country where he is really Pope in the eyes of the Government. Everywhere else his pontifical acts are liable to be controlled by the civil authorities.

At the administrative elections in the city of Modena the clerical party has been completely defeated.

GERMANY.

On the recommendation of the Judicial Committee, the German Federal Council has adopted proposals for the elaboration of the civil and commercial codes and for joint-stock legislation. A legal commission will be at once appointed for carrying out these objects.

The members of the Academy of Science and Art at Berlin, together with the presiding secretaries, the Rector and Senate of the University, and several other personages distinguished in scientific and artistic pursuits, gave a farewell dinner, last Saturday, to Mr. Bancroft, who had occupied the post of United States Minister at that Court.

In his speech from the throne closing the Wurttemberg Diet, on Saturday, the King dwelt upon the voting of the treaties concluded with Prussia as the most important of the Acts which have been passed.

A banquet was given, last Saturday, to the members of the various Commissions at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Bremen. Among the guests present were the Crown Prince of Germany and the King of Saxony. The former thanked the foreign exhibitors for their co-operation in the undertaking, and assured them that nowhere did a more sincere desire exist to continue the work of human culture than in the German Empire.

At Posen the Cathedral Chapter has declined to proceed to the election of a new Vicar-General for the archbishopric. They protest that they cannot do so without violence to their consciences and to their ecclesiastical oaths.

At an early hour on Wednesday the conference of Prussian Bishops was opened at Fulda. There were present ten prelates, besides those of Paderborn, Mayence, and Freiburg. The bishoprics of Cologne, Posen, and Trèves are represented by deputies.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced that the Empress will leave Vienna to-day (Saturday) for Ischl, and sojourn there till July 18. Her Majesty will then go, via Munich, Stuttgart, and Havre, to a villa near Sandown, Isle of Wight. In September the Empress will visit London for a few days, and in travelling home will sojourn seven days in Paris.

Cognisance was taken, by a motion in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on Monday, of the Prime Minister's explanation concerning the recent change in the Cabinet, and also with regard to the omission of the Emperor's signature to his letter, which was declared to have been a mere act of forgetfulness.

Much more satisfactory accounts are now published of the crops in Austro-Hungary. A report of the Agricultural Department, dated the 16th inst., states that the harvest is in some places in excellent condition, and in others promises at least an average yield.

DENMARK.

Count Holstein von Holsteinberg has been intrusted by the King with the duties of Finance Minister ad interim, his Majesty having accepted the resignation of Herr Kreiger.

AMERICA.

The Currency Bill has passed the Senate and the House of Representatives, and has been signed by the President. It emancipates the banks from the liability to hold a certain reserve as a guarantee for their circulation.

With reference to the Geneva award, both Houses have passed the Compromise Bill, creating a commission to distribute the fund among persons having direct, undisputed claims, which will absorb 3,000,000 dollars. The balance of the fund is to remain in the Treasury for future legislation. President Grant has approved the bill.

As a sequel to the distribution of the Alabama indemnity the House of Representatives has passed a resolution affirming the superiority of arbitration to war in the settlement of international differences.

The House of Representatives, before adjourning on Tuesday evening, threw out the Amendatory Tariff Bill, and the bill providing for the civil rights of negroes. The Utah Bill was passed.

Some further particulars regarding the proposed Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States are furnished by the *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia. The treaty concedes mutual rights of sea-coast fishery, and contains three schedules of articles which between July, 1875, and June, 1876, are to pay two thirds of the present duties; between July, 1876, and June, 1877, one third of the duties; and after July 1, 1877, are to be free goods. These three schedules embrace all products, agricultural implements, and the greater part of the manufactures of both countries. Canada is to enlarge the canals from Lake Erie to Montreal, to deepen the St. Lawrence River channel so as to admit of vessels drawing 12 ft., and to construct a canal connecting St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. Mutual rights of navigation are given in these matters, also in the Erie Canal. Vessels built in either country may be bought

by persons of the other and admitted to registry. The treaty is to continue for twenty-one years, and is terminable afterwards on three years' notice. The Reciprocity Treaty has been sent to the Senate for ratification, but postponed till December, along with the Amendatory Tariff and Civil Rights Bills.

Mr. Cresswell, the Postmaster-General, has resigned. During a festival which was being held at Syracuse, State of New York, on Tuesday, the floor of a church gave way, by which accident four persons were killed and more than a hundred injured.

INDIA.

In his weekly telegram respecting the famine in India, the Viceroy states that the rains have everywhere set in, and that the prospects of future crops continue very good. One fresh death from starvation is reported, making the total twenty-three. It is announced that the total rainfall in the Bombay Presidency has reached twenty inches. The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Tuesday:—"There has been a sufficient fall of rain everywhere except around Calcutta. The reports of the crops up to Saturday were extremely favourable. In Rungpore the peasantry are cutting the early rice, and elsewhere are sowing or transplanting late rice. The Tirhoot peasantry say that the rain has broken the neck of the famine. In Burdwan fever is increasing. Dr. Wilkie is specially investigating the disease." It was telegraphed from Calcutta, through Reuter's agency, on Thursday:—"The rains continue, and the hoarded stocks of grain are being brought out. Distress is now believed to be stayed everywhere, and the hopes of the people are generally reviving."

Mr. Forsyth has, says a Calcutta telegram to the *Times*, returned to India by the Koggar route. The ascent of the Jangidawan Pass was severe from the rapid torrent. The descent was indescribably difficult from the melting glaciers.

General Norman, according to another Calcutta telegram, has returned from the Andaman Islands. He has arranged with General Stewart for the distribution of troops and the regulations for the settlements of life convicts, who are increasing in a dangerous proportion.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram states that the Victorian Parliament has had a Constitution Bill submitted to it, and that the second reading was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Jabez Hogg has been elected a corresponding Fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

Advices from Teheran state that differences have arisen between the Turkish and Persian Governments.

Two gun-boats have been launched on the Rhine at Wesel, and more are to follow.

The Anglo-Belgian Prize-Fund Association has ceased to exist, its dissolution having been voted at a recent meeting.

Sir James Drummond, with the Mediterranean fleet, has arrived at Constantinople.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. Henry Connor Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Natal.

A miniature white elephant, of the race which the Indians formerly worshipped, has been received at the Jardin d'Acclimation at Paris.

The Turkish Government has announced to the United States Minister that it intends to adhere to its recent order prohibiting the sale of Bibles in Turkey.

During the passage of the Sultan from Calcutta to London, with a number of wild beasts, one of them (a leopard) broke loose and took possession of the deck, the crew taking to the rigging and the passengers to their cabins. It was shot.

Early on Saturday last the Church of St. Saviour, at Constantinople, was formally ceded to the Kupelianists, by order of the Grand Vizier. A strong body of police accompanied the Government officers who conducted the proceedings.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* tells us that the new Transcasian district of the Russian empire may be said to extend from Krasnovodsk to the Gurgun river on the south and to the fort of Karis on the east. Karis is about 300 miles west of Merv, while Merv is 250 miles north of Herat.

The national commemoration in honour of Hans Sachs, the people's poet of the sixteenth century, to whom Germany also owes the creation of her national drama, began at Nuremberg by an introductory festivity on Tuesday. The unveiling of the statue took place on Wednesday.

The Turkish vessel *Kars*, en route for Salonica, was run down yesterday week, in the Sea of Marmora, by the Egyptian ship *Behera*, coming from Alexandria. Out of 350 passengers and crew of the former vessel, only thirty were saved and taken on board the *Behera*, which has sustained severe damage.

The Princess Imperial of Brazil arrived at Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday morning, by the Gironne. In the Brazilian Council of Ministers a civil marriage bill has been discussed and rejected. The Electoral Reform Bill before Congress will, it is feared, occasion a Ministerial crisis. Messages have been sent through the new Brazilian cable congratulating the King of Portugal upon the establishment of telegraphic communication between Europe and the Brazil.

It is the custom in Germany to announce engagements as well as actual marriages in the public prints. The following appears in the *Dresden Journal* with reference to such a notice:—"With respect to the announcement by which I, at the end of last November, gave notice of my being engaged to the Dowager Baroness Zoe von Kotzebue, I am now obliged to state that this relationship has, at her desire and to my great regret, been broken off, because she did not find in my deportment that gravity which she had a right to expect.—COUNT LUCKNER."

Advices from Cape Town are financially cheerful. Parliament was about to meet, and the Governor's speech was expected to notify a large surplus of revenue in the treasury. A railway policy was in public favour. Bishop Colenso's appeal on behalf of the rebel chief Langilabalele has been granted by the Natal Government, with the further favour of access to the prisoner, but this was neutralised by Langilabalele's removal to Durban. His tribe is said to have assumed a threatening attitude on the frontier.

Alderman Ellis and Mr. James Shaw were, on Wednesday, elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company was, on Wednesday, conferred upon Mr. Disraeli, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Salisbury. The Ministers were afterwards entertained by the company at a magnificent banquet.

Though most of the Jewish and Roman Catholic collections are still outstanding, the amount received on account of the Hospital Sunday Fund is upwards of £24,000. This amount represents the collections of nearly 1000 churches, and it is believed that about 200 more have yet to come.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Cup day at Ascot was marred by the same dull, cold weather which prevailed during the earlier part of the week; but this did not appear to have much effect in lessening the number of spectators, and the Royal party, undeterred by the bitter east wind, again drove on to the course in state some little time before the racing commenced. The St. James's Palace Stakes was first on the list, and Aquilo, who received 7 lb. from Ecossais and Leolinus, was a strong favourite. The folly of trusting to a horse whose sole credentials are four defeats was fully exemplified, as he came in third and last, Leolinus beating Ecossais by a neck, though the latter must have won had he run a little more generously. Another very hot favourite in The Colonel was beaten into third place in the succeeding race; but he broke down when some distance from home, and Cambysses probably owed his victory to this accident. The much-overrated Tipster ran second, and his Derby backers must be fully convinced by this time that they were trusting to a very broken reed. After an interval of nearly an hour, the Cup horses emerged from the paddock, and there can be no doubt that six such four-year-olds have never previously started for a race. They were Doncaster, winner of the Derby; Marie Stuart, winner of the Oaks and St. Leger; Boiard, winner of the French Two Thousand and Derby and Grand Prix de Paris; Gang Forward, winner of the Two Thousand; Kaiser, winner of the Prince of Wales's Stakes; and Flageolet, winner of the Goodwood Cup and many other long-distance races. It is estimated that the aggregate value of the half dozen is fully £50,000. All appeared very well, with the exception of Marie Stuart, who had a large thoroughpin on one of her hocks and did not look nearly so muscular as when she won the Leger. Notwithstanding this, however, and the fact that Webb on Doncaster wore the proper colours, backers generally fancied that "the mare was the better horse," and supported her accordingly. They got off at the first attempt, Flageolet leading at a slow pace till the top turn was reached, when Fordham suddenly sent him along, and stole a lead of nearly a dozen lengths from Gang Forward, who was his nearest attendant. As they entered the old course, Boiard passed Gang Forward, and took second place, about a couple of lengths behind Flageolet. This gap he gradually decreased, and, on reaching the distance, closed with M. Lefevre's horse and beat him cleverly by three quarters of a length. Doncaster came terrifically fast at the finish, and succeeded in catching Flageolet, whom Fordham eased in the last couple of strides. Kaiser was a fair fourth, Gang Forward fifth, and Marie Stuart last. This was a great performance of Boiard's, and he has unquestionably shown himself the best cup horse of the year, though it must not be forgotten that in this same race last season Cremorne disposed of Flageolet in far more hollow style. The Windsor Limited Handicap, run over the last six furlongs of the new mile, showed what a certainty Lowlander was for the Royal Hunt Cup, for though he met such speedy animals as Thorn, Drummond, and Oxonian, at fair weight for age, none of them had the smallest chance with him. Galopin was another animal that confirmed his high form of the previous day, as his 9 lb. penalty in the New Stakes did not seem to affect him in the smallest degree, and he fairly romped home in front of his ten opponents. The Beadsman-Salamanca colt, who has just been named Vasco de Gama, was fourth; but he is far from fit at present, and, moreover, is said to be already affected in his wind, a report which, for the sake of his plucky owner, we trust may prove unfounded. The pleasantest feature of the day was the style in which Prince Charlie recovered his lost laurels in the All-Aged Stakes. He was opposed by Montargis and Andre, to each of whom he conceded 3 lb. for the year; but neither of these flyers could even make him gallop, and we have not the smallest doubt that he will take full revenge on Blenheim if they meet again.

There was naturally a considerable falling off in the sport on the Friday; but, to make amends for this, the weather suddenly changed and became very bright and warm. Flageolet was the only one of the Cup horses who cared to try conclusions once more with Boiard in the Alexandra Plate; and the field was made up by Revigny, King Lud, and The Preacher. The severe three miles was run at a capital pace throughout, King Lud taking the lead in the Swinley Bottom and doing his best to cut down Boiard. The French crack drew up to and headed him soon after turning into the straight; but King Lud stuck gamely to his work and, after a tremendous finish, won by a neck. Still, we are of opinion that Boiard is the best Cup horse at present in training. In the first place, he had 5 lb. the worst of the weights; then Carver, well and patiently as he rode in both races, cannot be expected to prove the equal of Outance in a head-and-head struggle; and, lastly, King Lud had the great advantage of being fresh, while it was scarcely fair to ask Boiard to run two long races, over ground like iron, on successive days. However, the pair will probably meet in the Goodwood Cup on perfectly equal terms in every respect. The Ascot Plate showed that Lowlander can go a mile and a quarter quite as well as a shorter distance; so there is really no reason why he should not distinguish himself over a Cup course, and it is almost beyond belief that he was running in hurdle-races at the beginning of this year. From the style in which he disposed of Thorn, Drummond, and others, we have little doubt that, barring Prince Charlie, he is the fastest horse in training, and he is one of the grandest-looking animals ever seen. A most successful meeting was wound up with a Queen's Plate, in which Lilian conceded 32 lb. to Coventry and beat him by a short head, after a desperate finish, in which little Clay was too exhausted to make the most of his mount.

Meetings have been held this week at Newcastle and Windsor; but, after such splendid sport at Ascot, it must be admitted that the proceedings were somewhat tame. The Northumberland Plate was, of course, the great attraction at Newcastle, and the miners once more flocked in thousands to witness it. For some weeks Lilly Agnes (6 st. 11 lb.) has been a strong favourite, and she fully sustained her great two-year-old reputation by winning in a common canter from Louise (7 st. 7 lb.) and Owton (6 st. 2 lb.). As she seems to retain all her brilliant speed, and stays far better than the majority of the Agnes family, it is difficult to account for the two defeats she has sustained this season. Whitehall and Memoria, two animals that ran very badly in the Derby and Oaks respectively, won a race apiece, but had not much to boast; and M. Fould carried off the Ninth Stephenson Biennial Stakes with Colchique, a smart French two-year-old by Light. The Windsor Meeting needs little comment. Daniel, Mr. Merry's "dark" Derby horse, made an inglorious debut in the Royal Cup, as Blenheim gave him 27 lb. and a six-lengths' beating. This race would have been a most exciting one had Sir George Chetwynd started Tangible, but he was represented by Lunar Eclipse, who, of course, had no chance.

The second annual sale of the yearlings belonging to the Stud Company took place at Cobham on Saturday last, and proved a decided success, the thirty-three lots, which were all sold, producing 9570 gs., or an average of exactly 290 gs.

Prices certainly did not run so high as on the day of the first sale; but it must be remembered that a great many of the mares belonging to the company were purchased in foal, and their produce will probably sell considerably better when they are mated with such fashionable sires as Blair Athol, Macaroni, and, in George Frederick's year, we suppose we must add Marsyas, all of whom are now located at Cobham. The premier of the sale was a very fine colt by Blair Athol—Circe, for whom Mr. Chaplin gave 1200 gs. Another Blair Athol colt, from Alcestis, the dam of Devotion, made 1050 gs., at which price he was taken by Robert Peck, Mr. Merry's trainer. Only one other reached four figures, and this was a filly by Beadsman—Madame Eglantine, for which Captain Machell had to pay 1000 gs. She is an own sister to The Palmer, Morna, Rosicrucian, and Chaplet, and, though small, is beautifully shaped and full of quality. The company gave 1000 gs. for Madame Eglantine at the sale of Sir Joseph Hawley's breeding stud, so this very valuable mare may now be said to have cost them nothing. The Blair Athol—Coimbra colt, own brother to Glenalmond and Claremont, did not make the price that was expected, and Joseph Hayhoe secured him for 600 gs., at which we consider him a bargain. His rather loaded neck somewhat detracts from his appearance; but the poor figure cut by Glenalmond in the Derby doubtless made buyers shy, and we fancy that Claremont is not as good as has been represented, or Captain Machell would have put in a strong bid for an own brother to him. Nearly every share in the company is now taken up, and we hope and believe that it has a most successful future before it.

The trial matches which have been played by the University eleven, prior to their annual contest, which will be commenced on Monday next, at Lord's, have naturally been watched with great interest by cricketers. Oxford disposed of Middlesex in most extraordinary style, the whole match—which was won in a single innings, with fifteen runs to spare—occupying only six hours. Mr. C. F. Buller (29) was the only batsman who made any stand for the county; while Lord Harris (39) and Messrs. A. W. Ridley (25) and C. A. Wallroth (36) were the chief scorers for Oxford. Messrs. T. B. Jones and T. W. Lang bowled exceedingly well, taking ten and seven wickets respectively. Cambridge did not fare so well against Surrey, as, though the University men were in front at the end of the first innings, yet they eventually succumbed by 64 runs—a defeat which would have been far more decisive but for the fine batting of Mr. A. S. Tabor (59 and 42). The captain, Mr. G. H. Longman (39 and 10), also played well; but the rest of the eleven did not do much. The same two gentlemen scored freely in a match against the M.C.C. and Ground, which was commenced on Monday. Mr. G. Macan (29) was also in form, and the "light blues" won by nine wickets, Mr. C. J. Thornton (47) being the only one of their opponents who gave them much trouble. Middlesex and Surrey met at Prince's at the beginning of this week; and, after two days' play, the latter won by 102 runs. Jupp (41 and 53) is playing splendidly just now, and he was well supported by Swann (44) and Mr. A. Chandler (20 and 49). The bowling of Street, in the first innings of Middlesex, proved very deadly. Yorkshire secured a very unexpected victory over the U.S.C.C. The latter, on commencing their second innings, had only to get 66 runs to win; but, thanks to the splendid bowling of Hill and Ulyett, were all disposed of for 39.

At the time of writing, the Henley Regatta is in full swing, and we shall give an account next week.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club's Channel race for the Queen's cup was sailed on Wednesday, the course being from the Nore to Dover. Count Bathfany's cutter *Kriemhilda* took the first prize, Mr. Taylor's schooner *Sea Belle* the second, and Mr. Jessop's *Florinda* the third.

The Leamington and Midland Archery Meeting has been held this week.

REBUILDING ST. CLOUD:

Three years and a half ago the palace, gardens, park, and small town of St. Cloud, one of the most attractive suburbs of the French metropolis, were the centre of a tremendous military struggle between the two most powerful nations of Europe. St. Cloud was reduced to a field of unsightly and melancholy ruins by the tremendous storm of warfare that continued during many days to rage over its trim precincts. The work of rebuilding has lately been commenced at the château, having already made some progress in the town. This is the subject of which an Illustration is supplied by one of our Paris Artists. A party of labourers are seen employed in digging out and lifting the loose blocks of stone that encumber the site, in order to lay new foundations there. A two-horse waggon is laden with beams of timber, half charred by the fire that destroyed the former edifice. Two crippled soldiers, one of them a zouave, examine sadly enough the scene which bears such tokens of a disastrous struggle. Much has been done in removing the fragments of the once stately palace, but it is said that the portico looking towards the park may be preserved.

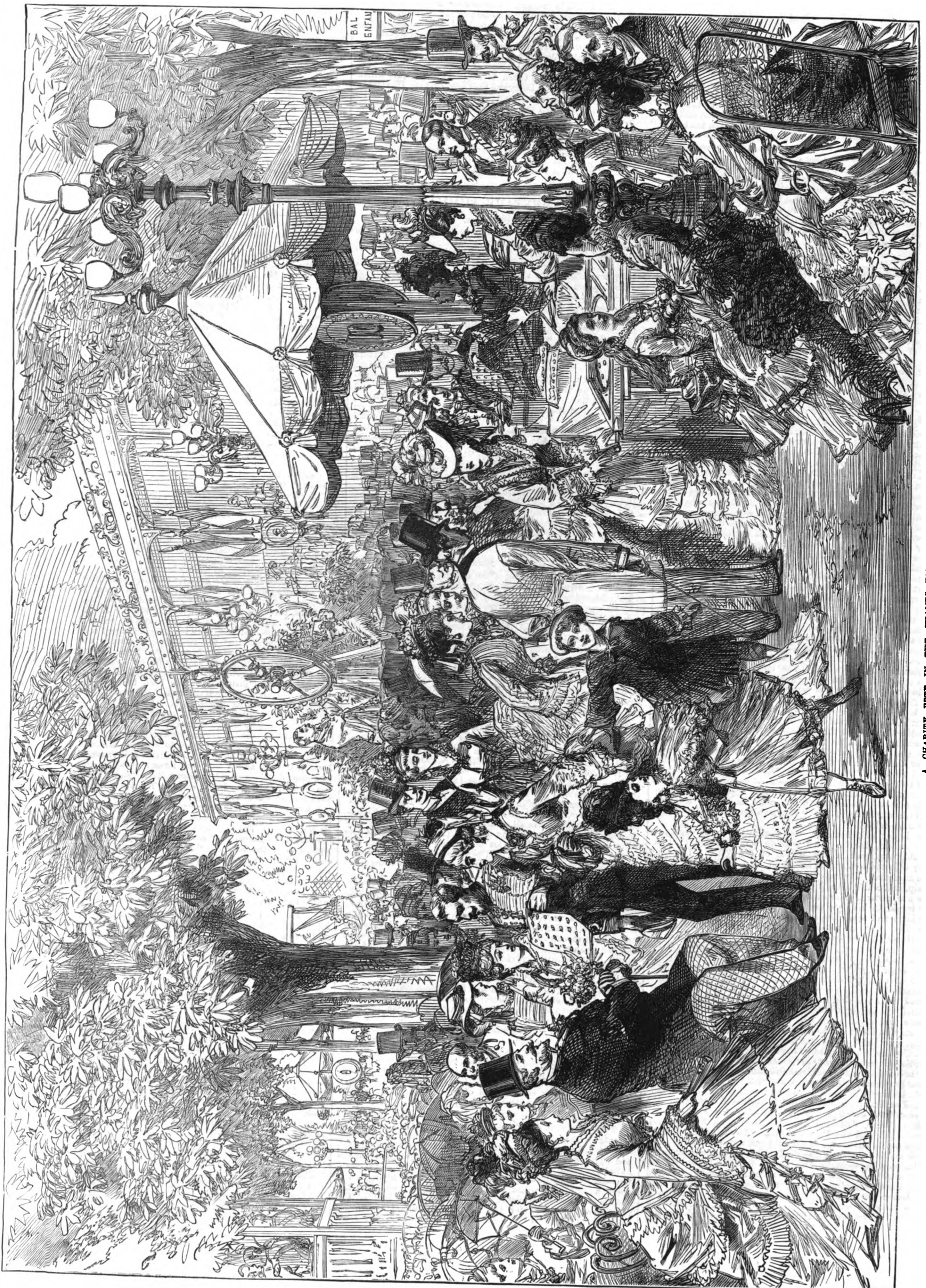
A FRENCH CHARITY FANCY FAIR.

We last week presented an Illustration of the manner in which English ladies of the highest rank and fashion will condescend upon occasion to serve a benevolent cause by playing at the business of shopkeepers, and selling a variety of ornamental toys at extraordinary prices to visitors who may not refuse to buy them. "They manage these things better in France" is a proverbial saying which, in the present instance, we should hardly think likely to be true; for it is the English who are called *La nation boutique*, and our bustling lady patronesses of so many charitable institutions have a natural talent for making money to support their laudable operations. In the conduct of such affairs in Paris, it has been remarked, there is a more free admixture of innocent gambling, and various forms of avowed entertainment, with the retail trade of the ordinary stall-keepers. The wheel of fortune, tombola or roulette, is made to revolve briskly and impartially with the ventures of an eager company of bystanders; and many a five-franc piece is staked upon the choice of a certain number, or of a particular colour, with the satisfactory assurance that the gentleman who loses, or who has to pay for a lady companion when she loses, will have contributed to a *sainte œuvre de pitié*. So it was in the Champs Elysées on the afternoon of Thursday, the 4th inst., when a *fête villageoise* took place in aid of the Maternity Charity of Paris; and this lively scene is delineated by our Artist in the sketch we have now engraved.

A polo-match was played in Windsor Great Park last Saturday, between the Household Cavalry and the Foot Guards, when Captain Reynardson, of the Grenadier Guards, violently cannoned against another rider, and was thrown heavily to the ground, where he lay for some time insensible. It was ascertained that he had sustained concussion of the brain and some serious internal injuries; but he has since been reported somewhat better.



REBUILDING ST. CLOUD, PARIS.



A CHARITY FETE IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES

The Extra Supplement.

"NURSERY TALES."

Early to bed and early to rise,
Is the way to be healthy, wealthy, and wise.

The above are the title and motto of the water-colour drawing by Mr. Dobson, R.A., which we have engraved from the Royal Academy Exhibition. The book in the hand of the girl in the drawing tells of the source of the "nursery tales" and ditties alluded to. The elder sister, acting the mother's part, has been amusing her little brother with the wonderful legends of that wondering child-time. But now it is late enough for young folk to go to bed; so, as she takes her charge in her arms, she gives, in the couplet quoted, both rhyme and reason for mounting to the dormitory. The good little fellow is content, as his expression showeth. Good-night, baby brother! May the cherubs watch over the nest where thou liest! And bless thee, too, dear sister, for thy pious affection! Is there anything purer and more unselfish on earth? Technically this drawing has the breadth of treatment for which all Mr. Dobson's water-colour drawings are remarkable.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

To members and frequenters of the House of Commons the exit of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill from the place where it had, so to speak, raged so long must have been a great relief. To the Home Secretary the relief must have been greatest of all; for he had to fight for the measure single-handed, his under-secretary scarcely affording him any overt assistance in the way of speechmaking, in meeting the pitiless pelting of criticism and proposed amendment that came from all quarters of the House. In truth, to the depression under which Mr. Cross seemed to labour during the discussion on the bill there succeeded after its departure a buoyancy and a cheerfulness which were remarkable; while to that vacillation and incertitude of which he was accused in dealing with the Liquor Bill there followed, in his conduct of the Factories Bill, a firmness and decision which were the more remarkable because they were unlooked for. The penultimate stages of the Liquor Bill were characterised by discussions so sharp and almost fiery as to justify the sneer of some cynical people that alcohol had got into the atmosphere and insensibly exercised an exciting influence on legislators. Thus, on the night on which it was hoped that the stage of report would be achieved, there arose an almost fierce contention about a point, no matter what, on which the Government and the Opposition were almost ranged in direct hostility against each other. The adjournment of the debate was pressed by the minority in that manner by which a minority can at any time block the progress of a measure, and the interference of Mr. Disraeli became necessary. He conducted himself in that tactical way which with him is now a sixth sense. He permitted the attempts to assert the right of the Government to go on, just so long as to show how factious and unreasonable were the proceedings of the minority; and then gave way in so courteous and pleasant a manner that before any remonstrance could be made the House found itself trapped into a morning sitting. It might have been thought that next day at two o'clock in the afternoon the renewed discussion would be calmer than that which raged at an hour which was nearer to two o'clock in the morning; but, by-and-by, it became quite as fervid. The chiefs of the Opposition came to the front, and the vexed question was hotly canvassed, and a flood of reproaches was poured on the Home Secretary for his frequent "changes of front" during the manipulation of the bill. Something of this was true, but not enough to have put the Liberal front benchers into such pets. At length Mr. Childers led a final charge against the objectionable provision which had been so hotly disputed, and it so happened that several Ministerialists joined him, and signified that the point involved might as well be ceded, and so Mr. Cross, who had had resort to the use of the *vis inertiae*, not troubling himself to speak, but acting by means of successful divisions, gave way, and in a short time he must have begun to experience the relief above alluded to, which must have been akin to that which Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress" felt when "his burden fell off."

The liquor bill, however, was destined to go through yet another ordeal, for its third reading was challenged by a formidable opponent in the person of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Nobody objected to a speech from him, and, as ever, he drew a large audience. Perhaps he disappointed a little, for jest, and quip, and crank did not pervade his address, as is his wont; but he was earnest—almost impassioned—and, truth to say, rather turgid in his style and rhodomontadish in his imagery. A few jokes and comic tropes he did give out, and they were of first quality. Then up rose Mr. Goschen in a vein that was new to the House; for he was passionate, sarcastic, and profuse in ironical phrase-making, and, on the whole, made what may be called a "slashing" party speech. Perhaps he caused a good deal of surprise, but the general feeling might well have been wonder at such tremendous indignation being elicited by so comparatively small a cause. So much might have been gathered from the first sentences of Mr. Cross's reply, which contained the parting words of the Lower House on the bill.

Some first appearances may be adverted to; and, notably, notice may be taken of the advent of Mr. Morris, member for Galway, who had to defend his peccant borough from an assault of Mr. Conolly, who wanted to have it disfranchised for chronic corruption continued down to the present moment. Mr. Morris fulfilled the conventional idea of Irish elocution, but in its best phase. He was humorous, with a special and national humour, and he was declamatory in moderation; and on that particular occasion and on that particular subject he achieved a success. On two successive evenings the new member for Paisley, Mr. William Holmes, delivered himself—namely, on the Friendly Societies Bill and the Factories Bill. To each discussion he brought ample knowledge of the subjects, a steady fluency, and a voice and intonation so like that of his brother, the member for Hackney, as to make him almost familiar to the House. The rhetorical likeness extended no further, for he displayed neither the energy of manner nor the incisiveness of style that characterises his relative. It may or may not be remembered that in an early stage of the Factories Bill Mr. Edward Stanhope, the youthful-looking new member for Mid-Lincolnshire, delivered himself in a confident, dashing way, his authoritative assertion of himself being justified by his knowledge of what he was talking about. He came out again on the Friendly Societies Bill with equal vigour of voice and demeanour and fluency of speech; and, again, what would in most cases of so young a man and member have approached audacity, was only authoritativeness, derived from evident study and perception of the matter in hand.

Amongst lighter episodes there has been one, which, brief as it was, was charged with momentous importance. It seems that the river Liffey, in Dublin, flows near the law courts, and its peculiar characteristic, which need not be too curiously particularised, has had a terrible influence on the Chief Justice of

the Queen's Bench in Ireland. The matter has been brought to this issue—either the river is to be purified or Ireland is to lose the Chief Justice. The prospect of this calamity was brought pathetically before the notice of the Secretary for Ireland by Mr. Sherlock, and that functionary stated that the Irish Executive had duly felt the shock which the threat of resignation of the great legal officer had produced, and that immediate steps would be taken to suppress the odours which the wind bore between the Liffey and the Chief Justice. Upstarted eagerly the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who represents that city in the House, and declared that even the heartless and soulless Corporation over which he presides had caught the terror which the prospect of a vast vacuum on the judicial bench had generated, and that that body was about to throw itself into the Liffey, and, calling on Hercules to bless its efforts, would make a clean sweep of the river. Naturally, the episode produced much emotion, but it was of the kind which tends to produce laughter.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Kimberley called attention to the inconsistency of having different regulations prevailing in England and Ireland with regard to the contagious diseases of cattle; Lord Rosebery obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the law relating to the election of Representative Peers for Scotland and Ireland; the Public Worship Regulation Bill was considered on report; the County Courts Bill was read the second time; and the Statute Law Revision Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Board of Trade Arbitrations Bill was, on Monday, read the second time, on the motion of Lord Dunmore; the Report of Amendments to the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill was received; the Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill and the Revenue Officers' Disabilities Bill were read the third time and passed; and the Powers Law Amendment Bill, the County Courts Bill, and the Churches and Chapels (Scotland) Exemption Bill went through Committee.

Among other measures which were advanced a stage on Tuesday the Married Women's Property Act Amendment Bill was passed through Committee, the County Courts Bill was read the third time and passed, the Wild Birds Law Amendment Bill was read the second time, and the Intoxicating Liquors Bill was read the first time. Lord Salisbury brought forward the conduct of Lord Sandhurst in writing to the newspapers complaining of the way in which the India Councils Bill was carried through the House, so that he was prevented from objecting to a clause, and this was characterised as irregular, an opinion in which Lord Granville concurred.

The principal subject considered by their Lordships on Thursday was the Public Worship Bill of the Archbishop of Canterbury. After a lengthened discussion it was read the third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the first morning sitting of the session, yesterday week, a new writ was ordered for Galway; the consideration of the reports of amendments on the Intoxicating Liquors Bill was concluded; progress was made in Committee with the Valuation of Property Bill; the Juries (Ireland) Bill and the Working Men's Dwellings Bill were passed through Committee; and the Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed. At the evening sitting Mr. Seely's motion on tenant right was discussed and withdrawn, after a statement by Mr. Disraeli; the Building Societies Bill and the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill were read the third time; the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill and the Public Health (Ireland) Bill went through Committee; and clauses 1 to 10 of the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill were agreed to in Committee.

The Intoxicating Liquors Bill was, on Monday, read the third time, after some debate; the Friendly Societies Bill was discussed at great length on its second reading, and was practically withdrawn for the Session; the Valuation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill, and the Wenlock Elementary Education Bill (from the Lords) were read the second time; and the Juries (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Factories (Health of Women) Bill was taken in Committee on Tuesday, and occupied the greater part of the sitting, and passed that stage in all essential points as the Government proposed it. The Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill was also taken in Committee. The Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill passed through Committee. The Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment Bill and the Working Men's Dwellings Bill were read the third time.

There were seventeen orders on the paper on Wednesday, but nearly the whole of the sitting was occupied by consideration of the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Survey Bill, which was moved by Mr. Plimsoll in a moderate speech. After an animated debate, it was rejected by the narrow majority of three votes, the numbers being 170 for the measure and 173 against it. The Personation Bill passed through Committee; the Infants' Contracts Bill, from the Lords, was read the second time; and a bill to amend the law of evidence as to bankers' books was read the first time.

On Thursday, Mr. Malcolm and Sir George Elliott took the oath and their seats—the former for Boston, in the room of Mr. Parry, unseated on petition; the latter for North Durham, the former election having been declared null and void. A motion of Mr. Butt for an address to the Crown representing that it would be for the advantage of the administration of justice if the Irish Judges were appointed to the same extent as they are in England, upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, and without reference to political or official claims, was, after some discussion, defeated by a majority of 271 against 62. After the disposal of some other business, the House went into Committee of Supply.

Twelve months ago, St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street, for the use exclusively of the deaf and dumb, held its opening ceremony, in presence of some members of the Royal family; and on Sunday, after a year's interval, during which sounds have been banished from its walls—prayer being led and instruction conveyed by the agency alone of the sign-language, the doors were again opened to a mixed congregation, and the Bishop of London officiated as preacher. One half of the church was reserved for the ordinary attendants. Among the visitors filling the remainder of the building were Lord Monck, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Carbery, and other persons of distinction. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain and secretary, the Rev. W. Stainer, Chaplain of a kindred organisation in the east end of London, and the Rev. J. Ayre, Vicar of St. Mark's parish, within which St. Saviour's Church is situated. Each of them read some portion of the service, and the two former clergymen, by turns, interpreted to the deaf and dumb what at the moment was being read aloud. There were thus, in fact, simultaneously within the church distinct congregations and distinct services. The Rev. Sir Edward Reppe Jodrell, Bart., who was present at this special service, has since forwarded £100 to its funds.

MUSIC.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

This great celebration at the Crystal Palace—which terminated yesterday (Friday)—has, of course, been the event of paramount interest over all the musical doings of the week. This occasion was the seventh assemblage of the kind, and the fifth triennial meeting held at Sydenham. The three days' performances given there in 1857 were experimental, and consisted of "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," and "Israel in Egypt." The success which attended this experiment led to a second festival, in 1859, when "The Messiah" and "Israel" were again given on the first and third days, the intervening Wednesday having been appropriated to a miscellaneous selection, which arrangement has been followed in subsequent festivals; these having, from the date last named, been made triennial in recurrence.

The preparations and arrangements for the festival of 1874 were on fully as grand and complete a scale as in any previous instance. A chorus of nearly 3000 voices was supported by an orchestra of proportionate power, numbering upwards of 450 instrumentalists. The choir was mainly composed of members of the Sacred Harmonic Society and the permanent London Festival choir; having been, however, largely reinforced by some excellent choristers from provincial sources.

The leading violinist was Mr. Sainton, Mr. Willy having been principal second, Mr. Doyle principal viola, and M. Lasserre and Mr. J. Howell at the head, respectively, of the violoncellos and double basses. The string band consisted of 371 performers, and the wind band was accordingly increased far beyond the usual proportions in order to obtain a due balance. Mr. Radcliff stood at the head of the flutes, M. Brossa at that of the piccolos; Mr. Barret was first oboe, Mr. Lazarus first clarinet, and Mr. Hutchings first bassoon. The list of the brass band contained the names, as principals, of Mr. T. Harper (trumpet), Mr. C. Harper (horn), and Mr. Reynolds (cornet); ophicleides, euphoniums, trombones, and drums of various calibre, having all been in the hands of efficient performers.

This gigantic assemblage was marshalled in the great Handel orchestra of the Crystal Palace before midday yesterday (Friday) week, and about twelve o'clock Sir Michael Costa lifted his baton for the commencement of the general public rehearsal, at which portions of the programmes of each of this week's three performances were gone through, without stop or hindrance, affording wondrous proof of the amount of care and preparation that had been exercised. Selections from "The Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," and other works (secular as well as sacred) were given, the solo singers having been Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, Signor Agnesi, and Signor Foli.

On Monday the festival opened with "The Messiah," previously to which the National Anthem was given by chorus, band, orchestra, and organ—Sir Michael Costa having been enthusiastically greeted on taking his place.

The performance of the oratorio included some of the finest chorus-singing that has ever been heard on these occasions. The former improvements in the construction of the Handel orchestra, the more recent additions of screens at the sides of the central transept and a velarium spread under the roof thereof, have co-operated, with the long-continued training and thorough preparation of the chorists, to ensure a degree of precision and a fusion and concentration of the enormous mass of vocal sound such as have scarcely before been realised here. These results were evidenced in nearly all the choruses of "The Messiah," special instances having been those sublime movements, "For unto us," "Hallelujah," and the final "Worthy is the Lamb," with its closing fugue "Amen."

The soprano solos, "Rejoice greatly" and "Come unto him," were sung by Mdle. Titiens; those in the subsequent parts of the oratorio, "How beautiful" and "I know that my Redeemer," having been assigned to Madame Sinico. In like manner, the contralto airs were divided between Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, the former of whom gave, "But who may abide," "O, Thou that tellest," and "He shall feed His flock"; and the latter singer "He was despised." Mr. Sims Reeves was unable to appear in consequence of a cold, and the airs put down for him—"Behold! and see," "But Thou didst not leave," and "Thou shalt break them"—were given by Mr. Vernon Rigby, who had previously sung the opening recitative, "Comfort ye," and air "Every Valley." Signor Agnesi gave the bass air "The people that walked in darkness" (with its preliminary recitative), Mr. Santley having sung "Why do the nations?" and "The trumpet shall sound" (this with the fine obbligato of Mr. T. Harper). The names of the singers sufficiently indicate their efficiency in pieces with which they have so frequently been associated.

The second performance, on Wednesday, comprised an interesting and varied miscellaneous selection, the first part of which consisted of sacred, the second of secular, music. The commencing piece was the overture to the "Occasional Oratorio," a work said to have been composed in celebration of the "northern victories" of the Royal troops in 1745. This was very effectively rendered by the band. Afterwards came a selection from "Saul," the choruses, "How excellent," "Envy, eldest born," and "Gird on thy sword," the air, "O Lord, whose mercies" (expressively sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini); and the solemn "Dead March," the latter encored. The air from "Samson," "How willing my paternal love"—finely given by Mr. Santley—was followed by the chorus, "When his loud voice," the recitative, "Deeper and deeper still"; and air, "Waft her, angels," all from Handel's latest oratorio, "Jephthah." The solo pieces gave occasion for the long-deferred reappearance of Mr. Sims Reeves, whose entry was greeted with acclamations from every quarter of the building. Although personally bearing traces of his protracted and severe illness, the great singer displayed all his wonted grandeur of style, and the applause which followed his performance was even greater than that which preceded it. The air, "If guiltless blood" (by Mdle. Titiens), and the chorus, "Righteous Heaven," both from "Susanna," were followed by the contralto solo, "Lord, to Thee" (Madame Trebelli-Bettini), from "Theodora," and the fine chorus, "Glory be to the Father" (from the Utrecht "Jubilate"), formed an imposing climax to the first part of the selection.

The second portion of the performance opened with the fourth organ concerto (in F), which was very skillfully executed by Mr. W. T. Best (of Liverpool), who introduced a clever and elaborate cadenza of his own. A selection from "Acis and Galatea" followed, including the choruses, "O, the pleasures of the plains," and "Wretched lovers"; and the solos, "Hush, ye pretty warbling choir"—by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington (with piccolo obbligato by Mr. Brossa); and "O ruddier than the cherry"—by Mr. Santley. The chorus, "From Harmony," the bright march, and the air "The trumpet's loud clangour" (Mr. Vernon Rigby), from the setting of Dryden's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," were followed by the charming song "Ah! mio cor," from the opera "Alcina," and another extract from a comparatively unknown

work, the air "Where'er you walk," from the serenata entitled "Semele;" these solo pieces having been admirably sung, respectively by Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Cumming. The beautiful chorus, "The many rend the skies;" and the declamatory air, "Revenge, Timotheus cries," finely sung by Signor Agnesi (both pieces from "Alexander's Feast"), were succeeded by the trio and chorus "See the conquering hero" (the solo passages by Mdlle. Titiens and Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Trebelli-Bettini). This piece belongs to the oratorio "Joshua," and it was chosen as a supplement to the secular selection on account of the fine climax which it affords.

The festival closed yesterday (Friday) with a performance of "Israel in Egypt," of which we must speak next week.

The energy, skill, and punctuality of Sir Michael Costa have again been powerful causes of the success of the Triennial Handel Festival.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mdlle. Marimon, the production of Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" was postponed from Tuesday week to Saturday, when it was given for the first time at this establishment, with Mdlle. Albani as Mignon, and Mdlle. Marimon as Filina—M. Faure having appeared as Lotario (as in the first performance of the Italian version of the work at Her Majesty's Opera, in 1870, when Madame (then Mdlle.) Nilsson was the Mignon).

As to the opera itself, we need now only briefly reiterate the opinion previously given—that it contains some very graceful and pleasing music, more comparable with that by which the composer had previously earned his fame than that of his later ambitious and heavy "Hamlet."

The performance of Mdlle. Albani was characterised by such exquisite grace and charm, vocal and personal, that the character of Mignon will probably take the foremost rank among her many attractive performances. In every scene her success was triumphant—special applause having followed her refined and poetical delivery of the romance, "Non conosco" ("Kennst du das Land?"), the characteristic "Styrienne," the fervent prayer in the last act, and other exquisite displays of histrionic and vocal skill.

An admirable feature in the cast of the opera was the Filina of Mdlle. Marimon, who sang and acted with a true appreciation of the musical and dramatic requirements of the part that conducted largely to the general effect. In the well-contrasted trio in the second act (in which Filina is prominent), in her volatile aria "Io son Titania," not to mention other instances, the brilliant vocalisation and the arch and playful manner of Mdlle. Marimon were alike excellent. M. Faure was an admirable representative of Lotario (as in the performance of 1870); and the cast was efficiently completed by Mdlle. Smeroschi as Federigo, Signor Nicolini as Guglielmo, Signor Ciampi as Laerte, Signor Raguer as Giarno, and Signor Manfredi as Antonio. The overture was encored, and the latter part repeated.

"Mignon" is splendidly placed on the stage, with new scenery, costumes, and decorations, and can scarcely fail to prove a source of attraction during coming seasons. It was repeated on Wednesday.

The other operas announced for this week were "Il Flauto Magico" on Monday, "Don Giovanni" on Tuesday, "Les Huguenots" on Thursday, "I Puritani" on Friday, and Verdi's "Luisa Miller" to-night (Saturday), for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera, the principal character to be sustained by Madame Adolina Patti.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Balfe's "Il Talismano" continues its attraction, prominent features being the exquisitely graceful performance of Madame (Christine Nilsson) and the splendour of the scenery and stage appointments. The opera was given for the fourth time on Monday last.

On the previous Thursday "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed, with Mdlle. Titiens's powerful representation of the character of Lucrezia, Signor Galland as Gennaro (a recent debutant) having been again well received. On the following Saturday M. Achard made a third successful appearance here—his first as Fernando in "La Favorita," which also included the fine performance of Mdlle. Titiens as the heroine.

The second of this week's performances consisted of "Le Nozze di Figaro" on Tuesday. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced for Thursday; "Lucrezia Borgia" for Friday; and for to-night (Saturday), "Il Talismano" (for the fifth time).

The new cantata, "Supplication and Praise," composed by Dr. Sloman, of Scarborough, was produced at the Royal Albert Hall last week, under the composer's direction. The solo vocalists were:—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli; and the choruses were rendered by the gigantic choir formed and trained by Mr. William Carter. The cantata was well received throughout, and the soprano air, "Let the righteous rejoice," was redemanded.

The second grand opera concert of the season drew a large audience at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon, when the fine singing of Madame Christine Nilsson was prominent; other eminent members of Her Majesty's Opera contributing to a varied programme.

The nineteenth season of Mr. Henry Leslie's concerts closed on Thursday evening, when the selection was divided into sacred and secular portions, and included several fine works in which the admirable singing of Mr. Leslie's choir has frequently been evidenced.

The eighth and last of Mr. Charles Hallé's interesting pianoforte recitals is to take place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the programme promises a varied selection of pieces of the classical and romantic school, and includes the first performance of a pianoforte quartet by Herr Gernsheim.

Among the most important of the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of the eminent operatic conductor, Signor Arditi, and Mr. Brinley Richards, the well-known pianist, composer, and promoter of Welsh national music. The programme on the first-named occasion included a performance of the cantata composed by Signor Arditi, in celebration of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The seventh concert (and last but one) of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-second season takes place on Monday next.

Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert, which was to have taken place on the 1st inst., but was unavoidably postponed, is now announced as fixed for Monday next, the 29th inst., at the Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Reeves will have the valuable co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Norman-Néruda, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Santley; several choral pieces will be contributed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society under the direction of Mr. Barnby.

Special interest attaches to the morning concert to be given by Madame Christine Nilsson at St. James's Hall on Wednesday next, not only on account of the promised performances of

herself and other eminent artists of Her Majesty's Opera, but also because of the object of the concert—the raising of additional funds (which are much needed) for the Westminster Training-School and Home for Nurses.

We have already given an outline of the principal features promised at the forthcoming Leeds Musical Festival (which commences Oct. 14), and have now to announce another extra festival, to take place at Liverpool, in the Philharmonic Hall, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3 inclusive. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the post of president, and is expected to be present. The vice-presidents include the Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Mr. Richard Smethurst, High Sheriff of the county of Lancashire; the Archbishop of York, the Mayor of Liverpool, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Home Secretary, and the Bishops and principal people of the adjacent counties. The sacred works will include Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Haydn's "Creation," Gounod's mass, "SS. Angeli Custodes," and selections from some of Handel's oratorios. Among the secular works will be M. Gounod's "Jeanne d'Arc" music, Beethoven's Choral Symphony, and the following new works composed expressly for the festival:—A symphony by Sir Julius Benedict, an overture by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and a "suite" for orchestra by Mr. J. F. Barnett. Each composer will superintend the rehearsals and conduct the performance of his own work; but the concerts generally will be conducted by Sir Julius Benedict. The orchestra, numbering a hundred performers, will be led by M. Sainton; and the chorus of 300 voices is being trained by Mr. James Sanders. Mr. W. T. Best will preside at the organ. A ball will be given on the Friday evening; and on the same day, in the Royal Amphitheatre, there will be competitions for prizes for choral societies and soloists. The proceedings will close, on the Saturday afternoon, with a concert and public presentation of the prizes.

THEATRES.

Only enough of interest exists at this present time in relation to theatres as may suffice to keep many of them open—of novelty there is nothing. But we are promised a new comedy by Mr. Robert Buchanan in about a week, to be entitled "A Mad-Cap Prince," which may set the Haymarket going again. The revival of Mr. Irving in Mr. W. G. Wills's drama of "Eugene Aram" satisfies the requirements of the Lyceum audience. Mr. Charles Mathews, as the member of "A Nice Firm," has amused the Gaiety audience. At the Vaudeville Mr. Boucicault is represented by "Old Heads and Young Hearts;" and at the Court "Brighton" and "Calypso" still maintain their position. At the Criterion "The Bonnie Fish-wife" has been revived as a musical novelty and appropriate companion for "The American Lady." At the Queen's, on Saturday, Miss Hibbert appeared as Juliet to the Romeo of Mr. J. B. Howard; but the tragedy was incompletely performed.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall will be varied on Monday next, June 29, by the production of a new first part, entitled "One too Many," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, the music of which has been supplied by Mr. F. H. Cowen. "Mildred's Well," which has proved very attractive during its short career at St. George's Hall, will be withdrawn to-day (Saturday).

Last Saturday afternoon a large audience assembled to hear the first of a series of educational lectures, which are to be given weekly at the Polytechnic Institution. The lecture (on a botanical subject) was delivered by Mr. Edward B. Aveling, who was exceedingly happy in his method of illustration.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Ward Hunt distributed the prizes, yesterday week, on board the Worcester training-ship, lying off Greenhithe.

The annual dinner of the Royal Institute of British Architects was given, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms—Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., president, in the chair.

At the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, the fifty-seventh anniversary dinner in aid of the German Society of Benevolence was held, under the presidency of Count Münster, the German Ambassador. The subscriptions amounted to more than £300.

The sixty-first annual festival of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford was held, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern—Mr. Stephen Williams, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £3000 were announced.

Owing to the strong opposition to the proposed desecration of the burial-ground of Old St. Pancras and St. Giles by the Midland Railway the company has given way, and the objectionable clause has been removed from their bill.

The Lord Chief Justice of England presided, yesterday week, at the forty-second anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, held in Lincoln's Inn Hall. A list of subscriptions amounting to over £500 was announced.

On Thursday evening the fourth and final conversazione of the present session of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held, by permission of the Council on Education, at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., took the chair at the celebration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, on Thursday week, and eloquently urged the claims of the institution, which provides education and home for 240 orphan boys and girls.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to contribute £370,000 towards the making of a new street from King William-street to Fenchurch-street, on condition that the City provides £130,000, and that the inner railway circle, as proposed, is completed.

Mr. Albert Grant, M.P., presided, on Tuesday, at a dinner in Willis's Rooms, intended to further the interests of an institution known as St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square, which undertakes the treatment of skin diseases. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to £819, including a donation of 100 guineas from the chairman.

On Saturday last the play of "The Hunchback" was performed at the Olympic Theatre by amateurs, under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh, in aid of the funds of the Gloucester training-ship. Mrs. Elphinstone Hope, as Julia, made a most favourable impression upon the audience by her clever delineation of that character.

There were 2214 births and 1242 deaths registered in the metropolis last week, the former having been 13 and the latter 115 below the average. One person died from smallpox, 28 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 56 from diarrhoea. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 333, six more than in the preceding week. The mean temperature was only 53 deg., and was 5 deg. below the average for the corresponding period in fifty years.

The difficult task of finding and acquiring a suitable site for their club-house has been very satisfactorily completed by the committee of the City Liberal Club, who have secured two freehold properties of large area at the north end of Walbrook, almost adjoining the Mansion House. The price to be paid for this site is £70,000.

A gratifying report on the exploration of Palestine was presented, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the fund, by Mr. George Grove, the secretary. Dean Stanley presided; and Lieutenant Conder, the officer in charge of the survey, described the progress of the work. About 300 square miles had, he said, been added to the map, and the entire exploration would be accomplished in four years.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 94,412, of whom 33,231 were in workhouses and 61,181 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6990, 11,714, and 30,055 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 634, of whom 473 were men, 162 women, and 49 children under sixteen.

At Westminster Abbey, on Sunday morning, Canon Barry preached in aid of the higher education of the blind, for which the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music has been founded at Upper Norwood. A public meeting in support of the same object was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—when the Duke of Westminster, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Hatherley, Lord Coleridge, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Sir Sydney Waterlow, and others spoke.

The third summer exhibition of plants, flowers, and fruit was held in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, on Wednesday. Fruit and cut roses were the specialties of the exhibition. Of both these a finer display was made than has been seen in the gardens for many years. The fruit filled about three parts of the tent, which is nearly 540 ft. long; the remaining portion being occupied by cut roses. In the large exhibition marquee were grouped collections of ferns, pelargoniums, and stove and greenhouse plants. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards were in attendance.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the supporters of the Field-lane Ragged Schools, Training Home, and Refuges was held on Thursday week at the institution, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Above 1000 ladies and gentlemen were present. The report, which was read to the meeting, spoke very favourably of the progress made by the institution as regarded the number of children educated, the assistance rendered to the destitute, servants supplied with situations, religious services attended, and reformations effected. The financial statement for the year to March 31 last showed a total received of £5837 and £5114 expended.

At last Wednesday's meeting of the School Board—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—one of the reports read was from the industrial schools' committee, recommending that it was desirable to continue and to increase the pressure for payments from parents in respect to children sent to industrial schools; that, as the larger part of the expense of maintaining children, when sent under section 16, at the instance of the school board, was borne by the school fund, it was advisable that the board should receive the sums paid by such parents in aid of the fund; and that, in order to carry into effect the above resolutions, it was expedient that the board should have authority to proceed in such cases before a magistrate, and to collect from time to time the sums ordered to be paid. The report was received, and it was arranged to prepare a memorial on the subject to the Home Secretary, and to arrange, if necessary, for a deputation to Mr. Cross. Mr. Freeman brought up a report from the finance committee stating that the necessary arrangements had been made to borrow £42,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. An offer from Miss Toulmin Smith, secretary of the National Health Society, to give £100 to the board, to be invested by them, the interest arising from it to form a fund for annual prizes for elementary or applied physiology, to be given to girls in any board schools in which physiology is taught, was, on the recommendation of the chairman, accepted.

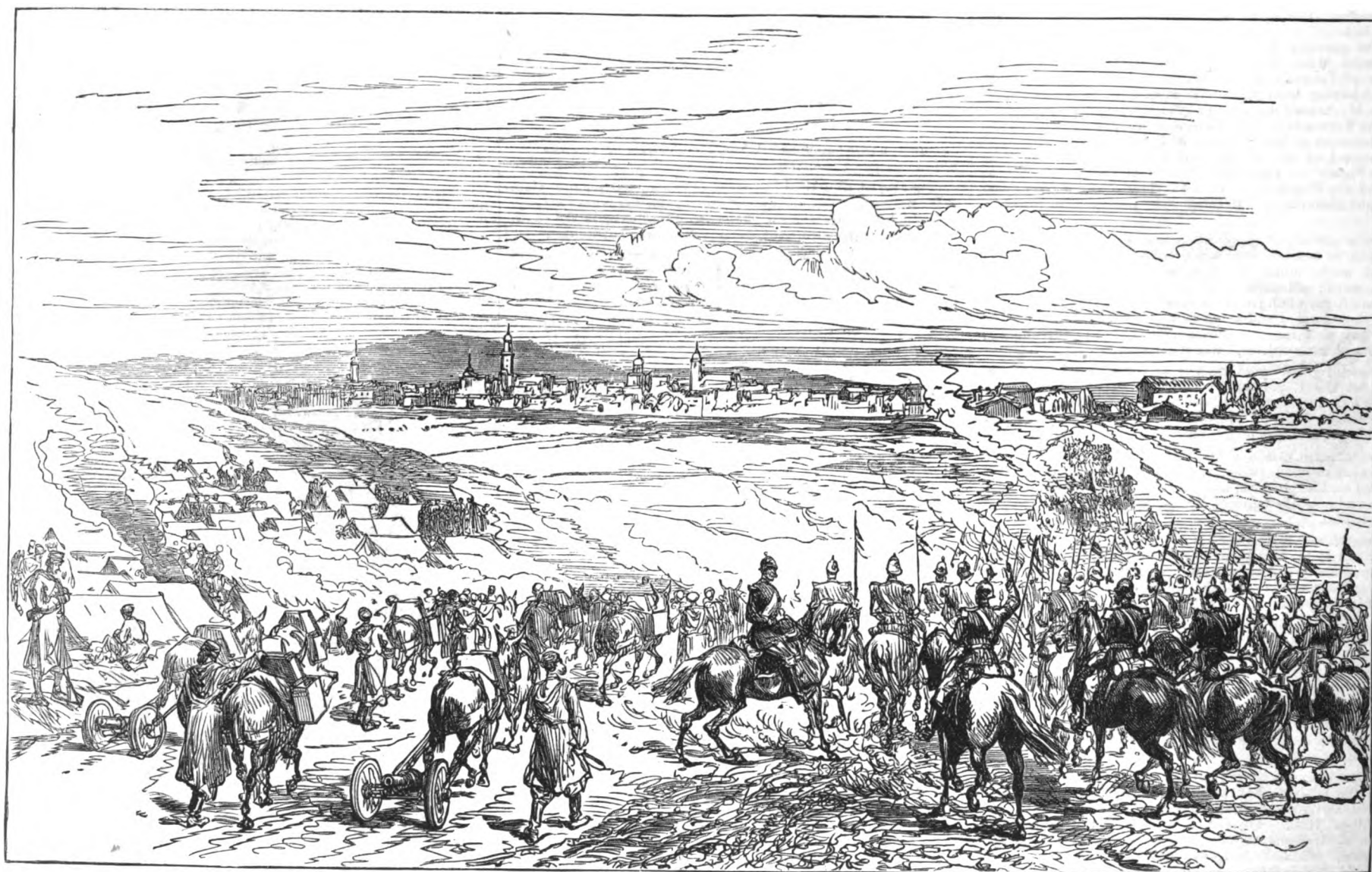
The annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was held, on Wednesday afternoon, in the society's rooms, John-street, Adelphi—Major-General F. Eardley Wilmot in the chair. The report of the council (a document of considerable length) entered fully into the action taken by the society during the past session. The society's gold Albert medal has this year been awarded to Mr. C. W. Siemens, "for his researches in connection with the laws of heat, and the practical application of them to furnaces used in the arts; and for his improvements in the manufacture of iron; and generally for the services rendered by him in connection with economisation of fuel in its various applications to manufactures and the arts." The society's medal under the head of the Stock Prize, offered to "female artists for the best cameo designed and executed on any of the shells ordinarily used for that purpose," has been awarded to Miss Emily Addis Fawcett. The award of the silver cup and £100, directed by the will of the late Dr. Swiney to be presented on "every fifth anniversary of his death to the best published treatise on jurisprudence," has this year been made in favour of the Right Hon. Sir Robert J. Phillimore, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, in respect of his work entitled "Commentaries on International Law."

Sir Bartle Frere presided, on Monday, at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the London University, Burlington-gardens. The founder's gold medal was, in the absence of Dr. George Schweinfurth, to whom the medal was awarded for his explorations in Africa, handed to the German Ambassador, Count Münster. The Victoria (or patron's) gold medal, which had been awarded to Colonel P. Egerton Warburton for his successful journey across the previously unknown western interior of Australia, was, in the Colonel's absence, given into the custody of his nephew, Mr. Bateman. The President afterwards delivered his annual address on the progress of geographical science. At the close of the meeting Sir Bartle Frere called Susi and James Chumah to him, and in the name of the society presented each of them with the bronze medal, at the same time telling them how highly their fidelity to their late master, Dr. Livingstone, was appreciated, and with what gratitude everyone regarded the bravery which was shown by the whole band of his followers when they determined to save all his writings and to bear his body to the coast. The President added that a silver medal is being struck which will yet further mark the esteem in which the Doctor's followers are held by the society. In the evening the annual dinner was held, in Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Bartle Frere. The toast of "Our foreign guests" was responded to by M. Leverrier. Sir Samuel Baker, who, as Rede Lecturer at Cambridge, returned thanks on behalf of the University, said that he could assure them that the slave trade of the White Nile was completely at an end when he recently gave up the expedition from Egypt.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



BOMBARDMENT OF HERVANI



ARRIVAL OF THE CATALAN DIVISION AT VITTORIA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The war in the northern provinces of Spain between the opposing armies of Don Carlos and the Provisional Republican Government of Madrid seems by no means concluded. The Carlists promise to make a fresh stand at the fortified town of Estella, which was their head-quarters in the former war from 1833 to 1839. It is in Navarre, between Vittoria and Pampluna, or a little further south. Both the Commanders-in-Chief, Marshal Concha, for the Spanish National Government, and the Basque General Dorregaray for "King Charles" and his brother, are now busily collecting their forces. One of the sketches we have received from a correspondent following the campaign shows the arrival of the Catalan division at the town of Vittoria, which is a place known, by fame, to all the Duke of Wellington's countrymen. It is a pleasant and prosperous town, the capital of the province of Alava, with 20,000 inhabitants in ordinary times, and with its share of trade; but great losses have been inflicted upon it by this unhappy war. A substantial temporary fortification has been constructed here, by surrounding the town with a new wall, built of stone and faced with gabions or earth-bags; the principal streets and squares of the town are likewise barricaded, with other preparations against a possible Carlist attack. It was on the 19th inst. that Marshal Concha arrived at Vittoria from Bilbao, the scene of his and Marshal Serrano's late victorious operations; he has since moved eastward into Navarre. The other sketch engraved is that of the Carlist bombardment of Hernani, a Basque village on the road from San Sebastian to Tolosa. This place, too, was the scene of an action in the former Carlist war. The British Legion, under Sir De Lacy Evans, was here repulsed from an attack upon the Carlist position at Santa Barbara, on March 16, 1837. The disaster seems to have been due to the misconduct of its Spanish allies.

OLD SEVRES PORCELAIN.

The sale of two or three private collections of old Sevres and Chelsea porcelain, with some Chinese porcelain, carvings in crystal, jade, and cornelian, and other ornamental articles, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's rooms, on the 12th inst., was attended by many purchasers who had plenty of money. The prices obtained were in some instances of an extraordinary amount. So much as £10,500 was given for a set of chimney-piece ornaments in old Sevres porcelain, the property of a nobleman, consisting of a vase and cover, nearly 15 in. high, and a pair of jardinières or flower-pots, in stands, 8½ in. These very costly specimens of artistic pottery, far more precious than gold, are shown in our illustration. The design of the vase-lid is that of a masted ship, the arms of the city of Paris. The jardinières are of the éventail or fan pat-



OLD SEVRES PORCELAIN, SOLD FOR £10,500.



ASCOT RACE PLATE: THE ASCOT CUP.

tern; the ground is of a rare colour, rose du Barri, with bands of green, richly gilt; and the medallions, painted by Morin, represent figures of peasants with flowers. The date of 1759 is ascribed to this exquisite work of art.

THE ASCOT PRIZE GOLD PLATE.

The Ascot Cup of this year was a gold vase designed and modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer, and manufactured by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., of the Haymarket. Its design is in the cinque-cento or sixteenth-century Italian style. The bas-relief sculptures, on one side, represent the first incident in the history of the English Wars of the Roses. The implacable rival party chiefs, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and John Beaufort, Earl of Duke of Somerset, are met, with their adherents, in the Temple-gardens. They pluck each a rose, the white rose for York, the red one for the champion of Lancaster, to serve as the badge and token of their opposing claims. This is done in scene iv. act ii. of Shakespeare's "King Henry VI.," part i. The sculpture on the other side of the vase displays the fierce battle of Bosworth, and King Richard III. on his war-horse, fighting with desperate fury, which could not avert his deserved fate on that memorable day. The vase is surmounted by a group which represents Lord Stanley crowning Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, as King Henry VII. The shields bear the heraldic arms of the great noblemen engaged in those wars, and the handles are figures personifying the ravages of Fire and Sword. The gold plate given by her Majesty the Queen for one of the Ascot prizes was simply a large flagon, in the style of Queen Anne's time. This, too, was manufactured by Messrs. Garrard. The Royal Hunt Cup was designed by Signor Monti, and manufactured by Messrs. Hancock and Co., of Bruton-street. It was a table centre-piece, representing the stem of a tree, surrounded by a stag, a hunter, and a hound, with the motto, "Neighbours, but not friends."

Dean Stanley presided, last Saturday, at the prize distribution at the Commercial Travellers' Schools. In his observations to the children he cautioned them not to let the literary rubbish which was in fashion drive them away from good reading like "Pilgrim's Progress." He had also a friendly word to say for Mungo Park and Dr. Livingstone's two Nansiok boys, who travelled for nine months through the desert with his dead body.

A meeting of the Bengal Famine Relief Committee was held on Monday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair—when the discussion turned on the advisability of appealing for further funds. The affirmative view was maintained by Lord Lawrence, Sir G. Campbell, and Sir W. Muir, all of whom argued that there was a wide field in India for charitable relief. Two letters detailing the distress which prevailed in the various districts were read. The fund amounts to £117,023 at present, £10,000 of which it was agreed should be forwarded to Calcutta forthwith.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES FOX.

The death of this eminent civil engineer, at his house, at Blackheath, on the 14th inst., has been recorded. He was born at Derby, in 1810, being youngest son of Dr. Francis Fox, M.D., of that town. In his youth he was himself intended for the medical profession. But his talent lay rather in the direction of mechanical skill. He, therefore, relinquished the study of medicine, and at the age of nineteen joined Mr. John Ericsson, then in business at Liverpool, to whom he was articled. He assisted Mr. Ericsson in the trial of locomotive engines at Rainhill, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in 1829. He was placed by the late Mr. Robert Stephenson on the London and Birmingham Railway, then in course of construction—first at Watford, afterwards in charge of the extension works from Camden Town to Euston-square. Upon the completion of this work he joined the late Mr. Bramah in the manufacturing firm of Bramah and Fox. Some time afterwards, upon the death of Mr. Bramah, he became senior partner in the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., of London, Smethwick, and Renfrew. Since the year 1857 he had practised in London as a civil and consulting engineer, with his two elder sons, who continue the business under the firm of Sir Charles Fox and Sons. During the forty-five years of his professional life Sir Charles was engaged in works of magnitude in all parts of the world. He was the inventor of Fox's safety-switch, and contributed to the improvement of the permanent-way and fittings of railways, and of all ironwork construction. His chief work was the building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851. The late Sir Joseph Paxton having suggested the idea of a structure of iron and glass, up to that time never applied on a large scale, Mr. Charles Fox was enabled, from his intimate knowledge of ironwork construction, to carry out the proposal, and with his own hand to work out most of the details. His firm took the contract for the erection of the building, and work having commenced towards the end of September, 1850, the Exhibition was opened by her Majesty in person on May 1, 1851. In connection with this event Sir C. Fox, with Sir W. Cubitt and Sir Joseph Paxton, received the honour of knighthood. His firm afterwards removed the building from Hyde Park and re-erected it, with many alterations and additions, for the Crystal Palace Company at Sydenham. Sir Charles had been a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers since 1838. He was also for several years a member of the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



THE LATE SIR CHARLES FOX, C.B.



Sir Anthony Rothschild presided on Sunday at the distribution by Miss de Rothschild to the pupils of the Jews' Free School, in Bell-lane, Spitalfields. The school contains nearly 3000 children. The Government grant amounts to £1600, whilst the annual expenses were £6000. An appeal for increased aid was made.



ASCOT RACE PLATE: THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE.

LAW AND POLICE.

Judgment was given, on Tuesday, by Sir Montagu Smith, in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, concerning a question of attorney and client, which had been raised in the case of a Gibraltar advocate who had purchased some property of a Spanish lady shortly before she died. It was held that a fair price had been given, and the Court affirmed the bond fides of the purchase, ordering both sides to pay their costs.

In the Court of Chancery, Lord Justice James has pronounced the liquidation proceedings in re Burrs and Company to be tainted with fraud. He ordered an immediate adjudication, a petition to that effect having been presented by the Fore-street Warehouse Company.

Sir J. Bacon, sitting as Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, has confirmed an order of the Warwickshire County Court annulling an adjudication which had been granted on a debt not actually due. The case was that of Thomas Collins, a Birmingham jeweller. In the first instance Collins filed a petition for liquidation; and, no action having been taken by the creditors, one of them petitioned for an adjudication. Lastly, an execution creditor came in, and had the adjudication annulled on the ground stated.

A romantic story was told by a Polish Count in the Court of Queen's Bench last week. He professed to have hired himself to Mr. Lloyd as a substitute in the Papal Guards, and his remuneration was to be £2500 for two years' service. He sued Mr. Lloyd for the money, and to prove that he had earned it he gave a doleful account of the disappointments and deprivations he had endured among the defenders of Rome. His first grievance was that the gentleman who recruited him did not tell him he was to fight for the Pope; he thought they wanted him for a Garibaldian. On reaching Rome he had to join the Zouaves, and his two years' experience of them was not happy. Their pay, he said, was threehalfpence a day (always in arrear) and their rations contained more flies than anything else. The Polish Count admitted having received moneys from the defendant since his return, amounting altogether to £148. Mr. Lloyd's answer to the claim was a point-blank denial of the plaintiff's story. Far from having required a substitute, Mr. Lloyd served six months in the same regiment with the Count. He had not even recruited him, for when the Count was sent to him by his tailor he introduced him to the secretary of the Papal Defence Fund, Captain Gordon. The moneys he had paid the plaintiff were entirely out of charity. On one occasion, for instance, he gave him a pound to go to the pantomime and have a pleasant Christmas. The jury having intimated that they were all agreed in favour of the defendant, a verdict was given to that effect.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, Miss Onnan, daughter of a farmer in Meath, has obtained £300 damages against Mr. Bellew for breach of promise of marriage.

A severe lesson to wife-beaters was taught on Monday by the Worship-street police magistrate, who sentenced a man convicted of having brutally ill-used his wife to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. On the expiration of that term defendant is to find sureties for his good behaviour during another six months.—For having cruelly tortured a horse in Hyde Park, James Boston, a groom in the service of the Earl of Home, was, on Monday, sentenced at Marlborough-street to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

At Southwark Police Court furious driving is no longer to be regarded as a venial offence, punishable by fine. William Ward, a master carman, charged, on Wednesday, with driving a cart through the Borough to the danger of the lieges, was surprised at receiving a sentence of a month's hard labour.

An inquest has been held in Salford on the body of a man who, according to the evidence of his widow, had not been sober a single day during the last twelve months, and who was so habituated to spirits and beer as to be unable to take any solid food whatever.

For forging the signature of Mr. P. Darcey, a brewer, and by that means obtaining £400 from the Royal Bank, a young man named Mackey was yesterday week, at Dublin, sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Victor Cohen, for forging bills of exchange and the signatures of Dublin merchants, by which he obtained about £100, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

At Trim Quarter Sessions, just concluded there was not a single criminal case, and at Newtownbutler there were but three, of a trifling character. At Thurles, in Tipperary, there were but two cases of common assault to go before the jury.

The thunderstorm which prevailed in London on Wednesday extended over a considerable portion of the country, doing considerable damage. At Finchley a plasterer named Jackson, while at work in Trove Lodge, Church-end, was struck by lightning, but it is hoped he will recover. Mrs. Whyte, wife of a carter, while sitting by the fireside in her house at Mossy-mouth Toll, about five miles from Elgin, was struck dead by a flash of lightning, which entered the house by the chimney. A child in a cradle in the middle of the floor escaped injury, though the cradle was broken to pieces. The Free Church of Braco or Ardoch, in Perthshire, was struck by lightning and rendered a mass of ruins, the greater part of the steeple falling through the roof. At Coupar Angus, in Fifeshire, a man was killed by lightning.

ELECTION ITEMS.

As in the last Parliament, the representation of North Durham is again divided. The declaration of the poll on Saturday gave Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, one of the Liberal candidates, 4256 votes; Sir George Elliot, who stood in the Conservative interest, 4254; and Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, 4104. Mr. Bell, therefore, loses the seat which was won by the Liberals in this division at the general election.

Lord Coleridge, on Monday, delivered judgment on Mr. Drinkwater's claim to the seat at Launceston, forfeited by Colonel Deakin. He held that, though the votes objected to were invalid for the purpose of seating the candidate who received them, they were not invalid in the sense of being thrown away and causing another person to be seated. Mr. Drinkwater's claim was, therefore, disallowed, and there will be another election.—On Tuesday his Lordship gave judgment on the questions reserved at the Peterfield and Boston election trials. In the former he decided that an election judge had no power to go behind the register and inquire into the qualification of persons placed upon it, also that the receipt of gifts from a local bequest did not constitute a disqualification contemplated by the Act. In consequence of this decision, Captain Jolliffe retains the seat. The question reserved on the Boston petition had reference to Mr. Parry's distribution of coals. The Court held that Mr. Justice Grove was justified in striking out the votes of coal-receivers, and giving a majority to Mr. Malcolm—the result being that Mr. Malcolm takes the seat occupied by Mr. Parry.

Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., has filed in the Court of Common Pleas a petition in which he claims the seat for Poole. The Hon. Evelyn Ashley was declared returned by a majority of nine votes.

Mr. J. D. Lewis, who represented Devonport in the last Parliament, and at the recent election for the city of Oxford, on the elevation of the Right Hon. W. E. Cardwell to the Peerage, contested the city with Mr. A. W. Hall, when he was defeated by 162 votes, was, on Monday evening, presented in the Corn Exchange, Oxford, with a handsome illuminated address and a magnificent piece of silver, the whole costing about £150, which had been collected in small subscriptions from the working classes of the city. Mr. Lewis, in returning thanks, observed that there never was a period in his life when he felt more confident of the assurance of the ultimate triumph of the Liberal party, and concluded by expressing his belief that Conservatism had not struck a deep root in the soil.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

On Sunday evening the Bishop of Manchester addressed at St. Paul's Cathedral the delegates to the Congress of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has been held in London, a large number of other persons being present. Taking his text from the prophecy of Isaiah, "That a time would come when the wolf should lie down with the lamb," the Bishop defended Christianity from the charge that as a rule of life it left almost untouched man's duty to the lower animals, and in an eloquent passage strongly condemned polo, pigeon-shooting, and other sports as being as little in consonance with the temper of Christianity as gladiatorial contests at Rome or bull fights in Seville.

At the jubilee meeting, on Monday, the chairman (Lord Harrowby) announced that the following letter had been received from Sir Thomas Biddulph on the part of the Queen: "My dear Lord,—The Queen has commanded me to address you, as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the occasion of the assembly in this country of the foreign delegates connected with your association and of the jubilee of the society, to request you to give expression publicly to her Majesty's warm interest in the success of the efforts which are being made at home and abroad for the purpose of diminishing the cruelties practised on dumb animals. The Queen hears and reads with horror of the sufferings which the brute creation often undergo from the thoughtlessness of the ignorant, and she fears also sometimes from experiments in the pursuit of science. For the removal of the former the Queen trusts much to the progress of education, and in regard to the pursuit of science she hopes that the entire advantage of those anaesthetic discoveries from which man has derived so much benefit himself in the alleviation of suffering may be fully extended to the lower animals. Her Majesty rejoices that the society awakens the interest of the young by the presentation of prizes for essays connected with the subject, and hears with gratification that her son and daughter-in-law have shown their interest by distributing the prizes. Her Majesty begs to announce a donation of £100 to the funds of the society." After the reading of this letter the organ played "God Save the Queen." The pupils to whom prizes were to be presented were then introduced, and each received a handsomely bound book and certificate from the hands of the Duchess of Edinburgh. Some of the prize-takers were only eight years old, others had reached the age of twenty.

Another sitting of the congress took place on Tuesday, in the hall of the Society of Arts, and brought the session to a close. The practice of vivisection, for scientific purposes, was strongly reprobated, when not under proper license; and a communication from Baroness

Burdett-Coutts on this subject was read, and elicited general expressions of agreement, a resolution being passed unanimously in favour of legal interference.

Next year's congress will assemble at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

An agreement has been entered into between the Earl of Limerick and the Corporation of Limerick for the leasing of Perry-square for 500 years, in order to have it converted into a people's park.

On Wednesday the first series of the Summer Manœuvres was practically brought to a close by a great field-day, in which the two divisions tried conclusions against each other on a spot where, in the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, Cavaliers and Roundheads fought a out-throw.

Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., presided, on Monday, at a public meeting in the Eastern Hall, Limehouse, in connection with the London Seamen's Mutual Protection Society, and explained the provisions of his bill on the subject of unseaworthy ships. A resolution was unanimously adopted in accordance with the spirit and purpose of that measure.—On Tuesday Lord Shaftesbury presided at a public meeting in St. George's Hall, called by the ladies' committee of the Plimsoll Seamen's Fund. Resolutions were adopted urging the necessity of having a temporary bill passed this Session to prevent the sacrifice of life which might otherwise ensue during the coming winter.—The executive committee of the Ironfounders' Society, in acknowledgment of Mr. Plimsoll's efforts on behalf of the seamen, have presented him with an illuminated address and £460, being the product of a levy on the members of the society, to assist Mr. Plimsoll in his efforts.

Several meetings for charitable purposes were held on Wednesday. A fête de bien-faisance in aid of the French Charitable Institution, at No. 10, Leicester-place, was given at the French Embassy, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales. Much of the success which attended the fête was due to the kindly interest taken in the charities by the Duc and Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, whose indefatigable exertions in this excellent cause were supplemented by the generous help rendered by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.—The twenty-second anniversary of the City Orthopaedic Hospital, Hatton-garden, was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern. The tables were well filled—the chair being occupied by Captain C. T. Ritchie, M.P. The subscription list amounted to £1600, including an anonymous donation of £1000 from "C.O.H."

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution for the relief of decayed farmers, their widows and orphan children, held at Willis's Rooms—Mr. J. J. Mechi in the chair—some pensioners were elected.—The annual general meeting of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held at the Railway Clearing-House, Seymour-street, Euston-square—Mr. John Noble, deputy manager of the Midland Railway, occupying the chair. Mr. Mills, the secretary, read the report, which congratulated the members that the funds were sufficient to enable the committee to admit all the applicants for annuities and the orphans for school benefits without any ballot, and the meeting would therefore be asked to sanction the appointment to annuities of one member and seventeen widows, and of nine children to school benefits.—A new school-building, erected on Saffron-hill by the Snoblack Society (Central), was opened by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The contract for the building was for £3085, which, however, with extras, had reached £3800. About £1500 of the boys' earnings had been saved up, and, together with £1680, had been applied to the buildings, which contained a coffee-room, school-room, and offices for one hundred boys, a dormitory for thirty, and apartments for the superintendent and his family. Among the speakers were Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Tabrum, the Rev. Mr. Cadman, Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., and the Hon. A. Thesiger, Q.C.

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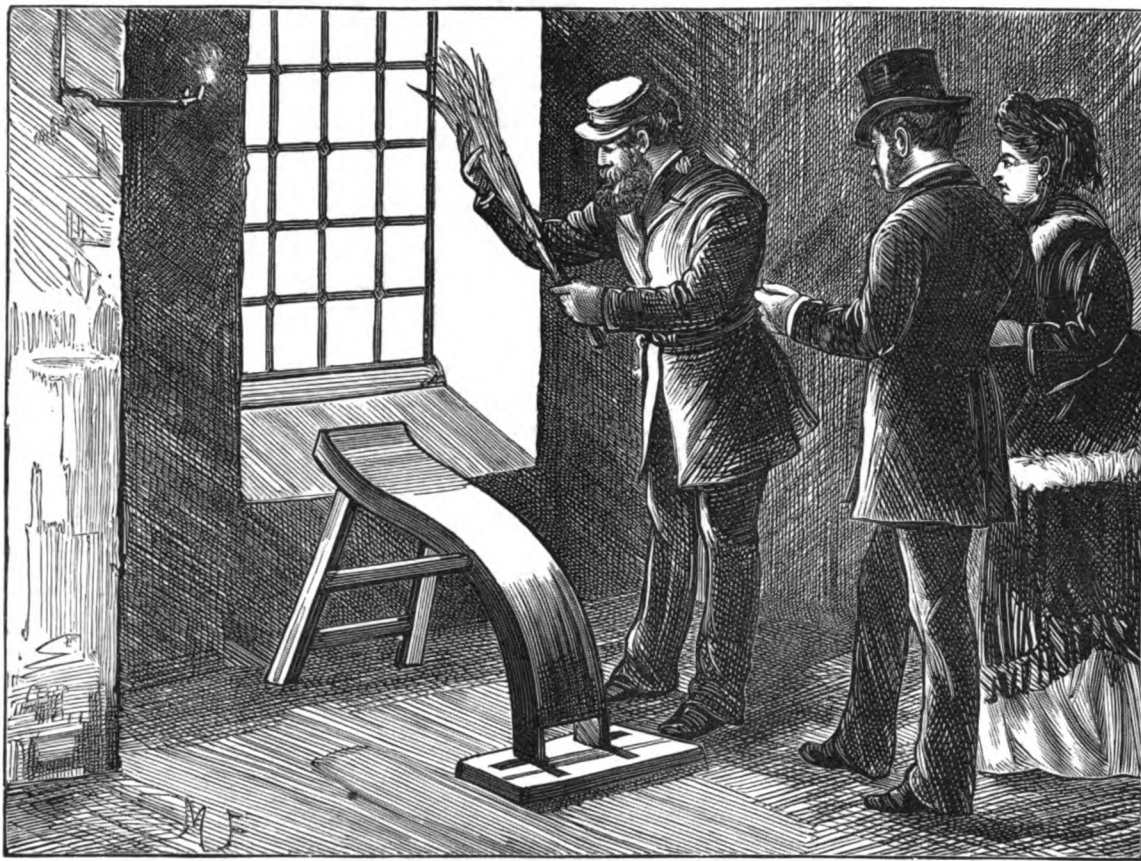
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SKETCHES IN THE CLERKENWELL HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The prisons of London and Middlesex have afforded, in their arrangements for the safe custody and salutary punishment of offenders, subjects of illustration within the past twelvemonth. The metropolitan county of Middlesex, not including the City of London, has its House of Detention for untried prisoners, in St. James's-walk, north of Clerkenwell-green. It has two Gaols, or Houses of Correction, for convicted criminals. The one for male prisoners is in Coldbath-fields, which is also in Clerkenwell, but a little east of Gray's-inn-lane, nearly opposite the end of Guilford-street. It consists of several extensive ranges of buildings, with courts and yards, inclosed by a high wall, and occupying a square of about nine acres. Some description of this prison has been given in our Journal. It has accommodation for nearly 2000 men and boys, sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, from one week, with or without hard labour, to two years' penal servitude. The average daily number in custody is about 1700, and the number admitted during the year is from 12,000 to 13,000, of whom 1000 are juveniles. First-class hard labour signifies pacing the steps of the treadwheel, during seven hours of the day, but with intervals of rest, fifteen minutes at every quarter of an hour, which reduces the actual work to three hours and a half. The man sits down and waits his quarter of an hour, while another man takes his place on the wheel. The steps, which are eight inches high, descend slowly to meet the men's feet; there are twenty-four steps on the circumference of the wheel, and it goes round twice in a minute. This labour is scarcely felt by a healthy person in the first hour, but it tells upon the strength in the course of the day. The power of the machine is used for grinding



THE BOYS' PONY.

corn and pumping water. The wheel, or rather cylinder, is erected along the side of a long gallery, in which 684 prisoners are collected to work. The lower steps only are exposed to view, the rest of the machine is concealed by wooden boards. While 342 prisoners, half the number assembled, mount the steps at once, each screened by a partition from his right-hand and left-hand neighbours, the other 342 sit quietly below. They are not allowed to speak to each other. Such is first-class hard labour at Coldbath-fields. The hard labour of second-class misdemeanants consists of oakum-picking, mat and basket making, shoemaking, tailoring, and other simple trades, besides washing, cleaning

enforcing discipline is by stopping one or two articles of diet. Three loaves of brown bread, each loaf 6½ oz., are supplied daily to every man, with gruel or soup, or molasses, at stated times, on different days of the week. The average weekly cost of food is, for each prisoner, 2s. 9½d.; but the whole cost of each prisoner, after reckoning the assumed value of his labour, is at the rate of £23 5s. 8d. a year. The total expenditure of the Coldbath-fields establishment is nearly £40,000, including the salaries and wages of some 200 officers, warders, and servants. A chapel, with Protestant and Roman Catholic services of Divine worship, and a school-room, with teachers, are provided for the instruction of the prisoners.

the place, and doing various services in the prison. When a prisoner is admitted to this House of Correction, he exchanges the name he has disgraced for a number, by which his place in the establishment is known; there is, in the visiting ward, a large frame of movable brass and zinc tablets, with figures and letters, showing at a glance the cell to which any particular man or boy is consigned. The inmates are weighed at their entrance to the prison, under the supervision of a warder; and this is the scene represented in one of our illustrations. The other subject delineated is of an unpleasant character; the block, facetiously called "the pony," upon which naughty boys are horsed for a birching. There is also a triangle for tying up older persons who are to be flogged for wilful misconduct while in prison. But there are not more than about thirty whippings in the year; and what is that among 13,000 culprits, in and out of the prison? Solitary confinement, which they do not like, though converse is always forbidden, may in some cases be inflicted for prison offences. The ordinary means, however, of



WEIGHING PRISONERS.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have just issued several songs that will doubtless find wide acceptance among drawing-room singers. "The Boatman's Song"—words by J. Oxenford, music by J. Blumenthal—is a spirited declamatory piece, suitable for mezzo-soprano or baritone, for which latter class of voice it was written, having been expressly composed for Mr. Santley. "Sleep, my love, sleep," by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, requires a similar vocal range. This—which was written for Madame Patey—is an expressive melody, affording good scope for cantabile style. In "One long thought of you"—a setting of words by Moore—Mr. Santley appears as composer. This song consists mainly of a flowing and agreeable melody, interspersed with recitative passages that afford good effects of contrast. It will suit either a high baritone or a soprano or mezzo-soprano of moderate compass. Mr. J. L. Molloy excels in ballads of the piquant and characteristic class, a good specimen of which is that entitled "Polly," in which a sailor is supposed to extol his pilot-boat. Of the "Spanish Boat-Song," written and composed by Hamilton Auld, it will suffice to say that it has been sung with success in his drama of "Philip."

Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," has just been published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, in a handsome folio edition. Prefixed to the music are a portrait and memoir of Balfe, and an outline of the libretto. Having spoken of the composition in our notice of its production at Her Majesty's Opera, we need now only record its publication in a complete state, the favourite pieces being also issued in a detached shape.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart are active caterers for pianists and vocalists. Among the vocal music lately published by them are several songs of merit. "The British Oak," by the late Chevalier Nenkomm, is a characteristic national song, in the declamatory style in which that composer excelled. Mr. Henry Gadsby—favourably known by several orchestral works, performed at the Crystal Palace concerts—has produced a very expressive song to some sentimental lines commencing, "Those little words, Good-bye;" another of similar merit being "The Token," by Mr. J. E. Richardson, inscribed to Mr. Sims Reeves, for whom it was expressly composed. Other vocal pieces worthy of mention are Herr Carl Oberthur's agreeable song, "My Fairest Love" ("Liebe's Traum") with English and German words; Mr. E. Land's "My guardian never sleeps," a smooth and pleasing melody; and Mr. J. L. Hatton's "The Boy and the Brook," a pretty vocal theme, with a well-contrasted accompaniment.

Some pianoforte pieces, also published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, will be pleasing to pupils and useful to teachers. "The Blue Bells of Scotland" has been arranged, with some very effective variations, by Mr. J. G. Dent, who has also produced a brilliant and sparkling "polka de salon" entitled "La Belle-vue." "Bellini's Last Thoughts" is the name of a little fantasia by Dr. Rimbault, in which some of the themes from "Beatrice di Tenda" (the final work of the composer of "La Sonnambula") are formed into a pianoforte piece calculated to interest young pupils. "She Wore a Wreath of Roses" is an adaptation, by Mr. W. Smallwood, of Knight's popular ballad in an easy form, with directions for the fingering of the leading passages. Mr. J. T. Trekel has made some skilful arrangements of popular themes treated in brilliant fantasia style. Among these are "Sound the Loud Timbrel," "Adeste Fideles," "The Russian Boat-Song," and the "National Russian Hymn."

"Romance sans Paroles" (published by Messrs. Enoch and Son) is the title of a very elegant pianoforte piece by Mlle. Belval, who has recently achieved special success as a prima donna at the Paris Grand Opera. This young lady is a daughter of the eminent basso M. Belval, and her musical education has been of a far wider kind than that of most singers. Among her other acquirements, she is an accomplished pianist, and the piece now referred to indicates not only refined taste in composition, but also the possession of high executive powers, the many graceful and elaborate passages being written with a knowledge of the instrument which could scarcely be possessed by any but a skilled executant.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer and Co. have just brought out a valuable series of the beautiful masses of Franz Schubert, published in that cheap and portable form (large octavo) which is now so much in vogue. These masses may compare with the best of those of Haydn and Mozart, to some of which, indeed, they are perhaps superior. The works issued are Numbers 1 (in F), 2 (in G), 3 (in B flat), 4 (in C), and 6 (in E flat). They are published in two editions, one with the original Latin words, the other with an English text adapted by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, in which shape they are entitled "Communion-Services," and are fitted for use in Protestant worship.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have also brought out, in the same shape, at the price of one shilling, Brahms's beautiful "Song of Destiny" ("Schicksalslied"), the English text of which is also supplied by the Rev. Mr. Troutbeck. Of this work we have already spoken in noticing its first performance in England at a Crystal Palace concert in March last.

Largely as Dr. Ferdinand Hiller has composed for the pianoforte, he has scarcely ever produced a finer work than his "Modern Suite," just published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. This piece is classed as op. 144, but is as fresh in interest, and as masterly in power, as though it were the production of an earlier period of its composer's career. It consists of a series of six movements—"Preludio," "Alla Polacca," "Intermezzo," "Ballata," "Alla Marcia," and "Alla Comasca"—each distinguished by a specific character, and all of which will delight as well as improve the student of classical pianoforte-playing.

"Novello's Octavo Anthems" now extend to upwards of a hundred numbers, the fifth volume being in progress. The contents are varied and interesting, consisting of original compositions and arrangements bearing some of the most eminent names. The small price of the publication renders it extensively available by choral societies and country choirs.

The *Ottel Service Review* says her Majesty has approved of a Civil List pension being awarded to Mr. R. H. Horne, the veteran epic and dramatic poet.

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Lords that the right of Edward Francis Joseph, Viscount Taafe of Corren and Baron of Ballymote, to vote at the election of Representative Peers for Ireland has been established to his Lordship's satisfaction.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says that the memorial of the late member for Liverpool, Mr. S. R. Graves, resolved upon twelve months ago, has been in part completed. A life-sized marble bust of her husband has been presented, on behalf of the subscribers, to Mrs. Graves, and acknowledged by her. A sum of £1000 has also been handed over to the treasurer of the Seamen's Orphan Institution, on account, for the endowment of two Graves scholarships; and the marble statue of Mr. Graves, to be placed in St. George's Hall, is in a forward state.

NEW BOOKS.

Far from a favourable opinion of the British Army, as regards morality, refinement, or anything higher than brutal qualities, will be derived by the majority of readers from the two volumes entitled *Reminiscences of a Soldier*, by Colonel W. K. Stuart, C.B., late 86th Regiment (Hurst and Blackett). The persons and scenes described by the gallant author are, of course, exceptional; for little or no interest attaches to the great bulk of the people who, whether they be military or civil, fulfil a tame career of ordinary duty and strict propriety. To become famous or notorious, to do or say anything worthy of being recorded in a book and likely to arrest the attention of readers, it is necessary to achieve distinction and to win either a good or a bad pre-eminence; and decidedly bad, for the most part, is the pre-eminence won by the persons whose deeds or sayings are published abroad in the volumes under consideration. The picture presented of the British Army, whether officers or soldiers sit for the portraits, is enough to make one read one's clothes with grief, horror, astonishment, and indignation, and yet, at the same time, to acknowledge, admire, and feel grateful for the fundamental soundness which enabled English officers and soldiers, in spite of the prevailing rottenness, to uphold their discipline and maintain their warlike renown. That whole regiments were not in a chronic state of mutiny is almost incomprehensible, when we read of the treatment to which the privates were liable at the savage or delirious caprice of some tigerish or besotted commanding officer. As we turn over the pages we seem to be wandering through the regions of a pandemonium, where the prominent personages, of whatever rank, are drunken, ignorant, vicious, quarrelsome, foul-mouthed, blasphemous madmen. Some of the anecdotes related are broad even to coarseness; oaths abound with a fruitfulness beyond that of blackberries; the fun, when there is any, has a savour of horse-play; and the wit and humour, which are almost invariably garnished with bad language ("a way they have" or had "in the Army"), are, with a few exceptions, after the now almost obsolete style of "Roderick Random." And it is hardly necessary to say that duels and duelling come in for quite a sufficient share of notice. Let it not be supposed that any reflection is intended to be cast upon the gallant author; on the contrary, he is to be thanked for the indubitably truthful account, shocking as it may be, which his long service eminently qualified him to give of military life as it was some years ago. We are supposed to have changed all that; and, superficial and specious as the change may be in many respects, it is quite certain that things have in several material points been altered for the better. Barracks may still be a sink of iniquity for all that appears on the exterior to the contrary; but it is impossible that either officers or soldiers can be quite so brutal, and unenlightened, and illiterate as they appear to have been, and that such sickening cases of corporal punishment and such gross cases of inefficient court-martial as the gallant author has vouched for could nowadays recur. Besides, as has already been suggested, he has, no doubt, concerned himself with the exceptions and not the rule; otherwise it would be incredible that our military fabric could have held together. The portions of the second volume which relate to service in India differ in kind from the main contents of the two volumes, and have their own special attractive and instructive qualities; and nothing can be more admirable than the manly frankness with which the gallant author exposes his own occasional deviations from perfect heroism, or than the good sense and kindness with which he pleads the cause of his friend, as we are quite sure he would allow us to say, the private soldier.

A lack of earnest intention seems to be traceable in what an anonymous author has written under the title of *Some Time in Ireland; a Recollection* (Henry S. King and Co.); and, though the cause of mere amusement may have been promoted rather than hindered thereby, those who are in search of solid information and wish to make a serious study of Irish social life are likely to be disappointed, wearied, and irritated. The anonymous author, who boasts to belong to the gentler sex, very truly observes that "writers professing to describe social and family life in Ireland have mostly selected their types from roystering squires or ruined country gentlemen;" whereas she professes to depict, from the vivid recollections of her earlier years and from her later experience, "views, feelings, habits, and principles, more really and truly characteristic of the gentry of Ireland." If that be so, and if success have crowned her efforts, her readers will very probably come to the conclusion that, so far as social life is concerned, there is or was a very strong resemblance between the ruined and the unruined gentry. At least, there is the same general aspect of mingled extravagance and abject penuriosity—the same hum-scarum condition of things—the same happy-go-lucky style of management. But then she has entered into more than usual detail; and the sketches she has given of the interior economy of that household in which she, at the commencement of her autobiographical reminiscences, filled the unenviable post of a little girl, the youngest of several children, have a certain charm of novelty; and, if they do not evince much sisterly affection, are hit off with some humour, and bear witness to a remarkably precocious habit of observation and taste for scandal. An Irish election and its consequences—including, of course, an attack upon a dwelling-house—give the author an opportunity of exhibiting considerable descriptive powers. The rather lame conclusion of the whole record forcibly suggests that want of serious intention which has already been alluded to, and which faintly haunts one all through the pages; for the writer, at the end, plainly considers that she is to be congratulated upon having escaped from Ireland, as if that were the best way of solving Irish puzzles. But then, as she herself confesses, "we never affected nor desired to be considered native Irish; nor would such a pretension, if made, have been admitted by the genuine natives, who regarded us as heretical supplanters of the rightful owners of the soil."

As there is no end to Wimpole-street, some future day may see the conclusion of M. Guizot's *History of France*, translated by Robert Black, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.). At any rate, the third volume has lately been finished and published; and the fourth, it is reasonable to suppose, will, if nothing should occur to prevent its publication, bring to a close a handsome, an elaborate, an instructive, a picturesque, and an interesting addition to the category of historical literature. The work, if memory may be trusted, began to be published in the year 1869, and, according to the earliest advertisements, was to have been concluded in about twenty monthly parts. Afterwards, the number of monthly parts was stated at twenty-four; but already more have been issued, and the end is by no means yet. When all is over, the number of monthly parts will probably reach nearly the double of that which was originally projected. To such dimensions has the work grown in the handling. But when increase of size is accompanied by proportionate increase of valuable contents, there is an appreciable gain; and when M. Guizot tells historical tales to his grandchildren and M. A. de Neuville illustrates those tales with the really splendid creations of his pencil, everybody is likely to want more rather than less. The

third volume, in which the pictorial efforts of M. de Neuville are as conspicuous as heretofore, begins with the accession of Francis I. and stops at the assassination of Henry IV.—a period full of memorable incidents, military, political, religious, and literary; from the campaign in which the heroic Bayard fell and the subsequent battle, in which "all was lost save honour," to the famous engagement at Ivry, when the road to honour and victory was indicated by the "white plume of Navarre." It may be mentioned, by the way, that M. Guizot does not fail to give the text of the letter which relegates the celebrated saying about "all is lost save honour" not exactly to the unclear region to which the remark of Cambronne has been consigned, but to one considerably below the sublime. The chivalrous Francis, in fact, did not forget to mention, as if it were of equal importance, that he had saved his "bacon" as well as his honour.

Particular attention should be paid to the title of *Swiss Allmends and a Walk to see them*, by F. Barham Zincke, Vicar of Wharstead (Smith, Elder, and Co.), else readers may suppose that they are never coming to the "Swiss Allmends." In fact, a walk has to be taken through fifteen chapters and 296 pages out of 362 before we arrive at what we have come out to see. And many an expression of impatience may rise to the lips as the eye glances through the headings of the chapters, and encounters the well-known names of Berne, Zurich, Interlaken, the Brünig, Sarnen, Alp-nach, Altorf, St. Gothard, Airolo, Faido, Bellinzona, Locarno, the Rigi Kulm, Lucerne, and other places which every cockney knows all about. But it will be well to curb impatience; for the author is not as other men are, and does not observe things or places in the common way or from the common point of view. His profession, and the peculiar bent of his mind, which is practical, inquisitive in a good sense, reflective, and didactic, lead him to make unusual investigations, to study some of the less superficially striking parts of manysided nature, and to communicate to others impressions of which they would not by themselves have been susceptible. He is of no account—on the present occasion, whatever he may be on other occasions—at picturesque description; it is doubtful whether his book would yield a single sentence which, as a piece of writing, deserves to be noticed; his style is, for the most part, more jejune than that of the ordinary guide-book; he jots down innumerable nothings of no interest to any earthly creature; but, with all this, he has facts to state and hints to give which may invest with fresh interest even a beaten path. As to the Swiss Allmends, it may be as well to predicate that "allmend means land which is held and used, as the word itself indicates, in common," and then to leave readers to gather up from Mr. Zincke's pages the interesting information he was at no little pains to collect. It may be added that what is admitted by the author to be "a really good map," furnished by Messrs. Keith Johnston, will be found in the volume's pocket.

A very modest, and indeed diffident, preface is sometimes suggestive of the pride that apes humility; but in the case of *Winter at the Italian Lakes* (Sampson Low and Co.) the writer, a lady whose name does not appear, must be considered to have written her apologetic preface under the influence of just appreciation, unadulterated by any sort of mock sentiment. At any rate, she has assigned to her own book exactly the value that would be assigned to it by most impartial persons. It is founded upon a journal originally intended for the amusement of her companions; and, if it produced the desired effect, the companions, whatever may be thought of their capacity for being amused, had nothing to complain of. And amongst the public there may be a larger number than one would suppose of happy beings made in the likeness of the companions. It is impossible, however, to help participating in the amiable writer's own fear "that there are only two classes of persons to whom these pages can afford any interest"—to wit, those who, assisted by the magic of memory, "may feel a certain pleasure even in names and feeble outlines," and those who, in search of a particular sort of climate, "may, perhaps, gather a few hints" from the writer's own experience. The ordinary reader's heart is likely to grow heavy at the outset, when it appears that the winter alluded to was so long ago as 1869, that the Italian lakes commence with "the old clock of Dover Castle," and that progress is delayed by "a day in the galleries of Munich." To fully enjoy the book the reader should be of the feminine gender, inclined to dwell upon petty details, apt to conjoin religion with coquetry, so highly Protestant as to be made "very sad" at the sight of a book of prayers belonging to a Roman Catholic, liable to be startled at the apparition of ice and snow in the winter, impressed with the importance of a chillblain to the British Constitution, prone to indulge in scriptural quotations, and warranted to see the fun of describing fellow-travellers, whose initials only are given, as "wandering letters of the alphabet." And, after all, when one comes to think, there should be many a reader of the kind; so that the book may meet with a success which the modest candour, if not the descriptive power, or the adventurous spirit, or the wit or the humour, or the theological liberality of the writer certainly deserves. It were unpardonable not to give as much publicity as possible to a little anecdote which is a deliciously ingenuous and unconscious illustration of the moral blindness pointed out in the lesson of the mote and the beam. "At Alessandria," says the amiable lady, "I got some dreadfully cross looks from a priest, whose small leather bag I unfortunately took up instead of my own. I am sure the suspicious creature thought I was a thief. . . . I should have liked to tell him to cultivate that 'charity which thinketh no evil.' I wonder what there was in the bag—some deep plot perhaps."

Of the two volumes entitled respectively *The Unknown River: an Etcher's Voyage of Discovery*, and *Chapters on Animals*, both by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, and both published by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, the former, having eight illustrations etched by the author, is apparently only a new edition, in a smaller form, of a very bright, pleasant, readable narrative, recording the author's experiences during a canoe-trip on an "unknown river" connected with the Loire. The latter is a much larger and a very handsome book, containing no fewer than twenty illustrations "etched directly on the copper by two deservedly celebrated animal-painters, Karl Bodmer and J. Veyrassat," which, as Mr. Hamerton himself, no mean judge, truly and magnanimously suggests, "will be found to add considerably to the value and interest of the volume." The author has filled his sixteen desultory chapters with discourse based in great part, if not entirely, upon his own personal observations; and, as he is evidently a keen observer as well as a warm but not merely sentimental lover of animals, he commands our confidence as well as our attention. Horses, dogs, cats, "bovines," asses, pigs, wild boars, wolves, kids, birds, and other animals come in for a share of notice. Anecdotes abound, and, for strangeness and attractiveness, may vie with those associated with the name of Jesse. The chapter in which cats are the author's theme is one of the most entertaining, but it is also one of those in which the author is least indebted to his own personal knowledge, for the peerless Puddles, the cat that would go a-fishing and would honourably abstain from indulging, without permission, the

"particular weakness" of its race, was originally made known to fame, it would appear, by Mr. Frank Buckland. It is possible that a reader or two may be rendered a little uncomfortable sometimes by the author's reflections, speculations, and small bits of rhapsody; but in this world we must have tribulation. As for the incredulous, let them read the last chapter and read their clothes.

A few "heliotype reproductions of drawings by officers of the Royal Artillery" give some additional interest to the otherwise sufficiently interesting *Recollections of Sir George B. L'Estrange*, late of the 31st Regiment, and afterwards in the Scots Fusilier Guards (Sampson Low and Co.). The recollections proper do not occupy more than 201 out of 288 pages. There are, first of all, eight pages of preface; then fifteen of introduction; and, at the end, about sixty-four of appendix. The preface tells how the gallant author was led to jot down the recollections of his life, and was interrupted by most melancholy events in the very midst of his task. The introduction gives some information about Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knight, and contains some commendatory remarks touching public schools in general and Westminster in particular. The appendix is devoted to a short but lively and striking memoir of the late Major Edmund L'Estrange, 71st Highland Light Infantry; to an obituary announcement of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. L'Estrange, author of that memoir; and to some "favourable notices" of Lieutenant-Colonel George Guy Carleton L'Estrange. Sir George, whose recollections give a title to the volume, was a young officer of fifteen at the date from which he commences his tale of reminiscences; and at that early age began his military career by bringing up from Portsmouth to Ashford in Kent, for preliminary drill, a hundred wild Irish volunteers. There is a portrait of him as he rode at their head and played, not at all well, upon the flute certain Irish tunes, to which he found they stepped along cheerily and obediently. How he hit upon that curious expedient does not appear; but it was highly successful. Before long, however, he and his volunteers were safely embarked for the Peninsula; and from that moment he enters upon so attractive a course of recollections that, if he could have made it twice as long, he would probably have better pleased the majority of his readers. The style of writing is quite good enough, and so simple and unpretentious that it makes one's heart warm towards the gallant veteran who employs it, and who cannot be said to belong to those of whom it would be just to quote: "old men forget, yet all shall be forgot but they'll remember with advantages the deeds they did" in the Peninsula.

From the preface, which is dated January, 1873, it would appear as if neglect (most surely unintentional, however) had been the fate of *A Month in Switzerland*, by F. Barham Zincke (Smith, Elder, and Co.). One comfort is that the subject is one of annually recurring interest. It would, at the first blush, strike most people as an absurdity to suppose that anybody could, at the present day, have anything fresh to say, or worth saying, about Switzerland, after only a few weeks' sojourn; but a perusal of the volume will probably lead to a change of opinion. The author does not wear a common kind of spectacles or confine himself to the same sort and the same aspect of things as the ordinary tourist would be disposed to notice; though the remarks he makes about the aggravatingly monotonous character of Swiss hotels, or, at any rate, of their interior economy, must have suggested themselves to many a visitor. The author, however, was not unfamiliar with Switzerland, even before he went thither with his wife and his companion for this particular "month"; and that fact exonerates him from a charge of having picked up an impossibly large amount of interesting information in a supernaturally short space of time.

A veteran officer of high distinction, Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I. and C.B., has published his poems of many years and many lands, under the title *Lays of a Knight Errant* (H. S. King and Co.). His fame is probably secured, in the history of the Indian Sepoy War of 1857, by the resolute enterprise he achieved in relieving and defending "the house of Arrah." This may console his partial friends, if the cold or critical temper of the reading public in our day should fail to admire the lively offspring of his humorous, or, by turns, sentimental vein of fancy. It is, however, quite likely that among a large number of readers each will find a piece of verse to please him in this collection, which has great variety of tone and style, with a discursive range of subjects. The author is a man of taste and culture, as well as of active experience; and his leisure days have been profitably spent amid scenes of classic or romantic history, the associations of which he has thoughtfully imbibed and completed by study. Italy, Germany, Switzerland, the south of France, and the wonderful old Nile have occupied his musing mind. The young lady of his family, whom he mentions as having been his companion in these rambles and readings, must be congratulated upon the rare advantage of sharing them with a man so well qualified to feel their true spirit. There was something congenial to a soldier of British India, we may suppose, in the relics of Rome's Imperial power or in those of Teutonic chivalry. Sir Vincent Eyre has nevertheless a turn for lighter themes. He tells the story of his dog Dandy, a narrative of wide travels and diverse exploits, with much pleasant humour. The "Lays of Home-Land" include many occasional poems of domestic or personal interest.

A funny "frontispiece and vignette by George Du Maurier" predisposes one in favour of *Round About the Islands; or, Sunny Spots Near Home*, by Clement W. Scott (Tinsley Brothers); and the favourable predisposition is increased by the dedication, from which it appears that the author is a pluralist in the matter of friendship. An author who has not only a friend, but friends, in whom he has sufficient confidence to inscribe his book to them must have a great deal, if it be only simple trustfulness, in him. And the contents of his volume show that he is moved by a genial spirit; that he has a quick and probably, like Lesbia, a beaming eye; that he has a "heart alive," as he himself would say, to pleasant, sunny, healthful influences; and that he handles a pen skilfully and agreeably. The contents of the volume are, in part, a collection of letters devoted to "sketches of frequent holiday rambles round our summer islands near home;" but that description cannot apply to "At the Academy," and some other articles, which help to raise the number of pages to three hundred and fifty or more of very good reading.

We must not altogether forget the claim of everybody's children to have the best new books for their reading pointed out with a view to purchase by their indulgent friends. For this purpose it is right that mention be here made of *The Gingerbread Maiden and Other Stories*, by Laura Friwall (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The little volume is dedicated to Hans Christian Andersen, of whose genial spirit of kindly sympathy, and talent of sportive invention, the fair author seems to have imbibed her share. It need scarcely be explained that "the gingerbread maiden" is one made of that dainty cake by the confectioner, and exhibited for sale in a village shop. "Mrs. Farthingale's Baby" is a little drama of

humble family life, to show what may happen when idle, quarrelsome boys and girls neglect minding the baby in their mother's absence from home. In "The Queen of the Roses" we have a flight of more poetical fancy. "Molochia" is the dreadful name of reproach laid upon a naughty little girl, whose proper name is Dora; she rebels and runs away, but is finally reclaimed. "The Man in the Moon," last of this series, has something of the turn and air of "Alice in Wonderland." Mrs. B. Dawson has furnished illustrative designs, which are produced in the black silhouette fashion. These, too, are lively and expressive.

Playfulness, at one time restrained within the bounds of graceful fancy and at another extending well into the regions of grotesque extravagance, is conspicuous amongst the characteristics of *The Little People; and other Tales*, by Lady Pollock, W. K. Clifford, and Walter Herries Pollock (Chapman and Hall). The volume is embellished "with illustrations by John Collier." The "little people" of the title are otherwise known by the name of "fairies" and their sayings and doings have from time immemorial been found to have a singular fascination for the little people of real life. It would not be remarkable if the book were to find great favour with the majority of English children.

The hobby which is at present being ridden by us with so much determination may cause more than could otherwise have been expected of attention to be bestowed upon *National Education in Greece in the Fourth Century before Christ*, by Augustus S. Wilkins, M.A. (Strahan and Co.). The contents of the volume are based upon and adapted from an essay which "obtained the Hare Prize in the University of Cambridge." The author's object is threefold—to set forth, first, "the popular Greek conceptions of the aims and methods of national education;" secondly, "the manner in which these conceptions were carried into practical effect, with their general results upon national life;" thirdly, "the criticisms of the popular ideas and methods of education passed by the great Greek thinkers of the fourth century before our era, with the substitutes suggested by them." Much learning and research have, of necessity, been brought to bear upon the task; and the work is far more readable than the suspicious general reader might in his heart imagine. It may be interesting, if not useful and suggestive, to parents and guardians and school boards to know that at Sparta "the boys were inspected every ten days, and anyone who seemed too fat was whipped."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Sept. 15 last, of Benedict John Angell, late of Lubenham, Leicestershire, and of No. 36, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by John Benedict Gore, the uncle, and Charles Norris Wilde, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilshire Angell, the furniture of his town residence, a pecuniary legacy of £5000, and all his interest in No. 36, Curzon-street, together with an annuity of £2000; to his executor, Mr. Wilde, £5000, free of duty; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said uncle, Mr. J. B. Gore.

The will, dated Sept. 13, 1850, of Colonel Robert Smith, C.B., who died on Sept. 16 last, has been proved by his son, Robert Claude Smith, who takes the whole of his property as only next of kin. The personal estate is sworn under £90,000.

The will and codicil, dated May 27, 1873, and March 23 last, of Henry Grisewood, late of No. 15, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, who died on April 28, have recently been proved by Mrs. Ann Grisewood, the widow, and Henry Edward Grisewood, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture and £1000 absolutely, and the income of the investments of £50,000 for life, or so long as she shall continue a widow; £100 to be laid out in the purchase of some article of personal adornment to be presented to Mrs. Bauman as a memento of his regard; to his son Arthur George the advowson of Daylesford, Worcestershire; to his son Henry Edward all his interest in the estate at Ware; £1000 each to his three other children, and legacies to his servants. As to the residue of his property, he leaves six twentieths to his eldest son, four twentieths each to his two other sons, and three twentieths to each of his two daughters.

The will and codicil, dated Sept. 12 and Oct. 15 last, of James William Cuthbert, late of No. 14, Grosvenor-street, and of Hampton Court Palace, who died on the 6th ult., at Cannes, in France, were proved on the 9th inst. by Lord Dacre, Alexander Leslie Montgomery, Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, and Berkeley Paget, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to each of his executors, and an additional sum of £300 to Mr. B. Paget; £5000 to the Hon. Adolphus Edward Paget Graves; £200 to Henry Thomas Young, and £25,000 to Madame Seymourina Suzanne Poirson as she shall appoint. None of these legacies are to be paid until the death of the wife, who, subject thereto, takes the whole of the property except two farms in Kent, which on her decease are settled to the use of the said Hon. A. E. P. Graves, for life, with remainder to his son Cyril Cuthbert Hare Graves.

The will, dated Oct. 29, 1867, of Dame Harriet Fellows (relict of the late Sir Charles Fellows), late of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, who died on March 19 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by Charles Francis Fellows, John Rogers, and Henry Fellows, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. After giving several legacies to friends, the testatrix leaves the residue of her property to her stepson, Mr. C. F. Fellows. The testatrix bequeaths to the trustees of the British Museum her collection of watches, to be placed and held with Milton's watch, bequeathed to them by her late husband; and to the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, the drawings by herself of such watches.

The Caledonian Challenge Shield was won at Edinburgh, yesterday week, by J. Todd, Glasgow.

The large wooden bridge over the river Don, between Mexborough and Denaby, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

A thunderstorm of brief duration, but of great violence, burst over some districts of the north of Scotland on Sunday.

Sir Garnet Wolseley presided, last Saturday, at the annual meeting in connection with the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead.

The projectors and proposed members of the Junior Reform Club have held a meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which the preliminary steps were taken for perfecting its organization. Mr. Danby Seymour presided. An executive committee was elected, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone and bring the position of the club under his notice. The secretary stated that 300 applications for admission had been received, and that negotiations had been opened for obtaining a lease of the premises at the corner of Pall-mall and Waterloo-place.

SKETCHES FROM PALESTINE.

Three views of local scenery, and one group of figures, engraved for a page of this Supplement, belong to a collection of some fifty sketches in water colours, hastily drawn on the spot by Lieut. Conder, R.E., from which he hopes, at a future period, to work out a series of finished drawings, to be exhibited for the benefit of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

CARMEL AND KISHON.

This is a view of the winter aspect of one of the most picturesque places in Palestine. The winding Kishon, after flowing through the narrow gorge of Harosheth, comes out into the flat plains, from which the steep sides of Carmel rise abruptly. It has burst the sand-bar, which in summer closes its mouth; and, at the time of year represented, flows into the sea, an almost unfordable stream. Here, on the sandy dunes near the beach, the palms, rare as they are generally in Palestine, grow in clusters. The dark hill behind is covered with a dusky, rolling underwood, flowing like a stream over the dark red and grey cliffs; and, breaking down the watercourses, runs a thicket of mastic and other dark-leaved shrubs. It is to this soft bushy appearance that Solomon is supposed to refer when he likens the dark hair of his African bride to Carmel. The alluvial plain, of deep red soil, stretches to the reedy banks; coarse, bright-coloured marshy shrubs grow on each side. A long line of herons is generally to be seen watching beside the water, or a dainty white egret stepping along the margin.

MOUNT EBAL AND SHECHEM.

The modern Nablus, on the site of the ancient Shechem, lies, as is well known, in a narrow valley between the high and rugged hills of Ebal (the mountain of curses) on the north, and Gerizim (the mountain of blessings) on the south. Both these stony hills are steep and barren; only a few olives and patches of corn grow at their feet. But the valley between is one of the most delightful spots in Palestine. More than seventy springs burst from all sides; long gardens of orange, lemon, and walnut surround the town, and the trees attain a size not visible elsewhere, except at Damascus. The modern town is hot and dirty; but great interest attaches to it as the seat of the last remnant of that wonderful Samaritan people now fast dying out. Their customs and prejudices are undisturbed by modern science. The Survey party could not convince the high priest that Gerizim, which he believed to be the highest mountain in the world, was actually overtopped by the northern summit. The yearly Passover is held on this sacred summit, when the white-robed priests and congregation still eat the lamb, hot from the embers, standing or walking about. Of this unique scene Lieutenant Conder hopes to furnish a sketch. It is described by Dean Stanley in his book on Palestine. The water-colour sketch of Mount Ebal and Shechem, as drawn by Lieutenant Conder, represents that flush of colour which for a few minutes pervades the mountain in the evening, with a brilliancy of reflection, from the hard grey crags and ruddy soil, which it is hard for us to appreciate in our sober clime. This contrasts forcibly with the dark foliage of the valley lying in the shadow of Gerizim.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.

Few indeed are the views or paintings that give a true and unidealized representation of a spot so deeply interesting. The Sea of Galilee can boast of but little beauty. It is a volcanic crater, surrounded with rolling slopes of basaltic country and steep cliffs of white marl. A great plateau stretches away on the east, broken only by two mounds, being the summits of hills more than one hundred miles distant. It has not the wild and desolate grandeur of the Dead Sea, and from many points of view it is tame and ordinary in appearance. The calm transparency of the surface, in which the white crest of Hermon is mirrored, is shown in another sketch from the south-west. The one selected shows the lake on a stormy day at the time of the first rains. The thunderstorms which sweep over the lake, with bright gleams of the warm sun lingering on isolated spots, give a grandeur to the scene which is wanting in calmer weather. The middle distance shows a long slope and curious square top of basaltic formation—the Horns of Hattin, where the power of Christianity and Western civilisation was broken in Palestine by that disastrous battle in which the flower of crusading chivalry fell before the superior numbers and skill of the great Saladin.

GIPTSY-BOY DANCERS.

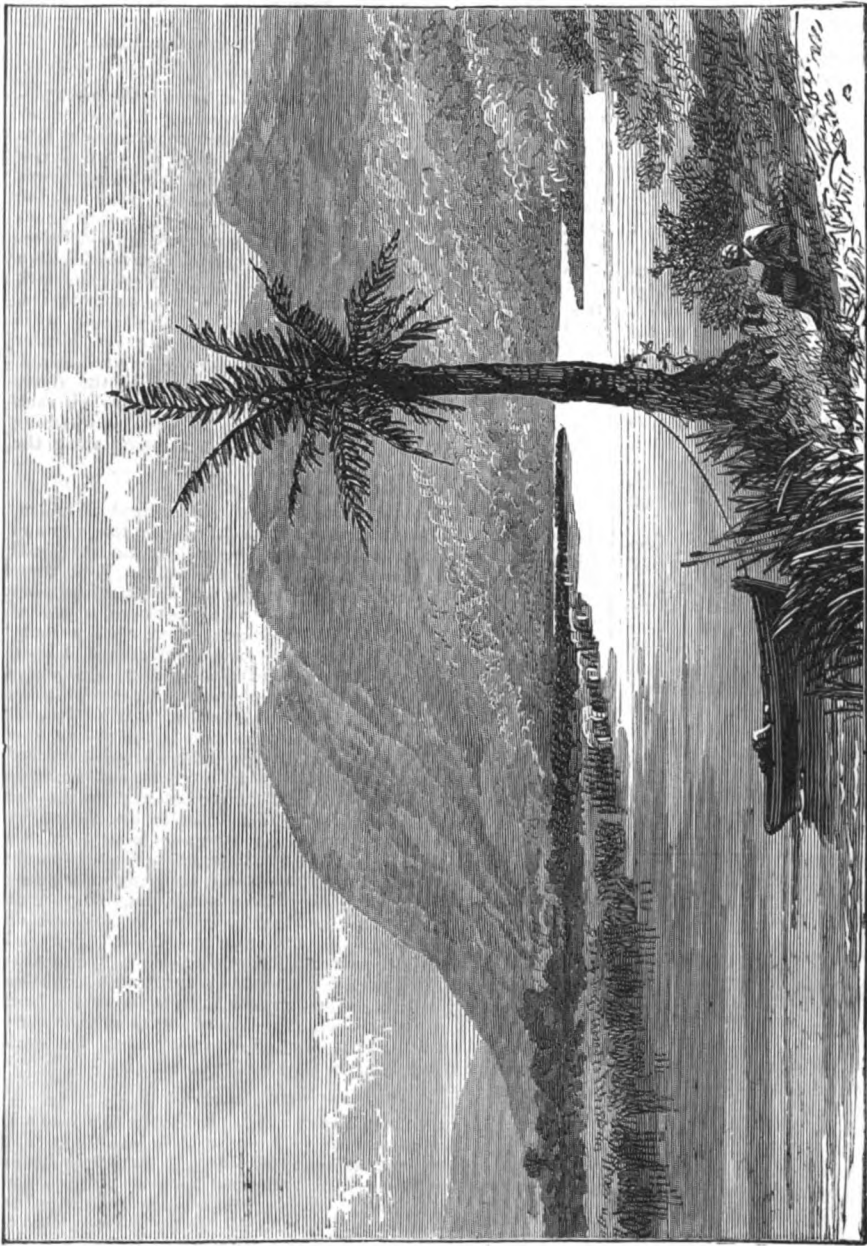
The gipsy dancers are amongst the most curious institutions of the country. The Egyptian dancing and singing girls are rarely seen, though employed in such towns as Damascus, and sometimes found among the wild Arabs in the Jordan valley, from whom they gain enough to carry them from tribe to tribe on their journeys to and from Egypt. The dancers here in question are a different class. They are all boys or young men, allowed to appear in public. They are accompanied by a sort of clown, whose grotesque and awkward imitation of their movements answers closely to the part played by the European circus clown. Castanets are fastened to the fingers of the dancers, who, with a curious clawing action resembling that of a mesmerist, often advance close to the audience. Long skirts of various colours are worn, and float like a ballet-dancer's in the wind when they are turning round. The usual motion is a voluptuous movement of the body. To a European the performance is repulsive to the last degree. It is noticed only as a relic of the paganism which is by no means extinct among the lower classes of native population in Syria.

Baroness Meyer de Rothschild and her daughter have contributed £150 to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, in memory of the late Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild.

A conversazione of the Society of Arts was held, yesterday week, at the South Kensington Museum. The visitors were received in the South Court by Major-General F. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., and other members of the council.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, presiding, yesterday week, at the 118th anniversary meeting of the Orphan Working School, at Haverstock-hill, said in the course of his speech, with regard to the examination in holy scripture which they had listened to, he was glad to state that the teaching conducted there was unsectarian—that was to say, there was no effort to claim the children as belonging to a particular sect; but, on the contrary, to make them all feel that they had been brought up as thorough Christians, the words of the bible and the meaning being fully impressed on their minds.

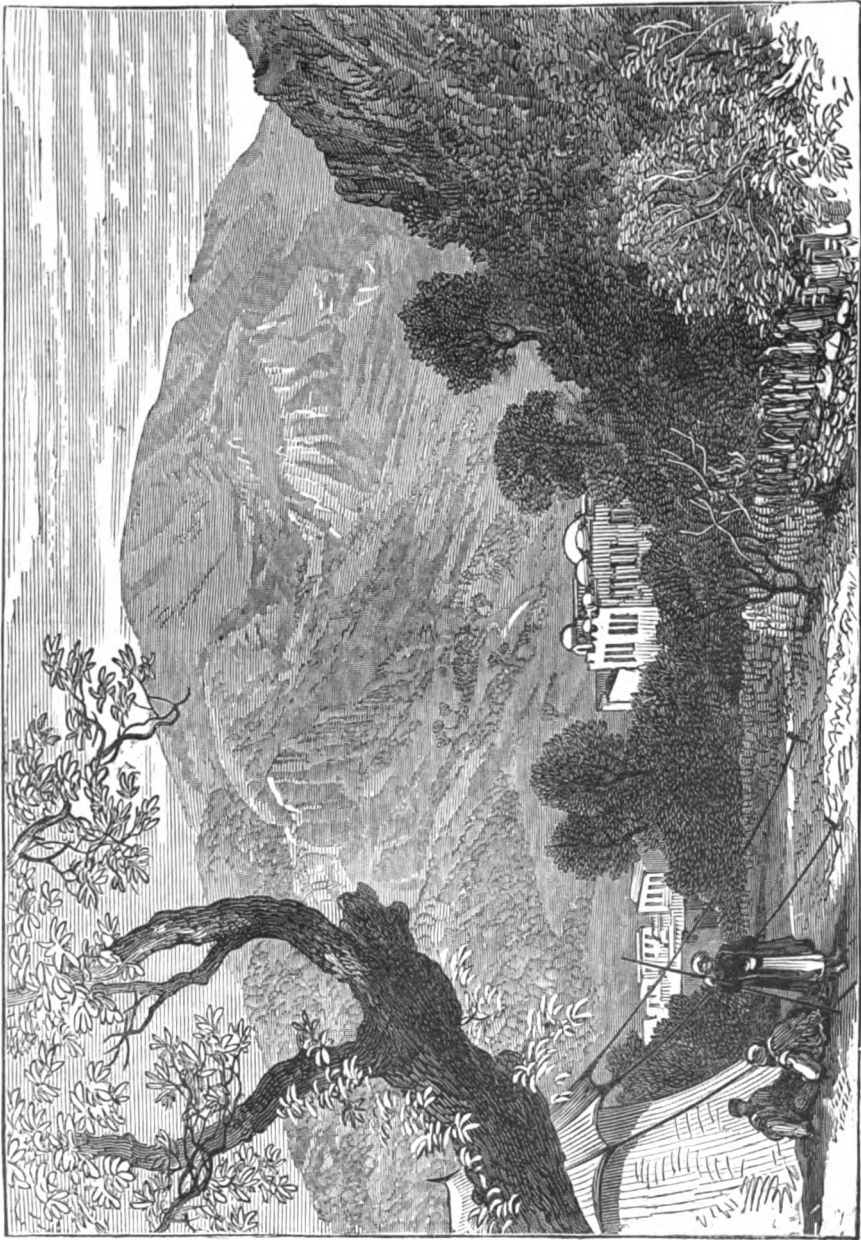
The Duke of Cambridge, as honorary colonel of the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, inspected that regiment, last Saturday, in Hyde Park. His Royal Highness, having reviewed the men, said it had been his good fortune to inspect the brigade upon every occasion since its formation. He had no hesitation in congratulating Colonel Hayter on the fact that, in his opinion, that was the best inspection of the regiment he had made. Another City corps—the 2nd London Rifles—was inspected last Saturday, on the Horse Guards Parade ground, by Colonel Lyons, acting for Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.



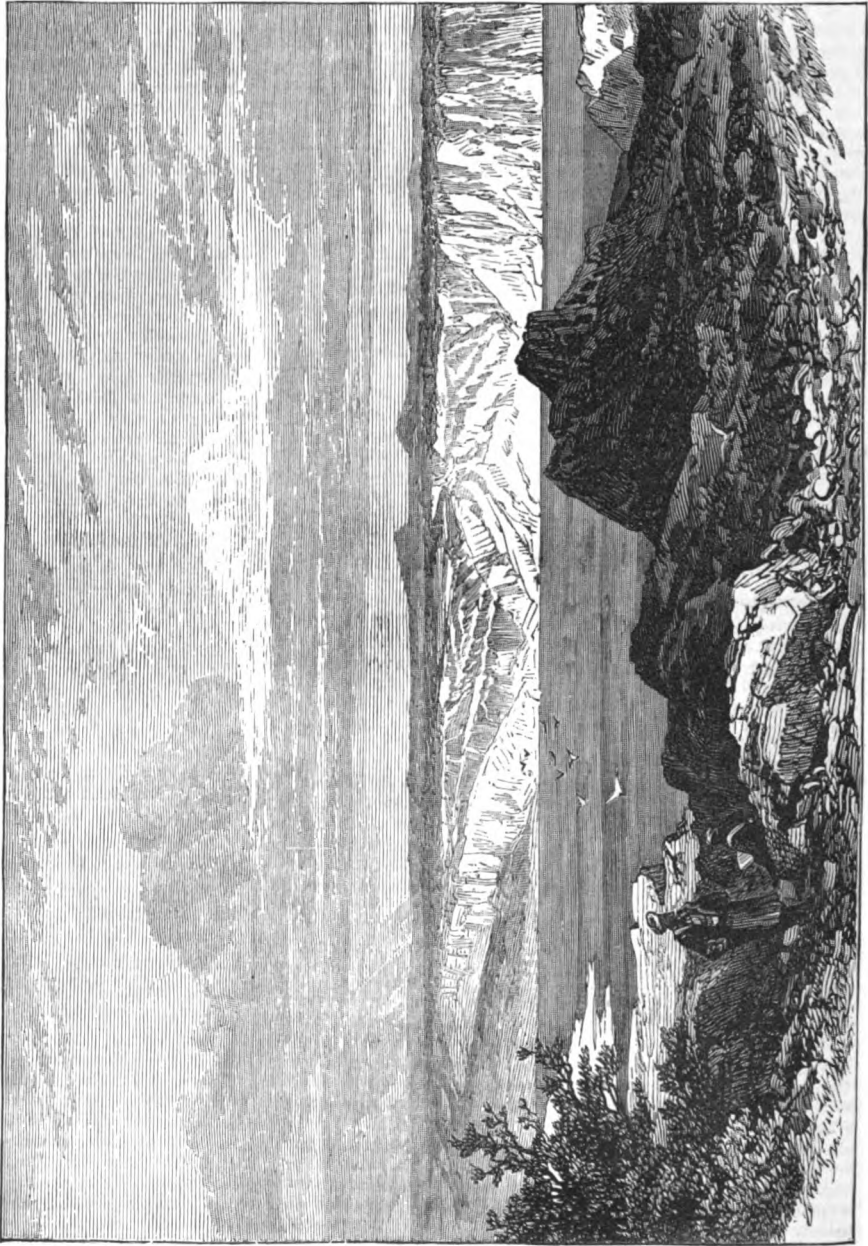
MOUNT CARMEL AND THE KISHON.



GIPSY-BOY DANCERS.



SKETCHES FROM PALESTINE: MOUNT REBAL AND SHECHEM (NABLOUS).

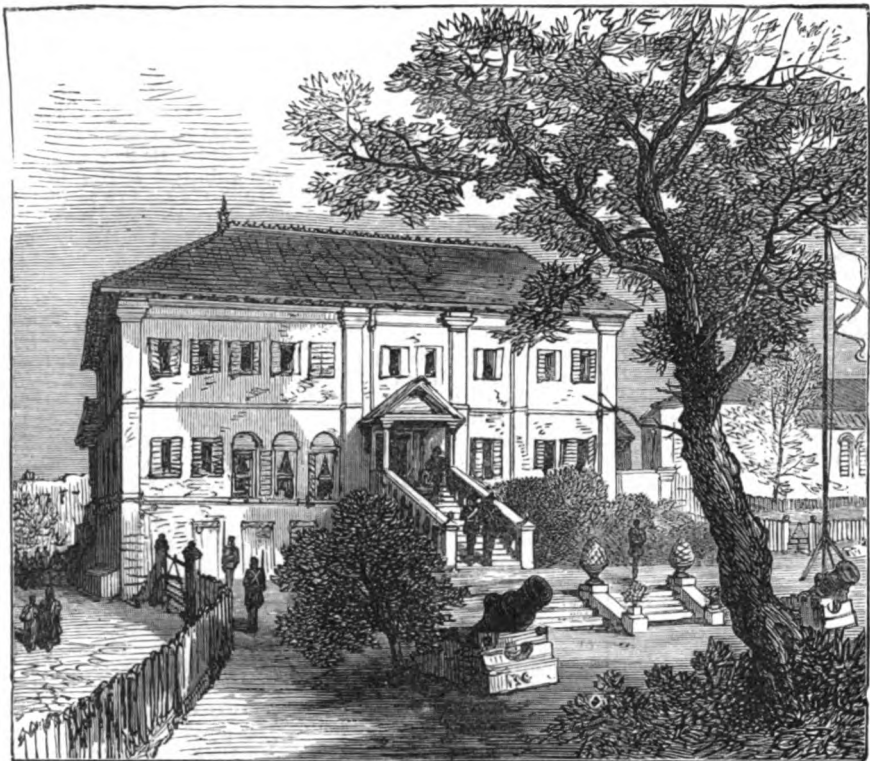


SKETCHES FROM PALESTINE: THE SEA OF GALILEE.

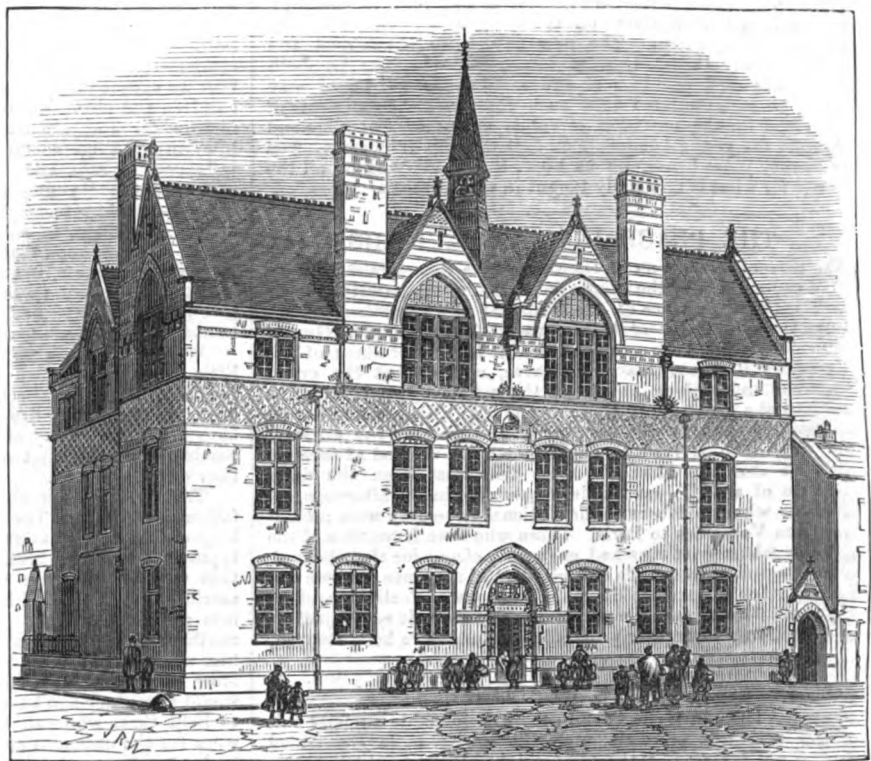


NURSERY TALES. BY W. C. T. DOBSON, R.A.

EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE
IS THE WAY TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, AND WISE.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE COAST.



NEW SCHOOLS, HARPER-STREET, NEW KENT-ROAD.

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

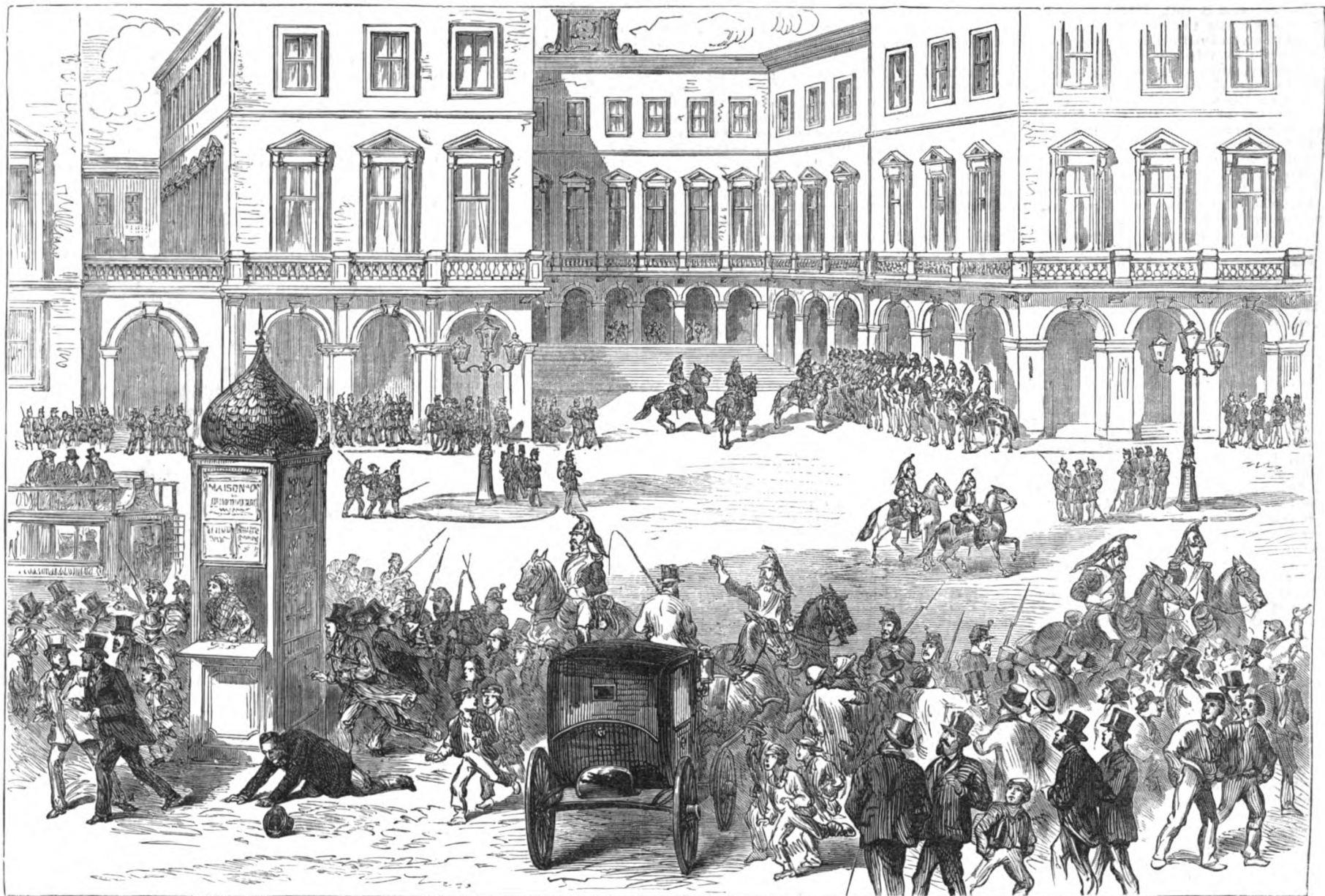
The tide of contemporary interests has already begun to drift public attention far away from the Gold Coast; but the local capital of the British settlements in that part of West Africa, which was the centre of so many excited feelings at the commencement of this year, is a place still claiming historical remembrance in the future, though its political importance may soon become a thing of the past. It seems likely, indeed, that the seat of Government will hereafter be removed from Cape Coast Castle to some less unhealthy place of abode for British official gentlemen. The old range of buildings, not without a certain stateliness, in which the representatives of England have dwelt since the time of Charles II., will perhaps be deserted or demolished. We now give a view of Government House, with its garden front, sketched by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition. In this garden, on Oct. 4, two days after his landing, Sir Garnet

convened a meeting of the Fantee kings and chiefs, assembled under two marquees, to discuss their joint action in the Ashantee War. Those native auxiliaries were of no service in the field.

NEW SCHOOLS IN SOUTH LONDON.

The London School Board has been doing much good work in Southwark and Lambeth. A visit to the new schools lately built and opened for teaching in the districts traversed by the Old and New Kent Roads, east of the Borough, will gratify, we think, any friend of popular education. In Monnow-road, Blue Anchor-road, towards Southwark Park, is one of the best furnished and best managed of these new Board schools. That it is most acceptable to the people of the district seems to be proved by the fact that many more parents would gladly send their children if there were more room. The school building was designed by the architect, Mr. R. Plunbe, to accommo-

date 1188, but the daily attendance, last week was nearly 1300, and since the opening, on Jan. 4, hundreds have been turned from the doors. There are usually about 450 boys, 400 girls, and 450 infants. The head master, Mr. Lumley, has four assistant masters and six pupil-teachers under him. An adult teacher is always present in every room to direct the work. Miss Bulcraig, the schoolmistress on the girls' side, has three assistant mistresses; and in the infant school Miss Campbell has three, besides the apprentice teachers. With this efficient staff, and with the best appliances, literary and mechanical, for simultaneous training and teaching, the business of the school is likely to be well performed. Another large and successful board school recently erected is that in Harper-street, New Kent-road, which belongs to the Lambeth division of the London School Board district. The building, of which Mr. Edis, Fitzroy-square, was the architect, is shown in our Illustration. Its high-pitched roof, large upper windows, and tall chimney-stacks in front have rather an imposing aspect. The



PARIS MUNICIPAL GUARD DISPERSING THE CROWD AT THE ST. LAZARE RAILWAY STATION

central entrance, in the main front, is for the infants; the entrance to the girls' school is at one side, and that to the boys' school is in Ripley-street, on the other side. This school is also in full operation. The new schools in Creek-road and Clifford-road, Deptford, were lately noticed. The Lambeth and Southwark members of the London School Board may fairly be congratulated upon such conspicuous monuments of their zeal for the provision of ample means to discipline and instruct the young Londoners on that side of the Thames. Ten or twenty years hence, let us hope, the world will be all the better for what is now daily taught in these schools.

THE PLACE DU HAVRE, PARIS.

The personal assault on M. Gambetta by a Bonapartist military man calling himself the Comte de St. Croix was narrated in our last, with the sentence of the Tribunal of Correctional Police upon the perpetrator of this outrage. The Municipal Guard, immediately after the scuffle at the St. Lazare terminus of the Versailles Railway, Place du Havre, cleared first the grand staircase and lobbies, and next the whole space outside the station, of a great crowd there assembled. None were allowed to pass in but those who were going to travel by the railway, and those who arrived by the trains were obliged at once to quit the station. It had for some time past been the daily practice of an idle multitude to assemble in the afternoon, at the hour when members of the National Assembly were returning from Versailles to Paris. Those who were favourites of the mob, or whose partisans had engaged a *claque* for their behoof, were greeted with sounds and gestures of applause. Others had to encounter less agreeable manifestations of feeling; and, in the present uncertain temper of the populace, it seems just as well that these irregular proceedings should have been stopped.

THE SEASON.

With the trees in Hyde Park in their fashionable summer suit of the brightest green—though the pretty little country rivulet not far from "the Corner" has long been little better than a sheet of dry and unsavoury mud; with the shutters taken down which through the winter have made almost every third house in the "best" squares a corpse stonily erect among its cheery companions; with the windows of Bond-street and Regent-street in a blaze of everything that is useless and expensive and fashionable, we see everywhere in their fullest bloom the glories of London society, those without whom "the Season" would not exist even as a name—the Swells.

Up and down Rotten Row, desiring, apparently, no wider field for their exertions, walk and trot gently cavaliers and dames innumerable, mounted on Tattersall's choicest—livery-stable keepers tell you there has not been such a Season for seven or eight summers; round the outer circle of the Park roll carriages filled with delicate, golden-haired maidens in pink, and stately Greek beauties in olive-green or deep violet; while here and there a four-in-hand sweeps by, with trim (if "tawny") Guardsmen and bright, laughing girls, in their lightest summer dresses, perched above a team of splendid bays; Regent-street and Bond-street are full of tightly-buttoned-up, frock-coated young men and eagerly-shopping maids; the Academy boasts its double eye-glasses of dowagers by the score, as well as its shovel-hats of clerical dignitaries—shall I say by the hundred? (where do all the Academy Bishops spring from?); and in the evening the opera-houses brim over with duchesses in acres of lace and bushels of diamonds; while along every square are perpetual little canvas porticoes, and outspread carpets to save the feet of the Upper Ten from contact with anything so common as stone.

What must it cost, this "Season"? Walking through Grosvenor-square the other afternoon I saw a carriage waiting to receive a stout old lady perfectly well able to take care of herself; an able-bodied man was standing ready to open the carriage-door; a second, equally able-bodied, having flung open the door of the house, was striking an attitude of angular beauty on the mat; while a third stalwart menial acted as guard of honour outside the room from which her portly ladyship was preparing to issue. Is it too much to assume that from morning to night these three men had very little to do beyond welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guests of No. —, Grosvenor-square? And, if it is not, how much may we put down as the annual cost of the trio, who might, as far as the uninitiated eye can perceive, be fully replaced by one very little boy in buttons?

What does one four-in-hand cost? Five hundred a year? How much does Madame Delamode receive for a single ball-dress, or one of those still more overwhelming costumes in which our fair patricians appear before their Sovereign—and of which it would seem that so very little remains when they have at length succeeded in struggling home? Diamonds, opera-boxes, dinners, and dances—what sort of a bill does the Earl of Littlebury have to pay for these at the end of a season, in which, perhaps, none of his daughters have been "got rid of," not one of his impetuous sons has made a big match? No wonder the mortgages grow heavier, the idea of ever attempting to pay them off more widely remote, even the possibility of preventing a foreclosure less of a probability every year. If the star of Littlebury still diminishes, while that of Griggs, his linen-draper (and mortgagee), increases daily, it can hardly be said to be altogether Griggs's fault, a thing for which Griggs is to be sneered at and hated by men whom he has saved more than once from immediate ruin; though, beyond question, he is an "awful cad," with less breeding than brains, and considerably clearer ideas of honesty than of his—the which letter a man had better commit all the deadly sins in a body than leave out.

Such are the Season and its cost, in Park-lane and Belgrave-square; but there is a reverse to the medal. Let us go from Regent-street, West, to Regent-street, Westminster, of which, probably, fifty per cent. of our readers never heard, though it is the main thoroughfare of a neighbourhood at least as populous as that of its aristocratic namesake a mile off. Here throughout the hottest summer are crowded together in narrow alleys and filthy lanes thousands of human beings who never know what it is to have a holiday, except in the dreadful time when they can get no work—many of whom never from year's end to year's end can really feel what buoyant, unclouded health is. Here, a grade higher, live thousands of working men, who, though they manage to keep body and soul together without aid from charity or workhouse, cannot afford to leave the close, unhealthy streets near their work, have not the twopence or fourpence a day it would cost them to travel to shop or factory betimes every morning from some more wholesome neighbourhood. Many of these men are, in their way, educated—thoroughly, if not highly; all are keen politicians. They go to the free reading-room, in Great Smith-street; they take in the *Beesive* or the *National Reformer*; and to them the Season is a perpetual grievance and irritation; its boundless and thoughtless luxury chafes them, struggling fiercely, as they must, for the bare necessities of life; they count up the cost of each four-in-hand, of every tiara of diamonds, every robe covered with priceless valenciennes;

nor do they forget whence was obtained the wealth with which all these are bought. Has not the *National Reformer* lately published a series of articles (eminently calculated to bring into brotherly union rich and poor), tracing to their somewhat unsavoury sources the fortunes of most of our "great families"? Can we expect the man of forty, who, to maintain his wife and children and improve himself, works hard and honestly, amid impure air and almost unavoidable dirt,—can we expect him, brought up so far from all the refining and softening influences of ease and comfort, to look with a very kindly eye upon the "young swell" who, doing nothing, thinking nothing—perhaps feeling nothing—spends every year the income of fifty working-men solely and selfishly on his own amusement? Can we hope that to him the Season, with its thousand glories and delights, is anything but a bitterness, a series of insults, a robbery (perhaps he thinks) of that which would give to his children health and gaiety, to himself leisure for thought and culture—to all, longer and healthier and better life?

What answer can we make to the cry of the pale, old-faced little ones, the savage growl of the mechanic, the earnest prayer of the political economist—pressing on with his terrible logic, careless what fire his words may light? Are they not both here—the misery of the many, the wealth, wasted by the hands of the few, that might relieve it? Both are here—as they ever have been.

That is our answer—they have ever been. Time is the father of Seasons. The swells of the present day live only as long use has made it their nature to live. We cannot expect the typical Guardsman, brought up to do nothing so artistically that in this special line no man in the world can rival him, to sacrifice his income and his idleness, to be laughed at, or put into a lunatic asylum, for the benefit of those members of another race, whom he knows only as "cads." Time has made him what he is; Time is gradually bringing round a reform. How many men with historical names and colossal incomes would a century ago have given up the best part of their time to help those who can hardly help themselves, to think and work for the untaught and overworked poor? How many do it to-day? The answer is a proud one for England; and these noblemen are every day lessening that danger of revolution of which those who do most to sow its seeds whisper with profound awe.

"There's a good time coming," it is to be hoped. In the meanwhile, let us take the "swells" as they are—and as they are it is not good to see them? What a great factory would smoky London be without these gleams of silk and velvet, these pink and blue and amber butterflies, the beautiful women's faces, the noble horses and stately riders, that stream each day along Hyde Park and Piccadilly—this laughing, chattering, glittering, useless crowd (as useless as bright flowers and sweet scents) that lights up the dull routine of business life, the sober men and women of all the year round, when, like the spring with its birds and blossoms in the country, in town from May to August the swells return to saunter through "the Season!"

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

The collection of drawings and designs in any material that does not yield colour in the ordinary sense, which is now on view at the Dudley Gallery, is rather superior to that of last year. A larger number of artists of position are among the contributors. If the engraving element is less widely represented, there is an increased proportion of work of auto-graphic interest—i.e., studies from nature, many of them for pictures, etchings, and drawings for the wood-engraver. In this last section the works by English artists present a great variety of ability; but the excellence of the foreign etchers is, perhaps, not shown to more advantage than last season. The display contains much that is deserving of study, though it will probably prove of more interest to artists than the public. Many of the designs, (as well as the etchings) are, of course, not novel, they having been appropriated for finished pictures and water-colour drawings, or published in a printed form, particularly as wood-engravings.

In preparatory works of this kind it is not to be expected that many should present an importance demanding lengthened observation. Nor have we space either to attempt to criticise all the works of merit in detail, or to venture on so fertile a theme as the general principles of design, draughtsmanship, and effect, and the technicalities of drawing with "the point," the "stump," and the brush, or on wood and other materials, or with the burin, etching needle, aqua-fortis, and so forth. We shall therefore content ourselves with chronicling some of the more prominent successes, following their order on the walls, but grouping the contributions of a given artist together, and wishing it to be understood that when we limit ourselves to giving the title only we intend thereby to commend it to the visitors' attention.

We commence our survey, then, with No. 5, one of a series of small etchings after old masters, with the exception of a spirited portrait of Sir Richard Wallace after Baudry, by Jules Jacquemart, the eminent French etcher, whose name sufficiently guarantees their first-rate quality. No. 9 is a slight landscape sketch in charcoal by the late George Cattermole. There are other similar works by the same, as also a sketch by Sir David Wilkie, but why they are admitted we are at a loss to imagine. The exhibition should, we think, be restricted to works by living artists, otherwise its character will be in danger of being lost. "The Foundling" (13), by F. Holl, is a study for the picture in the Academy, and in some respects preferable. "Mont St. Père" (14) is one of ten studies by L. Lhermitte, *au fusain*, which have fine pictorial qualities of composition, effect, and feeling, often pathetic. We may name as specially admirable "The Pilgrimage" (162)—women in a church, one holding her infant to kiss a chalice containing the relics that have attracted the pilgrims—and the "Last Ceremony" (120), the church service for the dead, with the mourners round the coffin. Similarly impressive are the drawings (34 and 66) by J. F. Millet; "Study of a Head" (33), very ably foreshortened, by G. F. Watts; and other studies in red chalk and pencil, by the same, show the artist to be influenced by the great Italian masters as much as his paintings. No. 37, an etching after Turner, by P. Braque-mond. "Study of a Head" (49), very firmly drawn in chalk, by E. Armitage. No. 54 is one of several of the original sketches for the illustrations by G. Du Maurier, which have formed a leading attraction of *Punch* in late years. All of them, we need hardly say, evince a rare feeling for beauty and grace. "Sweet Seventeen" (63), by G. D. Leslie, exquisite in expression. Two heads of Capri girls (75 and 90), by F. Leighton, are distinguished by refinement; but far more extraordinary is a most elaborate pencil study, by the same artist, of a "Lemon Tree" (171), in which the forms of the stem, branches, sprays, leaves, and fruit are "made out" with a delicacy of outline which the eye can scarcely follow in its intricacy, yet which, on the closest examination, nowhere seems to fail in clearness and truth. "Peaceful Times" (76), by Marcus Stone. "The Isles of the Sea" (79), by F. Powell, a large study of general effect for the

picture in the Water-Colour Exhibition. No. 80, samples of E. Edwards's projected series of etchings illustrative of Old English Inns. "Monkey Tricks" (102), also No. 323, by that admirable artist-naturalist, J. Wolfe. "Thiers and Guizot" (115), by J. D. Linton. "Deserted" (116) and "Even-song" (191), two examples by S. Read of his skill in infusing sentiment into architectural subjects. "Stratford-on-Avon" (150), a delicate drawing in Indian ink by Mason Jackson. "Capital" (160) and "Labour" (185), by H. S. Marks, are two very thorough studies for the principal figures in the artist's Academy picture. Nos. 164 and 175 are two small but characteristic examples of Sir John Gilbert, to whom, probably, the arts of book and periodical illustration (and certainly ourselves) are more indebted than to any other artist. Small as are the sketches by this prince of illustrators under notice, they evince unrivalled facility both of invention and execution. How gracefully free, how suggestively playful, are the lines! How picturesque is the whole, how entirely devoid of the rigidity and hide-bound edginess of much recent illustration work! In "Choosing Models at Rome" (166) we have a humorous sketch by Miss Thompson. But more characteristic are the sketches of horse artillery in full gallop, "A Reminiscence of Woolwich" (190), and of charging cavalry suddenly reining up as the trumpet sounds the "Halt!"—a Reminiscence of Aldershot" (233). These sketches show a power of drawing the horse in full action, together with a spirit and vigour, that for a lady's work is most extraordinary, and for the display of which the "Calling the Roll" affords no opportunity. On the other hand, there is in these, as in some previous works, a tendency to clever exaggeration which we do not find in the Academy picture. "A Sea Fight" (172) is a very effective drawing by J. E. Hodgson. "Woods of Fontainebleau" (197), by H. Réy, is a fine example of the capabilities of the somewhat neglected art of lithography. Nos. 215 and 216, two very clever hunting-subjects by W. Small. Other designs by this artist, particularly some illustrations to "Ninety-Three," are distinguished by great truth of character and effect, and powerful telling of the story. No. 222, a study of a lion, by Heywood Hardy, and No. 258, by the same. "Odds and Ends" (230), H. Herkomer. "Upper Valley of the Conway" (255), a study, large in style, by J. S. Raven. No. 270, a frame of sketches by A. Legros. The extremely elaborate engraving, by S. Cucinatto, of "L'Arche de Noé—le Déluge" (275), with its countless beasts and birds leaving the ark. "Schreckhorn, from the Waldspitz" (345), by A. Croft. "The late Lord Lytton" (409), by D. Langée. "In Tow" (428), by A. Hopkins. "Woodland Hunting" (427), by F. Taylor. "A Portrait" (439), by W. Britten, and "Hulks—Portsmouth Harbour" (444), by W. L. Wyllie.

There are, in addition to the preceding, designs of merit for the wood-engraver made for ourselves and other illustrated journals and books (the major part of which have already been published) by S. L. Fildes, H. Herkomer, G. G. Kilburne, G. Régamey, O. Green, R. Macbeth, E. J. Gregory, H. Paterson, J. Parker, F. Chester, and Percy Macquoid. Among the etchings not hitherto mentioned, which we regret we have not space to particularise, are those of P. Braque-mond, P. Rajon, M. Lalanne, Ernest George, Fortuny, M. T. Pierre, A. Appian, and A. Mongin. Lastly, there are good specimens of wood engraving by H. Harral, A. Sargent, the brothers Dalziel, W. J. Palmer, D. J. Anderson, J. Swain, and W. B. Murray. In the centre of the room is a plaster group by F. Dalon, of a mother and child, which has the charm of naturalness without the faults we have remarked in the group at the Royal Academy.

A number of Munich pictures are being exhibited in the rooms at 48, Great Marlborough-street, which for the occasion are called the "Munich Gallery." Among these are three cartoons by Kaulbach, the late director of the Munich Gallery. One of them is the "Amor and Psyche," a well-known design. Another is "James V. Opening the Scottish Parliament at Edinburgh," a comparatively weak composition, in which the disproportionate length of all Kaulbach's figures is not adequately redeemed by dignity of character or dramatic impressiveness. The third cartoon, "Peter Arbus Condemning a Heretic Family to the Flames," is greatly superior: it has much of the intensity of conception and expression of the master, though it is not of itself sufficient to justify to English eyes the artist's fame. There are several large oil-paintings in the old-fashioned style of German art which convey no idea of the recent art-revival in the Bavarian capital, such, for example, as Professor Conrad's painty and positive, unrefined and unimpressive "Lying in State of the Emperor Joseph II.," Professor Otto's heavy and clumsy piece of decoration, "The Triumph of Bacchus," Schorn's theatrical and badly-painted "Deluge," Professor A. Zimmermann's forcible-feeble "Finding of Moses," and the dreadfully opaque "Battle of the Granicus," by Gunkel. A view of Florence, by Kirchner, and some landscapes by Wenglein, are almost the only tolerable works among those of moderate dimensions.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 2nd day; she is near Mars on the 13th day, the day of New Moon; near Mercury on the 14th, Venus on the 16th, Jupiter on the 18th, and Saturn on the 29th. Her times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 6th	at 1 minute	after 6h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 13th	" 28	" 4	" afternoon.
First Quarter	" 21st	" 32	" 1	" afternoon.
Full Moon	" 29th	" 43	" 4	" morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 7th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 20th.

MERCURY is an evening star till the 18th day, setting on the 3rd day at 9h. 27m. p.m., or 1h. 10m. after sunset, which interval gradually decreases to 52m. by the 8th day, to 29m. by the 13th day, and to 3m. only by the 18th day (the planet setting on this day at 8h. 9m. p.m.); and from July 19 to Sept. 1 he sets in daylight. He is in aphelion on the 9th, stationary among the stars on the 11th, near the Moon on the 14th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th, and near Mars on the 29th.

VENUS is an evening star; she sets on the 10th day at 9h. 54m. p.m., or 1h. 41m. after sunset; on the 20th day at 9h. 36m. p.m., or 1h. 32m. after sunset; and on the last day at 9h. 12m. p.m., or 1h. 25m. after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 16th. The bright star Regulus (a Leonis) is near her about the middle of the month, being a little to the south of her till the 17th, and a little north of her after this day.

MARS sets on the 1st day at 8h. 29m. p.m., or 11m. after the Sun; on the 10th day the planet and Sun set nearly together. On the 20th day he rises at 3h. 39m. a.m., or 28m. before sunrise; on the last day at 3h. 33m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 54m. He is due south at 11h. 51m. a.m. on the 15th. He is near the Sun on the 5th, and the Moon on the 13th.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting on the first day at 11h. 24m. p.m., or 3h. 6m. after sunset; on the 10th at 10h. 51m. p.m., or 2h. 38m. after the Sun; on the 20th at

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